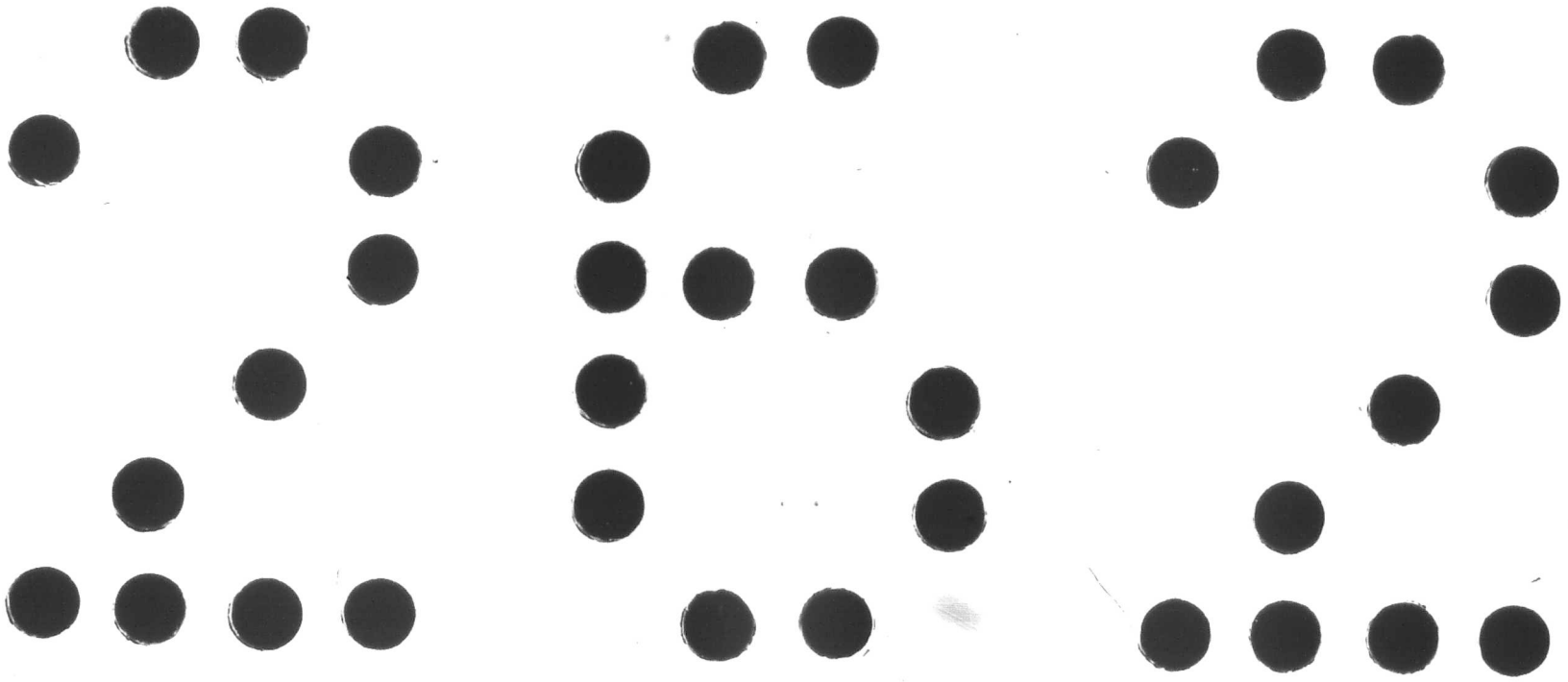

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TITLE - # UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

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REEL 5

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REEL 5

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXX. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the eighteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighteenth day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. CXIX.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces.

[*5th August*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Regulation respecting the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in North America: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same

Goods of the Produce of the United States enumerated in Schedule (A.) may be imported into either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to import by Land or Inland Navigation in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, the Goods, Wares, and Commodities the Growth Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America, enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (A.), from any Port or Place in the United States of America, into any Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

Power to the Governor to diminish or increase the Ports of Entry.

Provided always nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, from Time to Time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported from the United States of America.

Duties to be paid on the Goods enumerated in Schedule (B.)

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon such of the Goods, Wares, and Commodities which shall be so imported, as are enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (B.), the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule.

Where any Article is liable to a Colonial Duty equal to the one imposed, such Article shall not be charged Law, equal to or exceeding in amount with the Duty charged by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act shall not be demanded or paid upon

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial

If Duty be less the Difference only shall be paid.

the Importation of such Article; Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the Difference only between the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under Authority of such Colonial Laws, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

Tonnage Duties for American Vessels, to be the same as United States impose on British Vessels.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the same Tonnage Duties shall be paid upon all American Vessels or Boats, importing any Goods into either of the said Provinces, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British Vessels or Boats entering the Harbours of the State from whence such Goods shall have been imported.

Value of Goods to be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by 3 G. 4. c. 44.

V. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which the Duties imposed by this Act upon the Importation of Articles into the said Provinces, or either of them, are charged, not according to the Weight, Gauge or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may secure the Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such

Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3. c. 39.

49 G. 3. c. 16 allowing the Importation of Rum, repealed.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty upon Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into the said Province, as is now payable upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on West India Rum imported into Lower Canada from the West India Islands, &c.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be applicable to so collected, recovered, and paid to the Money of the Amount of the Value which such rising thereby. nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein-before granted shall be received, levied, collected paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be made directly by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Value of Dollars, and Sterling Value of the Money.

Application of Monies.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without a Licence.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

XII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Recovery and Application of Penalties

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits a Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and other Spirits, from Newfoundland, &c. to Canada.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces, by Arbitrators.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged: Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Drawback how payable.

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Rum to be exported free Newfoundland within One Year after First Importation

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein; the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which Duties shall not have been embraced within the Terms of any provisional Agreement, and to report the particulars of any such claim, with the Evidence thereupon, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; and if it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any Sum is justly due from the Province of Lower Canada to the Province of Upper Canada on account of such last mentioned claim, they shall signify the same, together with the Amount, to the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada for the Time being, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay such Amount to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in full Discharge of any such Claims.

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons and Records.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for such Information in the Matters referred to them

Penalty on Persons refusing, &c.

and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath; and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Penalty for false swearing.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein-before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final.

Award to be certified to the Governor, &c of the Provinces

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein before mentioned, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims and pay Lower Canada on Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the Part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada shall be paid to Upper Canada

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under the Authority of any Act passed in the said Provinces, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

After July 1, 1824, Division of Duties shall be awarded by Arbitrators on Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported by Sea, &c.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four, the Proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the Four Years next succeeding, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported thereinto by Sea, shall and may be ascertained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as herein-before provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner be appointed, and an Award made Once after every Four Years thereafter, for the Purpose of establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing hereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall apply and extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last herein mentioned.

Award to be Four Years.

made every

INDEX AT END

Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new one is made.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted, That after the said First Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, until a new Proportion of Duties, to be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in default of any such Proportion being appointed, the Proportion of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Period before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: Provided always that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators nevertheless, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period for which it was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the Two Provinces.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, Intituled An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provsion towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been contended, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the estimated Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed, by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last Provincial Agreement heretofore ratified between the said two Provinces, or which may hereafter be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Order respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respects either of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, extending to the Period for which no such Order had before been made.

14 G. 3. c. 88.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to remain in force till repealed or altered by a Legislative Act of that Province.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Exercise of an exclusive Controul, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province', and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

31 G 3 c. 31.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, whereby the Province of Upper Canada may be affected, to be valid until laid before Parliament.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other Duties shall or may be imposed on Articles imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and whereby the Province of Upper Canada shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law untill the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrense in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Boats and other Craft belonging to His Majesty's Subjects may go from Upper Canada into Lower Canada, not laden with Foreign Productions, without being subject to any Duty.

XXX. And whereas it is expedient that the Productions of the Province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject to any Act of the Province of Lower Canada, either directly or indirectly, to Duties or Impositions on their Arrival in that Province, or in passing through the waters thereof: Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the Boats, Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may now be established for Toll at any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary not withstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River Saint Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

How Expences of improving the Navigation shall be paid

Lands held in Fief and Seignory, Lands within the said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seignory can legally be changed: And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seignory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province as aforesaid in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, transmitted through his Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as and for a Commutation for the Fines and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no allottment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Soccage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

General Issue

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become non-suit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict

Treble Costs.

shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Asses.
Barley.
Beans.
Biscuit.
Bread.
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.
Bowsprits.
Calavances.
Cocoa.
Cattle.
Cochineal.
Coin and Bullion.
Cotton Wool.
Drugs of all Sorts.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.
Flax.
Fruit and Vegetables.
Fustick, and all sorts of Wood for Dyers' Use.
Flour.
Grain of any Sort.
Garden Seeds.
Hemp.
Heading Boards.
Horses.
Hogs.
Hides.
Hay.
Hoops.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.
Indigo.
Live Stock of any Sort.
Lumber
Logwood.
Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Masts.
Mules.
Neat Cattle.
Oats.
Peas.
Potatoes.
Poultry.
Pitch.
Rye.
Rice
Staves.
Skins.
Shingles.
Sheep.
Tar.
Tallow.
Tobacco.
Turpentine.
Timber.
Tortoise shell
Wool.
Wheat.
Yards.

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	Sterling	0	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight		0	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit		0	1
For every 100 lbs. of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages		0	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs made from Rye, Peas, or Beans		0	2
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances		0	0
Rice, for every 100 lbs. net Weight		0	2
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 Inches		0	7
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length		0	14
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves		1	1
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings		0	15
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch Thick		1	1
For every 1,000 Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber		1	1
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet		1	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops		0	5
Horses, for every 100l. of the Value thereof		10	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l of the Value thereof		10	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value thereof		10	0

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Rev. —— Blakey, and
Elnathan Hubbell, Esq.
to be Trustees of the Public School for the District of Johnstown, also
The Rev. —— Blakey, and
Elnathan Hubbell, Esq.
to be members of the Board of Education for the said District.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th October, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) *for* Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in land, by a Per Centage on the land Surveyed, to be balloted for after the usual Reservations for public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Parsonage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Parades.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The peremptory settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the Survey; the Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1822.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as — to be called Eldon

N. of Eps	Zeta,	Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kuladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oiden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Sur-

INDEX AT END

veyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Mudoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Harvey Gilbert, at the suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dep. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27-6w

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By Virtue of several writs of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. H.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge thesame to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

23-34w.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelinsburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelinsburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 30. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1822.

ERRATA.

For Folios, from 253 to 260 inclusive, in the last number, *read* from 257 to 264. And,

For Owen Quick, Gent., in the appointment, *read* Owen Quinn, Gent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARMY.

MILITARY RECORDS.

RECORDS OF THE SERVICES OF REGIMENTS.

Directed by order of the Commander in Chief.

His Majesty has been pleased to command, that with a view of preserving a remembrance of the particular services and achievements of the British Army, a *National Military Record* of all the Battles and actions in which Regiments have been, or may be engaged, shall be prepared by the Inspector of Regimental Colours, and deposited in the office of the Adjutant General; and that this Record shall contain the following particulars, viz.

1st. An account of all the Battles or Actions in which the Troops have been, or may be engaged as aforesaid.

2d. Paintings of the Colours and Trophies captured in the several engagements.

3d. The names of the Officers killed, or wounded in each action.

4th. The names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their gallant services, and meritorious conduct in the said engagements, either have been, or may be distinguished and rewarded with titles, medals, or other marks of his Majesty's gracious favor; together with the Names of all such Non-commissioned Officers and Privates as may have especially signalized themselves

5th A List of the Corps engaged in each action, together with Paintings of such Badges and Distinctions as his Majesty may have been graciously pleased to authorise to be borne on their standards, colours, and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished conduct and signal intrepidity.

PRECEDENCE (Directed by Order) OF REGIMENTS.

His MAJESTY'S *Regiments of Life Guards*, and the *Royal Regiment of Horse Guards*, have the Precedence over all other Corps whatever.

On parades, the *Horse Artillery*, whether mounted or dismounted, take the Right of all other Cavalry.

The *Cavalry*, whether mounted or dismounted, take the Right of Infantry of every description.

The *Royal Artillery* have the Precedence of other Infantry.

The *Royal Engineers*, and the *Royal Sappers and Miners*, take post on the Left of the Royal Artillery.

The *Foot Guards* take the Right of all Regiments of Infantry of the Line.

The *Royal Veteran Battalions* are the next in Rank.

Then the *Regiments of Infantry of the Line*, according to their Number and Order of Precedence.

The *Royal Marines*, when acting with the Troops of the Line, are to take Rank next to the 40th Regiment.

The *Militia* Regiments take Rank after those of the Line, according to their respective Numbers, as fixed by lot.

When Regiments of British and Irish Militia are serving together, the priority of Rank is to be considered to belong to the Militia of that part of the United Kingdom in which the Quarter may be situated.

It is, however to be understood, that this regulation refers merely to circumstances of Parade. On all other occasions Corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General, or other Officers commanding may judge most convenient, and best adapted to the purposes of the Service.

It appears doubtful whether Lord HILL, or Sir GEORGE MURRAY will succeed the late Sir HILDEBRAND OAKES, as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Selections from British Papers.

The general turnpike act, passed last Session, sets at rest the question of dissenters being exempted from paying toll on Sundays, when proceeding to places of worship. No tolls shall be demanded from any persons going or returning to their *usual* places of worship, tolerated by law.—*Lon. Pap.*

A letter from Stokesley says—"In the course of the last week no less than 800 bushels of wheat were delivered at the low price of 4s. a bushel to one corn factor!"—*Lon. Pap.*

We are told that at the late levee at Edinburgh, the King kissed no less than a thousand ladies, old and young!

The Caledonian Canal will be opened from sea to sea early in the ensuing month.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A small Mirror has been lately invented in Paris called, Polymorphyscope, which reflects not only the face of the Lady who looks into it, but, by means of painting, contrived in a curious manner, shows her in various kinds of dress and taste, as that she may see what becomes her best, and be guided accordingly in her choice.

The interior of the Advocates Library at Edinburgh has been beautifully decorated by the representation of Apollo and nine Muses, with the British philosophers on their side done by Mr. Stothard of London.

Sir H. Davy's experiments on the Popyri have closed without producing any marked result.

The front of the boxes of Drury-lane are to be ornamented with paintings of scenes from the dramas of Shakespeare

It is rather singular that no sovereign of Great Britain has ever been in Scotland, who was not in the line of the ancient Scottish monarchs, according to the undoubted assent of all parties, and that no such sovereign could have been there but George the IV.

The Duke of Hamilton at a Dinner given to His Majesty in Edinburgh, after His Majesty had retired made a Speech which has called forth the animadversions of the Public Journals.

The French people have become somewhat reconciled to the English Company of players in Paris. A performance had taken place without any disturbance.

Two Russian frigates, which were fitted out three years ago by the Imperial Chancellor, to make a voyage round the world, have returned, having accomplished the object of their voyage.

It is generally understood that the harvest of the South of Europe has been extremely deficient, and that in consequence there will be a demand for all the grain that can be spared in the North. In such a state of things the prices of all Europe will necessarily rise above the present prices in England.—*London, Sept.* 7.

Steam Land Carriages.—The Monthly Magazine, September 1, contains the Engraving and Description of Griffith's Patent Land Carriage, for conveying Goods and Passengers on public roads without the aid of horses. The Carriage here represented and described will be worked by an engine of a Seven Horse Power, and will transport a load of six tons at an average rate of five miles an hour, which may be varied and increased indefinitely for other Carriages. The general introduction of these Carriages for all kinds of purposes, will constitute a triumph of mechanics never anticipated by our ancestors.

UNITED STATES.

The right of suffrage has been lately given to soldiers by the State of Florida; this has produced some discussion and the following remarks appeared in the National Advocate of New York.

It is very evident that a soldier, enlisting for a term of years, and receiving pay and rations, relinquishes a certain portion of his civil rights. The subordination and discipline of an army are incompatible with those extensive privileges which constitutionally are the property of every citizen. A soldier dare not leave his quarters to vote, without permission of his commanding officer; his power of locomotion is therefore lost. You cannot arrest a soldier for debt; the arm of the civil power falls harmless upon him, unless it is for some criminal act. He cannot, therefore, claim a civil right, when he himself is beyond the power of civil authority.—Besides, the qualifications of an elector are, residence, taxation, sometimes freehold, working on the public road, serving in the militia, &c. These a soldier, who is almost constantly on the march, cannot possess. The principle would be a very dangerous one, if it could be recognized. The habit of implicit obedience, to a superior officer, would place the votes of soldiers at his disposal; and a powerful army, if constantly on the march, and possessing the right of voting, would regulate the elections throughout the union, without the intervention of the people."

Bank.—The United States Bank, by an exposé of its affairs, it appears has lost 5,743,000 dollars, chiefly by misplaced confidence in unworthy agents, and proposes to petition Congress for the enactment of severe laws to prevent such frauds. The affairs of the Bank are however in a prosperous state.

Plague.—On the 13th ultimo there were 32 deaths at New Orleans, 19 of which were by yellow fever, this disease is causing great mortality, and was on the increase at the last advices.

Death and desertion have nearly depopulated Pensacola, upwards of 700 persons had died by yellow fever in the space of a few days.

Extraordinary Fish.—A fish of the Ray kind sixteen feet in width, nine feet long, thirty inches thick, and weighing one ton, was taken near Cape May, a few days since. It took fifty men to draw it up on the beach, after it had been harpooned.—*Boat pap.*

Gold and Silver.—Gold and Silver have been found in North Carolina, near Lincoln; they occur in a rock resembling gneiss.

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ON AUTUMN.

However much the necessities and duties of life call upon us for activity, there are other principals of our being which lead us to meditation. The same divine inspiration which hath given to us understanding, hath provided also the scenes in which it ought to be employed; and the perfection of our nature consists, not in the separation, but in the union of contemplation and of action. To "every thing," says the wise man, "there "is a season;" and, if there are times when the Day spring summons us to activity,—there are times also, when, like the patriarch in the text, we are invited to "meditate in the field, and at even tide."

In the generality of men, however, there is some secret unwillingness to be employed in the labor of meditation, there is a kind of gloom that is very early associated within the minds of the young; and when manhood arrives, the prosperous are too gay, and the active too busy, to listen to the voice that suggested it. It is thus, that, even in good minds, some of the most beneficial propensities of their nature are insensibly obliterated;—that all the inviting and propitious seasons of thought and of solitude are neglected;—and that their attention turns unconsciously from the very scenes where the benevolence of nature has provided for them the amplest source of tranquility and repose.

I wish, at present, to present views in opposition to this prevailing weakness; to show you, that if there are seasons when the inspiration of the Almighty calls us to meditation, it is to lead us to wisdom and to happiness;—that there is an established train of thought which such seasons necessarily awaken;—and that in the even tide, as well as in the sunshine of life, the same great ends are pursued, by which he that made us wisheth that we should not only be wise here, but become wise unto salvation.

There is an even-tide in the day,—an hour when the sun retires, and the shadows fall, and when nature assumes the appearances of soberness and silence. It is an hour from which every where the thoughtless fly, as peopled only in their imagination with images of gloom;—it is the hour, on the other hand, which, in every age, the wise have loved, as bringing with it sentiments and affections more valuable than all the splendors of the day.

Its first impression is to still all the turbulence of thought or passion which the day may have brought forth. We follow, with our eye, the descending sun,—we listen to the decaying sounds of labor and of toil,—and, when all the fields are silent around us, we feel a kindred stillness to breathe upon our souls, and to calm them from the agitations of society. From this first impression, there is a second which naturally follows it;—in the day we are with living men,—in the even tide we begin to live with nature,—we see the world withdrawn from us,—the shades of night darken over the habitations of men, and we feel ourselves alone. It is an hour, then, as it would seem, by him who made us, to still, with gentle hand, the throb of every unruly passion, and the ardor of every impure desire; and, while it veils for a time the world that misleads us, to awaken in our hearts those legitimate affections which the heat of the day may have dissolved. Where is yet a farther scene it presents to us?—While the world withdraws from us, and while the shades of the evening darken upon our dwellings, the splendors of the firmament come forward to our view. In the moments when earth is overshadowed, Heaven opens to our eyes the radiance of a sublimer being; our hearts follow the successive splendors of the scene; and while we forget, for a time, the obscurity of earthly concerns, we feel that there are "yet greater things than these," and that we "have a Father who dwelleth in the heavens, and who yet deigneth to consider the things that are upon earth."

Such is the train of thought which the even tide of the day is fitted to excite;—thoughts serious, doubtless, but inviting;—which lead us daily, as it were, to the noblest conceptions of our being;—and which seem destined to return us to the world with understandings elevated, and with hearts made better.

(To be continued.)

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Many years ago when I lived at Yeoville, in Somersetshire, my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about 9 years old, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it nor move it; neither could it be extended by any person without injury to the part affected

I prescribed a relaxing lineament, of which currier's oil was the chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of little service.

The probable consequence of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was considering what farther might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought lamb and kid skins which they dry, stiff and hard, to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made of the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz.—Since this egg liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes, by art made dry, stiff, and hard, why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres and membranes in a state of contraction?

I ordered the contracted part of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and by this means he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

The egg liquor I advised to be made in the following manner:

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a fork to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in like cases.

T. LOBB.

Divining Rods.—It is stated in an extract published in the *Palladium*, that a piece of gold, silver, or any other metal, suspended to the end of a very slender switch, when carried over a mine of the same metal, will be so attracted as to bend the end of the stick. The writer tried an experiment with a pair of curious scales. He put a shilling piece of silver into one scale and made the beam perfectly level by weights in the other; a block of silver, six inches square and two inches thick, was then introduced under the scale that had the shilling; that end of the beam dropped a quarter of an inch, and stood there until the block was removed and then immediately returned to a level; this was repeated several times with the same effect.

Oyster Dredging.—A merchant of Perth has invented a new machine for fishing Oysters, the power of which is so great, that one man can do as much with it, as ten in the ordinary way.

AGRICULTURE.

A useful hint to Farmers.—It has been found by experience that, in hot dry seasons, salt and ashes are an excellent manure for grass after it has been cut, particularly on thin or sandy soils, which, after they are mown, are often so much parched by the sun that not only the eddish is destroyed, but also the crop of the ensuing year is very materially injured; but by sowing with about 3lbs. of salt and ashes per acre, moisture would be attracted and retained, sufficient to assist vegetation so powerfully, as in a short time to cover the face of the ground with grass, and by that means, effectually to screen the roots, which would otherwise be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It may be observed that dung will answer all the same purpose; to which it may be replied, that cattle will not eat the eddish of the dung, consequently, one valuable crop is lost, which if salt and ashes were used, would be productive and wholesome.

The Farmers Centenary Contrast.

IN 1722	IN 1822.
The Man to the Plough,	Best Man I Tally-ho!
The Wife to the Cow,	And Miss Piano,
The Girl to the Sow,	The Wife Silk and Satin,
The Boy to the Mow,	The Boy Greek and Latin,
And your Rents will be settled.	And you'll all be Gazetted.

Lon. Sun.

Thomas Hunt, Esq. at Messinet, in the parish of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, has this season cut and housed several acres Egyptian Barley, the produce of a small sample which Mr. Hunt procured from France three years ago. It is said that it was first brought to France from Egypt by some of Bonaparte's army. The grain has very much the appearance of wheat, the husk is very thin, it yields more and much finer flour than the common barley, and is extremely productive.

Extraordinary Produce.—A correspondent states the following as the produce of a single corn, taken out of a field near Sutton, in Ashfield, viz:—176 ears, containing on an average 30 corns in each ear, and amounting in the whole to 5,250 corns.—*Nottingham Journal.*

POETRY.

The species of stanza in the subjoined verses was first used by Sappho, in his beautiful and affecting Poem on *Life*, written in 1612.

WHAT IS LOVE?

Love as the virgin blush of morn
Or as the dew drop on the thorn,
Or as the primrose on the plain,
Or as the thought of former pleasure,
Ev'n such is Love's uncertain treasure.
The virgin blush of morn is o'er,
The dew consumes the thorn no more,
The music's ceased; the primrose dies,
The pleasure's past—and so Love flies

Like as the gaudy painted dream,
Or as the sunshine's golden beam,
Or as the tolling of a bell,
Or as the pansy's fragrant smell,
Or as the torch's glaring blaze,
Ev'n such is Love, whose charm decays.
The dream is past, the sunshine's fled,
The bell is stopp'd, the pansy's dead,
The smell is lost, the torch's blaze
Is out—and so Love's flame decays.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 10th of October, at Breck Grove, Cobourgh, Colonel Archibald Macdonald, to Catherine, the eldest daughter of Capt. Walter Boswell, R. N.

Death,

Early on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Charlotte Fothergill, wife of Charles Fothergill, Esq. His Majesty's Printer in this Province.

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GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Friday the eighteenth day of October instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the eleventh day of September last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the eighteenth day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereon to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. CXIX.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces.

[*4 August, 1822.*]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Regulation respecting the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in North America: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same

Goods of the Produce of the United States enumerated in Schedule (A.) may be imported into either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to import by Land or Inland Navigation in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages the Goods, Wares, and Commodities of the Growth Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America, enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (A.), from any Port or Place in the United States of America, into any Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

Power to the Governor to diminish or increase the Ports of Entry.

Provided always nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, from Time to Time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported from the United States of America.

Duties to be paid on the Goods enumerated in Schedule (B.)

II And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon such of the Goods, Wares, and Commodities which shall be so imported, as are enumerated in the Schedule (B.) annexed to this Act marked (B.), the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule.

Where any Article is liable to a Colonial Duty equal to the one imposed, such Article shall be charged with the Duty

If Duty be less the Difference only shall be paid.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in amount the Duty charged by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the Difference only between the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Laws, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

Tonnage Duties same Tonnage Duties shall be paid upon all American Vessels or Boats, from Vessels, to be the same as United States imposed on British Vessels.

IV. And be it further enacted, That importing any Goods into either of the said Provinces, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British Vessels or Boats entering the Harbours of the State from whence such Goods shall have been imported.

Value of Goods to be ascertained in manner prescribed by 3 G 4 c. 44

V. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which the Duties ascertained or imposed by this Act upon the Importation of Articles into the said Provinces, described by the Value thereof, or either of them, are charged, not according to the Weight, Gauge or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may seize Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof, and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such

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Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3 c. 39

49 G. 3 c. 16 allowing the Importation of Rum, repealed.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty of 6d. per Gallon on Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into Lower Canada from to the said Province, as is now payable in this Kingdom, upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on West India-produce or Manufacture imported into Lower Canada, &c.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be paid, and Application of the Money arising thereby.

Value of Duties, and Application of the Money arising thereby.

so collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein-before granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Province of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained without a Licence

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

7 & 8 W. 3. c. 22.

Recovery and Application of Penalties.

XII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and other Spirits, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, to Canada.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein; the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Reports of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which Duties shall not have been embraced within the Term of any provisional Agreement, and to report the particulars of any such claim, with the Grounds thereupon, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; and if it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any Sum is justly due from the Province of Lower Canada to the Province of Upper Canada on account of such last mentioned claim, they shall signify the same, together with the Amount, to the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada for the Time being, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay such Amount to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in full Discharge of any such Claims.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged: Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Drawback how payable.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Rum to be exported from Newfoundland within One Year after Importation

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces, by Arbitrators.

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles

Penalty on Persons refusing, &c.

Don in the Matters referred to them: and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath; and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Penalty for false swearing.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein-before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final.

Award to be certified to the Governor, &c. of the Provinces

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein-before mentioned, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims not heard or determined by Lower Canada on Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the Part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties levied in Upper Canada

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been or shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada in Lower Canada shall be since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under One Fifth to sand eight hundred and nineteen, under Upper Canada any Act passed in the said Province, &c. upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

After July 1, 1824, Division of Duties to be made as herein-before mentioned.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four, the Proportion to be paid to Upper Canada by Arbitrators therein-before for the Four Years next succeeding, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, on Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported thereinto by Sea, shall and may be ascertained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as herein-before provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner be appointed and an Award made Once after every Four Years thereafter, for the Purpose of establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the Appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing thereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall apply and extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last herein mentioned.

Award to be made every Four Years.

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Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new one is made.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted, That after the said First Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, until a new Proportion of Duties, to be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in default of any such Proportion being appointed, the Proportion of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Period before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: Provided always, that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators nevertheless, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period for which it was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the late Province.

14 G. 3. c. 88.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been contended, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the estimated Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed, by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last Provincial Agreement heretofore ratified between the said two Provinces, or which may hereafter be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Order respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless as to be increased or diminished, as respects either of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, extending to the Period for which no such Order had before been made.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to remain in force [illegible] unless altered by a Legislative Act of that Province.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Exercise of an exclusive Controul, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,' and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

31 G. 3. c. 31.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, whereby the Province of Upper Canada may be affected, to be valid before Parliament.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other Duties shall or may be imposed on Articles imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and whereby the Produce of Upper Canada shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law until the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty first Year of the said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrence in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Boats and other Craft belonging to His Majesty's Subjects may go from Upper Canada into Lower Canada, not laden with Foreign Productions, without being subject to any Duty.

XXX. And whereas it is expedient that the Productions of the Province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject to any Act of the Province of Lower Canada, either directly or indirectly, to Duties or Impositions on their Arrival in that Province, or in passing through the waters thereof: Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the Boats, Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may now be established for Toll at any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River St. Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

How Expences of improving the Navigation shall be apportioned as paid

Lands held in Fief and Seigniory.

XXXI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether Tenures of Lands within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigniory can legally be changed: And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned; Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province as aforesaid in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, transmitted through his Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as and for a Commutation for the Fines and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no allotment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Treble Costs.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Soccage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

General Issue.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict

shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Asses.	Indigo.
Barley.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Beans.	Lumber
Biscuit.	Logwood.
Bread.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.	Meats.
Bowsprits.	Mules.
Calavances.	Neat Cattle.
Cocoa.	Oats.
Cattle.	Peas.
Cochineal.	Potatoes.
Coin and Bullion.	Poultry.
Cotton Wool	Pitche
Drugs of all Sorts.	Rye.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.	Rice.
Fish.	Staves.
Fruit and Vegetables.	Skins.
Fustick, and all sorts of Wood for Dyers' Use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any Sort.	Tar.
Garden Seeds.	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Hides.	Wool.
Hay.	Wheat.
Hoops.	Yards.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s.	d. Sterling.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 100 lbs. of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0	2	0
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100 lbs. net Weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 Inches	0	7	0
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0	15	0
For every 1 000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch Thick	1	1	0
For every 1,000 Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1	8	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0	5	0
Horses, for every 100£. of the Value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100£ of the Value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100£. of the Value thereof	10	0	0

Government Contract for Beef.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1823, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed,—"Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy. Ass't. Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
York, 5th Nov. 1822.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 8th October, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the thirteenth day of November, next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying into Half Acre Lots, the Village Plot of Fredericksburgh, on the Bay of Quinty, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, to be paid for in land, by a Per Centage on the land Surveyed, to be balloted for after the usual Reservations for public Purposes, shall have been made, that is to say, for an Episcopal Church, Personage House and Burrying Ground; Presbyterian Meeting House and burrying Ground; Market Place and Public Parades.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Survey be completed conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Survey be made good at the expence of the Contractor.

The peremptory settlement duty on each Lot required by the present regulation will be dispensed with for the lands granted in compensation of the Survey; the Patent for the same to issue without fees, and without the clause of limitation as to the sale of the land Granted.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1822.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Gwo	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall by filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding

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the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN M. LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri facias issued out of His TO WIT. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Harvey Gilbert, at the suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the Land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By Virtue of several writs of TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgejord, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice there of on or before the day of Sale. 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri TO WIT. } Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of James McMahon, at the suit of Absalom Shade, I have seized and taken in execution two hundred acres of Land, situated in Block No. 2. (Waterloo) Second range about 80 of which are under good fence and well improved with a good dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses thereon, all of which Valuable premesis I shall offer for sale on Saturday the 23d. day of November next at one o'Clock P. M. at Bamberger's Inn, in the said Township of Waterloo, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff, G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 15th Jan. 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } By Virtue of a writ of Fieri TO WIT. } Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Harper, at the suit of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esquire, deceased, I have seized and taken in Execution a part of Lot number ten in first Concession of Flamboro' West, in said District, Containing by admeasurement about two acres, on which are a new Grist Mill with two run of Stones and a new Saw Mill, supplied by a never failing Stream of water, also a dwelling house and Several out houses. This truly valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 16th day of November next at one O'clock P. M. for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Sheriff G. D.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are herby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office 10th January, 1822

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz; Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. per ushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SCIRE FACIAS COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Active Youth as an Apprentice to a Joiner and Cabinet Maker. One who has been engaged in the business a short time will be preferred.—For particulars apply to Thomas Stevenson, opposite Mr. Mercer's, Land Agent, York.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelinsburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelissburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No. 17, and S. Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson.

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 10, 1822.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 31. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Editor is extremely sorry to have occasion, a second time, to apologize to the pub ic for the carelessness of his pressmen; who, not having been accustomed to working off a Paper in 4to, in our last number reversed the sheet in working off the second form, and occasioned a very unsightly and disagreeable confusion in the succession of the pages. The Editor trusts this is the last time he can find it necessary to apologize for a blunder which, in this instance, it was impossible for him to notice in time for correction.

Editorial Commentary.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, was held at *Ancaster*, on the 26th of Oct. for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for funds to open a communication between Burlington Bay, and Lake Ontario, when it was *unanimously* resolved to petition the two Houses of Parliament on the subject and an able, and perspicuous Memorial was drawn up—a copy of which has been sent to us;—but our limits will not allow us to publish it this week; we shall, however, have great pleasure in giving it in our next number, for we heartily coincide in the necessity and importance of the measure,—and the public spirited individuals who have brought it forward have our best wishes for its success.

We have received several communications of interest to the country; the publication of which, we are, for the present, compelled to forego.—But, all those of real importance will find a place in this paper.

Selections from British Papers.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir George Lowry Cole, G. C. B. to be Governor of the island of Mauritius.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on Sir Thomas Pate Hankin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Michael Benignus Clare, of Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, M. D.

Sir B. Bloomfield is appointed minister plenipotentiary to Stockholm.

Mr. Auld of Ayre, has presented to the King of England a splendid library chair, formed out of the oaken rafters of Kirk Alloway.—His Majesty, out of respect for the genius of Burns has given orders that particular care should be taken of this elegant relique of the national bard of Scotland.

Success of an Impostor.—Some time ago, the foreign journals mentioned a woman of the name of Milford, who pretended to performe miracles. A singular accident happened at her trial, as a rogue and cheat, at Charleville, on the 17th ult. Her advocate, in making the best defence he could for her, quoted the Evangelists in a way which so greatly incensed the Judge that he dropped dead in a fit while ordering him to quit the Court. The crowd immediately shouted "A miracle!" and it is justly apprehended that this untoward circumstance will produce very bad effects on the minds of the ignorant.

A German professor gives the following title to one of his publications—"Observations on *all things* and several *other things* besides."

Messrs. Cobbett and Hunt have come into a state of open hostility; Hunt stigmatizes Cobbett as a rogue and a coward, and Cobbett intimates that Hunt deserves a thing worn by horses, which is stouter than a *bridle*.

By a recent act of the British Parliament persons giving alms to beggars are liable to be bound over to prosecute the object of their bounty.

We are happy to state that 2 wings, 315 feet long by 35 feet wide, are to be added to the British Museum.

Hemp.—Coles, in his excellent history of plants, notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically:—"By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, beds are corded, and rogues are kept in awe."

After a late conviction at Paris, the Jury were conveyed from the Court in coaches, with a guard, to prevent their being insulted by the students of law and medicine.

A great number of prosecutions have lately taken place in England, in consequence of the act passed at the last session of Parliament to punish those who are guilty of cruelty to animals.

The British Government has directed further protection to be afforded by its men of war to the British merchant vessels in the W. Indies.

The house of Mr Inglis, whose melancholy death has excited great interest in the city, will, we understand, show on its books, property to the amount of one million sterling; there are, however, heavy demands against it; one house in the city has a demand of £70,000.—*Lon. Pa.*

INDEX AT END

A report was in circulation at Brussels, that on the 28th of August, no hopes were entertained at Madrid, of saving the life of the Queen of Spain. She is a Saxon princess and the third wife of Ferdinand.

A line of packets is to be established between Liverpool and Jamaica, to leave each place every six weeks.

Leader of the House of Commons.

The qualities requisite to a Leader of the House of Commons are multifarious, and very rarely united in the same person. With eloquence and knowledge of business alone, even of the first order, he could not manage an assembly, in which his firmness, temper, and even courage, would be frequently put to the test; and if he was once found deficient in any of the last attributes, all the magic of his words, and all the weight of his knowledge would avail him but little—he would be harassed, brow beaten, and at last, reduced to silence, when the exercise of all his powers ought to be called into action. The most inflammatory speeches would go out to the world, unanswered; or only feebly replied to. The most insulting Petitions would be forced upon the House, from want of nerve and tact on the part of the Minister. Questions, respecting our relations with Foreign Courts, or affecting the privacy of the Royal Family, which it would be improper to answer, and imprudent to pass over without notice, would be, night after night, put from the Opposition Benches; and if the Ministerial Leader had not consummate address, he might involve the Government in situations from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate it afterwards. The Minister who will lead the House of Commons in our time, must not only possess skill in debate, and a perfect knowledge of the multiplied interests of the country, but he must have imperturbable firmness, and moreover a suavity of manner, which should enable him, at pleasure, to check those surging passions which the ardour of discussion might call forth. He should never lose his own temper, nor suffer an adversary to transgress in this way with impunity. If he failed in either, he would forfeit the confidence of his party, and the respect which he always ought to command from the House. The least deficiency in any of these points would redound to the advantage of the popular interests within and without doors; and we must here expose the growing error, that the mere material influence of the Crown is always sufficient to secure a majority of the House of Commons.

That influence must be upheld by moral causes, by such as we have just described, or it would soon be found unequal to the task of managing the business of the Nation. Every Session, by the call of new reduction will lessen the gross influence of the Crown, and render a moral ascendancy the more imperatively necessary.

Anecdotes of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

The following anecdotes are taken from a pamphlet recently published.

When his Lordship left Mount Stewart for the capital, he embarked in a small schooner at the pier of Portaferry; he was much affected, and departed amidst the benedictions of the poor, who prayed fervently for his safe passage, and speedy return. When the schooner his lordship had hired to had accomplished about half her voyage, a storm came on which drove her out to sea, one of the masts was carried away by the force of the sea and a man swept overboard; he sunk to rise no more. Another would have shared the same fate but his lordship, who had been animating the crew, by his words & personal example, fearlessly sprang into the chains (that is, a projecting timber outside the vessel, to which the shrouds are fastened) and seized him by the collar of his jacket, and dragging him on board at the risk of his own life. This inspired the crew with confidence, and they exerted themselves so strenuously, that in a few hours they rigged a jury mast, and at day break made shift to get safe into the harbor of Castletown, in the Isle of Man. Here his lordship landed and took up his residence with Lord Henry Murray (since dead.) A fever was the consequence of the exertions he had used in the dangers he had so very happily escaped, and he was confined to bed for three weeks. The schooner was repaired and prepared for his reception. The first inquiry his lordship made was about the family of the man who perished; he had left a widow and one son. To the widow he sent £10 and promised the same annually as long as she lived. The son he provided for in the revenue, and he is now a port surveyor, highly respected. In the course of his rambles over the Isle of Man, he fell in with a person named Matthew Wilson, well known to all who from choice or necessity have visited that famous little island. He kept a school near Peel, in a small cottage, embosomed by woods by the side of a murmuring spring. His scholars were few, and his remuneration but small; he was expert at cutting sticks and carving figures on their handles; fished for cod and hake; shot curlews, made wicker baskets, and a sort of jugs, from clay that he discovered near his abode. He was a jack of all trades.—made up accounts, wrote letters, made wills, cut corns, dug potatoes, mended hedges and played on the fiddle. Multifarious were the employments of Matthew Wilson, when his lordship recognized him as an old schoolfellow and youthful friend. Mathew's tale was short; he left the neighbourhood of Mount Stewart because he had fallen in love with a farmer's daughter; but as he had only learning and poverty to boast of, her parents refused their consent, and he retired to the Isle of Man, where he set up a school and had been four years "laboring at his vocation." The generous heart of his lordship was moved at his tale, and he formed a plan to make him more comfortable. After administering relief to his immediate necessities, he sent him over to Mount Stewart, with letters to his noble father. There Mr. Matt. Wilson was regularly inducted schoolmaster to all the parish, and placed in a neat house, with half a dozen acres of land. From the parents of the children he received pay according to agreement, and the Stewart family allowed him £40 a year. These affluent circumstances softened the flinty hearts of his "first love's" parents, and he finally married. He now has a large family, has extended his farm, and also his school, and is independent. He evinced his gratitude to his benefactor, during the different elections for representatives for the county of Down, by writing addresses in his favor and songs innumerable.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

THE CONGRESS.

The German Papers are filled with notices of the movements of the sundry sovereigns towards the scene of the next Congressional proceedings. It is generally believed on the continent of Europe that some very extraordinary suggestions will be offered to the considerating of Congress for repressing the freedom of the press throughout Europe, comprehending of course, the island of Great Britain; but Great Britain is not in fact a party to the Holy Alliance; and if it were, such a project would never go down. The following is given in the London Sun of the 12th Sept., as an authentic statement of the project with which M. de Montmorency is charged by the government of France, to propose to Congress.

1. A uniform measure of compression to be adopted against the present popular feeling so alarmingly prevalent in Europe; for which purpose the contracting parties, are to provide a military contingent, to be employed at the request of any one of the parties, the internal tranquility of whose State may be menaced; and the employment of this contingent not to be considered as any way interfering with the general relation of amity existing between the countries.

2. A general law for the regulations of the Press, which is to suspend all local laws now authorising a greater latitude of publication than may be thought consistent with the new European arrangements.

3 The erection of a Tribunal upon the principle of the Mayence Tribunal established at Troppau for the punishment of offences against the German Confederacy, for the trial and punishment of offenders against the order of things now existing in Europe. The authority of this Tribunal is to extend over all Representative Governments, to the extent of bringing under its action individuals who may, from the Tribune of their National Assemblies, hold language and inculcate doctrines deemed subversive of the present system of legitimacy.

4. A measure which may induce or compel Spain to enter into the views of the Holy Alliance, by the establishment of a Chamber of Peers.

An article in the Brussels papers of the 9th Sept. contains a report from Frankfort, that the Austrian troops in Italy had commenced their march through the south of France, to reinforce the Sanitary Cordon. Although this news caused a fall in the funds, it was not believed.

United States.

The American editors who are so exceedingly fond of animadversion on what they are pleased to term the *slavery* and superstition of the *old* Monarchies of Europe, hath abundant matter matter for notice nearer home,—if they could but discover the *beam* that is *in their own eye*.—The following instances are but *two* out of many hundreds that might be selected from recent American papers.—ED.

Slavery.—On Friday last a drove of human beings passed through this place towards Wheeling, *in chains*. No extraordinary sensation was publicly manifested on the occasion, perhaps because their skins were black.—*Washington paper.*

From the Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 18.

Superstition, Witchcraft, and Murder.—A man named Joseph Lewis, was tried and convicted at Norfolk, on the 11th inst. of murdering a free man of colour of the name of Bass, under the following extraordinary circumstances.—Lewis believing himself and wife to be bewitched, had recourse to an old hag who pretended to have the gift of second sight, and was a great teller of fortunes. This modern Sybil gave him to understand, that Bass was the one who had *tricked* them, and under that impression he went deliberately home; from thence to Bass's house, and there *sans ceremonia* shot him down like a bullock. It came out on trial, that after the deed was done, so far from Lewis repenting of it, he, on all occasions, publicly acknowledged it, and said he would do the like again. He was convicted of murder in the 2d degree and sentenced to 18 years confinement in the penitentiary. The "witch" has been committed to prison on a bench warrant, and the grand jury has presented her as a common nuisance.

Married,

On the 24th of October, Mr. John Welstead, of Otonibee, to Mary, daughter of James Black, Esq. of Darlington.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
GAZETTE OFFICE

INDEX AT END

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXXII. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of November instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelvth day of October last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-seventh day of Novemberinst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. CXIX.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces.

[*5th August*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Regulation respecting the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in North America: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful to import by Land or Inland Navigation in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, the Goods, Wares, and Commodities, the Growth Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America, enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (A.), from any Port or Place in the United States of America, into any Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, from Time to Time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported from the United States of America.

Goods of the Produce of the United States enumerated in Schedule (A.) may be imported into either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

Power to the Governor to diminish or increase the Ports of Entry.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon such of the Goods, Wares, and Commodities which shall be so imported, as are enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (B.), the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule.

Duties to be paid on the Goods enumerated in Schedule (B.)

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall also be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in amount the Duty charged by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article; Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the Difference only between the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Laws, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B.) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

If Duty be less the Difference only shall be paid.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the same Tonnage Duties shall be paid upon all American Vessels or Boats, importing any Goods into either of the said Provinces, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British Vessels or Boats entering the Harbours of the State from whence such Goods shall have been imported.

Tonnage Duties for American Vessels, to be the same as United States impose on British Vessels.

V. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases in which the Duties ascertained in the Mode prescribed by 4 G. 4 c. 44. are charged, not according to the Weight, Gauge or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

Value of Goods to be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by 4 G. 4 c. 44.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported, and he is hereby respectively required, to take and secure the same, with the Cask or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may secure the Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII. And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Islands of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without Payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3 c. 39.

49 G. 3. c. 16

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty of 6d upon Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into Canada from to the said Province, as is now payable upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d per Gallon on Rum imported into Lower Canada from this Kingdom. &c.

West India Rum imported

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be applicable to the Payment of the Money aforesaid, or the Amount of the Value which such rising thereby. nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein-before granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Rum &c. imported to be applied to the Use of the Provinces.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without a Licence

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions; and any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from his Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or waterborne for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Licence

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

7 & 8 W 3 c. 22.

Recovery and Application of Penalties

XII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Act or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Drawback on Rum or Spirits, from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and &c. to

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and Rum and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits as Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Conditions on which the Drawback shall be paid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry shall pass, nor any Drawback be paid or allowed, upon the Exportation of Rum or other Spirits from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island into Canada, unless such Entry be made in the Name of the real Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors of the said Goods, and that before such Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, shall receive the said Drawback so allowed as aforesaid, One or more of them shall verify upon Oath, upon the Debenture to be made out for the Payment of such Drawback, that he or they is or are the real Owner or Owners of the said Goods; nor unless Proof on Oath shall be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, that the full Duties due upon the Importation of the said Goods at the said Port had been paid and discharged; Provided always, that in Cases where the Owners of the said Goods are resident in any other Part of the British Dominions, it shall be lawful for their known and established Agents in the Colonies from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, to take the necessary Oaths on behalf of the said Owners.

Drawback how payable.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

Rum to be exported from Newfoundland within One Year after First Importation

XVI. And be it further enacted, That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawbacks between the Provinces, by Arbitrators.

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, divers Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed therein; the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claims are not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, That they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks: For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which Duties shall not have been embraced within the Terms of any provisional Agreement, and to report the particulars of any such claim, with the Evidence thereupon, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; and if it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any Sum is justly due from the Province of Lower Canada to the Province of Upper Canada on account of such last-mentioned claim, they shall signify the same, together with the Amount, to the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada for the Time being, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay such Amount to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in full Discharge of any such Claims.

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons and Records.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for their Informa-

Penalty on Persons refusing, &c.

tion in the Matters referred to them; and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasurer for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath;

Penalty for false swearing.

and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein-before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final

Award to be certified to the Treasury and by the Governor, &c of the Provinces

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein before mentioned, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces; and that it any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province of Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Payment of Sum awarded

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims advanced on the part of Canada on Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada out of Duties levied in Upper Canada

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada and shall be since the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

After July 1, 1824, Divisions of Duties to be made every Four Years.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, the Proceeds by Arbitration to be paid to Upper Canada for the Four Years next succeeding, of the Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported therein by Sea, shall and may be ascertained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as herein before provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner appointed and an Award made Once after every Four Years thereafter, for the Purpose of establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the Appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing thereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall apply and extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last herein mentioned.

Award to be Void unless made every Four Years.

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Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new one is made.

XXVI. And be it further Enacted, That after the said First Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, until a new Proportion of Duties, to be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in default of any such Proportion being appointed, the Proportion of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Period before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: Provided always that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators nevertheless, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period for which it was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the Two Provinces.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been contended, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the estimated Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed, by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last ~~Provincial Agreement~~ hereinbefore ratified between the said two Provinces, or which may hereafter be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Order respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respects either of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, extending to the Period for which no such Order had before been made.

14 G. 3. c. 88.

Duties imposed by Lower Canada to remain in force till repealed or altered by a Legislative Act of that Province.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of any parts of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Exercise of an exclusive Control, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Control as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province', and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

31 G. 3. c. 31.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, whereby the Province of Upper Canada may be affected, to be valid until laid before Parliament.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other Duties shall or may be imposed on Articles imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and whereby the Province of Upper Canada shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law until the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrence in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Boats and other Craft belonging to His Majesty's Subjects from Upper Canada into Lower Canada, not laden with Foreign Productions, not subject to any Duty.

XXX. And whereas it is expedient that the Productions of the Province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject to any Act of the Province of Lower Canada, either directly or indirectly, to Duties or Impositions on their Arrival in that Province, or in passing through the waters thereof: Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the Boats, Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may now be established for Toll at any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River Saint Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

How Expences of improving the Navigation shall be defrayed and paid

Lands held in Fief and Seigneurage.

XXXI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether Tenures of Lands within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigniory can legally be changed: And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Soccage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province as aforesaid in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, transmitted through his Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Soccage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as and for a Commutation for the Rents and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no allotment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Soccage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied toward the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

General Issue

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict

Treble Costs.

shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Ashes.	Indigo.
Barley.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Beans.	Lumber,
Biscuit.	Logwood.
Bread.	Mahogany, and other Wood
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.	for Cabinet Ware.
Bowsprits.	Masts.
Calavances.	Mules.
Cocoa.	Neat Cattle.
Cattle.	Oats.
Cochineal.	Peas.
Coin and Bullion.	Potatoes.
Cotton Wool.	Poultry.
Drugs of all Sorts.	Pitch.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.	Rye.
Flax,	Rice.
Fruit and Vegetables.	Staves.
Pustick, and all sorts of Wood	Skins.
for Dyers' Use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any Sort.	Tar.
Garden Seeds.	Tallow.
Hemp	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Hides.	Wool.
Hay.	Wheat.
Hops.	Yards.
Hardwood or Mill Timber.	

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s	d
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	6
For every 196 lbs. of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0	2	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances	0	0	7
Rice, for every 100 lbs. net Weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 inches	0	7	0
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 inches in Length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0	15	0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber,	1	1	0
For every 1,000 Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1	8	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0	5	3
Horses, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value thereof	10	0	0

Government Contract for Beef,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1823, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed,—Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef.

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. F. BILLINGS,
Dy. Ass't. Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 5th Nov. 1822.

Executive Council Office,

York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouraging the settlement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily as advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apbedel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	Ne	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Exc. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

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Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
TO WIT. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Harvey Gilbert, at the suit of Alexander Wood and John Carfrae, I have taken in execution the House now at present occupied by his Majesty's Printer, as a Printing Office, and the land thereunto belonging, situate in King Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the twenty-third day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D
GEO. PLATER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of sale. 27–6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } By Virtue of several writs of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Maseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. H.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby adverti-ed to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27–6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri
} Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } By virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Town ship of Hallimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Hallimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill th- 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N C D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say, of 8 Feet diameter, every way arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls. The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per toise for the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P. H. D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potasi Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31–tf.

THE Subscriber, (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R G ANDERSON.

York, 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB UTTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 6
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31–tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21–tf

VALUABLE LAND

IN

PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Pars, Flour,* or *Pot ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, August 28, 1822. tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN active Youth as an Apprentice to a Joiner and Cabinet Maker. One who has been engaged in the business a short time will be preferred.—For particulars apply to Thomas Stevenson, opposite Mr. Mercer's, Land Agent, York

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS,

Warrants, Affidavits, Subpœnas, & Blanks of every Description may be had at this Office.

Gazette Office, Nov. 21, 1822.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 32 *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

If the British Ministry see as many Canadian Newspapers as we do; and have no other means of ascertaining what is the sense of the people of this country, as to the policy or impolicy of uniting these provinces under one Legislature, we think they must be a good deal puzzled how to form any clear opinion on the subject; for no people, apparently, were ever at greater variance; no, not even the honest mail and his wife in the juvenile story of *Primrose Prettyface* whilst pulling against each other at opposite ends of a rope, drawn through a hedge!

The theme is so fruitful we have a dread of even touching upon it, beyond the fulfilment of our promise to sum up the evidence, as it were, on this great question as it was agitated in the British Parliament in 1791; which we shall endeavour to do as soon as possible. Nevertheless, we cannot help expressing a little surprise on finding so many men of *reputed* sense, in both Provinces, capable of harbouring an opinion that it is the desire of the British government, in any degree, to injure or abridge the Constitution granted to this Country, when the grand cause of its taking up the matter at all is *so* manifest, and has been *so openly* declared; which is, the prevention, *if it be possible*, of all future differences and disputes amongst the people. If the Lower Canadians had not thought proper to withhold from the Upper Province what was justly due to it, and if they did not, upon all occasions, so determinedly attempt to thwart the fair operation, and just and liberal designs of their own Executive, it is our opinion they would have heard nothing, at least for the present, of the proposed Union. It was to extend the unanimity and happiness enjoyed in the Upper Province, and to consolidate, *not to scatter and destroy*, the liberties, energies, and power, of a FREE PEOPLE into one efficient whole, with a view of enlarging and reapplying the full benefit of every source of domestic wealth and improvement, whilst it became a less anxious and weighty charge to the parent state, and more formidable to its enemies, that, in our mind, the measure was proposed, and where the evil is in the *design* at least, we own our incapacity to perceive, although we are amongst those who consider that the time has not arrived in which it is either desirable, or politic, to urge the measure into a full enactment.

We have every respect which is due to the French character, whether at home or abroad;—but, to allow that the knowledge, even of old France, in great and broad questions of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and the principles of legal and political, is commensurate with the knowledge of England, would be preposterous in the highest degree in the face of the whole world.—Look at the history of the Colonies of France, and at the history of those of England! whilst ruin, bankruptcy, and foreign conquest have made notorious the annals of the one, a prosperity which is almost miraculous has distinguished every page of the history of the other. The French standard of impolicy and imbecility by their own best writers on colonial affairs, RAYNAL and du PRADT! We have a great respect for the good qualities of the ancient Seigneurs of Lower Canada, but we really do think they would not be the worse, nor would the affairs of the country be the worse, for their being a little more jostled, and rubbed up, by the presence of a few more of *John Bull's* kidney amongst them; particularly since M. VIGER has told the people at the *Champ de Mars* that the proposed bill will render "a *million* of faithful subjects strangers to the soil of their native country"—(by the bye the population of L. C must have increased wonderfully, since the last census was taken). This phraseology may be very fine and pompous; but, with all due deference to Mons. VIGER, it is, together with the greater part of his speech) downright nonsense—intended only to inflame a set of ignorant people; and, if he talks such stuff in all the public assemblies, in which he may have a place, it is time some valve was closed upon the deluding gas.—But we cannot now stay to comment upon any such matter—take the liberty, only, to observe that from the *passion* and *temper* which is *displayed* in the Lower Province, it must be difficult for a cool and impartial bye-stander to augur much in favour of these loquacious gentry of the *ancient regime*—for why should they *fear* an accession of British talent and influence in their councils if there was "*no rottenness*" to be concealed, and no feudal excrescences to be cut off?—they cannot be so ignorant as not to know that it is at least, *the interest*, if it were not, as it is, the distinguished honor of the British Name and Nation to act with liberation, wisdom, and uprightness, in a matter that so nearly concerns one of the great members of her widely extended, and magnificent, Empire.

Poor Mr. GOURLAY, who so carefully shook off the dust of Canada from his shoes on the banks of the Niagara River, at the period of his banishment, seems strongly desirous of polluting his sole leather once more with our unhallowed soil.—He is the most indefatigable *political mountebank*, and *screw-augur*, with whom we ever came in contact—Not *once*, nor *twice*, nor *thrice* shall *any* be said to him.—Whatever might be the blessing attendant on his new system of Government we really wish he would carry his experiment to some other country, and leave us in the peaceable possession of our own "*mis-government*," and we sincerely hope that His Majesty will, for once at least, scruple how far "*confidence*" may be "*misplaced in a Scotsman*"*

Before we close this, our weekly Commentary, we have a word or two to write on a professional subject.—We hope we are as free from the vain pretension of saying "*goodlier things*" than our neighbours, as any other honest caterer for the public, yet we are great lovers of justice; and we love to see the "*saddle placed on the right horse*," just as much as we dislike to see a bird "*bedecked with borrowed plumes*," be they foul or fair.—Literature is a complete republic wherein all are at liberty to scramble for the good things it possesses; but, some how or another, amongst newspaper-writers, and editors, a custom has crept in (from what original cause, whether of vanity or for the sake of superior authority, we know not,) to acknowledge from whence any *original composition*, the work of a contemporary, is taken, according to Newspaper *etiquette*, thus, when we quote editorial matter from another paper, we say from the *Courier*, the *Morning Chronicle* or the *Albion*, &c. &c.

* The concluding words of his Address to the King.

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but, what has been before in print, and in various periodical publications, is deemed lawful game; and as compilers, or poachers, we are at liberty to pounce upon it, and appropriate it to ourselves, being, as a sportsman would say, "*feræ naturæ.*" To take the one without a proper acknowledgement is called *Piracy* or *Plagiarism*, whilst to make use of the other is legitimate compilation. In some publications of this kind it may be difficult to ascertain what is put forth as original, and what is not, but there can be no mistake in our paper; for, being equally averse to deception, by assuming what does not belong to us, and the rendering any one else responsible for our opinions, or blunders, we have been careful to separate our editorial remarks from the rest of the matter; and, where it may be necessary to make any comment in the body of the work, those comments are marked *Ed.*

We have taken the liberty of making these remarks in consequence of having observed nearly a whole column of our editorial commentary of Oct. 17, published in the *Montreal Gazette*, and also in the *Quebec Gazette*, without any sort of acknowledgment from whence it was taken, leaving their readers to imagine and make what references they please. We are certainly obliged to the respectable editors of those papers for making more public what is really of public interest, but we are of opinion that justice, and a well ordering of the republic of letters, require the good old rules to be maintained.—Besides, as we mean to be *very luminous* by and bye, when we have fairly got our hands in, our *vanity* will be a little troubled to see all our most brilliant coruscations caught away, and appropriated by others, instead of being reflected back to the fountain from whence they proceeded. We hope that none of our Brother-Editors will compel us to *scold* where we now only *expostulate*, as we are very willing to reciprocate in all the courtesies of our profession; we will, therefore, for the present, take our leave in the language of a well known ancient,

Vive, vale: si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his uteris mecum.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that by the Act authorizing Jury trials in Scotland, it is provided, if the Jury cannot agree in the verdict in twelve hours after they are enclosed, they must separate, and a new Jury be chosen to try the case.

A line of packets is to be established between Liverpool and Jamaica, to leave each place every six weeks.

We congratulate the public on the prospect there is now of the long projected scheme of forming a communication between the British and Bristol Channels by means of a canal from Beer Harbour to Bridgewater being at length carried into effect. An actual survey is now in progress, with a view to an application to Parliament the ensuing Session. This important communication will be effected at a very moderate expense, compared with all former calculations.—*West of England Paper.*

Frontiers of Poland, Aug. 25.—The Grand Duke of Constantine has prohibited the Nobility of Podolia and Ukraine, to travel into foreign countries. The passports which had been granted at the time of the arrival of this order are taken back, and the prohibition even extended to persons who had obtained passports last July. The order sent to the Governor of Zytomir was written in the Duke's own hand, and directs even that those who received passports in July shall be sent back to the frontiers.—Permission to travel must be requested of the Grand Duke himself.

Dogs.—Dogs have a sense of time so as to count the days of the week. My Grandfather had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated other more extraordinary and well authenticated example:—A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsook the sick bed of his last master, and, when he was dead, refused to eat, and died also.

The Hertford Property.—We hear that the Marquis succeeded to property, in land, producing upwards of 120,000*l.* during the last three years. The Irish property produced last year 25,000*l.* The Irish property produced last year 25,000*l.* There was a mistake in the account of the Dowager Marchioness's property. Her ladyship, by the will of her husband, became possessor of 200,000*l.* in money, every shilling of which sum she made over to her son. We are assured that her ladyship has but little ready money; but in land she has a clear income of 30,000*l.* per annum from the Yorkshire estate. We are told that the Marchioness had settled 3,000*l.* a year upon Lady W. Gordon, her sister; we since learn that it is half that sum. The Yorkshire estates, after the death of her ladyship, will be divided between the sisters —namely the above and lady Ramsden.

Breaking Stones by Steam.—On a new line of road now cutting between Bury and Bolton, (about half a mile distant from the former town,) one of Messrs. Kay and Routledge's patent rotatory engines is attached to a machine something similar to a bone mill, but considerably stronger, and breaks the stones to cover the road at the astonishing rate of 70 or 80 tons in 10 hours.—This novel application of the power of steam originated with the spirited and ingenious inventor of the rotatory engine. By it the commissioners of the road are enabled to prepare materials on a scale of economy not before contemplated.

We have examined several specimens of *Jenning's Patent Guns*, and do not hesitate to pronuce them far superior to any invention of the kind we have ever seen. By this improvement, five charges can be put into the same barrel. The invention consists in five separate vents and a sliding lock, which applies the priming to each in succession. The process of changing requires an intermission of about two seconds. We witnessed the discharge of a pistol upon this plan, which delivered its balls with great exactitude, and with no sensible diminution of the effect; and we are persuaded that for ball charges at least, the invention promises to be of great utility, nor do we see any formidable objections to its use in shot guns.—Mr. R. Ellis, the purchaser of the patent right, is now in town, and has a number of highly finished rifles, pistols, and fowling pieces, constructed upon this principle, for sale at the store of Messrs. J. & H. Meacham, in State street.—*Albany Argus.*

Mites.—An ingenious gentleman has communicated an important discovery in the Encyclopædia, viz. that ninety millions of mites' eggs amount *exactly* to the size of one pigeon's egg.

Dr. Franklin.—It is a curious incident, that when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as minister to France, the court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a bookbinder, as minister to the congress. When Dr. Franklin was told of it, "Well," said he, "I'll print the independence of America and M. Girard will bind it."

Hindoo Paper.—A new weekly paper, edited by a learned Hindoo, has been recently published in India, in the Bengalee language. It is the first attempt of the kind; but the first and second numbers were purchased with so much avidity that both were out of print. The subjects on which they treated were, the liberty of the native press, and the right of trial by jury. The title of the paper is as singular as its publication is novel. It is entitled "*Sungbaad Cowmuddy*, or the "*Moon of Intelligence.*" The *Sun* and the *Star* are by no means uncommon titles; but this is the first instance we have known in which an editor has ever triumphedly admitted the existence of lunar influence as applied to himself, although the fraternity are often very willing to acknowledge the great extent to which it prevails over others.

The Tides.—A new theory upon this interesting subject has been lately published in England, by Captain Forcart, of the Royal Navy. He does not deny the attraction of the moon, but represents it as a more remote cause, than it is considered by the *Newtonian School.* His theory is, that the lunar influence does not, of itself, produce tides or high water at any given time or place; but that it neutralizes the gravity of the superincumbent water, where the depth is great, and thus allows the lower strata of water to expand by their natural elasticity, which expansion, he thinks, produces tides.

Fine Arts.—The celebrated *Chapeau de Paille*, the chief d'œuvre of Peter Paul Rubens, was purchased yesterday at auction, at the sale of the late J. Stiers D'Averschare's collection of pictures, at Antwerp, by Mr. Smith, of Great Marlborough-st. in conjunction with Mr. Nieuwenhuis, of Brussels, for 176,600*fr.*, or £3,191 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling. This piece has been so long the admiration of connoisseurs, and such large sums offered for it during the life of the late proprietor, that it was expected to bring a much higher price.

Cat and Leeches.—A few days ago, a cat, which had probably strayed from her kittens, in search of mice or other prey, was discovered in a barn at Farthingwell, Parish of Dunscore, in rather a curious predicament: that is, she had seven ugly leeches of the rat species greedily tugging at her udder, in place of her own sightless progeny—an operation to which she appeared to submit with the greatest patience. The persons who made this discovery destroyed six of these vermin: Bawdrins, however, did not choose to stir, and in the course of a few minutes the assailants had the pleasure of dispatching the seventh rat, also, which, undeterred by the fate of its companions, had again renewed its acquaintance with the indiscriminating cat.—*Dumfries Courier*

New Dictionary.—Mr. Henry Mathews of London has issued a plan for a dictionary to enable persons to translate languages *without study* or any previous acquaintance with them.

This Dictionary by which, says the proprietor, it will be only pastime for children to trans ate English works, into the language of India and China, and their works into English, he proposes to complete in English in three volumes.

THE GREEKS.

From the London Morning Chronicle of August 30.

We hasten to lay before our readers a few extracts from the eloquent Letter which Lord Erskine has just addressed to the Earl of Liverpool on the subject of the Greeks. We hail the appearance of this production as the harbinger of better fortune to the cause of that unfortunate people. Religion and humanity have here guided the pen of this amiable and venerable Nobleman, whose voice has so often & so successfully been already heard in behalf of the oppressed; and the heart that can read his powerful appeal unmoved must be torpid indeed. On the religious part of the community we are warranted in believing that it will produce a strong and durable impression.

His Lordship commences with informing Lord Liverpool that "he is solemnly and indispensably forced, by a duty paramount to that of a Statesman,

to make an *instant* effort to engage the nation in alliance with this country to overthrow the crue ldispensation of unprincipled, incorrigible barbarians over a Christian people struggling for freedom and independence.

The following extract will serve to give some idea of the manner in which this question is treated by his Lordship:—

"I shall assume, without argument, from respect to your Lordship's understanding and knowledge, that the Greeks can *by no possibility* (even if it were a desirable event) be brought to the condition of conquered subjects, nor indeed drawn into any connections whatever with their tyrannous oppressors. They have a ready begun to organize themselves as a nation; they are advancing among unexampled difficulties to maintain their independence; their success is owing to the perseverance, and with the fortitude and patience of Christians they invoke the God of Battles, in their public Proclamations, to support their cause. Such a resistance can surely no longer be considered as a mere sedition, which, if left to itself, might terminate in submission and conciliation, and I have therefore assumed as a self-evident proposition, that the Greeks can never more be subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They may, without the aid of other Powers, be exterminated or scattered, but cannot again return to a state of subjection and peace.

"The question, therefore, of action or inaction comes directly home to us; it rushes loudly and imperiously upon your Lordship as the first political member of the Cabinet, for immediate decision.—Are you prepared to countenance the continuance of such a frightful state of things, with means in your hands to avert it?

"But before I advance to the manifest advantages which would follow from the independence of the Greeks, if established by our assistance, and the ease with which it might be accomplished, there is one branch of their sufferings that cannot but very deeply affect us; sufferings inseparable from their present condition, and from which we cannot but feel the most anxious wishes for their deliverance—I allude to the peculiar enormities which attend the system of slavery amidst the exasperations of this cruel warfare, and as, in the religious view of the subject, I maintained that all our national exertions for the progress of the Gospel were only as a drop in the ocean, when compared with the light of it extinguished by the delusive dominion of the Turks, so I assert that the Negro Slave Trade was nothing in the scale of misery and debasement against the horrors which, during this sanguinary contest must continue for ever.

"What, my Lord, are the sufferings, dreadful and detestable as they were, of almost a savage in the state of nature, like the unhappy African, when made the victim of this mercenary traffic—what were his sufferings when compared with those which are notoriously passing every day throughout the east? The simple abduction of women, and the separation of parents from their children, by carrying them into captivity of any description, are inhuman outrages in the lowest conditions of existence, but how much more dreadful do they act upon families in cultivated life? How inexpressible must be *their* pangs, when with all the more refined feeling inspired by civilization, brutal revilement is the least certain consequence of abduction; the blood of unhappy infants often pouring on before their mothers, who suckled them at their breasts, too soon, perhaps, to be forcibly exposed to the assassin of her husband and her children.

"Such abominations seldom or never occurred in the African Slave Trade, detestable as it was. The plea of necessity was for some time also so plausibly on its side, from the existence of British property in equatorial latitudes, where no other labor could be so readily obtained, that even a British Parliament for a long time continued to sanction it, until the glorious spring-tide of humanity broke in, at last, like a torrent, sweeping away before it whatever interrupted its course. But the slavery *of the east*, my Lord, never had any thought to cover the ink-dross of its iniquity. The bulk of her slaves were not for labor under suns which Europeans could not endure, but principally for the odious purposes of voluptuousness and lust, and aggravated as they now are, amidst the rage and bitterness of war, are attended with such brutal and unutterable crimes, as, putting aside all Christian [illegible] nor indeed drawn [illegible] relations

which details the population of each of the fifty-one provinces, into which Spain was divided by the Cortes in 1821, gives the total amount at *eleven millions two hundred forty-eight thousand and twenty six*. When the nature of the country is considered, this population, if united, is sufficient to defeat any force, which any force, or combination of powers, can bring against Spain.

FRENCH, AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The French.—French soldiers are quick, and attack with incredible alacrity; return to the charge with unabated impatuosity, and again as quickly retire. During their retreat, they retain the greatest composure, and when they lose ground are not disheartened.

Austrians.—German troops are slow in their attack, indifferent in battle, and slow in their retreat. They leave behind them the most prisoners, because the French make their escape, and the Austrians will suffer themselves to be cut to pieces rather than run from their post.

Russians.—When Russians attack they must either conquer or die. With skilful manœuvres, or able retreats, they are unacquainted They know only to go forward, but never backward. A Russian soldier in his flight is the most helpless animal in the world.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

We have conversed, says the Morning Chronicle, with an intelligent Greek gentleman, now in Edinburgh, who left the Morea in March last. The information we have received from him confirms generally the views we have taken of the condition and prospects of his countrymen. He thinks our estimate of their numbers in European Turkey (two millions and a half,) rather low. But though their numerical force is inconsiderable, compared with that of their enemies, he is sanguine in his hopes of their ultimate success. He builds his confidence chiefly on their enthusiasm, their nautical skill, their superiority to the enemy in activity and intelligence, and the disorganized state of the Turkish Empire. He describes them as pretty well supplied with small arms, but deficient in field artillery—as tolerably disciplined, considering their circumstances, and capable of being rendered excellent regular soldiers. Their great difficulty is the want of money, supplies of which would serve them much more than supplies of men. The Christians of Albania, he affirms, have generally made a common cause with the Greeks, and if the insurrection is maintained some time longer, the Servians will rise in arms. He agrees with us, that the Greeks have little prospect at present of driving the Turks into Asia—but they may dispossess them of Greece Proper; and within ten or fifteen years, when their Government is consolidated, they may have the glory of delivering Europe from these barbarians, who have so long defied the power of Austria and Russia.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM GREECE.

"*Clania in the Peloponnesus, July* 26.

"Char Hadje Ali Pashaw, formerly Grand Vizier, after having joined his forces to those of Mahomet Pashaw at Xyla and assumed the command in chief. Penetrated into Argolis, at the head of between 14,000 and 15,000 men. Colocotrone who had arrived at Argos, a day before him, attacked him on the 23d of July, before that city The first ardour of the Turks presented great obstacles, but our soldiers, animated by an invincible courage, repulsed the enemy, who retreated upon Couzopodi (near Argos.)—The retreat produced great disorder, and cost many lives.

"On the following day the enemy continued their retreat with greater order. Our sharp shooters closely pursued them during the whole day. In traversing part of the mountains we stopped only upon dead bodies. The Turks encamped at Carvithi. On the 25th they resumed their retreat at day break Our sharp shooters continued to harass them on the passage of Cami. A corps of Manioles advanced with impetuosity, penetrated the rear guard of the Turks, and committed great carnage. The van guard, instead of supporting the rear, only hastened forward on its march. On their arrival at Trestre (half way between Argos and Corinth) the enemy was forced to flight before the passing the defile. An obstinate battle ensued. More than 150 Turks perished in it; a great many more were killed in the pass; 250 horses and a part of the baggage which fell into our hands were sent to Tripolizza.

"*Cortezes, (near Corinth.) Aug.* 8.

"The Turks had received, within these few days, a detachment of between five and six thousand men from Patras and Lepanto. Depending upon this reinforcement, they made a show of resuming the offensive, in order to penetrate into Argolis. This was a stratagem easily seen through. In consequence we allowed them a free passage on that side, and our army proceeded to the side of Corinth, which is entirely cut off. The enemy, deceived in his calculations, found it necessary to dispute with us this last pass The battle lasted about two hours. The Turks were repulsed on all sides with great loss.—They regained their position in disorder. On the following day (Aug. 7,) the enemy, who had no other alternative, resolved to force the passage, cost what it might. Char Hadje Ali Pashaw excited his troops to the performance of their duty, and placed himself at the head of his cavalry; but this intrepid Pashaw perished in the first ranks. His troops fought with the courage of despair. At the hottest period of the battle, a confused noise proceeded from the enemy's ranks 'Aman aman!' (Quarter, quarter!) exclaimed they,—allow us to depart—We only wish to leave the Morea. Three thousand Turks remained dead on the spot. The number of the wounded and prisoners is not precisely known.—About two thousand of their horses, and all their baggage and munitions, together with their military chest, was the result of this day. The enemy were pursued to the neighborhood of Corinth.

"P. S. Capt. Vidala, by whose means these two bulletins have been received, says that up to the 10th of August, the day of his departure from Spezzia, more circumstantial details were continually arriving of the successes of the Greeks. Every arrival announced that the Turkish army was in the most desperate position, and news was every moment expected of its complete destruction. He assures us, that on the 12th August, having gone to Argos on business, he had an interview with the Vice President Camara At the moment of their meeting, a Maniote arrived, and laid at their feet the head of Char Hadje Ali Pashaw. It was easily recognized by the two wounds which he had on each side of his face, and his long beard."

Greek National Colors.—The following decree of the Greek Government, established at Corinth, regulates the national colors:—

According to the 97th article of the Constitution which appoints white and blue for the national colors, and according to the 98th article, which relates to the arrangement of these colors in the formation of ensigns and standards, the Executive Council decrees—

1. That the standards of the army shall be square; field blue, divided into four equal quarters by a white cross passing from one end to the other, through the whole length of the flag.

2. There shall be two ensigns, one for ships of war, and one for merchant vessels. The former shall consist of nine horizontal parallelograms, or bands of blue and white alternately. In the upper part towards the shaft, there shall be a blue quarter traversed by a white cross. The latter shall be blue, and in the same upper part there shall be a white quarter traversed by a blue cross.

3. The national cockade shall be round, composed of three parallel circles, of which the inner and outer shall be white, and the middle one blue. Cockades of every other form and color are forbidden.

4. All the officers and servants of the State, civil and military, shall wear the national cockade at their hats.

5. Whoever disobeys any one of these regulations shall be considered as guilty of disobedience to the supreme authority

The Minister of the Interior, of War, of the Navy, and of the Police, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

A. MAUROCORDATUS, President.
TH. NEGRIS, Arch Chancellor.
Given at Corinth, May 15, (25,) 1822.

VOICE FROM ST. HELENA.

(Continued.)

"When you arrive in Europe," said Napoleon to Dr. O'Meara, "you will either go yourself, or send to my brother Joseph. You will inform him that I desire he shall give to you the parcel containing the private and confidential letters of the Emperors Alexander and Francis, and the King of Prussia, and the other sovereigns of Europe to me which I delivered to his care at Rochefort. You will publish them to *convrir de honte* those sovereigns, and manifest to the world the abject homage which those vassals paid to me, when asking favors or supplicating for their thrones. When I was strong and in power, they licked dust from under my feet; now, in my old age, they basely oppress and take my wife and child from me. I recommend you to do this, and if you see any calumnies published of me during the time that you have been with me, and you can say, that I have seen with my own eyes that this is not true, contradict them."

NOTE BY O'MEARA.

On my return to Europe, I used every exertion to obtain the important letters in question. Unfortunately, however, for posterity, my efforts have not been attended with success. Before the Count de Survvillers had left Rochefort for America, apprehensive that he might be seized by the allied powers, he judged it prudent to deposit his precious charge in the hands of a person upon whose integrity he thought he could rely, but who, it has appeared since basely betrayed the Count, as some months ago a person brought the original letters to London for sale, for which he demanded £3,000. This was communicated to some of his Majesty's ministers, and to the foreign ambassadors; and I have been credibly informed that the Russian ambassador paid £10 000 to redeem those belonging to his master.

Bonaparte's opinion respecting the conquest of Turkey.—In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population is Greeks, who you may say are Russians The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it will be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her Servia, and other Provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it.

LITERATURE.

"THE DESERTED VILLAGE."—The following account of the origin of Goldsmith's beautiful poem is from the London Magazine for February, 1822.

"The Poem of the deserted Village took its origin from the circumstance of General Robert Napper having purchased an extensive tract of the country surrounding Lissoy, or *Auburn*, in consequence of which many families, here called *cottiers*, were removed to make room for the intended improvements of what was now become the wide domain, warm with the idea of changing the face of his new acquisition; and were forced "with fainting steps, to go in search of "*torrid tracts*," and "*distant climes*"

The fact alone might be sufficient to establish the seat of the poem; but there cannot remain a doubt in any unprejudiced mind, when the following are added; viz. That the character of the village preacher, the above named Henry, (the brother of the poet), is copied from nature. He is described exactly as he lived; and his "modest mansion" as it existed. Burns, or the name of the village master, and the site of his schoolhouse, and *Catharine Girachty*,, a lonely widow;

The wretched matron, forced, in age, for bread
To strip the brook, with mantling cresses spread;

(and to this day the brook and ditches, near the spot where her cabin stood, abound with cresses) still remain in the memory of the inhabitants. and *Catherine's* children still remain in the neighborhood. The pool, the busy mill, the house where "*nut brown draughts inspir'd*, are still visited as the poetic scene, and the "*hawthorn bush*" growing in an open space in front of the house, which I knew to have three trunks, is now reduced to one; the other two having been cut from time to time, by persons carrying it away to be made into toys, &c. in honour of the bard, and of the celebrity of his poem. All these contribute to the same proof, and the "*decent church*," which I attended for upwards of eighteen years, and which "*tops the neighboring hill*, is exactly described as seen from Lissoy, the residence of the preacher.

I should have observed that Elizabeth Delap, who was a parishioner of mine, and died at the age of about ninety, often told me she was the first who put a book into Goldsmith's hand; by which she meant that she taught him his letters; she was allied to him, and taught a little school."

ON AUTUMN.

(Concluded from p. 276.)

There is, in the second place, an "even-tide" in the year,—a season, as we now witness, when the sun withdraws his propitious light,—when the winds arise, and the leaves fall, and nature around us seems to sink into decay. It is said, in general, to be the season of melancholy; and if, by this word, be meant that it is the time of solemn and of serious thought, it is undoubtedly the season of melancholy,—yet, it is a melancholy so soothing, so gentle in its approach, and so prophetic in its influence, that they who have known it feel, as instinctively, that it is the doing of God, and that the heart of man is not thus finely touched, but to fine issues.

It is a season, in the first place, which tends to wean us from the passions of the world. Every passion, however base and unworthy, is yet eloquent. It speaks to us of the present enjoyment;—it tells us of what men have done and what men may do, and it supports us every where by the example of many around us. When we go out into the fields in the evening of the year, a different voice approaches us. We regard, even in spite of ourselves, the still but steady advance of time. A few days ago, and the summer of the year was grateful, and every element was filled with life, and the sun of Heaven seemed to glory in his ascendant. He is now enfeebled in his power; the desert no more "blossoms like the rose;" the song of joy is no more heard among the harvesters. This season is strewed with that foliage which once bespoke the magnificence of summer. Whatever may be the passions which society has awakened, we pause amid this apparent desolation of nature. We sit down in the lodge "of the way-faring man in the wilderness," and we feel that all are witness to the emblem of our own fate. Such also, in a few years will be our own condition. The blossoms of our spring—the pride of our summer will also fade into decay;—and the pulse that beats high with virtuous or with vicious desires, will gradually sink, and then must stop for ever. We are from our meditations with hearts softened and subdued, and we return into life as into a shadowy scene, where we have disquieted ourselves in vain." Such is the first impression which the present scene is fitted to make upon us. It is this first impression which illuminates the thoughtless and the gay; and indeed, if there were no other reflections that followed, I know not that it would be the business of wisdom to recommend such meditations. It is the consequences, however, of such previous thoughts, which are chiefly valuable; and among these there are two which may well deserve our consideration.

It is the peculiar character of the melancholy which such seasons excite, that it is general. It is not an individual remonstrance;—it is not the harsh language of human wisdom, which too often insults while it instructs us. When the winds of autumn sigh around us, their voice speaks not to us only, but to our kind; and the lesson they teach is not that we alone decay, but that such also is the fate of all the generations of man. "They are the green leaves of the tree of the desert, which perish, and are renewed." In such a sentiment there is a kind of sublimity mingled with its melancholy;—our tears fall, but they fall not for ourselves;—and, although the train of our thoughts may have begun with the selfishness of our own concerns, we feel that, by the ministry of some mysterious power, they end in awakening our concern for every being that lives. Yet a few years, we think, and all that now bless, or all that now convulse humanity will also have perished. The mightiest pageantry of life,—the loudest notes of triumph or of conquest, will be silent in the grave;—the wicked, wherever active, "will cease from troubling," and the weary, wherever suffering, "will be at rest." Under an impression so profound, we feel our own hearts better. The cares, the animosities, the hatred which society may have engendered, sink unperceived from our bosoms. In the general desolation of nature, we feel the littleness of our own passions;—we look forward to that kindred evening which time must bring to all;—we anticipate the graves of those we hate, as of those we love. Every unkind passion falls, with the leaves around us; and we return slowly to our homes, and to the society which surrounds us, with the wish only to enlighten or to bless them.

If there were no other effects, my brethren, of such appearances of nature upon our minds, they would still be valuable,—they would teach us humility,—and with it they would teach us charity. In the same hour in which they taught us our own frailty, they would teach us commiseration for the whose family of man. But there is a farther sentiment which such scenes inspire, more valuable than all; and we know little of the designs of Providence, when we do not yield ourselves in such hours to the beneficent instincts of our imagination.

It is the unvarying character of nature, amid all its scenes, to lead us at last to its author; and it is for this final end that all its varieties have such dominion upon our minds. We are led by the appearances of spring to see his bounty;—we are led by the splendors of summer to see his greatness. In the present hours, we are led to a higher sentiment; and, what is most remarkable, the very circumstance of a scientific view shows that it is the one most securely to put our trust in him. We are witnessing the decay of the year,—we go back in imagination, and find that such in every generation has been the fate of man;—we look forward, and we see that to such ends all must come at last;—we lift our desponding eyes in search of comfort, and see above us, One, "who is ever the same, and to whose years there is no end." Amid the vicissitudes of nature, we discover that central majesty, "in whom there is no variableness nor "shadow of turning." We feel that there is a God, and, from the tempestuous sea of life, we hail that polar star of nature, to which a sacred instinct had directed our eyes, and which burns with undecaying ray to lighten us among all the darkness of the deep

From this great conviction, there is another sentiment which succeeds. Nature, indeed, yearly perishes; but it is yearly renewed. Amid all its changes, the immortal spirit of him that made it, remains; and the same sun which now marks with his receding ray the autumn of the year, will again arise in his brightness, and bring along with him the promise of the spring and all the magnificence of summer. Under such convictions, hope dawns upon the sadness of the heart. The melancholy of decay becomes the very herald of renewal;—the magnificent circle of nature opens upon our view;—we anticipate the analogous resurrection of our being;—we see beyond the grave a greater spring, and we people it with those who have given joy to that which is passed. With such final impressions, we submit ourselves gladly to the destiny of our being While the sun of mortality sinks, we hail the rising of the Sun of Righteousness, and, in the hours when all the honors of nature are perishing around us, we propitiate ourselves in deeper adoration before him who "sitteth upon its throne."

ANECDOTES.

BUR DODDINGTON was very lethargic.—Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the General, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."—*Lord Orford's Memoirs*

A citizen invited some of his neighbors to a feast, his son, handing a glass of wine to a gentleman, accidentally spilt it on his hand, and for it, his father gave him a box on the ear. The son having recovered himself, gave the next man a good box. Being asked the reason he said, "Come, come, let it go round, it will come to my father by and by, for I dare not strike him myself.

Leaping.—"A man after leaping over an enormous elephant, and five camels, placed abreast, thought it necessary to make this excuse. 'There was a time,' said he, in the presence of NADIR SHAH, 'that I could boast of being a great leaper; but now, alas! age has deprived me of my agility.' The classic reader will not fail to call to mind old ENTELLUS in the Æneid, who, after vanquishing DARES, and cleaving with a blow of his fist the scull

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of the bullock which was the prize of his victory, exclaims, 'Judge, ye Trojans, what was the force of this arm before age had robbed me of my vigor.'"

POETRY.

Our *Beltville* correspondent assures us of the originality of the very pretty lines inserted at p. 206 of the *Register*. We have therefore to apologize to him for using the word "*if*"—It was the line,

"For the trans[illegible] may be,"

that caused us to doubt the originality of the verses alluded to—supposing that we had seen the same Line in a poem of Anacreon Moore's, though we confess our inability to point out the particular work from which it was taken—it is, therefore, very probable we are mistaken, as we cannot doubt either the talent, or the word, of our respectable correspondent.—Ed.

AMANDA.

(After the style of WALLER.*)*

FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Mistaken Rose,
That pillow'd on Amanda's breast
Invit'st repose;
How can'st thou hope to be a guest
In that cold tenement, and rest?

A form so soft,
And with a heart so wondrous chill,
We meet no oft.
And well—or the imperious will,
Tho' check'd by reason courts it still.

Amanda's eyes,
Beam not with one indulgent ray:
Those lovely dyes,
Cheer'd by no genial warmth decay;
Why wilt thou cast their sweets away?

Yet who may blame
Thy unrequited fondness flower?
Soon loves the same
Alike to-day, what sways the hour,
Or beauty's smile, or censure's low'r.

Charm'd by a look,
A word, *by nothing*, he'll incline;
Sigh o'er a brook,
Believe its breathless waves repine
At his distress, and *all* a divine.

The time may come,
(Unmindful e'er longer by her wiles,)
When I'll be dumb
In woman's praise—but while she smiles
O! is he man can break her toils. NEMO.

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No. 5.

Hambro Pickle—The following ingredients constitute the famed and excellent pickle; 6 lbs. Salt, 8 oz. brown sugar, and 8 oz. salt petre. Dissolve these by boiling them in 4 gallons of water.

Cure for the Dysentery—As the disorder is now prevailing in many parts of the country, we would direct the attention of our readers to the following simple remedy.

A correspondent states that the medical qualities of pulverized charcoal, are easily developing themselves. In addition to its virtue in *bilious* disorders, two ounces of the charcoal, boiled in a pint of fresh milk, may be taken in doses of a wine glass full, by adults, every two hours in the most obstinate dysentery, until relief is imparted, which has not failed to be the effect in almost every instance. It is harmless and the experiment may be safely tried. Charcoal made from maple wood is the purest that can be readily obtained.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Fearseed Tea—taken plentifully, is also said to be an excellent palliative, if not an absolute remedy, for the above complaint.

An effectual cure for a Felon—Bathe the part affected in ashes and water; to the yolk of an egg, add 6 drops of spirits of turpentine, a few beet leaves cut fine, a small quantity of hard soap, one tea spoonful of sand or fine tobacco, then add one spoonful of burnt salt, and one of Indian meal, and it never fails to effect a cure if applied in season.

Rural Economy.—An experienced farmer of the Netherlands states, that an ounce of saltpetre dissolved in a pint of water with an ounce of flour of sulphur, and scattered upon grain in a granary, is an infallible means of preventing it from spoiling.

DOMESTIC.

TO the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of Gore and others—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists view with great satisfaction the measures adopted by your Honorable Bodies, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening a Canal navigation between Lakes Ontario and Erie; making Burlington Bay and Grand River the points of ingress and egress: Your Memorialists being deeply interested in this undertaking, more particularly in opening a passage for vessels from Lake Ontario into Burlington Bay, beg leave to call your attention to the latter object; and respectfully to recommend its immediate execution,—the advantage to the Province to be expected from the undertaking, both in a commercial and in a political point of view, being great; and the money requisite for its completion within the reach of the means possessed by the Province.

The importance of Burlington Heights as a military position is well known; and Burlington Bay affords the safest and most capacious harbour on Lake Ontario—In the present state of the navigation, a vessel bound for the harbours of York or Niagara, if overtaken by a gale, must await the destruction that threatens her, with no other dependance than her cables and anchors: but were the proposed canal effected, she might take shelter in the bay and lie in safety till the tempest had subsided; and in time of war what a security would not the country possess in having a harbour sufficiently capacious to contain all the shipping on the Lake, safe from every gale that could blow, and protected by the impregnable fortress of Burlington Heights.

In a commercial point of view, the advantages are so obvious as to render comment unnecessary. To a country depending upon a distant market for the disposal of its surplus productions, the importance of affording every possible facility to transportation is evident; for whatever is saved in the expence of transport is added to the value of the article transported: and by cheapening the rate of carriage many articles are rendered valuable which otherwise would have remained worthless. Your Memorialists feel most sensibly the frequent complaints made in Lower Canada, regarding the damaged state in which their produce, especially flour, comes to that market. This they find themselves wholly unable to remedy so long as the article is obliged to be unloaded at the beach; then carted across it to the lake shore, where it has to be again put into boats to be taken to the roadstead and shipped on board of the vessels lying there. In these numerous boatings, carings, loadings and unloadings, the cargoes are frequently injured, as well by the waves of the lake, as by rain, and the effects of the sun, to which they thus become unavoidably exposed.

The expence of making a canal through the beach, connecting Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay, on a scale calculated to attain the above important advantages, your Memorialists are informed from good authority, will not exceed ten thousand pounds, and they are told that perhaps it may be effected for a considerably less sum.

Your Memorialists beg leave to observe that even if it were necessary to raise the above sum by way of loan, for want of funds in any other shape, a toll or dues might be levied on the goods passing through the canal, sufficient, even at the present early period, to pay the interest of the sum; whilst a great augmentation may with certainty be looked for in the improvement of the country advances. For the last three years, on an average, 10,000 barrels of flour alone, have been shipped annually from the Outlet of Burlington Bay, besides a very considerable quantity of pork, potash, staves, whiskey, and other articles of produce. The present expence on each barrel of flour from the township of Dundas, to the Outlet aforesaid, is one shilling and three pence, of which, one shilling would be saved if vessels could enter the bay. Although it must remain for the wisdom of your Honorable Bodies to fix what proportion of this it would be proper to levy as a rate, yet your Memorialists do not he itate to say that even if the whole shilling per barrel were levied, much would be gained by the canal navigation, both to the owners of the vessels, and to the shippers of the goods, inasmuch as they would be enabled to load and unload at all times, and in all weathers; and thus there would be not only a great deal of delay and detention avoided, but the vessels and cargoes would be freed from the danger of damage, and indeed of total loss, to which they are now exposed on a lee shore and roadstead without protection.

There are other advantages which must attend the completion of the proposed undertaking your memorialists humbly conceive render it unnecessary for them to enlarge further upon the subject.—The sum required to effect the undertaking is not very great—the toll might nearly, if not wholly, pay the interest at the very first; and, from the advancing state of the country, and the benefits that would accrue to its commerce and agriculture from the undertaking itself, it might with certainty be relied on for the liquidation of the principal at no very distant period. With these advantages on its side, and no disadvantages to detract from them, your memorialists feel persuaded that they shall not have made the appeal to your Honorable Houses in vain.

Your Memorialists are every way disposed to contribute their share, either as members of the District or individually towards the prosecution of the objects proposed; but in a measure in which the general interests of the Province are so intimately blended with theirs, they deem it their duty to make this application, soliciting your Honorable Bodies to make such an appropriation to effect the proposed undertaking, as you in your wisdom may think reasonable and just. And your memorialists as in duty bound,

Will ever pray, &c.

BIRTH.

On Friday the 15th inst. the Lady of H. J. Boulton, Esq. Solicitor General of this Province, of a daughter.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the *Society of Friends to the Stranger in Distress*, being on Saturday the 30th inst. The Members are requested to assemble at FORSEY'S Hotel on that day at one o'clock, to receive the reports of its officers, and to fix a day for its future Meetings.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Secretary.

York, Nov. 19, 1822.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of November instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelvth day of October last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-seventh day of Novemberinst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of an "Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of His Majes"ty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the better divi"sion of this Province,'" and to make further provision for the division of the same into Counties "and Districts;" it is among other things enacted, "that the Townships of Goulburn, Berkwith "Drummond, Bathurst, March, Huntly, Ressy, "Lanark, Dalhousie, and Sherbrooke North and "South, together with such other Townships as "might thereafter be Surveyed by the direction of "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province "and Districts in which they are situate, should "be erected into a separate District, by such name as "he may think fit, the said County of Carleton "to be a separate District, by such name as "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province "may seem meet."

And Whereas we have been given to understand, that the Inhabitants of the said County, anxious to be formed into a separate District, have erected a commodious and appropriate building in the Town of Perth, in the said County, to serve as a District Gaol and Court-House for the same, when it shall be declared a separate District. And Whereas the increase of population within the said County has been such, as to render it expedient, for the ease and convenience of the said Inhabitants, that the same should be declared a separate District, according to the intention of the said in part recited Act.

Now therefore Know Ye, that it is Our Royal Will, and pleasure, that the said County of Carleton, shall be, and We do hereby declare the same to be a separate District, by the name of "BATHURST," of all which, Our loving Subjects, inhabitants Our Province of Upper Canada, and elsewhere, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON. *Sec'y.*

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

ANNO TERTIO
GEORGH IV. REGIS.
CAP. CXIX.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces.

[*5th August*, 1822.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Regulation respecting the Trade of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in North America: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same: That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for import by Land or Inland Navigation in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, the Goods, Wares, and Commodities of the Growth Produce, or Manufacture of the United States of America, enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (A), from any Port or Place in the United States of America, into any Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada: Provided always, nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and

Goods of the Produce of the United States enumerated in Schedule (A) may be imported into either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Power to the Governor to prohibit or increase the Ports of Entry.

Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, from Time to Time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported from the United States of America.

Duties to be paid on the Goods enumerated in Schedule (B)

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon such of the Goods, Wares, and Commodities which shall be so imported, as are enumerated in the Schedule or Table annexed to this Act marked (B), the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively inserted or described and set forth in Figures in the said Schedule.

Where any Article is liable to a Colonial Duty, &c.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if upon the Importation of any Article charged with Duty by this Act, the said Article shall appear to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, or any Officer authorized by them to inspect the same, to be liable to the Payment of Duty under the Authority of any Colonial Law, equal to or exceeding in amount the Duty charged by this Act, then and in such Case the Duty charged upon such Article by this Act shall not be demanded or paid upon the Importation of such Article: Provided also, that if the Duty payable under such Colonial Law shall be less in Amount than the Duty payable by this Act, then and in such case the Difference only between the Amount of the Duty payable by this Act, and the Duty payable under the Authority of such Colonial Laws, shall be deemed to be the Duty payable by this Act; and the same shall be collected and paid in such and the like Manner, and appropriated and applied to such and the like Uses, as the Duties specified in the said Schedule annexed to this Act marked (B) are directed to be collected, paid, appropriated, and applied.

If Duty be less than the Duty payable by this Act, &c.

Tonnage Duties for American Vessels, to be the same as United States impose on British Vessels.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the same Tonnage Duties shall be paid upon all American Vessels or Boats, importing any Goods into either of the said Provinces, as are or may be for the time being payable in the United States of America, on British Vessels or Boats entering the Harbours of the State from whence such Goods shall have been imported.

Value of Goods to be in all Cases in which the Duties imposed by this Act upon the Importation of Articles into the said Provinces, or either of them, are charged, not according to the Weight, Gauge or Measure, but according to the Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained in the Mode prescribed by an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Places in America and the West Indies.

ascertained in the Mode prescribed by 3 G. 4 c. 41.

If Payment of Duties be refused, Collector may seize the Goods and sell the same within 20 Days.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if the Importer or Proprietor of such Articles shall refuse to pay the Duties hereby imposed thereon, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs where such Articles shall be imported and he is hereby respectively required to take and secure the same, with the Casks or other Package thereof and to cause the same to be publicly sold, within the Space of Twenty Days at the most after such refusal made, and at such Time and place as such Officer shall, by Four or more Days public Notice, appoint for that Purpose which Articles shall be sold to the highest Bidder; and the Money arising from the Sale thereof shall be applied to the Payment of the said Duties, together with the Charges which shall have been occasioned by the said Sale, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to such Importer, Proprietor, or any other Person authorized to receive the same.

After Payment of Duty, Overplus to be paid to the Importer.

VII And whereas a certain Act made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies into the Province of Quebec, without Payment of Duty, under certain Conditions and Restrictions, has been repealed during the present Session of Parliament: And whereas Doubts may be entertained whether a certain other Act, passed in the Forty ninth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to allow the Importation of Rum and other Spirits from the Island of Bermuda into the Province of Lower Canada, without payment of Duty, on the same Terms and Conditions as such Importation may be made directly from His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in the West Indies, might not still remain in force, notwithstanding the Repeal of the said first mentioned Act; be it therefore enacted and declared, That the last mentioned Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

28 G. 3 c. 39.

49 G. 3 c. 16 allowing the Importation of Rum, repealed.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient to afford Protection to the Trade between the said Colonies and Plantations and the Province of Lower Canada, by imposing the same Duty of 6d. per Gallon on Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of the said Colonies, imported from Great Britain, into Lower Canada from the said Province, as is now payable upon the same Articles when imported from His Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and upon every Gallon of Rum or other Spirits, the Produce or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in the West Indies, which shall be imported or brought into any Part of the said Province of Lower Canada from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the British Dominions in Europe, the Sum of Six Pence, over and above all other Duties now or hereafter to be made payable thereon in the said Province.

Additional Duty of 6d. per Gallon on West India Rum imported into Lower Canada from the United Kingdom.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the Rates and Duties chargeable by this Act shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such rising thereby nominal Sums bear in Great Britain; and that such Sums may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence to the Ounce in Silver; and that the said Duties herein before granted shall be received, levied, collected, paid, and recovered in the same Manner and Form, and by such Rules, Ways, and Means, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as any other Duties payable to His Majesty upon Goods imported into the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or into either of them respectively, are or shall be raised, levied, collected, paid, and recovered by any Act or Acts of Parliament, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the several Clauses, Powers, Directions, Penalties, and Forfeitures relating thereto were particularly repeated and again enacted in the Body of this Act; and that all the Monies which shall arise by the said Duties, (except the necessary Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same) shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, into the Hands of His Majesty's Receiver General in the said Provinces respectively, for the Time being, and shall be applied to and for the Use of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of each of the said Provinces respectively.

Duties to be applied as directed by Acts of the Legislatures of the said Provinces respectively.

Goods the Produce of His Majesty's Dominions may be exported to any Port in the United States; but no Arms or Naval Stores to be exported without a Licence

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export in any British or American Vessel or Vessels, Boat or Boats, Carriage or Carriages, from any Ports or Places of Entry now or hereafter to be established in the said Provinces, to any Port or Place in the United States of America, any Article of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any other Article legally imported into the said Provinces: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow the Exportation of any Arms or Naval Stores, unless a Licence shall have been obtained for that Purpose from His Majesty's Secretary of State; and in case any such Articles shall be shipped or warehoused for the Purpose of being exported contrary to this Act, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter directed.

Not to affect Inland Navigations of the Provinces.

XI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to interfere with or repeal, as respects the Inland Navigation of the said Provinces, any of the Provisions contained in a certain Act passed in the seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King William, intituled An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade; except in so far as the same are altered or repealed by this Act.

7 & 8 W 3 c 22.

Recovery and Application of Penalties

XII And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in either of the said Provinces under this Act (except where it is otherwise provided,) shall and may be sued for and prosecuted in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within such Province respectively; and the same shall and may be recovered, divided, and accounted for in the same Manner and Form, and by the same Rules and Regulations in all respects, as other Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences against the Laws relating to the Customs and Trade of the said Provinces respectively, shall or may by any Acts or Acts of the Legislatures of such Provinces be directed to be sued for, prosecuted, recovered, divided, and accounted for within the same respectively.

Drawback on the Exportation of Rum and Molasses from Newfoundland, to Canada.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient to encourage Trade between Canada and his Majesty's Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, by enabling the Merchants and Traders of Newfoundland to export from thence into Canada, Rum and other Spirits, the Produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, free of any Duty which may have been imposed upon its Importation from any of the Places last aforesaid, and for which Purpose to allow, upon the Export of such Rum or other Spirits a Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid and allowed, upon the Exportation from any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, into Canada, of Rum or other Spirits, being the produce of the British West India Islands, or any of His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent of South America, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which may have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the Places last aforesaid, into any or either of the said Colonies of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island, upon a Certificate being produced, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at Quebec, certifying that the said Rum or other Spirits have been duly landed in Canada.

Drawback of the full Duties paid upon the Importation thereof;

Rum or other Spirits imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the Proportion of Goods so imported into Lower Canada, and passing from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada and consumed there in the last of which Agreement expired on the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada claims certain Arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada, on account of such Drawbacks, which claim has not been admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada; and it further appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, appointed on behalf of both Provinces for the purposes aforesaid, that they have failed to establish any Regulations for the Period beyond the First Day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by reason that they could not agree upon the Proportion of Duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of Drawbacks. For Remedy of the inconvenience occasioned by the Suspension of the said Agreement, and for the satisfactory Investigation and Adjustment of the said claims, be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of his respective Province, one Arbitrator; and that the said Arbitrators so appointed shall have Power, by an Instrument under their Hands and Seals, to appoint a Third Arbitrator; and in case of their not agreeing in such Appointment within one Month from the Date of the Appointment of the Arbitrators so directed to be made on the part of the respective Provinces, or the last thereof if the said Appointments shall not have been made on the same day, His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall have power, by an Instrument under His Sign Manual, to appoint such Third Arbitrator, who (if appointed in manner last mentioned) shall not be an Inhabitant of either of the said Provinces; and that the Three Arbitrators so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, on account of Drawbacks or Proportion of Duties under Agreements made and ratified by the Authority of the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements; and also to hear any claim which may be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada, to a proportion of Duties heretofore levied in Lower Canada under British Acts of Parliament, the Division of which Duties shall not have been embraced within the Terms of any provisional Agreement, and to report the particulars of any such claim, with the Evidence thereupon, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being; and if it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any Sum is justly due from the Province of Lower Canada to the Province of Upper Canada on account of such last mentioned claim, they shall signify the same, together with the Amount, to the Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada for the Time being, who shall thereupon issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, to pay such Amount to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, in full Discharge of any such Claims.

Drawback how payable.

Rum to be exported from Newfoundland within One Year after First Importation.

Regulations as to settling the Proportions of Duties and Drawback between the Provinces, by Arbitrators

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said Drawback shall be paid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port from whence the said Goods shall be so imported into Canada, with the Consent of the Comptroller there, out of any Monies in his Hands arising from Duties of Customs.

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Drawback shall be paid and allowed as aforesaid, unless the said Rum or other Spirits shall be duly entered for Exportation with the proper Officers of the Customs, and actually shipped on board the Ship or Vessel in which the said Goods are intended to be exported, within the Space of one Year from the Time such Rum or other Spirits were originally imported into the Colony from whence it is intended to export them to Canada, nor unless such Drawback shall be claimed within one Year after the Goods are so shipped for Exportation.

XVII. And whereas since the Division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, diverse Regulations have from Time to Time been made, by Agreements concluded under the Authority of Acts passed by the Legislatures of the said Two Provinces respectively, concerning the imposing of Duties upon Articles imported into the Province of Lower Canada, and

Power of Arbitrators to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators shall have Power to send for and examine such Persons, Papers, and Records as they shall judge necessary for their information in the Matters referred to them;

Penalty on Persons refusing, &c.

and that if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect to attend the said Arbitrators, or to produce before them any Papers or Documents, having been duly served in either Province with reasonable Notice in Writing for that Purpose, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having competent Jurisdiction within the Province in which such Person usually resides, to be applied towards the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such Manner and Form as it shall please His Majesty to direct.

Witnesses to be sworn

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Witnesses to be produced before the said Arbitrators, if it is desired by either of the said Arbitrators, shall and may be sworn before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within either of the said Provinces, or before any one of the said Arbitrators, who are hereby empowered jointly or severally to administer such Oath;

Penalty for forswearing

and that if any Person shall, in any such Oath so taken as aforesaid, wilfully forswear himself, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

Appointing Arbitrators on Vacancies.

XX. And be it further enacted, That in case of the Death, Removal, or Incapacity of either of the said Arbitrators before making an Award, or in case the Third Arbitrator chosen or appointed as aforesaid shall refuse to act, another shall be appointed in his Stead, in the same Manner as such Arbitrator so dead, removed, or become incapable or refusing to act as aforesaid, was originally appointed; and that in case a Third Arbitrator shall be appointed by His Majesty as herein-before mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Provinces, to determine the Amount of Remuneration to be paid to such Arbitrator, which Amount shall be defrayed in equal Proportions by each Province, and shall be paid by Warrants, to be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each Province, upon the Receiver General thereof respectively.

Award of Arbitrators to be final.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the Award of the Majority of the said Arbitrators, so far as the same shall be authorized by this Act, shall be final;

Award to be certified to the Governor, &c of the Provinces

XXII. And be it further enacted, That the said Arbitrators, or a Majority of them as herein-before mentioned, shall certify the Award to be made by them in the Premises, under their Hands and Seals, to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces;

Payment of Sums awarded

and that if any Sum be directed by the said Award to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada by the Province or Lower Canada, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada, and he is hereby required to issue His Warrant upon the Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for the Sum so awarded; which Sum shall be accordingly paid by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in discharge of such Warrant, and shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty, His

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Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Power to Arbitrators to determine Claims advanced by Lower Canada on Upper Canada

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That the Arbitrators to be appointed under this Act shall have Power to hear and determine any claim which may be advanced on the Part of the Province of Lower Canada, upon the Province of Upper Canada, being of the same Description as those which by this Act may be preferred to the same Arbitrators on the Part of Upper Canada; and that their Award thereupon shall be final and conclusive, and shall be carried into Effect if the same be made in Favour of the Province of Lower Canada in the same Manner as is herein directed with respect to any Award which may be made in favour of the Province of Upper Canada.

Proportion of Duties arising in Lower Canada shall be since the First Day of July One Thousand eight hundred and nineteen, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the Province of Lower Canada, and also of all Duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under any Act passed in the said Province, upon any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Commodities imported by Sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive One-fifth Part as the proportion of Duties arising and due to the said Province of Upper Canada upon such Importations; and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his Warrant forthwith upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada, in favour of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada, for such proportion of the Duties as shall have been received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the First Day of January and the First Day of July, in each and every Year thereafter, issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in like Manner for the payment to the Receiver General of Upper Canada, of such Sum as may be then ascertained to be due on account of the said proportion, according to the Provisions of this Act.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That of all Duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada

After July 1. 1824, Division of Duties shall be awarded by Arbitrators hereinbefore mentioned

XXV. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the said First Day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Four, the Proportion to be paid to Upper Canada for the Four Years next succeeding, of Duties levied in the Province of Lower Canada, under the Authority of any Act or Acts passed or to be passed therein, upon Goods, Wares, and Commodities imported there in by Sea, shall and may be ascertained by the Award of Arbitrators, to be appointed in the same Manner and with the same Powers as hereinbefore provided with respect to the Arbitrators to whom the Question of Arrears is to be referred, and that Arbitrators shall in like Manner be appointed, and an Award made Once after every Four Years, establishing such Proportion from Time to Time; and all and every the Provisions contained in this Act, respecting the Appointment, Powers, and Remuneration of the Arbitrators to be first appointed after the passing thereof, and regarding the Execution of the Duty, shall apply and extend to the Arbitrators to be appointed for the Purposes last herein mentioned.

Award to be made every Four Years.

Proportion hereby established to be paid until a new one is made.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That after the said First Day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, until a new Proportion of Duties, to be paid to Upper Canada, shall be established, as hereinbefore provided, and also at all Times hereafter, in default of any such Proportion being appointed, the Proportion of Duties last assigned to be paid to Upper Canada under the Authority of this Act, shall continue to be paid by the Province of Lower Canada, and Warrants shall issue for the Payment of the same, in the same Manner as for the Period before the same First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty four: Provided always that it shall be in the Power of the Arbitrators nevertheless, by their subsequent Award, to alter such Proportion from the Period for which it was last established, if it shall appear to them just so to do.

Proportion of Duties how to be allotted between the Two Provinces.

XXVII. And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the Fourteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to establish a Fund towards further defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and Support of the Civil Government within the Province of Quebec in America, certain Duties were imposed upon Goods and Commodities imported into the said Province, and which Duties are by the said Act directed to be applied, under the Authority of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in making a more certain and adequate Provision towards defraying the Expence of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government in the said Province of Quebec; and since the Division of the said Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it has been contended, on behalf of the said Provinces, that the Proceeds of such Duties should be distributed between the said Two Provinces in proportion to the Amount of Expences defrayed by each respectively towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of its Civil Government, and not in proportion to the estimated Consumption within either Province of the Articles upon which such Duties shall have been paid; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Arbitrators to be appointed, from Time to Time, for the Purpose of establishing the Proportion which shall be paid to Upper Canada, of such Duties as now are, or hereafter may be imposed by Acts passed in the Province of Lower Canada, to receive the Claims in behalf of each Province with respect to its Proportion of Duties levied under the said Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, since the Expiration of the last Provincial Agreement heretofore ratified between the said two Provinces, or which may hereafter be levied under the Authority of the said Act, upon Goods and Commodities imported into Lower Canada, and to report the same, with the evidence thereon, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Time being, in order that they may make such Order respecting the Proportion in which the same shall be expended within each of the said Provinces respectively, for the Purpose mentioned in the said Act, as to them shall seem meet; Provided always nevertheless, that until such Order shall be made by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid, the Proceeds of such Duties shall be distributed in the same Proportion between the said two Provinces as the Duties levied under the Provincial Acts of the Province of Lower Canada within the same Period, subject nevertheless to be increased or diminished, as respects either of the said Provinces, by any subsequent Order of the said Lords Commissioners, extending to the Period for which no such Order had before been made.

14 G. 3. c. 88.

Duties Imposed by Lower Canada to remain in force till repealed or altered by a Legislative Act of that Province.

XXVIII. And whereas the Division of the Province of Quebec, into the Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any Manner to obstruct the Intercourse or prejudice the Trade to be carried on by the Inhabitants of every Part of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries; and it has accordingly been made a Subject of mutual Stipulation between the said Two Provinces, in the several Agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not levy any Duties upon Articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such Duties as they might think fit, upon Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada; of which Duties a certain Proportion was by the said Agreements appointed to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada: And whereas in consequence of the Inconveniences arising from the Cessation of such Agreements as above recited, it has been found expedient to remedy the Evils now experienced in the Province of Upper Canada, and to guard against such as might in future arise from the Exercise of an exclusive Controul, by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the Imports and Exports into and out of the Port of Quebec; and it is further expedient, in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada to meet the necessary Charges upon its ordinary Revenue, and to provide with sufficient Certainty for the Support of its Civil Government, to establish such Controul as may prevent the Evils which have arisen or may arise from the Legislature of Lower Canada, suffering to expire unexpectedly, or repealing suddenly, and without affording to Upper Canada an Opportunity of Remonstrance, existing Duties, upon which the principal part of it Revenue, and the necessary Maintenance of its Government may depend; be it therefore enacted, That all and every the Duties which, at the Time of the Expiration of the last Agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada, on the Importation of any Goods, Wares, or Commodities into the said Province of Lower Canada (except such as may have been imposed for the Regulation of the Trade by Land or Inland Navigation, between the said Province and the United States of America,) shall be payable and shall be levied according to the Provisions contained in any such Acts until any Act or Acts for the repealing or altering the said Duties, or any Part thereof respectively, shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts, repealing or altering such Duties, shall, after a Copy thereof has been transmitted to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament, according to the Forms and Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further Provision for the

31 G. 3. c. 31.

Government of the said Province, and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

No Act of Legislature imposing Duties, whereby the Province of Upper Canada may be affected, to be valid until laid before Parliament.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other Duties shall or may be imposed on Articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada, and whereby the Province of Upper Canada shall or may in any respect be directly or indirectly affected, shall have the Force of Law until the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament, as provided in certain cases by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of His said late Majesty's Reign, and the Royal Assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a Copy of such Act having, within One Month from the Time of presenting the same for the Royal Assent in the said Province, been transmitted by by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada: Provided always nevertheless, that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if, before the same shall have been presented for the Royal Assent within the said Province of Lower Canada, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Province of Upper Canada shall, by Address to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada, pray that their Concurrence in the Imposition of the Duties intended to be imposed by such Act may be signified to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province of Lower Canada.

Seigniory, on Petition of the Owners to His Majesty, may be exchanged for freehold and common Socage.

Lands within the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada holden in Fief and Seigniory, and Seigniory can legally be changed: And whereas it may materially tend to the Improvement of such Lands, and to the general Advantage of the said Provinces, that such Tenures may henceforth be changed in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons holding any Lands in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, or either of them, in Fief and Seigniory, and having legal Power and Authority to alienate the same, shall at any Time from and after Commencement of this Act, surrender the same into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and shall by Petition to His Majesty, or to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands so holden shall be situated, set forth that he, she, or they is or are desirous of holding the same in free and common Socage, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province as aforesaid in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions, transmitted through his Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Province, shall cause a fresh Grant to be made to such Person or Persons of such Lands to be holden in free and common Socage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in free and common Socage in that part of Great Britain called England; subject nevertheless to Payment to His Majesty, by such Grantee or Grantees, of such Sum or Sums of Money as and for a Commutation for the Fines and other Dues which would have been payable to His Majesty under the original Tenures, and to such Conditions as to His Majesty, or to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, shall seem just and reasonable: Provided always, that on any such fresh Grant being made as aforesaid, no allotment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support or Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy shall be necessary; but every such fresh Grant shall be valid and effectual without any Specification of Lands for the Purpose aforesaid; any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Boats and other Craft belonging to His Majesty's Subjects may go from Upper Canada into Lower Canada, not laden with Foreign Produce, without being subject to any Duty.

XXX. And whereas it is expedient that the Productions of the Province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject to Duties or Impositions on their Arrival in that Province, or in passing through the waters thereof: Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the Boats, Scows, Rafts, Cribs, and other Craft belonging to any of His Majesty's Subjects, and coming from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, not laden with the Productions of any Foreign Country, shall be allowed freely to pass into and through the said Province, and shall not be subject to any Rate, Tax, Duty, or Imposition, other than any Charge which may now exist for Pilotage, or which may now be established for Toll at any Lock or other Work now actually erected on the navigable Waters thereof; any Law, Statute, or Usage of the Province of Lower Canada to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Expence of improving the Navigation of the Waters of the River Saint Lawrence shall in future be defrayed by such Measures and in such proportions as the Arbitrators to be appointed under the provisions of this Act shall determine, upon the prayer of either Province: Provided always, that no such Determination shall be carried into effect until sanctioned and enacted by the Legislatures of both of the said Provinces.

How Expences of improving the Navigation shall be paid.

Lands held in Fief and

XXXI. And whereas Doubts have been entertained whether Tenures of

His Majesty may commute with Persons holding Lands at Cens et Rentes.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to commute with any Person holding Lands at *Cens et Rentes* in any Censive or Fief of His Majesty within either of the said Provinces, and such Person may obtain a Release from His Majesty of all feudal Rights arising by reason of such Tenure, and receive a Grant from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, in free and common Socage, upon Payment to His Majesty of such Sum of Money as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, may deem to be just and reasonable, by reason of the Release and Grant aforesaid; and all such Sums of Money as shall be paid upon any Commutations made by virtue of this Act shall be applied towards the Administration of Justice and the Support of the Civil Government of the said Province.

General Issue

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, such Person or Persons may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, Prosecutor or Prosecutors, shall become nonsuit, or forbear the Prosecution, or discontinue his, her, or their Action, or if a Verdict shall pass against him, her, or them, the Defendants shall have Treble Costs, and shall give the like Remedy for the same as in Cases where Costs by Law are given to Defendants.

Treble Costs.

SCHEDULES to which this Act refers.

SCHEDULE (A)

Asses.	Indigo.
Barley.	Live Stock of any Sort.
Beans.	Lumber.
Biscuit.	Logwood.
Bread.	Mahogany, and other Wood for Cabinet Wares.
Beaver, and all Sorts of Fur.	Mats.
Bowsprits.	Mules.
Calivances.	Neat Cattle.
Cocoa.	Oats.
Cattle.	Peas.
Cochineal.	Potatoes.
Coin and Bullion.	Poultry.
Cotton Wool.	Pitch.
Drugs of all Sorts.	Rye.
Diamonds & Precious Stones.	Rice.
Flax,	Staves.
Fruit and Vegetables.	Skins.
Fustick, and all sorts of Wood for Dyers' Use.	Shingles.
Flour.	Sheep.
Grain of any Sort.	Tar
Garden Seeds.	Tallow.
Hemp.	Tobacco.
Heading Boards.	Turpentine.
Horses.	Timber.
Hogs.	Tortoise shell.
Hides.	Wool
Hay.	Wheat.
Hops.	Yards.
Hardwood or Mill Timber	

SCHEDULE (B)

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	5	0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight	0	2	6
For every Cwt. of Biscuit	0	1	0
For every 100 lbs. of Bread, made from Wheat, or other Grain, imported in Bags or Packages	0	2	6
For every Barrel of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs made from Rye, Peas, or Beans	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calivances	0	0	6
Rice, for every 100 lbs net Weight	0	2	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not exceeding 12 Inches	0	7	6
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 Inches in Length	0	14	0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1	1	6
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0	15	0
For every 1,000 Feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of One Inch Thick	1	1	0
For every 1,000 Feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1	1	0
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1,000 Feet	1	5	0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0	5	0
Horses, for every 100*l.* of the Value thereof	10	0	0
Neat Cattle, for every 100*l.* of the Value thereof	10	0	0
All other Live Stock, for every 100*l.* of the Value thereof	10	0	

Government Contract for Beef,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1823, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and His Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed,—"Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dy. Ass't. Com'y. Gen.

Commissariat Office.
York, 5th Nov. 1822.

INDEX AT END

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to BAKE BREAD from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1822, to the 24th December, 1823.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 15th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed Tender for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 28th, 1822.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kemebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

Zeta, to be called Eidon

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith at such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Military grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, with in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov 1822.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 21st December next, at the same place and hour.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of SARAH CRAWFORD and WILLIAM CLARK and the Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone

Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per toise for the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P H D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will bid at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. p bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bill of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.
York 7th October 1822.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS,
Warrants. Affidavits, Subpœnas, & Blanks of every Description may be had at this Office.
Gazette Office. Nov. 21, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, DISTRICT of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted [illegible] and Grocery Store, in the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.
25-3tw.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

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WM. CORNELL.
Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

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THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

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JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

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Soap and Candle Manufactory.

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Beg leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1	0	
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IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.
August 1, 1822. 17tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 33. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1822

Editorial Commentary.

WE have received the particulars of a Public Meeting, called by the Sheriff of the Newcastle District, held at the Court House in the village of *Amherst*, in the Township of Hamilton in that District, and which was most respectably attended.—The object of this Meeting was to petition the Imperial Parliament *against* the proposed union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. A copy of the resolutions which were moved by Henry Ruttan, Esq. M. P. and seconded by Robert Henry, Esq. together with Mr. Ruttan's speech, and a draft of the Petition, will be published by us, next week—our limits being too much circumscribed in this number to admit them.

As the agricultural interests of this country must be necessarily affected, in some degree, by the state of those in England, we have inserted an important extract from Bell's Messenger of September 15th, on the subject of the late abundant harvest, and its consequences on the general corn market.

Some time ago we took a little pains in drawing up an account of the best mode of cultivating Hemp in Canada, for the benefit of our agricultural friends, and which our readers must have noticed in the 20th No. of our Register We find by a late arrival that the *Quebec Mercury* has given the merit of that performance, such as it was, to a *New York* editor. Had we been aware there was a weekly Newspaper with the same title in New York, (*which we greatly doubt,*) we should, most assuredly, have chosen some other for our work—At all events we can assure Mr THOMAS CAREY that the essay included to, originated here.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Married, by special licence, by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Liverpool to Miss Mary Chester.

Died, at Greenwich hospital, the 26th ult. Lieut. Benson, 90 years of age, the oldest officer but one on the list.

Sir W. Knighton is appointed Private Secretary to the King, vice Sir R. Bloomfield.

All the Royal yachts which composed the Royal Squadron in his voyage to Scotland, are placed in ordinary. His Majesty was delighted with the steam boats which accompanied the Squadron. While one of them was towing the Royal George at the rate of ten knots an hour, the King in his usual familiar manner, said to Commodore Paget — "*Charles*, never let me go to sea without one of these *smokers*." All the Lieutenants and Midshipmen of the royal yacht had been promoted a grade.

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By the upsetting of a stage at Blackheath Hill, 15 out of 16 passengers had some of their limbs

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to BAKE BREAD from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1822, to the 24th December, 1823.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 15th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed Tender for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 28th, 1822.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kemebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

Zeta, to be called Eidon

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith at such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Military grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, with in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Staeet, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq.
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov 1822.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 21st December next, at the same place and hour.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of SARAH CRAWFORD and WILLIAM CLARK and the Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone

Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per toise for the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P H D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will bid at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. p bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bill of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.
York 7th October 1822.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS,
Warrants. Affidavits, Subpœnas, & Blanks of every Description may be had at this Office.
Gazette Office. Nov. 21, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, DISTRICT of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted [illegible] and Grocery Store, in the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.
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Valuable Farm for Sale.

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broken, [illegible] of them were mortally wounded. The carriage was dashed to pieces.

The Glasgow Bank, and the branch of the Bank of Scotland established at Glasgow, have given notice that in future only five per cent would be charged upon cash accounts, the same as in the discount of bills.

A vessel arrived at Aberdeen, Scotland, in September, from the Greenland fishery, having killed a whale from which 90 butts of blubber were taken.

Some disturbances had again taken place in Ireland.—Several buildings had been burnt and agricultural produce destroyed by the *white boys*.

Charles Forbes, Esq. M. P. with his usual liberality, has given an additional subscription of £200 for the completion of the Public Rooms at Aberdeen.

It was announced in London that the office of Secretary of War would be abolished, and that Lord Palmerston, who holds that office would retire.

Lord Melville was spoken of to succeed Mr. Canning as Governor General of India, and the Duke of Buckingham to succeed to Lord Melville as head of the Admiralty.

The combined Turkish fleet, consisting of 80 sail passed Zante on the 2d of August; and on the 7th, were at Patras.

The Cathedral at Rouen was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th of September—occasioned by having been struck with lightning.

A new Velocipede.—A man upon a new sort of velocipede attracted a number of people together at the Elephant and Castle, London, on Thursday, to witness the activity and swiftness with which he travels. He is a shoemaker by trade, and finding the trade bad at Newark-on-Trent, in Nottinghamshire, of which he it a native, he built this Mechanical horse, as he terms it. It is on a different plan from the others, it is worked by two handles, which set two wheels in motion, and causes two levers in front to be put in motion, which set the machine going at the rate of at least 6 miles an hour. It is the compietest machine of the kind that has as yet been invented. He has travelled in fine weather sixty miles a day. He has two iron stirrups in which he places his feet—they keep him steady on the saddle.

The London Morning Post of the 23d September, contains information from Zante & Semlin, of the decided success of the Greeks over the Turks in the Morea, and repeats the statement which has already been given in our columns, that Chourschid Pacha, and Omer Briene had both been defeated, and that the former had retreated to Larissa.

We understand that Mr. Alexander Hume, surgeon, R. N. has lately presented to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of this city, a fine specimen of the head of a young New Zealand Chief, beautifully tatooed, and embalmed in a manner unknown to the civilized nations of modern times, but which commands the admiration of all adequate judges Mr. Hume has promised to communicate to the College an account of the mode in which the process is conducted.—*Edin. Star.*

THE LATE HARVEST.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Sept. 16.

We have very sedulously applied ourselves to the labor of collecting and comparing the accounts of the harvests through the principal counties in England, in order that we may thence understand the probable condition of the farmers and landlords, and the actual difficulties to be encouraged by Ministers at the next Session of Parliament. To return, however, to our more immediate subjects:—Upon the best enquiries we have been enabled to make, it appears to us that the harvest has been exceedingly productive, both as respects quantity and quality. It is a known maxim amongst farmers, that an early harvest is always a good harvest; and that scarcely twice in a century does our wheat suffer from a dry season. We understand from the most competent judges, that the produce of the present harvest, added to the stock on hand from the last, is so abundant, as to excite a general alarm amongst the farmers, lest the price of wheat should fall to four shillings, generally, by Christmas. Perhaps it is not too much to say, that we have now on hand a stock sufficient for two years at least, and that the supplies must, in consequence, be stored against the possible sickness of a future year, now remote.

In the four corn counties, Essex, Kent, Suffolk and Norfolk, the harvest is concluded, and the farmers are already bringing the new crop partially to market. During the gathering, the weather in general has been extremely favorable, and every kind of grain has been secured in the best possible condition It is impossible to describe in too favorable terms the new wheat crop. In quantity it is most abundant, and in quality it is equal to any, and superior to many of the antecedent seven years' productions. The average weight will not be under 60 lbs.; indeed it will be more generally 61 lbs. a bushel; and in this respect alone, it will be superior to the growth of last year, by at least 15 per cent. The season has not made one bad field of wheat where a good one ought to have been produced, and it will be difficult to find a quantity of interior quality. The first sales in the Norwich market have 34s. to 40s. a quarter, but as yet the farmers have not had time to make extensive deliveries. So soon as the samples are brought freely forward for sale, a decline must inevitably take place; for until its value finds a proper level with the other European corn states no vent for the super-production can be opened. The letters from Leghorn (28th August) quote the Italian prices at from 20s. to 30s. per quarter. As the winter approaches, however, the prices in the south of Europe may be expected to advance, and a farther moderate decline in England will, in that case, encourage exportation. the proceeds of which will be real wealth procured for the agriculturalists.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are favorable to the constitutional cause, and the ministers had proved their firmness by the execution of Gen. Elio, who, the Spanish papers say, was a doubly convicted traitor, one of the principal instigators of all the insurrections that have disturbed that country.

Gen Elio was executed on the morning of the 4th ult. by the *garotte* (strangled). He was tried by a court martial, the 2d of June, and condemned to the most ignominious death. He was strangled on a scaffold at Valencia, erected close to a delightful garden he owned when all powerful in that town, that his tragical end might be marked by a circumstance calculated to make him regret life.

The Journal des Debats remarks, that when his sentence was notified to him, he received it on his knees embraced the reporter, and several other persons, and begged that they would pardon him if he had offended them during his life. Never did a man appear more humble and resigned. The pride of his character had entirely disappeared.—During the night it was necessary, repeatedly, to remove the national guards who stood sentinels at the door of the chapel. He drew tears from all, and those who were most violent against him, could not refrain from showing sympathy. No complaint against his judges was heard from him. His separation from his numerous family was what afflicted him most—most of his children are very young. The death of Elio has been celebrated by some violent persons; but had the people of Valencia been consulted, he would have been still alive.

ANECDOTES.

One of the sharpest things said about the colossal statue in the Park, of which we have heard, was said the other day by that witty rogue Sam Rogers, to Wilberforce. The latter was exclaiming against the indecency of the figure, and said that it was not borne out by history. "There was no necessity for his being naked, Sir," said the Saint to the Poet; "and it is very hard he should stand thus uncovered." "And very improbable too Sir," replied Rogers, "that a man who was so famous for making breaches in Troy, should not have kept a pair for himself." Wilberforce could not stand this irresistible burst of humor, aided by the vivacity of Rogers's manner and countenance, and actually burst into a fit of laughter.—*Glasgow Courier, Sept. 5.*

An *exquisite* of the first water, at Brighton, was last week applied to, by an urchin on the Steyne, to read for him the inscription on the collar of a stray dog which he had found, in order that he might get something by restoring it to its owner. More good natured than many of his class, he complied, and read (tolerably well considering) the following lines,—

Steal me not! myself and collar
Both are barely worth a dollar;
Puppies should be friends with each other:
See me home, then, dearest brother!

He put down the dog, and departed in high dudgeon.

POETRY.

VERSES, BY BURNS,

NOT INCLUDED IN ANY EDITION OF HIS WORKS.

Written at the time when about to leave Scotland.

O'er the mist shrouded cliffs of the lone mountain straying,
Where the wild winds of winter incessantly rave,
What woes wring my heart while intently surveying,
The storm's gloomy path on the breast of the wave.

Ye foam crested billows allow me to wail,
Ere ye toss me afar from my lov'd native shore;
Where the flower that bloom'd sweetest in Colla's green vale,
The pride of my bosom, my MARY's no more.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,
And smile at the moon's rimpled face in the wave;
No more shall my arms cling with fondness around her,
For the dew drops of morning fall cold on her grave.

No more shall the soft thrill of love warm my breast,
I haste with the storm to a far distant shore;
Where unknown, unlamented, my ashes shall rest,
And joy shall revisit my bosom no more.

Death.

At Hamilton in the District of Newcastle, on Saturday morning the 16th inst. Mr. JOHN SOWDEN, late of Leeds, in England, aged 58 years —He was interred in the Church yard of Port Hope, on the following Monday,—and his funeral was attended by all the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Mr. SOWDEN was an honest Englishman. To say more of him would be superfluous—since that title comprehends nearly all that is excellent in man!

On this occasion the Rev. W. MACAULAY, of *Cobourg*, preached the first sermon that has been delivered in the unfinished Church of that interesting village.—His text was taken from *St John, c. 5. v. 28 & 29*—and our correspondent assures us, it is impossible to do justice to the extraordinary merit of the discourse:—it was finished, powerful, and impressive!

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE

INDEX AT END

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXXIV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1822. Vol. I.

On Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Wednesday the twenty seventh day of November instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our proclamation bearing date the twelvth day of October last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-seventh day of November inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of an Act "passed in the thirty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the better division of this Province,'" and to make further provision for the division of the same into Counties "and Districts;" it is among other things enacted, "that the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith "Drummond, Bathurst, March, Huntly, Ramsay, "Lanark, Dalhousie, and Sherbrooke North and "South, together with such other Townships as "might thereafter be Surveyed by the direction of "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province, "lying within the present limits of the County of "Carleton, shall continue and remain the County "of Carleton, And that it shall and may be lawful, "for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation as soon "as he may think fit, the said County of Carleton "to be a separate District, by such name as "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province "may seem meet."

And Whereas we have been given to understand, that the Inhabitants of the said County, anxious to be formed into a separate District, have erected a commodious and appropriate building in the Town of Perth, in the said County, to serve as a District Gaol and Court House for the same, when it shall be declared a separate District. And Whereas the increase of population within the said County has been such, as to render it expedient, for the ease and convenience of the said Inhabitants, that the same should be declared a separate District, according to the intention of the said in part recited Act.

Now therefore Know Ye, that it is Our Royal Will, and pleasure, that the said County of Carleton, shall be, and We do hereby declare the same to be a separate District, by the name of "BATHURST," of all which, Our loving Subjects, in this Our Province of Upper Canada, and elsewhere, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Government Contract for Beef,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1823, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed,—"Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef."

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l

Commissariat Office,
York, 5th N'v. 1822.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to BAKE BREAD from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1822, to the 24th December, 1823.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 15th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed Tender for Baking Bread.

Commissariat Office, }
York, Nov. 28th, 1822. }

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Township hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Manposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzever	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Anglesea
N. of Olden	Norma	Barrie
N. of Oso	Et	Clarendon
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many Persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Joseph Johnston*, against the Lands of *Stilwell Willson* and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold at the Market House in York, on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, Lots No. 20 on the East and West side of Yonge Street, and Lot No. 15 on the East side in the Township of York, and Lot No 30 on the West side in the Township of Vaughan, all lying on Yonge Street, levied as the property of the said Stilwell Willson.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of *Guy C. Wood* and *Robert G. Anderson*, against the Lands of *Charles C. Lunt*, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold sixty five acres, parts of Lots No. 15 & 36 on the East side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, with a large frame House and out Houses thereon, at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, Nov. 26th, 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Wm. Peddy* and *Steward Peddy*, against the Lands of *Donald McArthur*, there will be sold at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, the House and Lot on the North side of the Waterloo Hotel, being Lot No. 5 on New Street, containing one tenth of an acre, levied as the property of the said Donald McArthur.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, Nov 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against said Lands are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of David Bridgeford, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Jun. St. George & Co., and Thomas Moseley, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 47, in the 1st Concession of Vaughan, on Yonge Street, containing by admeasurement, 200 acres, 40 of which are improved, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, and an excellent well of water. The whole of which valuable property I shall offer for Sale on Monday, the 2d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market house in the Town of York, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dept. Sher. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
14th October, 1822.

Any person or persons having any claim to the above described property, by mortgage or otherwise are hereby advertised to give me notice thereof on or before the day of Sale. 27-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of Daniel Brooke, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN M. LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov. 1822.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 21st December next at the same place and hour.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Cawthra, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz: The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 tf. Cashier

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say, of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rood, in length of the Drain, and per toise to the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P. H. D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz. Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Province of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent. Premium* —Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend Lewis Williams.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

Wm. JORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

WANTED,

An expert, industrious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York. Dec. 3, 1822. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelinasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelinasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a L[illegible] to be passed authorizing the correction of the side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

Upper-Canada Almanac,

FOR 1823.

AS it is the intention of the Editors of the "Weekly Register," to publish an Almanac for the year 1823 on an improved plan, with many additions; and, to compleat it as soon as possible, they are anxious to ascertain the number of copies it may be necessary to print, as it would be attended with loss to strike off many more than were actually wanted.—They take this opportunity, therefore, of requesting that all those who may wish to patronize the undertaking, will take the trouble of sending their names and address, either to the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or to some of the undermentioned Gentlemen, as may be most convenient

It is intended to give whatever may be useful to the man of business; resident in the country;—and, also, much information that may be useful to strangers.—The work will be neatly stitched in a cover, of a convenient size—and the price not to exceed *half a dollar.*

Any hints or communications for this Work will be thankfully received by the Agents for this Newspaper

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Henry Cowan, Esq. *Quebec* J A. Kesler, Esq *Cramahe*
Jas. Williams, Esq. *Montreal* J G. Boulton, Esq. *Cobourg*
R. M'Donell, Esq. *St. Raphael.* D Smart, Esq. *Port Hope*
John Cameron, Esq. *Lochiel* F Page, Esq. *Cornal, Stanly-hast*
Dr. O'Meara, Esq. *Kentucky* Mr. A. Scott, *Emily & Smith*
Chas. Symmes, Esq. *Hal.* R. C. Horne, Esq. *Newmarket*
Col. Van Koughnett, *Cornwall* W. H. Boulton, Esq. *Dundas*
Geo. Brouse, Esq. *Matilda* M'Cooks, Esq. *Ancaster*
Alpheus Jones, Esq. *Prescott.* Jno Crooks, Esq. *Niagara.*
Chas. Jones, Esq. *Brockville.* A. Hamilton, Esq. *Queenston.*
J. K. Horswell, Esq. *Bastard* Mr. Stiles, *Whitby.*
Lucius Taylor, Esq. *Perth.* H. Merritt, Esq. *St. Catherines*
W. Whitmarsh, Esq. *Richmond.* Wm. Crooks, Esq. *Grimsby.*
E. Webster, Esq. *Genesee* G W. Wilkinson, Esq. *Burford.*
Jno. Macauley, Esq. *Kingston* C. Ingersol, Esq. *Oxford.*
Jos. Ruskin, Esq. *Bath* D Rose, Esq. *Fitzroy.*
Jas. Watson, Esq. *Adolphustown* D Swinger, Esq. *Delaware.*
M. Paterson, Esq. *Hallowell.* M. Burwell Esq. *Port Talbot.*
A. M'Pherson, Esq. *Nepean.* Wm. M'Cabe, Esq. *Raleigh.*
Thos. Parker, Esq. *Leeds* J. Wilson, Esq. *Amherstburgh.*
Charles Bigger, Esq. *Murray.* Wm. Hands, Esq. *Sandwich.*

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

How long—for we have numerous and lengthy would be the discussions, and how frequently the same arguments would be repeated, on the Union of the Provinces, when it came to be generally canvassed; and, knowing that we could not pretend to insert one half of the communications we should receive, from all quarters, without a manifest injustice to our country subscribers, who look for general information, and have a dislike to be so long confined to the consideration of *one* subject; we determined at an early period to admit no other notices of public meetings, in agitation of this question, than such as were very particularly requested by our friends to have a place in the Register. It has been in the fear of excluding other matter, and more interesting to general readers, that we have omitted the insertion of several able speeches, and the accounts of many well conducted public meetings in various parts of the Province. Amongst the Resolutions which have more particularly excited our approbation we must, however, name those that were adopted in a Meeting held at *Brockville*, whereat L. P. Sherwood, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly, presided. We cannot help expressing our unequivocal approbation of those resolutions, and our neighbors of the Lower Province can scarcely fail to produce a powerful effect in the British Parliament, for they are *plain, sound, manly, constitutional* and *patriotic!* We are sorry we cannot give them a place in this week's paper. As some exceptions are made to the justly objectionable clauses of the printed Bill (as amended by a Committee of the Commons) by those Gentlemen who attended the Meeting at Brockville, and as some hints are also thrown out by them as to what should be adopted in a renewal of the measure, we are rather surprised at their overlooking the necessity of *two Executives*, which are absolutely necessary in a country of such extent, and so circumstanced, as Canada now is. Grant us *two Executives*, one for each Province, and be strictly observant of these Brockville Resolutions, and we will subscribe heart and hand to an immediate Union of the Provinces: more we cannot now stay to write on this head.

In the midst of those party contentions which at present agitate both Provinces, we must take the liberty of calling the attention of the inhabitants *generally*, to a matter of the *very highest importance*, and in which *all* are greatly concerned. Let them take care that they are not, even now, in the situation of the *two dogs*, who, whilst contending for a choice morsel, suffered a strange dog to run away with the prize. To *propound*, as the clown would say, we will observe, that it is but a short time since some great and extraordinary commercial privileges, such as were never before granted to us; and, many restrictive measures adopted in our favour, by the Mother Country, and where do we behold any activity on our side, to take advantage of these uncommon privileges?

The TRADE ACT, which exacts a duty on American produce, holds out great, nay every encouragement to this Province; but, unless our merchants and farmers take care to keep the markets of *Montreal* and *Quebec* well supplied, in order that they in their turn, may supply their own lower Ports *Newfoundland, Halifax*, and the *West Indies*; it is most probable we shall lose all these advantages, so long desired, and which are now possessed:—for those markets *must* be supplied from *some* quarter or other; and, those Petitions which have gone home for the admission of our Wheat into British ports will appear perfectly farcical, and very justly so, when it is found that we are unable to supply our own *natural markets*, so much nearer home. There are many who doubt our capacity in this respect; and we are really afraid that the test to which we are now put, and which we have so long and so ardently desired, will find us wanting!

The British Government have shewn great wisdom in pointing out to us what are our *natural markets*, and great liberality in the provisions made to enable us to derive all the advantages they offer; but, if we *cannot supply them*, what will be the consequence? even this, the flood gates of American competition will be opened, and our interests borne down in the overwhelming flood, and it will be in vain for us to renew our Petitions and our Prayers, for Ministers would be justified in saying "*trouble us no more; have we not tried you? have we not given you every chance? granted you every privilege, that could be desired? & what have we discovered? why, even this, a total incapacity to achieve the thing you desire!*"

It has been the fashion to lay all the blame on the farmers and millers—We know something of the manner in which business is carried on in the country, and we are of opinion the censure lies more strongly on the *Merchants*; for, it is from *them* the farmer receives his stimulus.—From the present mode of transacting business, indeed, the farmers are under the control of the merchants to a wonderful degree.—How can it be expected the farmer will raise any particular kind of crop at a loss, or to be a drag on his hands, and to receive a shake of the head, instead of a smile, and friendly shake of the hand, when he goes to his merchant, to whom *as* is indebted for all his supplies? Let the merchants be liberal to the farmers, and we doubt not they will be glad to exert themselves, they only want a stimulus, and that stimulus must come from the merchants, who must look for their reward in the advantages now held out to them in distant markets. But we are sorry to observe a sort of horrible, universal, death like, apathy amongst the people, generally, of this country.—To us this *epidemical* complaint has long been a subject of painful contemplation. We can say so without the aid of glittering degree of affectation, for we have a strong feeling of patriotism, we trust of *true patriotism*, towards our adopted country, and we desire upon all occasions, where an opportunity seems to offer, to call the attention of our fellow subjects to such things as concern their welfare and prosperity.—When a ship is in a storm, or likely to become becalmed, it is equally incumbent on all hands board, to turn to, and do what they can to secure the safety of the vessel, and help her on the voyage:—it is hard for a few, only, to work, whilst the rest are looking on in stupid amazement, or criminal despondency.

It will be seen by an article in our Selections that the *Autocrat* of *Russia* sticks to the same system he adopted at a former Congress in Vienna, when his brother CONSTANTINE was posted off with an army to seize the object in discussion (Poland:) what he intends to seize now, and appropriate to himself, we know not; but he takes care to have so army in readiness, as near as possible to the seat of Congress. This conduct appears to us a good deal like that of the profligate youth who carried a brace of loaded pistols with him, when he went to demand a loan from his father, with a view of terrifying into a compliance that might have been otherwise refused. The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, however, has faced too many armies to change countenance at this! He, we doubt not, will know how to do his duty; and it is fortunate for England, that, like MARLBOROUGH, he is equally eminent in the Cabinet, as in the Field.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

The King.—A Correspondent informs us that during the last week his Majesty has been visited by a series of nervous affection, attended by an unusual depression of spirits. The conflicting discussions which have recently been agitated, and the concessions, consequent on these discussions, may in part account for this indisposition. Now that these state affairs are for the present arranged, his Majesty will probably adjourn either to his cottage at Windsor, or to the Pavillion at Brighton, in order to renovate his health, and withdraw himself for a time from those toilsome and agitating state matters, and enjoy the society of his chosen friends.

The Hampshire Telegraph says—"The Duke of Manchester is expected to sail on the 25th inst. in the *Active* frigate, for Jamaica. We understand his Excellency is anxious to reach the seat of his Government previous to the meeting of the House of Assembly, as he has to propose (on the suggestion of Government) that the troops employed for the defence and preservation of the Island shall be in future paid out of its revenues, and not by the Government. If this reasonable proposition could be carried into effect in all our colonies, the country would be relieved from a heavy burden at the present moment. Mr. Hume (we recollect) has promised to submit it to Parliament early in the next session."

The corps of the Russian army commanded by Count Woronzow, remained close to the Austrian frontiers, to await the result of the Congress of the Great Pacificators.

The Dublin Evening Post states, on authority to which it attaches the fullest credit, that several noblemen and gentlemen of high rank and property in Ireland, had come forward with an offer to government to fill *gratuitously* certain public offices to which large salaries were attached. The Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Downshire, Earls of Charlemont, Meath, Lifford, Mount Cashel, Carrick, Belmore, Lords Clonearry and Lismore, Mr. Gratton, and others, had, it is said, already joined in patriot offer.

A Danish paper, remarking on the depreciation of landed property, mentions the sale of a fine estate for 29,000 rix dollars, on which there was a mortgage of 100,000 dollars.

Capt Wassiclaw had returned to St. Petersburgh from a voyage of discovery. He had reached a higher latitude than Cook, and discovered a groupe of inhabited islands.

A private gambling house was lately broken up in London and all present captured by surprize and marched off for Bridewell and the Tread Mill. Several fashionably dressed were in the room at the time the police officers made their entry, and a most splendid supper was prepared: all the *rouge et noir* tables were seized and forfeited to the Crown. If there be any such gambling houses in this city, we hope they may speedily meet with similar treatment.

The will of one of Lord Cochrane's officers, it is said in bottle had been proved. He carried it in his bosom, and had been pierced in two places by the sword which slew him, and was marked with his blood.

An Irish Journey up the Country.—What a blessed possession is that high mettled spirit, which, even of spirit which enables a man to ride above the billows of this "sea of troubles," and turn their enmity aside with an easy good humored joke. An Irish soldier, who had seen long service in the East Indies without touching terra firma, was unluckily snapped up in the "Chops of the Channel," on his return home and sailed for another long cruise off Ferrol. During a gale of wind the vessel was run ashore "high and dry," and Pat, being an active fellow, was sent forward on the bowsprit to clear away. As soon as he had reached the end of it, he called out to a fellow countryman—"Arrah, Bonny, come here and smell the primroses: by Jasus, I haven't been so far up the country this seven years."

Sad News for the Poor.—By the late returns it appears that in England there are 294,068 females more than males—in Wales, 16,464—in Scotland, 125,352—making a total in Great Britain of 434,934—almost half a million ladies sair, doomed by the unlucky course of nature to single blessedness—which is rendered worse by the waste occasioned by at least 150,000 inflexible bachelors. How it is in Ireland, we have no means of ascertaining; but we hope affairs are more prosperous.

At a "fancy ball" at Liverpool, the Earl of Wilton wore the splendid dress of a Greek Prince, worth seven thousand pounds sterling.

The White Fast.—The London papers give some interesting particulars of this event. The congregation assembled at the grand synagogue consisted of about 3000, who conducted themselves with great devotion towards their Creator, and with due respect to the High priest. Dr. Herschell, who, at several periods, was absorbed in tears with his eyes towards heaven, imploring mercy. On this occasion a collection was made for the needy, and it is added, that charity never shone in a more brilliant light. Among the great donors, Rothchild the Goldsmids, D. Ellison, A. Joseph, and S. M. Samuel are mentioned.

Literary Novelty.—There has just been issued from the Glasgow press a Prospectus and Specimen of a History of Hannibal the Great, the enemy of Rome, with some particulars of the Phœnician and Carthagenian History—in which there appear some links of connection of Ancient and Modern History by analogy. We understand a Parisian printer has been calling on the author, Mr. Molleson of Glasgow, to urge him forward with the work, leaving an order for it, for the purpose of translating it into the French language.—*Glasgow Courier, Sept* 10

An article from Ancona states, that the Greek fleet of 90 sail, and the Ottoman fleet, were near each other; and that the Greeks were to have the aid of some American fireships. [The French editor remarks that it was probable an American officer attached to the cause of the Greeks, having charge of their naval affairs, had merely constructed the fire-ships.]

The *Courier* remarks on the new Secretary, that he is "one of the most honorable men that ever devoted the energies of a great genius to the ill rewarded toils of British Statesmanship."

LORD ERSKINE'S LETTER ON THE GREEKS.

(Continued from page 293.)

"I now return, my Lord, to the main subject of my address—the liberation of the Greeks—I have already assumed, as matter of fact unquestionable, that they cannot be brought back to the condition of subjects, nor to any pacific relations whatsoever with the Porte, under any possible arrangements which force or convention could introduce; and therein arises the only peculiarity of the case—this at utmost I will not call it.

"Assistance and protection cannot be given to the Greeks in the same manner as if they were distant provinces contending for independency, which might be even beneficially successful in and to the parent state (if Turkey ought to be so described), and without affecting her main possessions: *but the contention here is for the soil which both of them inhabit*, and therefore one of them must be dispossessed of territory to some extent or other, because they cannot remain together, except in a state of such *murderous, interminable* hostility as ought to be considered a public nuisance to mankind.—On which side then, my Lord, does justice lie, when, after the possession of ancient Greece by such means, it has been so shockingly abused as not to be protected by any principles or precedents which public law has ever adopted or can righteously adopt?

"The freehold of the Greeks, if I may so describe the possessions of that ancient nation, comprehended Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Achaia, Peloponesus, and Negropont, &c. &c. with some of the islands in the archipelago, the Ionian Islands amongst the number, they being sometimes called Ionians on that account. They were masters of the celebrated cities, with their districts, of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, and Mycenæ, &c. and were a most refined and celebrated people. Classical learning, so justly encouraged in all countries as indispensable, derives its principal sources from their sublime superiority in poetry and eloquence, which, in the lapse of so many ages, have found no competition; and even at this hour to inspire those who are to live after us, with the most exalted sentiments, with contempt of danger, and the sacred love of their country, we make them stoop at their desks, in their earliest years, over the histories of their illustrious forefathers, in periods when the nobles of our own were in the woods. The claim, therefore, of the Greeks, with the aid of all Christendom, to a free and undisturbed territory, *commensurate at least with their present population*, is the clearest in human annals, whilst the dominion of the Turks, who overpower and oppress them, is the most audacious usurpation—they began, extended, and completed their ravages under the mask of imposture, impiously pretending a commission from heaven for the desolation of the earth.

* * * * * * * * *

"All that I ask of the British Government, through your Lordship, is an *instant, faithful and strenuous exertion*, to engage our allies in this great cause of humanity and justice, without giving rise (*as I assert it could not*) to any probable or rather positive contest which could deserve the name of war.

"It cannot be questioned, that by thus taking the lead for the deliverance of the Greeks, we should lay the foundation of an endless gratitude, be advantaged by their returning power and commerce, while we were snatching from the desert the most fertile provinces, and redeeming from abject slavery, and contagious pestilence, the noblest people of the ancient world.

"But it is objected that the Greeks are not less savagely cruel than the Turks. I WILL NOT HEAR SUCH A CHARGE.—The gentlest animals which Providence has subjected to us, patient of labor, and licking the benevolent hand that feeds them, when maddened with terror and goaded by barbarous oppression, will change on a sudden all the characteristics of their original nature, and overthrow every thing in their course. To judge of what the Greeks, *under good government*, are capable *of being*, we have only to look back to what they *have been*. Their pedigrees, in which we can trace so many great men, *who never should have died*, ought to protect them from the Saracens, who cannot show in all their escutcheons, *a single man who should have lived.*

"Well, then, may we exclaim to such miscreants, in the language of Milton—

> "'Lift not thy spear against the Muses bower,—
> The great Œmathian conqueror bid spare
> The house of Pæonius, when temple and tower
> Went to the ground.'

(To be continued.)

LORD ERSKINE AND THE GREEKS.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SEPT. 4, 1822.

Sir—Having perused with much attention, the letter addressed by Lord Erskine to the earl of Liverpool, I find it difficult to suppress my sentiments upon it, and if you see nothing obnoxious in my observations, I shall feel obliged by your honouring this with a place in your paper.

Admitting, as I do, the humane principles which actuate Lord Erskine, I believe in common with every other British subject, the only question is, whether the interference which his Lordship recommends to the Prime Minister of this country may not be attended with consequences yet more repugnant to the feelings of humanity, and also to the mild principles of the Christian Religion. It is, I believe, not here recommended by the reverend Author of the Christian faith to enforce His creed by the force of arms; and I think it must be evident to every person at all conversant with the actual political state of the world, that remonstrances will have little avail with the Turks, whose system of religion not only sanctions, but demands, the assistance of arms to propagate and maintain it. And the steady, unrelenting, and energetic manner in which they have, do, and will, endeavor to suppress the rebellion (as they call it) of the Greeks, will never be palliated, or given up, by any remonstrance of a foreign power.—This fact, I believe, cannot be denied. What then must follow a remonstrance from our's, or any other Government? The remonstrance must be such as might be expected to make some impression, or it would be absurd to present one; and if manifested to, it would be ridiculous not to follow up the alternative which, to give any importance to such remonstrance must have at least been imputed. If it be true that our country requires a little longer peace, to recover its due state of prosperity, would it be prudent in Lord Liverpool to depart from his cautious system and risk a general war throughout the world—for such would inevitably be the result—and what would then become of the humane feelings which seem to Lord Erskine's mind to require our immediate interference to suppress the cruelties practised by the Turks upon the insurgent Greeks? How many millions of lives would be sacrificed ere a general peace could again be restored? I mean neither to justify, nor palliate, cruelties of any kind, or used in any manner, and I trust I have as much of the milk of human kindness as the author of the letter, whose principles I respect, and whose luminous exposition of the unhappy state of the Greeks I admire. But how to effect the object, however desirable it may be in a moral point of view, is the question; and whether an interference on our part, such as it must be, if intended to be effective, would not produce consequences of more

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general and extensive evil, than leaving them to settle the matter between themselves.

I will, with your permission, in another letter endeavor to develope some of the immediate results. In the mean time, I am, &c.

X. X.

Anecdotes of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

(Concluded from p 284.)

A ship from Sierra Leone, on the coast of Guinea, bound to Liverpool, was driven on shore near Guns Isle Bay, and wrecked.—Amongst four men saved, was a poor negro. His three companions proceeded home, having taken all the money that had been subscribed for the relief of the four with them, leaving the unhappy negro pennyless in a strange land, with the language and people of which he was unacquainted. His Lordship had him taken care of and lodged in the village, and placed under the instruction of Matthew Wilson, the Manx schoolmaster before mentioned, who then conducted a flourishing school. In a few weeks Matthew reported so favorably of his sable pupil, that he was sent for to Mount Stewart, where his Lordship was highly delighted with his progress in speaking and reading —Sambo was about eighteen years old, & uncommonly acute; his memory was astonishing; but he never could be reconciled to remain in Ireland. He said, and no doubt spoke the truth, that he embarked in the ship with an express engagement to return with her to his native land; that the captain knew him to be a great person in his own country. The captain was dead, and contradictory knowledge could not be obtained from the grave Suffice it, that every attention was paid to his moral and religious instruction, and at the end of two years, his Lordship fitted him out liberally with every thing likely to be serviceable to him in Africa, and the different societies furnished him with an assortment of books of various kinds. Strange as it may read, it is strictly true, Sambo had captivated the heart of a female about his own age, a very good looking and industrious girl, who in early life had lost her parents, and lived under the protection of the Mount Stewart family. She declared her determination to go to Africa with him; he returned her affection with ardor; and his Lordship saw them married. As the woman was of a serious turn of mind, and an excellent mind at country work, his Lordship was not sorry that she accompanied him; she might prevent him from relapsing into the idolatries of his own people; and by her abilities, instruct the natives not only in religious and moral principles, but also the useful arts as far as she knew them. His Lordship gave her every thing for her use on the voyage, and after they had landed; recommended them both to the agents of the African company, on every part of the coast, and procured them a passage in a King's ship. Our readers will not be displeased, if we pursue the history of this interesting couple beyond the precincts of Europe, and see how far the benevolent hopes of his Lordship's liberal mind have been realized. They arrived in safety at the settlement of Goree, and proceeded up the river in a sailing boat, presented to Sambo by the council, which conveniently held all his goods, besides much more which the gentlemen of the factory presented him with. The tribe to which he belonged, were settled about two hundred miles upon the banks of the river, and whether Sambo had, or had not been a prince, he was elected chief of his tribe immediately, and commenced a trade in furs, ivory and gold dust, with the company's agents. Sambo, now called Daniel by the English, visits the coast annually to receive exchanges for his subjects of European wares; he then dresses in a scarlet uniform, gold epaulettes, cocked hat, and a huge gold-headed cane. He has been very serviceable to the British interests, and his son is as well inclined to be so as his father. The mother has never visited any of the settlements since her first arrival but busies herself in rearing a numerous family. Captain Carr, of the Trader John, visited Daniel in the year 1817; of whom he says—"I found the tribe to consist of six or seven hundred families, settled in a charming country; several of the huts were thatched, and had window holes and chimneys.—Daniel had a house, with six rooms on the ground floor, two of which had glass windows, and looked like a decent English kitchen. Both he and his wife were naked, except a piece of cloth round the middle; but they dressed very handsomely in the European clothes. Daniel's children and several others could read and write; but as to religion, I have every reason to believe that not only Daniel, but his wife, follow that of the natives. As I am not compiling the history of Prince Daniel, I shall content myself with this extract. I have several sheets of an interesting account of this man, delivered to me by Captain Carr. His Lordship's hopes have not entirely failed, and where a taste for industry and the comforts of social life once begin, religion will soon follow."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Bories, Pomier, Goubin, and Raoulx were removed from Bicetre, and conveyed to the Conciergerie. The Abbe Montes hastened to communicate to them the consolations of religion. About 9 o'clock they asked to make some declarations. M. Montmorque, president of the court of assize, proceeded and visited them, attended by a clerk, during two suspended sessions, which took place in the Audience of the Court. The execution took place at a quarter past five. Each of the prisoners was assisted by a minister of religion, whose counsels they appeared to listen to with piety. At the foot of the scaffold all the four kissed the crucifix.

Numerous troops were stationed on the bridges and on the quays, from the palace of Justice to the Place de Greve. At a few minutes past five the four condemned prisoners left the Conciergerie — They were placed on two carriages. Each had a Clergyman with him —The courage and firmness which they had shown during the trial did not abandon them for a moment. With countenances calm and resigned, they traversed the silent multitude ranged along the way through which they passed — They saluted the persons who recognized, and who made farewell signals to them. On arriving at the place of execution, they displayed the same coolness; and to each of them may be applied the expression of M. de Chateaubriand—"He died with the firmness of a soldier and the gentleness of a youth." At half past five they had ceased to live.

Moreau.—The family of General Moreau are about to raise in the cemetery of Bordeaux a vault, where are to be deposited the mortal remains of his lady, who died in that town, and the heart of the General, which had been brought into France — This monument, covered with garlands of ivy and cypress, will be one of the finest ornaments of that town.

Freedom of the Press.

The Court of Assize at Bordeaux has sentenced a Bookseller of that town, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for selling a *Life of Buonaparte*, in one part of which was an extract from a journal called the *Independent*, which was published during the hundred days

Rouen Cathedral recently destroyed by Fire.

The following historical particulars respecting Rouen Cathedral, cannot prove unacceptable to our readers:—It was founded in 1060 by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard Second, Duke of Normandy, but was not finished till the year 1052. It was 410 feet in length, 83 in breadth, the length of the cross aisles was 164 feet, and the height of the spire 395 feet. There were seven entrances to it, and 130 windows. It was one of the most costly and magnificent Gothic structures ever seen; it was literally frosted with ornaments; there was not the smallest piece of stone, not the back of a niche, nor the base of a figure, but was covered with the finest Gothic work. In it were interred the bodies of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France; Henry, brother of Richard I; and the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, together with many other illustrious men.

United States,

Horrible Blasphemy and Cursing!

It is now a great many months, we forget how many, since we read in some American paper, as how one Wm. Hogan, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Philadelphia, was guilty of a heinous offence; what it was we have forgotten. But it will be long before we forget the shocking, *soul revolting*, blasphemous, demoniacal production, in the shape of an *Excommunication*, to which it gave rise, and which we this day present to our readers, (though with a reluctance our sense of duty has had some difficulty in overcoming) from a paper entitled the *Philadelphia Independent Balance*.

Oh, may we and our friends be interdicted, now and forever, from all communion and fellowship with such a belief as could authorize, *even the imagination* of so infernal an anathema! Is *this* a fruit of the religion of Him who said to the unhappy creature that was taken in adultery, "*Woman where are those thine accusers?*" Is *this* a specimen of the *kind of forgiveness* we are to show towards a fallen brother? Alas, what then is to be measured out to us by the Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, in that great and terrible day when the shout of the archangel, and the last trumpet shall call the assembled millions of ages to their final reckoning. But thanks be to Him that "*sitteth upon the Throne*," this is the language of *Anti Christ*; we cannot hesitate in saying, the spirit that is here breathed forth, and made manifest—is a spirit in opposition to the merciful power of Him who *tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb of the Mountains*.—Editor.

"EXCOMMUNICATION."

From the Philadelphia Independent Balance.

"We have at length, obtained a correct copy of the excommunication of William Hogan, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, of this city. It is as follows:—

"By the authority of God Almighty, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and patroness of our Saviour, and of all celestial virtues, Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubims, and Seraphims; and all the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, and of all the Apostles and Evangelists of the Holy Innocents, who in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the Holy Martyrs and Holy Confessors, and of all the Holy Virgins and of all Saints together, with the Holy Elect of God—may he, Wm. Hogan, be damned.

"We excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty we sequester him, that he may be tormented, disposed and delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord, 'depart from us for we desire none of thy ways;' as a fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out forevermore, unless it shall repent him, and make satisfaction. Amen!!

"May the Father, who created man, curse him! May the Son, who suffered for us, curse him! may the Holy Ghost, who suffered for us in baptism, curse him! May the Holy Cross which Christ for our salvation, triumphing over his enemies, ascended, curse him!

"May the Holy and Eternal Virgin Mary, mother of God, curse him! May St. Michael, the advocate of the Holy Souls, curse him! May all the Angels, principalities and powers, and all Heavenly armies, curse him!

"May the praiseworthy multitude of Patriarchs and Prophets curse him!

"May St. John the Precursor, and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew* and all other of Christ's Apostles together, curse him! and may the rest of our Disciples, and our Evangelists, who by their preaching, converted the universe, and the holy and wonderful company of Martyrs and Confessors, who by their holy works are found pleasing to God Almighty. May the holy choir of the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Christ, have despised things of the world, damn him! May all the saints from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages, who are found to be beloved of God, damn him!

"May he be damned wherever he be, whether in the house or in the stable, the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the woods, or in the water, or in the Church; may he be cursed in living and in dying!

"May he be cursed in eating and drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, and in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, and in blood-letting!

"May he be cursed in all the faculties of his body!

"May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly; may he be cursed in his brains, and in his virtex, in his temples, in his eye brows, in his cheeks, in his jaw bones, in his nostrils, in his teeth and grinders, in his lips, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his arms, in his fingers!

"May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach!

"May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groins; in his thighs, in his genitals, and in his nips, and in his knees, his legs and feet, and toe nails!

"May he be cursed in all his joints, and articulation of the members; from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, may there be no soundness.

"May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majesty, curse him! And may Heaven, with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him; unless he repent and make satisfaction!

"*Amen. So be it. Be it So. Amen*"

Cholera Morbus.—A cork burnt thoroughly in the fire, then mixed upon a plate with a little milk and water, and taken two or three times, is said to be a cure for the *Cholera Morbus*, by immediately correcting the acidity of the stomach.

Directions to preserve Cherries, Plums, &c. without Sugar.—Fill large necked bottles with the fruit, put the corks in so as; let them be put in a kettle of water, increase the heat to scalding for about three quarters of an hour; when of proper degree, keep it at the same half an hour longer, fill up with boiling water, cork down tight, lay them on the side till want d for use.

Cure for the fever and ague.—Take 60 grs. of salt of wormwood, 20 grs. of Virgina snake root, half an oz. of red bark, mix them together in a gill of molasses—take one third when the fit is coming on, one third 4 hours after, and one third 4 hours after still.

Cure for corns.—Roast a clove of garlick in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth when going to bed; renew the application two or three times in 24 hours, and in three days time the corn will disappear.

Easy method of breaking Glass in any required direction.—Dip a piece of worsted thread in spirits of turpentine, wrap it round the glass in the direction that you require it to be broken, and then set fire to the thread, or apply a red hot wire round the glass, and if it does not immediately crack, throw cold water on it while the wire remains hot. By this means glass that is broken may often be fashioned, and rendered useful for a variety of purposes.

Most Important Discovery.—Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of *one hundred pounds* to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention:—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, securing him £5,000 on the first of January, £5,000 per annum for the four years of January, £5,000 per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.—*London Globe.*

Laudanum swallowed by Mr. Edward Sukes, Surgeon, Westminster.—The public are greatly indebted to this ingenious and enterprising gentleman, for the invention and application of an apparatus, by the means of which the stomach can be emptied of poisons that might be taken by accident or design; and in instances where this organ has become insusceptible to the action of emetic substances (as in the case of the late Archbishop of Armagh) immediate recourse to this instrument in the hands of a dexterous surgeon, will not fail of rescuing the unfortunate sufferer from certain destruction. The results of Mr Juke's experiments on himself (assisted by Mr James Scott, an eminent surgeon in Westminster) are truly satisfactory The largest quantity of laudanum swallowed by Mr. Jukes is ten drachms.

Steam Vessels.—Mr. John Barton, has suggested that his patent paddle drum wheel for steam vessels possesses also the advantage of saving the lives of the passengers, in the event of the vessel being stranded, taking fire or springing a leak. One of his paddle wheels, of 15 feet in diameter and eight in width, will, if perfectly air tight, sustain above water upwards of 300 men, or 60 lbs. to every cubic foot; consequently the three wheels would keep above water all the passengers crew, &c. till some assistance could be rendered them.

Fish Oil.—A discovery has recently been made in Denmark for purifying common fish oil, and rendering it equal to the best sperm, by means of animal charcoal, which is made in a peculiar manner from bee bones which have been boiled.

Gabriel of Valuable Receipts. No. 6.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL.

Office of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore, Nov 12.

Latest from the Brazils.—To the politeness of Mr Barnes, a passenger in the schr Blucher, and to our attentive correspondents at Rio, we are indebted for files of Buenos Ayrean papers to the 7th, and Rio papers to the 25th September inclusive. Mr. Barnes will please accept our acknowledgments for the following information:—

The Prince Regent is to be crowned Emperor of the Brazils on the 12th Oct

Preparations were making for that, even as well as for defence against Portugal, in case of any resistance offered by her to the new order of things.

For the first purpose subscriptions were to be raised to erect triumphal arches, &c. &c.; and for the second, government had already borrowed 400,000 ours. from the merchants. About four hundred European Portuguese had taken passage for Europe, and were expected to sail in a few days —many more it was supposed would follow in a short time.

Eight thousand troops had already been raised in and about the city of Rio, and government was impressing constantly to increase the number.

Two vessels of war were fitting out, and all the exposed points on the coast were about to be fortified.

All persons, whether Europeans or natives, in opposition to the new government, had received orders to depart. Those from the sea ports were allowed thirty days—those from the interior sixty.

DOMESTIC.

A meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle was held at the Court House in Hamilton on Saturday the 16th inst pursuant to a notice given by the Sheriff, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Contemplated Union of the Legislatures of the two Provinces, when Zaccheus Burnham, Esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, was unanimously called to the Chair, and addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It appears by reports, through the medium of the Public Prints, that a Bill was introduced into the Imperial Parliament at its last Session, for Uniting the Legislatures of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It underwent considerable discussion, but was postponed with a declared intention of bringing it forward again at the next Session of that Parliament. It also appears by the Public Prints that there is a difference of opinion upon the subject, some being in favor of, and others against the Union.—Gentlemen, the object of this Meeting is to collect the Opinions of the Inhabitants of this District. As you have been pleased to do me the honour of calling me to the Chair, I shall not attempt to argue the subject, nor persuade any one to adopt my opinion. I shall merely give a silent vote, if necessary, but I shall endeavor to obtain for every Gentleman, in his turn, an opportunity of addressing the Meeting, and of moving any resolution, or petition, whether it be for or against the Union, he may think proper.

Mr. Rutan then rose, and after going at some length into the History of the Canadas, concluded in substance in the following manner:—

"Now, Mr. Chairman, since I have to the best of my abilities, performed what I conceive to have been my duty in giving a sketch of the History of the Country, I feel it also my duty, placed in the situation I am (and I fear unworthily so,) to state my grounds of objection to the Bill before the House of Commons. In the first place, I hesitate not to say, that the project of uniting the Legislatures of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, has been founded upon misrepresentations of the state of the country. But being ignorant of

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the nature of those misrepresentations, and whence they originated, I can only state facts, and draw the natural conclusions. We cannot but observe that the geographical situation of Lower Canada, with its dense population, encircling its sea-ports, render it naturally a Commercial Country, while the geographical situation of Upper Canada, with its relative position with the Lower Province, together with its narrow settlements extending along the north side of the River St Lawrence and that chain of waters which fall into it, a distance of about 800 miles, the most Eastern part of which lies upwards of two hundred miles above Quebec, will ever render it incapable of enjoying the advantages of commerce, add to this the tide of emigration which has been, and is now, directing its course to the Province of Upper Canada, (mostly to the upper part) in consequence of the advantages which it possesses over Lower Canada for the agriculturist, not only in the quality of the soil, but also in the tenure under which lands are held, all of which, would it not be damped by the removal of our Legislature and its Government, will in a few years render its agricultural interests much more powerful; and Lower Canada, by these very means, be rendered much more so in its commerce. Were Upper Canada not prohibited in a free trade with the United States, or were it a manufacturing country, the case would be very different as it regards the opposition of interests between the two. But so long as Montreal and Quebec remain the grand emporium of part of the State of Vermont, the western part of New York State, together with the whole of the Upper Province, and our joint interests so intimately connected with the Mother Country, in consequence of our consumption of European manufactures almost altogether, so long will the people of Upper, in their habits, manners and customs, and soon will their opposition of interests, as far as it regards their own municipal regulations, increase; consequently separate Legislatures are absolutely necessary for the protection of their peculiar interests.

"Although I am aware that the commerce of Lower Canada produces advantages to Upper Canada, inasmuch as our supplies must altogether be drawn thence, yet the two Provinces stand not, by any means on terms of reciprocity as it regards the trade with each other; for the trade carried on between Lower Canada and the States of New-York, and Vermont, is, I think, equal to that between the two Provinces; consequently the Lower Province is, in some measure independent of the trade of Upper Canada; and experience has fully shewn, that so long as Lower Canada possessed the power of regulating her intercourse with the United States, Upper Canada legislated in vain for the protection of her staple articles, those of the United States constantly met us in *our only Market*. This evil, however with many others, by the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Parliament, stand at present obviated; but should the contemplated union be effected, Upper Canada would not only be again sacrificed to Lower Canada in this particular, but in many others of vital importance to the country, taking it for granted, which of course we must, that Lower Canada would ever possess a majority, in the joint Legislature, against Upper Canada, whenever their interests should come in collision with ours; and even admitting that Upper Canada should have that majority, or that it should be possessed by them alternately, still the consequences would not be the less fatal to the prosperity of the country. Jealousies, discord and confusion could only be the result of a joint body representing totally distinct and opposite interests. Moreover I can discover no solid general advantages to be derived from an union of the two Legislatures. Individuals, it is true, might be benefitted, even to the total subversion of the Government; but as to the principal ostensible reason given by those who advocate the measure, viz. that of an amalgamation of feeling among the Canadians of French, with those of English origin, is an evil that must of necessity, under present circumstances cure itself; but should those national prejudices, which exist in *Lower Canada*, be thought so inimical to the general welfare of the Province, as to warrant the interference of his Majesty's Government, yet since it is not at all pretended that *Upper Canada* entertains those prejudices (nor am I aware that we have by any other means forfeited the distinction which was so graciously given to our forefathers,) how great the injustice of making us participators in an event so humiliating, and I might add, degrading to our native and adopted country!

"Thus far, Sir, I have just glanced at a few of the evils that would follow a Legislature Union of these two Provinces, abstractedly considered. But when I reflect that in the Bill before the Imperial Parliament there are clauses, which take from us the most valuable part of our constitution, a boon vouchsafed by his late most gracious Majesty, to all those who from various circumstances claimed the protection of the British nation, but particularly to those, who from the circumstance of their adherence to the British government and Constitution were obliged to fly from the revolted American colonies, and seek an asylum in this quarter of the world—when we see this pledge of the paternal regard and beneficence of the British Government, rendered still more dear from a 30 years experience of its beneficial effects, taken from us, we ought to feel it an imperative duty which we owe ourselves and off pring, respectfully, yet freely, to remonstrate against it.

"But just recovering from the effects of a desolating national war, we are with pleasing expectations, under our present mild and happy government and constitution, looking forward to the period, when all our hopes will be realized in the general prosperity of our native and adopted country.

Stimulated by these considerations and the Justice of our cause, let us then with one accord, unhesitatingly appeal to the Imperial Parliament for the preservation of our constution, a constitution under which we have so happily, not only enjoyed the name, but also the reality, of being British subjects, and I am sure we shall be heard, for while we must all feel a secret pride in acknowledging the Power of the most free and enlightened legislature in the world, in its Wisdom we have the surest foundation for its just dispensation."

He then moved, (Seconded by Robert Henry, Esq.) the following Resolutions and Petition, which were adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the proposed Legislative Union of the Provinces would not be beneficial to either, and would be particularly prejudicial to the interests of this Province.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the mediation of the Parliament of the Mother Country on any subject of difference between the two Provinces; the enjoyment of a separate Government and Legislature; and the exclusive control of our own Revenue, are circumstances which guarantee the improvement of the Upper Province; and which we would not willingly relinquish as the price of an Union by which we cannot gain, but may lose much.

3rd. *Resolved*, That an humble Petition be presented to the Honorable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, praying that if the measure of the Union of the two Provinces should be again presented to that Honorable House, it may not pass.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Petition now read be adopted.

5th. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to further the views of this meeting, and that *Zacheus Burnham, S. S. Wilmot, Robert Henry, D M C. Rogers, Jas. Richardson, T. Ward, Henry Ruttan, Jno Farley, Esqrs.* and the *Rev. Joseph Thomson*, be that Committee.

(Signed) ZACCHEUS BURNHAM, Chr.

6th. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, and also to the Sheriff, for calling the meeting, and to the Secretary for his active conduct in the business of the day.

ERASMUS FOWEL, Sec.

To the Honorable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the District of Newcastle in the Province of Upper-Canada,

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have been informed that a Bill was introduced to your Honorable House during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament which had for its object the Union of the Legislatures of the two Provinces of Canada, and that it is again to be brought before your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners cannot contemplate this measure without the most serious alarm and apprehension.

That your Hon. House require not to be informed that the language, the habits, the prejudices, of the Natives of Lower Canada are all widely different, and most of them essentially so, from those of the Upper Province.

That the views and policy of the Lower Province are in many respects at variance with the best interests of the Upper, and your Petitioners cannot indulge the expectation that in an United Parliament, the Members of that Province would be induced to abandon a policy which they had so long pursued in their separate Legislation.

That your Petitioners boldly affirm, that by an Union, they have nothing to gain.—With a separate Government and Legislature, and the exclusive management of its own revenue, the improvement of the Upper Province, however gradual, will be certain.—But, if your Petitioners were to be deprived of these advantages, and the Revenue of the Province placed at the controul of a Body, the majority of whom had other interests to prefer, that improvement would be retarded, if it did not entirely cease.

That your Petitioners are deeply sensible of the kind and anxious feeling of your Honorable House, in regard to every thing connected with the prosperity of this country; a feeling strongly manifested in the highly beneficial measures of the last Session of the Imperial Parliament.

That your Petitioners being in the enjoyment of a beautiful, fertile, and improving country; of the blessings of the British Constitution; of the Powerful protection and mediation of the Parliament of the Mother Country; are abundantly satisfied—They ask for nothing more,—They desire no change.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honorable House, that if the measure of an Union of the two Provinces should be again presented to your Honorable House, it may not pass,

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

P. S. We have received a very pleasing account of the anniversary of St Andrew, as celebrated by the principal Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, at D Forest's Hotel.—But the notice came too late for insertion in this number.—It will, however, be given in our next.

Birth.—On the 26th November, the Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, of a daughter.

Death.

On the 21st November, much regretted, Mr D. Sullivan, of the House of Sullivan and Stotesbury, aged 48, years.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXXV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING;

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fourth day of December inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of January now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to repeal part of an Act "passed in the thirty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the better divi"sion of this Province,'" and to make further provision for the division of the same into Counties "and Districts;" it is among other things enacted, "that the Townships of Goulburn, Beckwith, "Drummond, Bathurst, March, Huntly, Ressy, "Lanark, Dalhousie, and Sherbrooke North and "South, together with such other Townships as "might thereafter be Surveyed by the direction of "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province, "lying within the present limits of the County of "Carleton, shall continue and remain the County "of Carleton, And that it shall and may be lawful, "for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, and he is hereby authorised to declare by Proclamation as soon "as he may think fit, the said County of Carleton "to be a separate District, by such name as "the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person "Administering the Government of this Province "may seem meet."

And Whereas we have been given to understand, that the Inhabitants of the said County, anxious to be formed into a separate District, have erected a commodious and appropriate building in the Town of Perth, in the said County, to serve as a District Gaol and Court-House for the same, when it shall be declared a separate District. And Whereas the increase of population within the said County has been such, as to render it expedient, for the ease and convenience of the said Inhabitants, that the same should be declared a separate District, according to the intention of the said in part recited Act.

Now therefore Know Ye, that it is Our Royal Will and pleasure, that the said County of Carleton, shall be, and We do hereby declare the same to be a separate District, by the name of "BATHURST," of all which, Our loving Subjects, in this Our Province of Upper Canada, and elsewhere, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,

Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Government Contract for Beef,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1823, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 15th of December, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed,—Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene with Fresh Beef.

The conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,

D'y. As't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 5th Nov. 1822.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to BAKE BREAD for Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1822, to the 24th December, 1823.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 15th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed Tender for Baking Bread

Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 28th, 1822 }

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain vacant Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ex	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate ; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within one Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification ; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821 }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have arranged Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Joseph Johnston*, against the Lands of *Stilwell Willson* and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold at the Market House in York, on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, Lots No. 29 on the East and West side of Yonge Street, and Lot No. 15 on the East side in the Township of York, and Lot No. 30 on the West side in the Township of Vaughan, all lying on Yonge Street, levied as the property of the said Stilwell Willson.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of *Guy C. Wood* and *Robert G. Anderson*, against the Lands of *Charles C. Lunt*, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold sixty five acres, parts of Lots No. 15 & 36 on the East side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, with a large frame House and out Houses thereon, at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, Nov. 26th. 1822 } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Wm. Peaby* and *Steward Peaby*, against the Lands of *Donald McArthur*, there will be sold at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, the House and Lot on the North side of the Waterloo Hotel, being Lot No. 5 on New Street, containing one tenth of an acre, levied as the property of the said Donald McArthur.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, Nov 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against said Lands are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of fieri Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKE, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of FRANCIS JACKSON, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 6th and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov. 1822.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 21st December next at the same place and hour.

SHESIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz ; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

BY *AUCTION*, on Saturday the 21st December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Room of the Subscriber—4 *Chests of TEA*. 2 *Kegs of TOBACCO*. 18 *Boxes of RAISINS*, HORSES, WAGGON and HARNESS.

—ALSO—

Several Volumes of BOOKS, in the best order, that formerly belonged to the TORONTO LIBRARY in this Town. An assortment of large and small FLINT GLASS JARS, some of them of an *extra size*, with glass stoppers—A Set of TIN SPOUTS & HEADS for a House, and several other useful and valuable articles.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

BANK OF UPPR CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Grantham, Niagara District ; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther McNeil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq. late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petition should not be favorably considered.

MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 35-6w

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.* ; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Jos FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C.
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say, of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per toise for the Wing Walls, The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P. H. D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned General Quarter Sessions for the Home District, pursuant to Law, for the purpose of receiving applications for Tavern Licences, will be holden at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on MONDAY, the Thirtieth day of December, instant.

By Order,
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, H. D.

Festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 16, will be celebrating the Day at their Lodge Room in York, where an Address will be delivered by a Brother at Two o'clock. The Brethren of neighboring Lodges, as well as transient Masons are particularly invited to attend. The Lodge will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the installation of Officers.—Brethren desirous of attending, will please leave their names with Brother Lawrence at the Waterloo Hotel, on or before the 22d inst.

WM. W. PATTISON,
Secretary.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz : Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel ; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all Claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOLL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	" " 10 "
Soap per do.	"	"	" 6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

WANTED,

An expert, industrious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York, Dec. 3, 1822. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or in equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

THE YORK ALMANAC

And Royal Calender of Upper Canada for 1823.

IS in regular progress for publication, 64 pages being already printed ; but, from the voluminous nature of this undertaking, (which is on a much more extensive scale than what is usual in works of the kind,) and a press of other business in the Office, it is feared the volume will not be completed before the end of the present year.

It has been thought right to give this public notice in order to prevent disappointment to those numerous friends of the undertaking who are waiting for it. The work will form a volume in Cr. 8vo. of about 200 pages, and the Editor hopes it will be found useful to all classes of persons in the Country.

Price, 2s. 6d. stitched in paper cover,
4s. bound in red,
5s. on fine paper and bound in red.

Application for copies to be made to any of the Agents for this paper; or, at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

INDEX AT END

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 85. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* Vol. I.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1822.

ERRATA.

For A. D. 1060, in the Account of the Destruction of Rome, Conflagration, &c. p. 310 of our last, *read* A. D. 960.

Editorial Commentary.

The number of Settlers arrived at Quebec, during the season which has just terminated, is 10,471; being 1,312 more than arrived last year.

The Tonnage employed in 1821 was 102,766. This year it has been 145,842, being an excess of 43,156. All this looks well enough!

Our readers will perceive by a Proclamation in this day's Gazette that our Parliament is to assemble, for he ACTUAL DESPATCH of PUBLIC BUSINESS, on the 15th of January next. Never were its Members called together at a more critical period. To us it appears so pregnant with matter, worthy of their most serious attention, that we could write volumes on the subject, if we were not afraid of appearing obtrusive, and infringing somewhat on that which is termed *privilege*. So let it pass. Let every man see to his own duty, and be found at his post, and we have no doubt of the result. The *true patriotism* and *lofty character* without the *slightest breath* of disloyalty, or *even of suspicion*, towards the really impartial and upright views of the Imperial Government at home, which have been displayed in the *Brockville Resolutions*, give us the highest confidence, the most perfect hope, that the PARLIAMENT of UPPER CANADA will act as becomes so distinguished a BODY, in a matter that concerns the welfare and prosperity of our descendants for ages to come. If *good sense, sound policy*, and *warm patriotism* (loyalty is out of the question, for the representatives of the People of Upper Canada may defy the whole world to impugn it with any hope of success of credence, notwithstanding the base insinuations thrown out by some writers employed by a faction in the Lower Province;) if, we say, such qualities are found in the resolutions to which our representatives may come, there is no doubt, but they will have all the effect that may be desired in the Councils at home; and, may God prosper them in their deliberations!

Besides the hints thrown out in the letter of U. C. which our correspondent will find published in this day's REGISTER, it had occurred to ourselves, that a plan might be adopted, by the laying out of new Counties and Districts from the new Townships and Crown Lands in the Lower Province, so as to increase the representation of British Interests, and bring it more upon an equality with *that which would seem to be of an opposite nature* in the Common's House of that Province, in any desirable ratio. But our brethren of French origin are so *choleric*, to say no more, that it would be better perhaps to let this *ticklish subject* alone, least they may say you have enough to do to mind your own busines.—Well; so be it!

We have great pleasure in admitting Mr. Osgoon's communication into our columns, and we beg to assure him as well as all other benevolent men, (no matter of what denomination among Christians,) that it will at all times, whilst holding the situation we now do, give us the highest satisfaction to assist in promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the lower classes of the people; and, of all the means ever adopted to promote this great object, the establishment of *Sunday Schools* stands confessedly the chief. Far be it from us to put on the invulnerable armour of hopeless bigotry, or draw a circle round our habitations and say that these precincts alone are [illegible] whilst all without is darkness; impiety; and perdition! God forbid! It is with *pharisaical* pride, and *hypocritical* cant, and *empty* professions, and *the works of darkness*, wherever these sad proofs of evil are to be found, that we are, and we hope ever shall be, at war; but, not with humble, patient merit; charity; benevolence; and, obedience to the Divine Precepts; these we wish for ever to acknowledge as our kindred, no matter under what name, or complexion they may dwell; and the high reward we would, in all humility, aspire after, is, for ourselves to be accounted worthy of such fellowship, by the GREAT and EVERLASTING SEARCHER of HEARTS!

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Lord Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, will this day be united, at St. James's Church, to Miss Sparrow, the rich heiress, whose fortune it is said is nearly twenty thousand a year. After the ceremony the happy pair will set out on a tour. A splendid new chariot, made by Houlditch, of a very superior description will be launched on the occasion.

Capt. John Jebb, of the Royal Horse Guards, (formerly stationed in Canada) has been tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be discharged from the service. In consequence, however, of his long service, and good character, the King directed that he should receive the value of his commission.

Sir Francis Burdett paid a visit to Ilchester gaol to congratulate Hunt upon his approaching liberation, which was to take place on the 30th October.

A Rich Widow.—The Marchioness Dowager of Hertford is supposed to be the richest widow in the Kingdom. Her Ladyship has four hundred thousand pounds in money, and one hundred thousand in land.

Ingenious Smuggling.—The smugglers have adopted an ingenious method of landing contraband spirits. It consists in their having small casks or tubs, entirely covered over with plaster of Paris, in which, at indiscriminate intervals, pieces of seaweed are fastened. These are filled and placed along the chalky cliffs about Dover, and from their close resemblance to the places that fall, are not easily discovered. Many persons are permitted to send carts for the conveyance of chalk to lay on the land, and from the frequent visits of these vehicles, suspicion was excited of their having some other object in view. This led to a vigilant examination of the carts, when the deception was discovered, and some seizures took place. Some of the tubs thus ornamented, have been sent for the inspection of Government, and so exact are their appearance to irregular masses of chalk, as not easily to be discovered.

By the late population report in Great Britain, it appeared that there were 57 men and 111 women in England, and in Scotland 40 men and 62 women, all upwards of one hundred years old.

A countryman about to alter his condition, appeared last week before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the new Marriage Act, when, on its being read to him, he complained that he did not understand it. "Not understand it," said his worship, who was a new made knight not overburdened with sense—"Not understand it: why you must be quite a fool." "No, I be not, quite," said honest Clod, dryly, "but I be very near one."

The following astonishing proof of the facility and dispatch of commercial intercourse between Sheffield and Manchester was recently communicated by a very respectable tradesman of this town. He sent off an order for goods one day, in the afternoon, and received them on the following morning as early as 8 o'clock.—*Sheffield Iris.*

The Congress at Vienna only awaited the arrival of the Duke of Wellington to commence the conference.

Mr. Canning has had one of the rooms in the foreign office, fitted up as a bed-room; so that when the house sits late the Right Hon. Gentleman will be able to retire earlier to rest, and with less fatigue, than in going so far as Gloucester Lodge.

Meetings to effect a commutation of tithes, continue to be held in Ireland.

Stocks remain high in England.

The Liverpool Mercury regrets that the unfortunate emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, did not proceed to the United States in preference to going to that unpromising Colony.

Lord Strangford had reached the Austrian capital from Constantinople on the morning of the 27th ult. and had brought strong assurances that the affairs of the east (Turkey and Greece) were on the eve of being settled.

Dreadful Earthquake at Aleppo.—Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman Empire, has been visited by an earthquake resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserve the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 16th shocks were still experienced, some of which were very severe. Two-thirds of this populous city are in ruins.

According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amounts to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the Imperial Consul General, the Chevalier Esdras Von Picotto. Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city; but as he was passing a khan, a new shock occurred, and a wall fell down, which buried him and those with him.

"The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year, has produced pestilential effluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district."

From a London paper.

The executor of the Rev. Peter Beauvoir, late of Downham hall, in the county of Essex, paid last week the sum of 38,000*l.* to the stamp office, being the duty on 720,000*l.* payable to the residuary legatee, Richard Benyon, (now Richard Benyon de Beauvoir)—This fortunate legatee was no relation to the testator. Above 50,000*l.* were otherwise left in legacies. The immense property was bequeathed by the testator independent of his freehold estates, which are of considerable value. In addition to this prodigious wealth, the testator possessed and retained till the day of his death a living of 300*l.* a year.

John M'Lachlan, Esq. formerly teacher of mathematics, Glasgow, died last spring at Calcutta, and bequeathed 20,000*l.* of his fortune to the free schools of Glasgow.

The Englishman of Sept. 29, states, that serious difficulties had been started by the Directors of the [illegible] as to the appointment of Lord William Bentinck, to be Governor-General of India, and that Lord Melville, was the nobleman, who, it was thought, would receive the nomination. Some doubts, however, were entertained of his acceptance, owing to the precarious state of Lady Melville's health, and should that difficulty not be removed, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, was likely to be the successor of the Marquis of Hastings.

Mr. Alderman Heygate had been chosen Lord Mayor of the city of London for the ensuing year.

The Courier in giving a list of the Foreign Ministers assembled at Vienna says—"At present Russia is the most formidable as far as relates to the number of her diplomatic agents

Is this display or numerical superiority intended to mark any assumption of political preeminence on the part of this power. The Emperor Alexander might, indeed be pardoned such a bust of vanity, when it is considered how his Allies, by moving at his nod, permit him to be the Autocrat of Europe, as well as of Russia."

At a late execution in Wales, no Welchman could be found to render the smallest assistance, by making the gallows, loaning a cart, &c. &c.

Scotch Bulls.—While the King was at Edinburgh, the magistrates were compelled to issue various ordinances, to have the streets kept clean. Among other enactments we find the following:

"All buckets or other vessels, whether empty or containing filth, ashes, or other refuse, found upon the streets or pavements, shall be seized and forfeited *and the owners shall be liable to the like penalty.*"

The proprietors of Steam Engines, in England, are compelled to have their fire places and chimnies so contrived as to consume the smoke

The building of the new Law Courts at London, is rapidly proceeding. The expences are estimated at 100,000*l.* and its completion will take three years.

East Indies.—On the 2d of April a fire broke out in one of the suburbs of Surat, which consumed upwards of 1500 houses, with all their contents, the property of about 7000 of that class of the native community employed in weaving.

Lady Anson will, it is said, be shortly led to the Hymeneal Altar, by the Baron de Rutzen.

To such a pitch of perfection has almost every article of *machinery* obtained, that those only can believe who witness its wonderful effects. A machine for the dressing of cloth has recently been erected at Leeds, which does as much work in 45 minutes as two men could do in two days.

Laborers and Soldiers in England.—It is stated in a letter appearing in the London Statesman, signed William Cobbett, and addressed to the honorable Mr. Canning, that the wages of a *laborer* in England amount to *three shillings and sixpence a week*, while a *private foot soldier* receives *seven shillings and seven pence a week*, besides clothing, lodging, fire and candle.

Statistics.—In Great Britain, the number of men capable of rising in arms, en masse, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about 4 in every 17 males. There are in Great Britain 6 millions of males, and in Ireland 3 millions; of whom, in the year 1812, 807,000 were in arms, that is in the proportion of 1 to 11 The Clergy of the Church of England including their families, form about one-eighteth part of the population in England.

Pauperism in Europe.—Of the 178,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expence of the community, without contributing to its resources.

IRELAND,

In this unhappy country, according to late accounts, burning, burglaries, and murders have, in the southern districts, again appeared. At Abyfeale, the troops have thus early in the season been employed to scour the country for offenders, and have captured two of the Kerrys incendiaries of Oct. 1820. The legal expedient of levying distress for rent has been undetermined, rather than openly resisted, in the county of Limerick, by the practice of carrying off, or destroying at night, the cattle seized on behalf of the landlord during the day time. In the very suburbs of Cork, a Clergyman's house was attacked on Sunday morning, the 29th ult. at one o'clock, and a faithful servant barbarously murdered. The assassins escaped. Thus it seems that neither the gibbet nor the bayonet, nor famine, nor pestilence, are efficient preventatives of crime in this devoted country.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland, who have signed Resolutions in favour of the Commutation of Tithes consist of sixty eight Peers possessing property in Ireland, and about as many Commoners. The Resolutions to which these names are subscribed are as follows.

"Resolved, That for the tranquility and happiness of Ireland, it is expedient to substitute for the present precarious and vexatious mode of supporting the Clergy of the Established Church, a full and liberal equivalent, fairly asserted and levied.

"That we are the more inclined to express this our opinion, because we are satisfied that a fair Commutation of Tithes is not only practicable, but that it is essential to the stability, independence, and dignity of the Established Church, and to the general interests of the Country."

LORD ERSKINE'S LETTER ON THE GREEKS.

(Concluded from page 309.)

"But although I have thus endeavored, against my most predominant feelings, to expel from my indignant view cruelties by whomsoever committed, and, in protection of the unfortunate Greeks, have covered them with the veil which our imperfect natures entitled me to throw over them; yet let it be remembered, that what I have written concerning them, applies only to unpremeditated inhumanity, such as, when hunted like wild beasts, they have turned upon their pursuers, but that barbarous retaliations can receive no pardon if continued when they are contending as a nation for their religion and freedom. I rejoice that they are advanced to that condition, that they are marshalling armies, that they are laying the foundations of a Civil Government, and I feel confident they will henceforth remember, that they are soldiers and Christians.

"That our influence could fail, if faithfully exerted, I cannot bring my mind to believe. I might ask those who were the warmest advocates for the war, and who hold the highest its happy termination, and the eminence on which it has placed us, what *they* would think if it could be doubted, that what *they* would think if it could be conveyed? The if we spoke the word we should be conveyed? The if we spoke the word we should be conveyed? The if we spoke the word we should

Council held yesterday, and this appears to excite of alliances with Portugal, and even with England, intense disquietude.—The fear was manif-sted that to which all kinds of concessions would be made. England was not entirely in accord with the French It seems, in fact, more than probable that the treaty Government, relative to Spain, and it was suppos- with Portugal will soon be concluded; and, on ed whether right or wrong I know not, that in tra- the other hand, very great hopes are built on the velling as he does by easy stages, the Duke of Wel- end of Great Britain, in case of foreign invasion. lington had in contemplation an interview at Te- It is reported that the Spanish Government has gern, with the Emperors of Austria and Russia, applied to the Pope for a Bull to secularize all the previously to holding communication with any one Monks, and individuals of religious orders, who of the French Plenipotentiaries. You ought to wish to quit the cloisters, on allowing them pensions, know how far this supposition is correct.—With or giving them some ecclesiastical employment.

respect to myself, it appears to me to be within the

THE BRAZILS.

Letter of the King of Portugal to the Prince Regent of Brazil.

My Son,—I have not answered thy letters, because the orders of the Cortes have been delayed; now you will receive their Decrees, and I recommend to you the observance and obedience to the orders which you may receive; for thereby, you will gain the esteem of the Portuguese, whom you are one day to govern, and it is necessary that you should give them decided proofs of love to the Nation.

Recollect when you write that you are a Prince, and that what you write is seen by all the world—and you ought to take heed not only what you say, but likewise as to the manner of expressing yourself. All the Royal Family are well, and as a Father who loves you, I give you my benediction.—

Palace of Queluz, Aug. 3, 1822. JOHN.

Answer of the Prince Royal.

Rio, Sept. 22, 1822.

I had the honor to receive your Majesty's letter, dated the 3d of August, in which your Majesty rebukes my manner of writing and speaking of the faction *Luso*-Spaniard. If your Majesty will allow me, I shall say, that both I and my Brazilian brethren, lament much the state of coercion in which your Majesty lies buried. I cannot write otherwise, and as the verse was to be scanned by those infamous Deputies, European and Brazilian, of the party of those Despotic, Executive, Legislative and Judicial Cortes, it was necessary that it should be so. And as I, better informed, know that your Majesty, is positively made a prisoner, I write this last letter in the same strain, respecting the points already decided by the Brazilians. Fully aware of the facts, I am perfectly convinced, that the state of duress to which your Majesty is reduced, is the only cause for your acting contrary to your liberal disposition. God forbid that we should think otherwise!

Disinherison may be decreed against me; the greatest crimes predetermined in the *Carbonarian* Clubs, may be committed, but the holy cause shall not retrograde, and I shall say to my beloved Brazilians before I die—" See the end of him, who exposed himself for his Country,—follow my example."

Your Majesty ordains, but what do I say! The Cortes have ordained through your Majesty, that I should execute their decrees, and see them enforced; to do this it was necessary that we free Brazilians should obey the Faction: We answer in three words—" *We will not.*"

If the people of Portugal had a right to adopt a Constitution by means of a resolution, it is clear that the people of Brazil have a double: for, they proceed with due regard to me and the established authorities.

Adhering to these irrefragable principles, I say, (taking God and the whole world to witness,) to that sanguinary gang that I, as Prince Regent of the Kingdom of Brazil and its Perpetual Defender, am pleased to declare, that all past decrees of those factions, horrid, disorganizing, machiavelian, hideous, and pestilent Cortes, and all others promulgated for Brazil, are null, void and inadmissible. In this absolute *veto* I am supported by all the Brazilians, who unite with me, and second me in saying, "Nothing from Portugal—nothing—we want nothing"

If so frank a declaration shall irritate the minds of those *Luso-Spaniards*, they may send troops trained in civil wars, and we will shew them what Brazilian valor is. If they should foolishly dare to assail or oppose our holy cause, they shall soon see the ocean swarming with privateers; misery, famine, and whatever we can give in exchange for their *benefits*, shall be visited upon the Chieftains. But so much is not necessary. When the unfortunate Portuguese shall know them better, they will give them their just reward.—We lived in darkness not a long time—light now shines upon us, If your Majesty were here, your Majesty should be respected, and would see then that the Brazilian people, knowing how to appreciate their Liberty and Independence, endeavor to respect the Royal authority—for they are not a band of vile Carbonari and assassins, like those that keep your Majesty in ignominious captivity. The Independence of Brazil triumphs—it shall triumph, or we will lose our lives in the effort.

Brazil may be enslaved; but the Brazilians not—for as long as the blood circulates in our veins, we will fight; and first, they will know better who the "Young Boy" is, and how far his capacity goes, although he has not travelled in foreign countries.

I beg your Majesty, to order this letter to be presented to the Cortes—to those Cortes who never were "general," and are now only at Lisbon—that they may have something to entertain themselves with, and spend a few moidores of the consumptive Treasury. May God preserve the precious life, and health of your Majesty, as all of us Brazilians desire.

I am, with all respect, your Majesty's son that loves you much, and your *subject* that reveres you much.

PEDRO.

ANECDOTES.

Connected with Natural History.

The Dog Billy.—Not long since, the Cockpit, in Tufton-street, Westminster, exhibited an almost unparalleled scene, when the celebrated Dog Billy, whose wonder has been repeatedly recorded in the *Sporting Magazine*, for a bet of twenty sovereigns, exhibited to a multitude, at least two thousand, the chief part of whom were Amateurs well known in the sporting circles. There were no less than 20 carriages in Tufton street, a sight, perhaps never before witnessed there. The match was, that this extraordinary dog would kill one hundred rats in twelve minutes; and the bet was made by Dew, the proprietor, but bets to the amount of several hundreds were pending. The floor of the Pit was whatened, and the whole of the rats at once let loose. Dew and Chetham, the rat killers, were the only persons admitted into the Pit. The company were arranged in the gallery, and had a perfect view of the whole. The space which the dog had to exhibit in was two yards square. When let loose, he viewed them with an eager eye, but on time being announced, and signal being given, he went to work. The slaughter was dreadful; and in seven minutes & a half they were all slaughtered in heaps, amid loud cheers; and in nine minutes his mouth was washed with brandy, and the slaughtered taken away. The dog was decorated with fancy ribands, and £50 was offered for him upon the spot. His master declined the offer, but offered to back him £50 against any dog in England.—*London Courier.*

A Tiger.—"In 1812, a party of the British Naval Military Officers were dining in a jungle at some distance from Madras. When a ferocious tiger rushed in among them, seized a young midshipman, and flung him across his back. In the first emotions of terror the other officers had all snatched up their arms, and retired some spaces from their assailant,

who stood lashing his sides with his tail, as if doubtful whether he should seize more prey, or retire with that which he had already secured. They knew that it was usual with the tiger, before he seizes his prey to deprive it of life by a pat on the head, which generally breaks the skull; but this is not his invariable practice. The little Midshipman lay motionless on the back of his enemy; but yet the officers, who were uncertain whether he had received the mortal blow or not, were afraid lest they should kill him together with the tiger. While in this state of suspense they perceived the hand of the youth gently move over the side of the [illegible] and during the convulsive throbs of death, they were about to fire, when, to their utter astonishment, the tiger suddenly dropped stone dead, and their friend sprung from the carcass, waving his hat in triumph.

POETRY.

There is a wild, though melancholy, originality of Genius in the following lines that is deeply interesting We take it from a late European Magazine —

Ed.

THE CHURCH YARD.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF KARAMSIN.

First voice.

How frightful the grave! how deserted and drear!
With the howls of the storm wind—the creaks of the bier,
And the white bones all clattering together!

Second voice.

How peaceful the grave! its quiet how deep;
Its zephyrs breathe calmly, and soft is its sleep,
And flow'rets perfume it with ether.

First voice.

There riots the blood crested worm on the dead,
And the yellow skull serves the foul toad for a bed,
And snakes in its nettle weeds hiss.

Second voice.

How lovely, how sweet the repose of the tomb;
No tempests are there—but the nightingales come
And sing their chaunt of bliss.

First voice.

The ravens of night flap their wings o'er the grave:
'Tis the vulture's abode:—'tis the wolf's dreary cave,
Where they tear up the earth with their fangs.

Second voice.

There the coney at evening disports with his love,
Or rests on the sod;—while the turtles above,
Repose on the bough that o'erhangs.

First voice.

There darkness and dampness with poisonous breath,
And loathsome decay fill the dwelling of death,
The trees are all barren and bare!

Second voice.

O soft are the breezes that play round the tomb,
And sweet with the violet's wafted perfume,
With lillies and jassamine fair.

First voice.

The pilgrim who reaches this valley of tears,
Would fain hurry by, and with trembling and fear,
He is launched on the wreck covered river!

Second voice

The traveller outworn with life's pilgrimage dreary,
Lays down his rude staff like one that is weary,
And sweetly reposes for ever.

For the Weekly Register.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA

GENTLEMEN,

The Union of the Legislature of Lower and Upper Canada having been for some time the subject of speculation and debate; I have ventured to make known my humble thoughts upon that interesting subject—remarks which I have only been deterred from advancing long before, by a consciousness of that inability which, I fear will be but too visibly displayed in the proposals I now offer. But, amid the many arguments which I have observed for and against this measure, I have, as yet, met with nothing which seems to me to have a sufficient tendency to prevent the evil consequence that must result from this Union, as contemplated by the Bill brought before the Imperial Parliament last Session.—It is not my intention at present to offer any new motives for opposing this measure, but merely to propose that, which if it be practicable, may obviate the only serious evils which must follow its adoption.

You are all aware of this grand and principal objection to the proposed Union—the fear, nay, the certainty, of a majority of Lower Canadian Members; which all must allow to be a powerful and paramount inducement for us to oppose the junction of our interest with theirs'.—For, can it be supposed for a moment, that we, who are already [illegible] are making proper use of it, under the paternal guidance of a much respected Governor, can be so blind to our own prosperity, as to rush headlong into a measure of which experience alone can teach the expediency or inexpediency, and of which, if once adopted, we must, without the hope of escape, bear with every evil.—You have every reason to fear that such an Union, as was contemplated, will take place, unless seriously and firmly opposed, by a perspicuous and impressive representation to the Imperial Parliament, not only of our present prosperity and happiness, but of our future miserable dependence, in case we are united with Lower Canada on the principle proposed.

Assume, Gentlemen, I beseech you, a proper spirit of opposition, and if you cannot wholly obviate the impending evil, endeavor at least, to palliate its baneful effects.—In order to effect the latter, if I may be allowed, I will presume to offer the following proposition for your consideration. At the ensuing Session of our Parliament pass an act, increasing the representation of this Province, so *that the number of our Members may be equal to those of Lower Canada*: then humbly petition the Legislature of Great Britain, praying that they may sanction a proceeding dictated only by a natural regard for the welfare of the Province—They may speak of injustice to Lower Canada; but what then! will it not be equally unjust to unite us with a people who seem incapable of appreciating or enjoying the blessing of an English constitution? a people ready, both from natural inclination, and what they term their interest, to oppose every measure that may be introduced by an Upper Canadian, and, particularly, if it has the least favorable tendency towards us. I do not speak problematically, but from experience.—Remember the conduct of the Commissioners on the part of Lower Canada; and remember too, that their Commissioners were not all *French* Canadians!

What pledge have you of the interest of the English Members of Lower Canada—none. You have every thing to lose—little to gain.

Hoping that what I have endeavored to impress upon your minds, for the prevention of evil, and the good of your country, may have the desired effect. I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

A most devoted servant to,

UPPER CANADA.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The Sons of St. Andrew, residing in York, celebrated the Anniversary of that Saint, by giving a dinner to the principal gentlemen of the place on the 30th ult The company, consisting of nearly forty persons, sat down to an elegant dinner, at Forest's Hotel, about six o'clock. The venerable Chief Justice SCOTT, in the Chair, having the Hon. Chief Justice POWELL, and the Hon. JAMES BABY on his right and left hands.

The duty of performing the Honors of the day devolved on the Vice President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, which he performed in a masterly style; indeed the convivial talents which he displayed, and his unremitting attention to the comfort and accommodation of the guests, diffused great pleasure round the table, and added much to the good humour with which the evening was passed. Being Saturday, the Company separated at an early hour highly gratified.

The following toasts were given by the Vice-President, in a dignified and impressive manner, and drank with the greatest enthusiasm.

1. His KING—May he long live to reign over a happy and united People.—4 times 4. Standing.
2. The DUKE OF YORK, and the other branches of the ROYAL FAMILY.—3 times 3. Standing
3. SCOTLAND, and the Day we celebrate.—3 times 3. Standing.
4. His Excellency Sir P. MAITLAND, and the LADY we live in.—3 times 3. Standing.
5. The Governors in Chief and our Sister Provinces in North America.
6. The BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The best inheritance we derive from our Ancestors—May it be transmitted unimpaired to our latest Posterity.
7. The ARMY and NAVY; whose discipline and valour have carried military glory to a height unparalleled since the best days of Greece and Rome.
8. The immortal memory of BRUCE, and WALLACE; the Heroes and Patriots who successfully fought and bled with them for the liberty and independence of our Country.
9. The immortal memory of GEN BROCK, the Saviour of Upper Canada. In solemn silence.
10. Our Brethren, the Sons of St. George and St. PATRICK; may our national distinctions be such only as tend to promote the honour of our Sovereign, the general good of the Empire, and the union and harmony of society.
11. LADY SARAH MAITLAND, and the FAIR of Upper Canada, at once the Example, the Incentive, and the Reward of our meritorious actions —3 times 3. Standing
12. His MAJESTY'S MINISTER'S, who by their wisdom and ability have conferred additional lustre on the British name.
13. Success to the AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE of Upper Canada.
14. The ATTORNEY GENERAL of Upper Canada.

MR. OSGOOD'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

Will you permit the subscriber to state through the medium of your paper, an object that demands the serious consideration of every Christian and Patriot.

It is no new subject, on which he would address the public, but it is one which has for many years occupied the attention of British Christians, and has recently become more generally known and supported throughout the Christian world. It is the all important subject of Sunday School instruction, which he would wish to bring before his fellow Christians.

From the statement made by the celebrated Dr. CHALMERS, and according to the excellent plan laid down by him, and others, who have written on the subject of Sunday School instruction, it appears, that more good might be done by laymen on the Sabbath, than all the clergymen and ministers of the gospel could possibly do. And it is thought, that in Great Britain and Ireland, more is now done every Sabbath, through the instrumentality of the Sunday School Teachers, than is done by all the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination; and was the system as well arranged, the same beneficial effects might be enjoyed in this, and in every other Christian country.

But in order to enjoy similar advantages in this country, in relation to this excellent system of instruction, with what are enjoyed in the mother

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country, a similar plan must be adopted. As in the British and Foreign Bible Society, so in the plan of the Sunday School Union Society, the *Dogmas* of the different sects are laid aside, for the sake of extending *to all the destitute the Bread and Water of Life.* It is most ardently desired, by all the liberal and pious protestants of Canada, that branches of the same institutions may be more generally patronized, and supported in this country.

And we humbly trust, that steps are taking in this interesting country for the accomplishment of these laudable designs. His Excellency, EARL DALHOUSIE has kindly lent his name, as Patron, and contributed liberally towards supporting the Bible Society, the Sunday School Union, and a Society lately formed in *Montreal*, for extending education to all classes of the labouring part of the community; and it is pleasing to learn, that respectable characters of all denominations are supporting these valuable institutions in the Lower Province.

The subscriber was enabled through the aid of those kind friends, on whom he called upon his last journey to Quebec, to put into the hands of the Treasurer of the Sunday School Union Society, at *Montreal*, about fifty pounds for the purchase of books and useful publications; and, from the liberality manifested by individuals in Brockville, Kingston, and in several other places, we have reason to hope that the Province will exceed the other in promoting this interesting establishment. The Rev. Archdeacon STUART has accepted the office of President of the Sunday School Union Society of this Province; and a number of the Episcopal Clergymen of both Provinces have generally contributed, both in money and in useful books, towards furnishing a depository of the most interesting books, with a view of supplying all Sunday Schools, that stand in need of such assistance. Though the Sunday Schools in cities and populous towns might be supplied without the aid of an Union, yet, in newly settled places, where these advantages are most needed, it would be very difficult, and indeed impossible, for the inhabitants to purchase for themselves a supply of books; for, unless there can be a small library of useful books connected with every Sunday School, it will not be possible to keep up the attention of the pupils; for any considerable length of time; and it is for the want of sufficient encouragement of this kind, that so many attempts to establish and continue Sunday Schools have proved unsuccessful in this country. But, should all the youth, who might attend punctually, at their respective Sunday Schools and strive to store their minds with the great doctrines of our holy religion as they are contained in the bible, be permitted, as a reward for their exertion, to have occasional access to a well chosen library, what a wonderful effect would be produced! Instead of witnessing Sabbath-breaking, and every species of immorality, as we now do, we should behold the moral world clothed with beauty and newly animated with divine life. It is, therefore, expected, that all our Rulers and Ministers of Religion, of every denomination, will lend their influence towards establishing Sunday Schools and well-chosen libraries in this country and throughout the world.

Last December a small branch of the Sunday School Union Society was established in this town. Mr. Jesse Ketchum was appointed the treasurer into whose hands between nine and ten pounds were deposited, and considerable more subscribed which has not yet been paid. As the time of the annual meeting is approaching it is very important, that such donations and subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, as soon as possible. And those kind friends who put their names into the column of annual subscribers, it is expected will remember to attend and pay on the day of the annual meeting which will be duly notified by the public paper.

The books amounting to the sum paid last year have arrived, and are in the care of Mr Jesse Ketchum. Subscribers may have their share by applying; otherwise they will be given to the poor.

The Public's obedient servant,
T. OSGOOD.

York, Dec. 6, 1822.

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society of Friends to the Stranger in Distress, held at Forest's Hotel on Saturday the 30th ult.

The Honorable the Chief Justice in the Chair:—

It appeared by the Report of the Executive that Subscriptions to the amount of £115 6s. 8d. had been received; and £110 10s. 8½d expended in various modes of relief to the objects of this institution; amongst others, in the distribution of Seven thousand eight hundred and ninety eight Rations.

Although the migration into this part of the Colony, from the Mother Country, on account of the establishment of District Land Boards, has not been so great this season as during the two preceding years, nor of persons of the description on the whole so destitute, yet the benevolence of this Society has been largely exercised.

The great expense attending the passage of Emigrants and their Families from Quebec, up the St. Lawrence, and especially up that part of it between Montreal and Kingston, frequently exhausts the means of the Emigrants, depresses their spirits, and added to the great fatigue of the journey, and their exposure to the weather, produces sickness among them ere they reach York, encreases the number of applications for relief.

Many who had gone out and settled on their land, found themselves compelled to solicit occasional donations of provisions from the Society, to enable them to continue their labours, till their crops became ripe. In this way much good has been done, and many have been able to attain independence, who, but for this seasonable assistance must have sunk into helpless despair.

A very considerable expense, as may be seen from the Treasurer's account, has been incurred in maintaining sick Emigrants in the Military Hospital where they were kindly received, and treated so successfully, by Doctor Duncanson, that they have been almost all restored to health and the protection of their families.

Several persons desirous of proceeding to Niagara, the head of the Lake, or back to Kingston, were accommodated with passages by the Steam Boat, or by Schooner, the amount of which, as the Tickets given them have not been returned for payment, has not yet been ascertained.

The Society has strictly adhered to the giving of assistance in provisions only, because donations in money are liable to be misspent, even though not expended viciously, yet for the most part improvidently; but more especially because His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been graciously pleased to continue his authority to the Commissariat Officer at this Port to issue Rations to the destitute Emigrants under the direction of the Society, which has been during this, as well as the last two years, attended with the most beneficial effects; both as to economy and arrangement.

The warm interest which His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor, has always taken in promoting the objects of this Society, has induced him graciously to continue his permission to the Barrack Master to admit the poorer Emigrants into the barrack Rooms, by which a great charge, which would have otherwise arisen from rent, has been saved and the Charity greatly extended. Indeed without possessing an asylum for the destitute Emigrants the labours of the association would have been greatly circumscribed, or perhaps rendered inefficient. An appropriation has likewise been made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of a very considerable quantity of condemned bedding for the use of the poor strangers, which has been found most seasonable, not merely to those who have not yet gone upon their Land, but to many who have been settled for some time, the supplies of those articles which they brought from home having, in many instances, been worn out, and in others sold to bear their expenses, before they arrived at the Seat of Government.

The Society has much pleasure in seeing, since its establishment, several Institutions of a similar kind growing up in different parts of the Province, by which the stranger finds in all places persons eager to instruct, comfort and relieve him.

In various ways may valuable assistance be given to Emigrants. Procuring work for such as are able to labour. Affording medical attendance to the sick, and supplies of Provisions to the destitute; either while unable to labor or till labor can be procured. And to all much good advice and information respecting the country, their arrangements and objects.

It is pleasing to remark that many have gratefully acknowledged the active benevolence of this association, by which their distresses have been so much diminished, and the disappointments and privations of a voluntary exile, deeply felt on their first arrival, so greatly softened.

Indeed many benefits may be conferred on the stranger, at little or no sacrifice on the part of the old inhabitants, and the performance of such acts of kindness, will be a lasting source of inward gratification.

Many severe cases of distress, which have been relieved, might have been noticed, were incitements necessary to induce the Members of this association to continue their support; but it is presumed that a simple review of the extent of their labours contained in the annexed abstracts from the Tables furnished by the Commissary and Barrack Master will be amply sufficient.

It was then resolved that the thanks of this Society be given to Mr. Billings for his kind and unremitting attention to the objects of the Society.

Also to Doctor Duncanson, who has paid the same kind and unremitting attention to the sick strangers, and received many of them into his Hospital at the request of the Society.

Also to Mr. Hartney, Barrack master, for his ready attention at all hours to the newly arrived Emigrants, and for his exertions in preparing the accommodation for those committed to his care by the Society.

Also to Wm. Allan, Esquire, Treasurer, and to the Secretary.

Resolved, That the annual dinner and meeting of the Society shall in future be on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Secretary.

Abstract from the Tables of the Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl. shewing the total number of Families relieved, and of Rations issued during the year ending 30th Nov. 1822.

Number of Rations,	7898½
Number of Families Relieved,	215
Amount Halifax Currency,	£77 13s. 10½d

Return of Emigrants in Barracks.

Men,	28
Women,	26
Boys,	44
Girls,	43
Total,	141

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New Series.

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By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fourth day of December inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of January now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton Solicitor Gen'l

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received by Wm. ALLAN, Esq. York Upper Canada, towards the erection of the Monumental Trophy, in Honor of His late Majesty King George III.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor,	11	13	4
Major Hillier, 74th Regt. A. D. C.	2	6	8
J. H. Dunn, H. M. Receiver General in Upper Canada,	5	0	0
Lieut. Col. Foster, Dept. Adjt. General to the Forces in U. C	1	3	4
Wm. Campbell, Judge of the Court of Kings Bench, U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Allan, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace at York, U. C.	1	3	4
R. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen. U. C.	1	3	4
Thomas Scott, late Chief Justice and a Member of the Legislative Council of U. C.	1	3	4
S. Jarvis, Lieut. H. P. residing in York U. C.	1	0	0
John Beikie, Major, West York Militia,	1	3	4
William Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
James Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Chewett,	1	3	4
Edward M'Mahon, Esq.	1	0	0
John Lyons,	0	11	8
Captain FitzGerald, H. P. Glengary Fencibles,	1	3	4

Adjutant General's Office,
York, Upper Canada,
16th December, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia forces, viz:—

First Regiment of Stormont.

Commission dated.

Major Albert French, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Anderson promoted, 7th Feb. 1822

Lieut. Donald McDonell, on the half pay of the late 98th Foot, to be Major, do do

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Archibald McDonell, Esq. late Asst. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, 11 do

John Duncan Campbell, Esq. 12 do

Lieut. John McIntosh, 13 do

Lieut. Alexr. McDonell, 14 do

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Hugh Mc Dermid, 15 do

Ensign Duncan Scott, 16 do

Ensign Ronald McDonell, 19 do

Ensign Alexr. McDonell, 20 do

Wm. Bruce, Gent. 21 do

John Barnhart, Gent. 22 do

Ranald McDonell, Gent. 23 do

TO BE ENSIGNS.

John Cameron, Gent. 2 do

John McGibbon, Gent. 8 do

John McDonell, Gent. 9 do

Arthur Burton, Gent. 14 do

Allan McDonell, Gent. 15 do

Martin McMartin, Gent. 17 do

William McIntosh, Gent. 18 do

Michael Link, Gent. 19 do

William Kay, Gent. 20 do

Philip Eamar, Gent. 21 do

Adjutant Arthur Burton, to have the Rank of Captain, 10 do

Second Regiment of Stormont.

Captain Benj. French, to be Major, 7 do

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Captain Donald McAulay, from the 1st Regiment, 25 do

Captain Philip Empey, from do. 3 do

Captain Charles C. Farren, from do. 6 do

Noah Dickenson, Esquire, 16 do

Wm. McFarlane, Esq. 18 do

Joseph Backus, Esq. 19 do

Wm. Brown, Esq. 20 do

Adam Dixon, Esq. 21 do

Lieut. McKenzie Morgan, from the 1st. Regt. 22 do

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. Henry Stuart, from the 1st Regt. 7 do

Lieut. John Aalf, from do. 8 do

Lieut. Alexr. Cameron, from do. 9 do

Lieut. George Morgan, from do. 11 do

Ensign Murdoch Stuart, from do. 13 do

Ensign Henry Shaver, from do. 14 do

Ensign Alexr. Bruce, from do. 16 do

Ensign Isaac Sheek, from do. 18 do

Peter Chesley, Gent. 24 do

Jacob W. Empey, Gent. 25 do

TO BE ENSIGNS.

George Robertson, Gent. 19 do

Gershum French, Gent. 20 do

William Clipe, Gent. 21 do

Austin Shaver, Gent. 22 do

James McAulay, Gent. 23 do

William Loucks, Gent. 25 do

Nelson Cozens, Gent. 26 do

David Chesley, Gent. 27 do

John P. Empey, Gent. 28 do

TO BE ADJUTANT

Captain George Anderson, from the 1st Regt. 6 do

INDEX AT END

First Regiment of Glengarry.

To be Captains.

Lieut. & Adjt. Donald Fraser, vice Dunc. McDonell promoted	16	June, 1822.
Lieut. Alexr. McGillis, vice Donald McGillis resigned,	19	do
Lieut. Donald McPherson, vice Campbell deceased,	20	do
Lieut Donald McLean, from the 3rd Regt of Glengarry, vice Murdoch McLean resigned,	21	do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Kennedy, vice McKenzie resigned,	18	do
Ensign James McDonald, vice McGillis promoted,	19	do
Ensign Donald Fraser, vice McPherson do.	20	do

To be Ensigns.

Alexr. Fraser, Gent. vice Kennedy promoted,	18	do
Duncan McGillis Gent. vice McDonald, do.	19	do
Donald McArthur Gent. vice Fraser do.	20	do
Wm. McKenzie, Gent. vice Wright, deceased,	21	do

First Regiment of Addington.

To be Captain of a Troop of Cavalry.

Capt. James Rauken,	17	Sept. 1822.

To be Cornet of Do.

Martin Frolick, Gent.	do	do

To be Captain of a Company.

Lieut. Jacob Miller, vice Hawley, who resides beyond the limits of the Regt.	16	Oct. do

To be Ensign.

Quarter Master Wm. Fairfield, vice Jacob Ham, whose appointment has not taken place,	do	do

To be Quarter Master.

Philip Ham, Gent. vice Fairfield,	do	do

Second Regiment of Addington.

To be Captains.

Lieut. John Asselstine, vice Bower resigned,	17	Sept do
Lieut. John Piercy, vice Fraser do.	18	do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Samuel Clark, vice, Asselstine do.	17	do.
Ensign John Miller, vice Piercy do.	18	do

To be Ensigns.

George Carscallen, Gent. vice Clark do.	17	do
Peter Empey, Gent. vice Miller do	18	do

First Regiment of Northumberland.

To be Captains.

Lieut. John Burnham, vice Rutan promoted,	2	Sept. do
Lieut. Thomas M. Spalding, vice Jones resigned,	3	do
Lieut. John Kelly, vice Hare do.	4	do
Lieut. Samuel Brock, vice Woolcut, do.	5	do
James Lyons, Esquire, late a Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of Lincoln Militia, vice Simmons promoted,	6	do
George Shaw, Esq. late a Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of York Militia, vice Burnham promoted,	7	do

To be Lieutenants.

John Fraser, Gent. late a Lieutenant in the Addington Militia, vice Burnham promoted,	2	do
Jeremiah Scripture, Gent. vice Spalding do.	3	do
Ensign James Ewing, vice Kelly do.	4	do
Ensign Ozeta Strong, vice Brock, do.	6	do

	Commission dated.	
James McNeil, Gent. vice Losee, left the District,	6	do
Benjn. Cumming Esq. vice McDonell promoted in the 2d Regiment,	7	do

To be Ensigns.

Wm. Musgrave Bullock, Gent vice Ewing promoted,	2	do
Matthew Rutan, Gent. vice Strong do.	3	do
John Murphy, Gent. vice Young left the District,	4	do
Wm. F. H. Kelly, vice Allen, resigned,	5	do

To be Surgeon.

John Gilchrist, Esquire,	2	do

Second Regiment of Northumberland.

To be Captains.

John Welstead, Esquire,	2	do
Wm. Sowden, Esq.	10	do
Richd. Birdsall, Esq.	11	do
James G. Bethune, Esq.	12	do
Francis Page, Esq.	13	do

To be Lieutenants.

Elias Welstead, Gent.	9	do
John Scott, Gent.	10	do
John Crese Boswell, Gent.	11	do
Thomas Owston, Gent.	12	do
Charles Jones, Gent.	13	do

To be Ensigns.

Zachariah McCallum, Gent.	9	do
John Lee, Gent.	10	do
Francis Dawson, Gent.	11	do
Wm. Henry Draper, Gent.	12	do
James Elliott, Gent.	13	do

To be Adjutant, with the Rank of Captain.

Lieut Alexr. McDonell, from the 1st Regiment,	30	Aug. do

To be Quarter Master.

Walter Scott, Gent.	2	Sep. do

To be Surgeon.

John Hutchinson, Esquire,	do	do

First Regiment of Lennox.

To be Ensigns.

George A. Clark, Gent. vice Hagerman, deceased,	14	Oct. do
Samuel Harlow, Gent. vice Grant promoted,	15	do

By Command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gen. Mil Forces.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given, that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Masipoga, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emit	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	Na	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carles	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Joseph Johnston*, against the Lands of *Stilwell Willson* and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold at the Market House in York, on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, Lots No. 20 on the East and West side of Yonge Street, and Lot No. 15 on the East side in the Township of York, and Lot No. 30 on the West side in the Township of Vaughan, all lying on Yonge Street, levied as the property of the said Stilwell Willson.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of *Guy C. Wood* and *Robert G Anderson*, against the Lands of *Charles C. Lunt*, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold sixty five acres, parts of Lots No. 15 & 36 on the East side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, with a large frame House and out Houses thereon, at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822 } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Wm. Peddy* and *Steward Peddy*, against the Lands of *Donald McArthur*, there will be sold at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, the House and Lot on the North side of the Waterloo Hotel, being Lot No. 5 on New Street, containing one tenth of an acre, levied as the property of the said Donald McArthur.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against said Lands are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Cawthra, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz: The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of DANIEL BROOKS, the Younger, against the Lands and Tenements of TIMOTHY JACKSON, I am to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on the 30th November next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th, 25 in the 5th and 8, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concessions, Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN M. LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

York, 6th Nov. 1822.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 21st December next, at the same place and hour.

NOT OFFICIAL.



PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

By His Excellency GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of March, which was in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, two Bills passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, were presented to me for His Majesty's Assent: The one entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of the Persons therein mentioned, under the name of the Quebec Bank;" and the other entitled, "An Act to Incorporate certain persons therein named, under the name of the Bank of Canada."

And whereas the said Bills being so presented as aforesaid, then were by me reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

And whereas on the sixteenth day of September now last past, His Majesty was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to declare His approbation of the said Bills, and pursuant to His Majesty's royal pleasure thereon expressed, the said Bills then were confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified accordingly.

Therefore according to the Statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation, I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects and to all other persons whom it may concern, That the said Bills have been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

Whereof all Judges, Justices, and other Officers and Persons whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Thirteenth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

DALHOUSIE, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
Le. MONTIZAMBERT,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Farmers of this and the adjoining Districts, that they will purchase GRAIN, viz:

Wheat, Rye, Corn and Barley,

at the Market prices, one half in Cash, the remainder in Goods. They will also buy FLOUR of good quality on the same terms.

They take this opportunity of acquainting their Customers and the Public generally, that they have on hand a general assortment of

GOODS

suitable for the Country Market—consisting of

LINEN, COTTON, & WOOLEN GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

for which *Produce* will be taken in payment.

Those indebted to them are requested to pay their respective *Notes and Accounts* without delay, otherwise they will, without exception, be given to an Attorney for collection.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, December 16, 1822. 36-4w

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE.

BY *AUCTION*, on Saturday the 21st of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Room of the Subscriber—4 *Chests of TEA*, 2 *Kegs of TOBACCO*, 18 *Boxes of RAISINS*, HORSES, WAGGON and HARNESS.

—ALSO—

Several Volumes of BOOKS, in the best order, that formerly belonged to the Toronto Library in this Town. An assortment of large and small FLINT GLASS JARS, some of them of an *extra size*, with glass stoppers—A Set of TIN SPOUTS & HEADS for a House, and several other useful and valuable articles.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be endorsed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned General Quarter Sessions for the Home District, pursuant to Law, for the purpose of receiving applications for Tavern Licences, will be holden at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on Monday, the Thirteenth day of December, instant,

By Order,
S. HEWARD,
Clk. Peace, H. D.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Grantham, Niagara District; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther M'Neil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq. late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petition should not be favorably considered.

MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 35-6w

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

NOTICE.

GEORGE NORRIS.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks for the many favors with which he has been honored during the last two years, in his capacity as Landlord of the Duke of Wellington Tavern, in the Market-Square, York; and, also to request all those who may have any demands upon him to present their accounts for payment, and those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, or the accounts will be put into an attorney's hands for collection.

York, Dec. 19th 1822.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No 17, and 1 Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or in equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

Wm. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

ASHES.

THE subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 40d. New York currency per bushel: Good Field Ashes, 32.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 8 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, *2 to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say, of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls. The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per toise for the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,

S. HEWARD, *Clk. P. H. D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W. MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS,

Warrants, Affidavits, Subpœnas, & Blanks of every Description may be had at this Office.

Gazette Office, Nov. 21, 1822.

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz:

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

WANTED,

An expert, industrious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York, Dec. 3, 1822. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

THE YORK ALMANAC

And Royal Calendar of Upper Canada for 1823.

IS in regular progress for publication, 72 pages being already printed; but, from the voluminous nature of this undertaking, (which is on a much more extensive scale than what is usual in works of the kind,) and a press of other business in the Office, it is feared the volume will not be completed before the end of the present year.

It has been thought right to give this public notice in order to prevent disappointment to those numerous friends of the undertaking who are waiting for it. The work will form a volume in Cr. 8vo. of about 200 pages, and the Editor hopes it will be found useful to all classes of persons in the Country.

Price, 2s. 6d. stitched in paper cover,
4s. bound in red,
5s. on fine paper and bound in red.

Application for copies to be made to any of the agents for this paper; or, at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

No. 36. Vol. I.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

Anxious to bring forward every subject connected with the welfare and prosperity of the country we applied some time ago to Mr. Mearr, of *St. Catherine's*, for a detailed account of his *Salt works*, with a view of publishing it for the benefit of those who may have thoughts of embarking in a similar undertaking, being exceedingly desirous of stimulating some capitalist to embark in an enterprize that must prove so beneficial to the country, and advantageous to himself. The account will be found in this day's publication under the head of Domestic Manufactures. We concur with Mr. M. in his suggestion that *Three Establishments*, (if on an extensive scale) at the several points which he has named, would be fully adequate to an ample supply of the whole Province: but, if those establishments were the joint property of a company, might there not be danger of a monopoly prejudicial to the public interests? Competition is more desirable; for, the article is essential in every family, whether poor or rich. In the Township of Pery, not far from the head of the Bay of Quinte, there are springs very strongly impregnated with Saline matter; indeed, many bushels of salt were actually manufactured there during the last war; and there is good water carriage from the mouth of the River Trent to the Eastern parts of the Province.

It seems by an English Paper, quoted in the *Albion*, that poor Mr. Gourlay, of *Conventional Notoriety*, has at length begun in earnest to amend, not only his own ways, but those of the public in England; for he is said to be *actually breaking stones on the highway*, and to be receiving parochial relief! This comes of beginning to write political pamphlets at the early age of *Fifteen*; and of suffering the mind to wander beyond that sphere of action which the Dispensation of Providence may have assigned to it, in a particular condition of society. We mention the circumstance by no means in the way of triumph over a vanquished opponent, for whom we have always felt a sentiment of pity rather than of anger;—but, as a very useful lesson to all *political quacks; mountebanks*; and, *upstart Reformers*; who are for ever attempting to purify the public temples, whilst their own mansions are filled with the stench of corruption so as to become a general nuisance.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

A severe gale was experienced on the English Coast on the 29th of October, and many vessels were wrecked. An account of the distress at the Cape of Good Hope has been sent to England by an agent, and assistance required.

Lord Amherst is appointed Governor-General of India.

Sir Evan Nepean is dead.

Captain Franklin, and the gentlemen composing the expedition for discovering a N. W. Passage, arrived at Yarmouth on the 16th of Oct. from Hudson Bay.

Trieste September 30.

The news of a naval victory gained by the Greeks, is fully confirmed to day. The encounter took place in the Straits of Boca Silota, between Negropont and Andros. The Turkish fleet, entangled in a narrow channel, full of rocks and shoals, and attacked unawares, fought with disadvantage.

Lord Liverpool and the chancellor of the Exchequer have determined to submit to Parliament, as one of their first measures of Finance, a plan for converting the old Four per cent Annuities into Stock at a half per cent. The result of a similar operation with respect to the Fives last year, occasions this experiment.

A new poem entitled "*Loves of the Angels*," by Thomas Moore, will appear on the 1st of December.

Powerl of the Rock is in the press. The Journal of Count Lasa Casas, while at St. Helena, will be shortly published.

Extract from Prince Leopold's Speech at the establishment of a school at Oxshot, Surry, England.

The present establishment, in the central situation in which it stands, will doubtless prove highly beneficial, as the children have shown great anxiety to profit by the means of information which a Sunday school had before offered them. I therefore beg leave to recommend most earnestly, this new institution to the warm support of this meeting.—The greatest benefit of the British system of education is, in my humble opinion, the opportunity it gives the teachers of early instilling in the minds of the children the truths of our holy religion. If they succeed in this, the children will become good and virtuous as they advance in knowledge. And, surely, that country will be the most powerful and happy, whose people are the most virtuous. Besides, real piety is the only support in adversity, which never fails, when no other consideration can avail. I speak from sad experience, and may say, that without the support of religion, I could never have borne the unexampled calamities with which it has pleased Providence to visit me.

Death of the Duke D'Escars.—Two days before the death of the Duke D'Escars, he was received by the French King in the morning. His Majesty, who was in a very good humor, said, "Well, M. le Duc it is a long time since I ate any nouilles." (a sort of German dish prepared of pastry, butter, &c.) The Duke bowed and replied—"Enough; your Majesty's wishes shall be gratified."—"Eh bien," said the King, "give me one to-morrow morning and come to breakfast, we shall be alone." The breakfast, actually took place, and lasted much longer than that meal ordinarily does. The consequences were fatal. Both the King and the Duke were taken with a surfeit, and the Duke died soon afterwards. The King was in the greatest danger, when the death of his first *Maitre d' Hotel* was communicated to him without any previous preparation. The fright produced by the news, was, however, the cause of his recovery. It produced on the nerves of the Monarch a commotion which at the moment increased his physical powers—a sudden sickness in the stomach dislodged the enemy, and preserved Louis for the country and its cooks.

Trieste September 30.

The advices from Spain are to the 24th ult. The Government had received numerous reports from all quarters, announcing advantages gained over the insurgents, particularly in Lower Arragon, near Reuss, and near St. Sebastian.

Admiral Hallowell was to sail from England to the Gloucester 74 on a cruise—to determine its stormy weather the utility of the round stern.

230,000 ship letters were received at the Post-Office, London, Oct. 7.

The British have determined to establish the English Language in full at the Cape of Good Hope.

From a late London paper.

The tailors of Preston have put forth the following notice:

"*To the Public.*—The tailors' fraternity of journeymen respectfully present the following notice to the public:—That in consequence of the situation which they are to be placed in at the ensuing Guild—a situation which they consider *derogative from the dignity of their sincerely instituted profession*, they do not intend to favour the procession with their attendance, except they are permitted to take that situation which the high antiquity of their trade demands—*a trade first taught by instinct, and matured in the earliest ages*—they are prepared to prove *their indisputable right to the first situation*, from unquestionable authority; nor did they entertain the most distant idea the *high antiquity of their honourable profession would have been disputed*. The only privilege they wish—the only right they require—is to be allowed to march in *that situation which has always been assigned to them from the creation of the world to the present time* (the last Guild excepted)—and they are resolved *never to be disgraced by tamely accepting of any other*."

A British frigate has compelled an Algerine to surrender 29 Greeks, taken from an English vessel.

The Persians are said to wage a successful war against the Turks, and to be joined by many deserters.

The Spanish army consists of 67,000 men, and it is proposed to raise 45,000 more. A large force for domestic purposes.

Recent outrages in Ireland are said to have in view injury to Clergymen, and the overthrow of the Church Establishment.

London, October 9.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effected in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. During the last festival of jugarnaut, so few pilgrims were present that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the idol.

Gunpowder, says Fuller, is the emblem of politic revenge, for it biteth first and barketh afterwards, the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard; so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph.

The interesting and authentic volume of travels on the Nile, by Mr. George Bethune English, of

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this city, has been published in London. This gentleman has returned, in good health, to his native place, after an absence of nearly ten years, which have been replete with uncommon incidents. —*Boston paper.*

We stated some weeks ago, (that it was in contemplation to establish a communication between this town and Manchester, by means of a railway, and with the view of carrying this stupendous undertaking into effect, notice has been given of an application to Parliament next Session for an Act with the requisite powers. It is also intended to have a rail road from Newton to Bolton, thereby connecting the communication with that town and Liverpool and Manchester, as the direct rail road between these two places will pass through Newton. A notice for an Act for this purpose has also been given.—*Liverpool Courier*

The Germans have set a fine example to the rest of Europe, by their enthusiastic exertions in support of the Greeks. In the constitutional states of Germany, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg, the Governments do not oppose the individual efforts of the subjects: Professors, students, and distinguished men of all classes, have associated for this noble purpose. At a general assembly of deputies from the various associations, held at Stuttgard on the 19th instant, it was determined to form a corps of 600 men, under the orders of M. Hephales, a Greek by birth. The corps is to be completely equipped in the European fashion, and will be exclusively composed of disciplined soldiers, who can produce certificates of good conduct.

An old woman, the wife of a weaver at Cambushbarron died a few days ago, who had lost the use of her eyes many years, but who, notwithstanding, employed herself during her blindness in winding the woof of her husband's webs. Her sense of feeling became so acute, that she was able to discriminate the different colours which went through her hands, so that the loss of vision seemed to give her little inconvenience.

The superficies of the Russian Empire covers a space of 298,906 square miles, containing 40,067 000 souls The number of manufactories is 3720; capital employed in commerce, 319,660,000 roubles.

The following is a classification of the eighty-four ships, &c. now building for the British Navy: Ships of 120 guns 4, 110 guns 2, 86 guns 1, 84 guns 4, 80 guns, 6, 74 guns 1; 60 guns 4, 46 guns 23, 28 guns 14, 18 guns 4, 16 guns 1, 10 guns 13, Yachts, Bombs, &c. 7.

Party Phrase.—"Well, Sir!" exclaimed a lady, the vehement and impassionate partizan of Mr. Wilkes, in the day of his glory, and during the broad blaze of his patriotism.) "Well, sir! and will you dare deny, that Mr. Wilkes is a great man, and an eloquent man?" *Oh! by no means, Madam! I have not a doubt respecting Mr. Wilkes' talents.* Well, but, Sir! and is he not a fine man, too, and a handsome man?—*Why, Madam! he squints—doesn't he?* Squints! yes, to be sure, he does Sir! but not a bit more, than a gentleman, and a man of sense *ought to squint!!*

Fonthill Abbey has been disposed of by private contract. It has been purchased by a Mr. Farquhar for 330,000 pounds sterling, as it stands.

A young lady was found severely wounded in the streets of Berlin. She was the daughter of a wealthy and respectable citizen. She had been dragged into a house by two military men, and to save her honor had leaped from a window by which she was dangerously wounded. The criminals have been secured.

Admiral Coffin has arrived at Liverpool in the Tyrton, from Boston.

The following are the ages of several distinguished men in England—Lord Erskine 75. The Earl of Eldon (Lord Chancellor) 73. Lord Stowel, (Sir William Scott) 77. Earl of Liverpool, (Prime Minister, and formerly known as Mr. Jenkinson, and Lord Hawkesbury) 52. Lord Redesdale (John Mitford, author of a Treatise on Equity Pleading, Speaker of the House of Commons, and lately Chancellor of Ireland) 74. Lord Manners (the present Chancellor of Ireland) 66. Lord Nelson 65. Marquis Wellesley 62. Duke of Wellington 52. Lord Glenbervie (known to lawyers as Sylvester Douglas 79. Lord Tiegnmouth (President of the British and Foreign Bible Society) 71. Earl Fitzwilliam 74.

Upon Mr. Rhodes' estate, near London, the foundations are laying for the erection of two thousand seven hundred houses.' Mr. Rhodes is one of the most extensive cow-keepers in the vicinity of London, and a very considerable portion of the metropolis is supplied with milk from his dairies.

During the engagement between the Scots Greys and the colliers at Cramlin, one of the Greys was in the act of striking a collier with his sabre—"Hold Alexander," said the collier, and showing his medal, "don't you remember when I carried you wounded off the field of Waterloo?"—the soldier immediately dropped his sabre; the effect may be better conceived than described.

It is singular that not the least intelligence has been received respecting the Arctic expedition, but no serious alarms are yet entertained for the safety of the vessels and crews,

A coroner's inquest was lately held at Deptford, (Eng.) on the body of a young man, aged 23 years, whose death was occasioned by blows received in a pugilistic combat.—After a full examination of witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the surviving principal and the two seconds. They were all three apprehended and committed to jail to take their trials for the offence.

Dr. Beattie, now Physician to Greenwich Hospital, is said to wear the ball, mounted on a broach, which caused the death of the brave Lord Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar.

Passengers on the New York Grand Canal have been carried at the rate of one cent a mile.

A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania whose nose and chin are both very long, and who has lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin are brought pretty near together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will have a fight before long; they approach each other very menacingly." —"I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a good many words have passed between them already."

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canton, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 10th May.

"The emperor of this country having by some means discovered the disgraceful conduct of the Mandarins, at and about Canton, has issued an imperial decree, (which, like that of the Medes and Persian, is irrevocable) to the high officers about the court, to inquire into the conduct of these people, and to report correctly the nature of the transaction with the English at Liutin, as well as our own affair at Whampoa, and the measures which have been pursued with regard to the introduction of opium. Thirty Mandarins are already imprisoned, and how many more will be, it is impossible to foresee.

"This examination, it is expected by every one here, will produce important results and finally place the intercourse of foreigners upon a different footing from heretofore—perhaps their expulsion and interdiction.

"It must be evident to the government of this country, that since luxury, vice, immorality, and in general, poverty, have followed in their train the most mistaken idea in the world is generally entertained of commerce to this country, as greatly enriching this people, and impoverishing others.

"The balance of trade is but little in their favor in amount, and the importation of manufactured goods, raw cotton and opium to the value of 12 or 15 millions annually, and daily increasing, strikes a blow at the very existence of their government. This state of things is learned by the Mandarins, and what measures they may adopt to avoid it, is yet in the womb of futurity—but when I think of this, I may venture to assure you, that our troubles in China have but commenced, and you may hear of important matters before long."

United States.

We own that we could not read the following extract without very painful emotions;—not that we would either act in the dog in the manger, or be envious of mothers' prosperity; but, we consider the Americans are playing a deep and silent game in our western regions—and digging in mines, that are our own exclusive property. More of this anon.—Ed.

St. Louis, Missouri, Oct 12.

First arrival of Furs from the Rocky Mountains.—Captain Perkins, of the Missouri Fur Company, arrived in town this week, with a boat load of furs and peltries, worth 14,000 dollars, from the Rocky Mountains.—Another parcel belonging to the same Company, worth 10,000 dollars is on the river, and expected to arrive in the week coming. The whole has descended the Yellow Stone River, and must have been transported 3,000 miles to arrive at this place, such is the extent of country laid under contribution by the commercial position of St. Louis. In this first adventure) since the revival of the fur trade) from the Rocky Mountains, it is gratifying to learn, that no hostilities of any kind have occurred with the Indians, and that present appearances promise great success to the enterprising citizens who are now extending their trade to that remote region.

INDIAN MANNERS.

Detroit, August 30

The Murderer of Moncacuming.—We have been permitted to extract the following from the journal of a gentleman who has been a large portion of the country to the north and west of this place, and to whose industry our readers have been often indebted for information relating to the portion of country over which he has passed, and to transactions among the numerous tribes within the limits of this territory which tend to elucidate their characteristics, and lay open the workings of their untaught minds.—Gaz.

"*Moncacuming*, (ab, for Mon-gomiac-caming, the Woodpecker-Island—Chippewa language.)—This is sometimes called Montreal Island, Cabbit's Island, Middle Island, and is one of the Apostles," mentioned by Charlevoix. It is situated in Lake Superior, about 90 miles from Fond du Lac, at the the extremity of Le Pointe, or Point Chegoimegon.

"On this Island the French government had a fort long previous to its surrender to the English in 1763. It was garrisoned by regular soldiers, and was the most no thern point at which the French king had troops stationed. It was never occupied by the English, who removed every thing valuable to the Sault de St Marie, and demolished the works.

It is said to have been strongly fortified, and the remains of the works may yet be seen.

"In the autumn of 1660, all of the traders, except one, who traded from this post, left it for their wintering grounds. He who remained had with him his wife, (who was a lady from Montreal,) his child, (a small boy,) and one servant. During the winter, the servant, probably for the purpose of plunder, killed the trader and his wife; and a few days after their death, murdered the child. He continued at the fort until the Spring.—When the traders came, they enquired for the gentleman and his family; and were told by the servant, that in the month of March they left him to go to their Sugar camp, beyond the Bay, since which time he had neither seen or heard from them. The Indians who were somewhat implicated by this statement, were not well satisfied with it, and determined to examine into its truth. They went out and searched for the family's tracks but found none, and their suspicions of the murderer increased. They remained perfectly silent on the subject; and when the snow had melted away, and the frost left the ground, they took sharp stakes and examined around the fort by striking them into the ground, until they found three soft spots a short distance from each other, and digging down, they discovered the bodies.

"The servant was immediately seized and sent off in an Indian canoe, for Montreal, for trial. When the Indians who had him in charge, were told of the advances of the English upon Montreal, and that they could not in safety proceed to that place. They at once became a war party—their prisoner was released, and he joined and fought with them. Having no success and becoming tired of the war, they sought their own land—taking the murderer with them as one of their war party.

"They had nearly reached the Sault de St. Marie, when they held a dance. During the dance, as is usual, each one "struck the post," and told, in his manner, of his exploits. The murderer, in his turn, danced up to the post, and boasted that he had killed the trader and his family—relating all the circumstances attending the murder. The chief heard him in silence, saving the usual grunt, responsive to the speaker. The evening passed away, and nothing further occurred.

"The next day the chief called his young men aside, and said to them: "Did you not hear this man's speech last night? He now says he did the murders with which we charged him. He ought not to have boasted of it. We boast of having killed our enemies—never our friends. Now he is going back to the place where he committed the act, and where we live—perhaps he will again murder. He is a bad man—neither we nor our friends are safe.—If you are of my mind we will strike this murderer on the head." They all declared themselves of his opinion, and determined that justice should be rendered him speedily and effectually.

"They continued encamped, and made a feast to which the murderer was invited to partake. They filled his dish an extravagant quantity, and when he commenced his meal, the chief informed him, in a few words, of the decree in council, and that as soon as he had finished his meal, either by eating the whole that his dish contained, or as much as he could, the execution was to take place. The murderer now becoming sensible of his perilous situation from the appearance of things around him, availed himself of the terms of the sentence he had just heard pronounced, and did ample justice to the viands. He continued much to the discomposure of the phiz of justice, (personified by the chief, who all the while sat smoaking through his nose,) eating and drinking until he had sat as long as a modern alderman at a corporation dinner. But, it was of no avail—when he ceased eating, he ceased breathing.

"The chief cut up the body of the murderer, and boiled it for another feast—but his young men would touch none of it—they said "he was not worthy to be eaten—he was worse than a bad dog. We will not taste him, for if we do, we shall be worse than dogs ourselves."

"Mr. Morrison, who gave me the above relation, told me he had it from a very old Indian who was present at the death of the murderer."

ANECDOTES.

Prince de Conde.—It is told of Charles IX. King of France, that he sent a message to the Prince of Conde, a zealous protestant, in which he gave him the liberty to choose, either to go to mass, to be put to death, or to suffer banishment during life;—saith he, *Primum, Deo juvante, nunquam eligo*—

"The *first*, (God helping) I will never choose;—I abhor the idolatry of the mass; but, for the two others, I leave it to the choice of the king to do as he pleases; there is more evil in the least sin, than in the greatest misery."

Extravagant Compliment.—The newspapers state that during the late concerts at Sheffield, while Madame Catalini was singing 'Angels ever bright and fair,' a blind musician in the gallery, when she uttered the words, 'Take, oh, take me to your care,' kindly exclaimed, 'To be sure they will, for they never will let such a voice go to the d——.' A more elegant compliment was paid to our native syren, Mrs. Billington, by the celebrated composer, Haydn, who, when in England, was frequently in her society. He met her one day at Sir Joshua Reynolds', who had painted her as St. Cecilia, listening to the angels, according to the common idea. Mrs. Billington showed him the picture. 'It is like,' said Haydn, 'but I see a strange mistake.' Where?' said Reynolds, alive to the merits of his performance. 'You have,' replied Haydn, with graceful compliment, 'painted her listening to the angels, you ought to have painted the angels listening to her.' Mrs. Billington was too much a foreigner not to receive this incense with rapture, and she accordingly threw herself upon his neck a la Francaise.

Quin.—A poet young fellow heard Quin lamenting that he was grown old. "What would you give," said he, to be as young as I am?'—"I would even submit, said Quin, "to be almost as foolish."

A celebrated wit used to say of a very good natured dull fellow, "*'Tis a thousand pities the fellow is not ill-natured! that one might kick him out of company.*"

The Charitable Highwayman.—It was said of Boulter (a better sort of Highwayman) that one day riding on horseback on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping, and who appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked her what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him, without knowing who he was, that a creditor, attended by a bailiff, had gone to a house which she pointed out, and threatened to take her husband to prison for a debt of 30 guineas. Boulter gave her the 30 guineas, telling her to pay the debt, and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off leading the honest gentleman with benedictions.—Boulter, in the mean time, waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out; he then attacked him, and took back the 30 guineas, besides every thing else he had about him.—*Memoirs of a traveller in retirement.*

A Baptismal Mistake.—A citizen, accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones, & Co.!

SAGACITY OF THE HORSE.—As a Lady was lately driving a gig at a gentle pace along the Bailey, in Durham, a young child ran before the horse, when he instantly stopped, and (though plyed with the whip, he did not proceed till he had first pushed the child out of danger with one of his feet!)

POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

Mr. Editor,

The following lines were written some months since, soon after the melancholy catastrophe which gave rise to them: but some circumstances, not among others the author's absence, prevented their being sent at the time. Should they be deemed worthy of a corner in your esteemed journal, the author will be gratified by their insertion.—Those who are acquainted with the particular circumstances of the wreck of the *Albion* need scarcely be reminded that the present effusion refers to that sad event.

December 18th, 1822. ARION.

SKETCH OF A SCENE AT SEA.

"Hush thy cries, my sweet babe, O cease thy repining
Though the storm madly howl and the billows heave round,
O fear not, my child, on this bosom reclining,
The war of the deep, or the wild tempest's sound.

"O see, 'tis the arm of affection infolds thee,
'Tis thy mother that clasps thee so close to her breast,
And still there's a kind Power above that upholds thee—
The Lord of the waters shall waft us to rest.

"To our sea boat happy above O how swift we are flying,
And soon, dearest child, shall our weary'd eyes be o'er—
O weep not O weep not, some eye is deserving
The land that we love—we'll abandon no more!"

Those tender soulds the winds have wafted far,
Sighing amid the elemental war
The blast howl'd on and still the wild waves roar'd,
And the fell gloom of murky midnight lower'd.
Nearer did night's queen upon her empire stay
Shed o'er the deep one transient, straggling ray—
And not a star whose beams unceasing glow,
Far, far above each warring storm below,
Reflects its kindly radiance to cheer
Hope's penless eye amid these wand'rings drear.

But say, what voice was that whose thrilling sound
Burst through the rage that madly murmured round?
Was it a hollow echo that bore
The friendly greeting of some welcome shore—
Was it the demon of the howling blast
Whose savage screams assail us as he past?—
Or the rude cormorant's unwelcome cry,
Relentless harbinger of nite nigh?—
No; 'twas a human voice—"a light! a light!"
A ray from far had met the eager sight—
"A light, a light," was echoed through the bark,
And each glad eye was stretch'd that gleam to mark.
Ten thousand fancies crowd into the soul
And Hope redoubles wakes her wild control;
Home's darling joys already thrill'd each breast—
Already to his bosom each had press'd
Some one below'd—affections better part,
Whose image lingered in his beating heart—
Not half so sweet some hospitable ray
Greets the lone wanderer on his midnight way
When clouds terrific the dark skies deform
And nature maddens in majesty on se,
As shot across the wave that tremulous ray
Hope's welcome beacon to illume the way.

But why that pause—why sinks the voice of joy—
What sullen silence doth each mind employ
Despair sits da-kling on each haggard brow,
Now fear breaks forth in piteous strikes of woe.
As when a pitchy gloom invests the sky,
And direful rain menaces from high,
We shrink dismay'd or o'er the blacken'd heaven
Is by the rapid bolt of lightning riven,
And madly gazing at each angry flash
Wait for tremendous nature's crash.—
And that light—ay into a pyre's beam,
Affrights each eye, a dread, terrific gleam;—
Vain alarmer to the unseen rock
Which wait the impetuous, heedless vessel's shock.

That light is quench'd—but where are they?
On ask of this the wildly murmuring sea—
Ask of the reckless gale that hurries on,
The least relentless of the dool that's done—
Yes, ocean's purple waters welter o'er
The friends we parted from, we now—no more
To mark that form and to imbibe that voice;
So great that smile' and with that smile rejoice.

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

SALT.

For the Weekly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

In compliance with your request in the first number of the Weekly Register, I enclose a statement of the progress made at this place in the manufacturing of SALT. In the year 1816 Salt water was observed oozing from the bank of the 12 Mile Creek, on my premises, so strongly impregnated with Saline matter as to induce me to to open a Spring and make an experiment. After excavating the Earth to the depth of 13 feet, we came to a red Rock, the Salt water continuing to force its way up through the cavities, but not in sufficient quantity to make it a valuable object.

I afterwards visited different Salt Springs in the United States, where the rock had been penetrated to a great depth, by drilling or boring. After obtaining the necessary information, I recommenced my operations by boring 30 feet, when I met with a more copious spring of water. I then purchased a few potash kettles, and commenced making salt, producing from 8 to 10 Bushels per day. At that time I was fully satisfied any quantity of water could be obtained, but not having sufficient Capital to prosecute the business to such advantage as to enable me to come in competition with the Americans, I applied to the Legislature for aid, begging them to give a small bounty to the Manufacturers of Salt in this Province, stating the reasons hereafter mentioned, besides the inducement it would be to individuals to embark in the undertaking; the duty at that time was 5s N.Y.C. per barrel on American Salt, which *for my encouragement* was lowered to 3s 9d. per Barrel.

The following year I bored to the depth of 176 feet, and met with a plentiful supply of Salt water, when I again petitioned the Legislature, stating the progress I had made, and the certainty that the works could be extended to make any quantity of Salt that might be wanted, if encouragement was afforded; but as the Americans were pouring in their Salt at 3s 9d. per Barrel, it was impossible for a private individual, without Capital to cope with them; the duty was then, (1819) again lowered to 3s. 6d. per Barrel. I continued making a few Bushels per day, until the following Summer, when I opened a new Spring at the depth of 200 feet, and obtained a greater quantity of water, and so plentifully saturated with Saline matter, as to enable me to make 50 Bushels of Salt per day. I then abandoned the other spring altogether.

I was induced by the reasoning of some of my friends, to apply once more to the Legislature, praying them to lay a duty of 1s. 3d. per barrel on American Salt, and give it as a bounty to the Manufacturers in this Province, provided they sold the article at 3s. 9d per bushel, and I wrote circular letters having this object in view, to all the members; but, contrary to my most sanguine expectations, my petition was not noticed; however I have extended my works so far as to be able to meet the Americans in the markets of my own District; but my Salt will not bear the expence of transportation so as to meet them in other parts of the Province.

I will give you a short description of the machinery made use of in opening the last spring:—An horizontal wheel was erected, 18 feet in diameter, with cramps 3 feet long and 2 in height to raise a lever, to which was attached the Augur shaft, made of wood, 20 feet in length, with a screw and socket, which was put on, or taken off, in raising or lowering the poles; a tin tube, with a valve, served as a pump to draw up the sediment. The only labour required by this plan is that of one man and horse. It would be useless to enter in a detail of every minutiæ requisite in boring, those wishing to embark in an enterprize of a similar nature shall have every information I can give, by making a personal application.

From the Genesee River, in the State of New York, to the Niagara River, several saline springs have been opened, and are now in operation, some of the adventurers have penetrated from 100 to 150 feet, and in no instance, that has come to my knowledge, where the attempt has been made, have they failed in obtaining salt water; there appears to be a stratum of red rock from 10 to 40 feet below the surface, from the former place to the head of Lake Ontario; and I am likewise informed that, in the Bay of Quinte, at a distance of a few miles from the Lake, up the different Creeks which discharge their waters into it, the Salt water is continually oozing up, and in many places crystallizing into Salt. Springs have already been worked at the 15 and 30 Mile Creeks, Clinton, Mr. McDougall's, Dr. Gordier & Kent, Salt fleet, and Barton, Head of the Lake, and in the Bay of Quinte.

The vicinity of Lake Ontario is rich in this valuable commodity, and it is only necessary to make use of the proper means to be well provided with the manufactured article. It is well known that it is only a few years since the whole Western and Southern Country, from Lake Erie to the Mississippi, was supplied with Salt from Onondaga, whereas now there is scarcely a Barrel that ascends the Allegany river.

Individuals commenced boring at *Canaway, Kentucky, Virginia*, different parts of *Ohio*, the Western part of *Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois*; they were soon followed by Associations, and Incorporated Companies, with Capital, and have in a few years supplied that vast extent of Country.—Why should we always be so far behind them in every useful improvement?

Having sold thus much of my own operations, and of the facility of opening these springs, and having made a few observations on the different sections of the country, I will state the advantages that would arise to capitalists by embarking in the *Manufacture of Salt* in this country, and the immense benefit that would necessarily be derived from it. Many persons may suppose that if the advantages I state were real, I should be induced from private and interested motives, to keep them to myself, in order to prevent competition; but, experience has proved this mode of reasoning to be incorrect. It would be more to my advantage to meet competition from private individuals, than as heretofore, from the *Onondaga Saltworks*, as those works have the advantage of a large capital employed, and have been a long time in operation.

The advantages of manufacturing salt by evaporation have been experienced for ages in solution Climates, where it is made in large quantities from Sea-water, by the heat of the sun; and the Frost has been found to answer the same purpose in Northern Climates, which separates the fresher particles of water, as it congeals into ice, and is thrown off, leaving the liquid brine so strong that it soon crystallizes into Salt, on being drawn off into the Kettles. Near Cape Cod, Massachussets, (which is much farther to the North than we are,) Salt is made from sea-water, and sold at 10 or 12 Cents per bushel, where it requires 35 gallons of water to make as much salt as 25 gallons of water from my springs would yield; this fact is sufficient to insure its success by following the same means.

The plan recommended is to construct reservoirs (of any length) 12 feet wide and only 8 inches deep; these reservoirs should be thus narrow in proportion to their length in order to facilitate the rolling over their roofs in rainy weather. Our heaviest tax is the price of labour, which is from 10 to 12 dollars per month, being the price of wages for each man at the present time. I employ 18 men to make 50 bushels of Salt per day, when only 2 men would be required to attend the above mentioned rate, which would produce a greater quantity. The Proprietors of the Works at *Salina*, Massachusets, will commence next year on the evaporating system, and there can be no reasonable doubt of their success.

I should be pleased to become instrumental in drawing the attention of my countrymen to this subject; and to induce them to engage in so important a concern, which cannot be thought or called a speculation. Could a Company be formed with a Capital of £10,000, composed of $100 Shares, and instalments paid similar to the Banking Institutions, say 25 per Cent. advance, and if necessary 12 per cent. per annum more, until a sufficient sum was obtained to complete 3 Establishments, one on *Lake Ontario*, another at the *Grand River*, and a third in the *Bay of Quinte*; those, when in full operation would be sufficient to supply the whole Province with Salt; and this could be effected without Legislative aid. If there is not sufficient enterprize amongst us, to form a company of this kind, I trust the Legislature will afford some encouragement in their next Session of Parliament to single individuals; but I am almost afraid to throw out a hint on the subject lest they take the duty off entirely from American Salt.

In stating the advantages that must arise to the country, by producing within its own limits salt sufficient for its inhabitants, their attention should be called to the situation they were in, in 1813 and 14, when, in some instances, $50 per barrel were paid for salt. We have been always dependent on the Americans for this article, and had to smuggle it during their embargo; and are still subject to the policy of their government, who can at their pleasure lay on another, and place us under heavy contribution.—People but too generally look only at the present moment, and have inculcated an idea that, by laying a duty of 1s 3d. per barrel on American Salt, the consumers, (one barrel for each family is a fair average,) will pay no much more per year; now, would it not be wiser to do so for 50 years to come, than to pay $20 for a single barrel, which will certainly be the case, in the event of another war. I am aware that public opinion is against an encrease of duty; but, as it has been before observed, if 1s. 3d. per barrel was laid on the American Salt, and given as a bounty to the Manufacturer, it would not have a tendency to raise the price of salt for more than one season at farthest; the advance in price being of itself a sufficient inducement for the Legislature to approve the measure.

The object, in a pecuniary point of view, would in reality be a saving of $40,000 per annum to this country, in specie, as the Americans will take no article we can raise, in the way of barter; and as matters now stand we are paying 5s. N.Y.C. for the internal improvement of the State of New York for every barrel we consume, besides giving employment to their workmen, &c. &c.

H. M.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. J. Thompson, in Cavan, Mr. NICHOLAS PASSMORE, aged 21, to Mrs. MEALY, many years an *eminent accoucheur*, aged 71.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

No. XXXVII. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1822. Vol. I.

By Authority

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fourth day of December inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now KnowYe that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of January now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J Boulton Solicitor Gen'l

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Received by WM. ALLAN, Esq. York Upper Canada, towards the erection of the Monumental Trophy, in Honor of His late Majesty KING GEORGE III.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor,	11	13	4
Major Hillier, 74th Regt. A. D. C.	2	6	8
J. H. Dunn, H. M. Receiver General in Upper Canada,	5	0	0
Lieut. Col. Foster, Assist. Adjt. General, to the Forces in U. C	1	3	4
Wm. Campbell Judge of the Court of King's Bench, U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Allan, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace at York, U. C.	1	3	4
H. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen. U. C.	1	3	4
Thomas Scott, late Chief Justice and a Member of the Legislative Council of U. C.	1	3	4
S. Jarvis, Lieut. H. P. residing in York U. C.	1	0	0
John Beikie, Major, West York Militia, U. C.	1	3	4
William Chewett, Esq,	1	3	4
James Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Chewett,	1	3	4
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John Lyons,	0	11	8
Captain FitzGerald, H. P. Glengary Fencibles,	1	3	4

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 23, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst viz—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty of Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 6th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Eldon, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Pension
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
N. of do.		Douro
N. of Asplodel	Alma	Dummer

N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Medoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimethorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fi..* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *C'k Ex. Coun.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Joseph Johnston*, against the Lands of *Stilwell Willson*, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold at the Market House in York, on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, Lots No. 20 on the East and West side of Yonge Street, and Lot No. 15 on the East side in the Township of York, and Lot No. 30 on the West side in the Township of Vaughan, all lying on Yonge Street, levied as the property of the said Stilwell Willson.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEORGE PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff, N. C. D*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of *Guy C. Wood* and *Robert G. Anderson*, against the Lands of *Charles C. Lant*, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, there will be sold sixty five acres, parts of Lots No. 15 & 36 on the East side of Yonge Street in the Township of York, with a large frame House and out Houses thereon, at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEORGE PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against the said property are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of *Wm. Peedy* and *Steward Peddy*, against the Lands of *Donald M'Arthur*, there will be sold at the Market House in York on Saturday the 4th day of January next at noon, the House and Lot on the North side of the Waterloo Hotel, being Lot No. 5 on New Street, containing one tenth of an acre, levied as the property of the said Donald M'Arthur.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEORGE PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, York, Nov. 26th. 1822. } 34-6w

All persons having claims against said Lands are hereby requested to give information thereof to the Sheriff before the day of sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Granthom, Niagara District; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther M'Neil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petitition should not be favorably considered.

MATTHEW CROOKS.
Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 35-6w



PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

By His Excellency GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of March, which was in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, two Bills passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, were presented to me for His Majesty's Assent: The one entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of the Persons therein mentioned, under the name of the Quebec Bank;" and the other entitled, "An Act to Incorporate certain persons therein named, under the name of the Bank of Canada."

AND whereas the said Bills being so presented as aforesaid, then were by me reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

AND whereas on the sixteenth day of September now last past, His Majesty was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to declare His approbation of the said Bills, and pursuant to His Majesty's royal pleasure thereon expressed, the said Bills then were confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified accordingly.

THEREFORE according to the Statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation, I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects, and to all other persons whom it may concern, That the said Bills have been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

WHEREOF all Judges, Justices, and other Officers and Persons whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Thirtieth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

DALHOUSIE, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Acting Provincial Secretary.



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX, MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37-*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*

15-*tf*...

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Step Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

BANK OF CANADA.

Notice to Stockholders.

AN Instalment of 5 Per Cent. of the Capital STOCK of the BANK is required to be paid in, on or before Saturday, the First day of February next.

By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT ARMOUR,
Cashier.

Montreal 11th Dec. 1822. 37-4to.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF N. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's Coffee House*, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N. B. EDITORS of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37-2 *m*

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Stree, opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS; and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

(some of them so rare as to be unattainable even in *London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book-collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C. at any time after the commencement of the ensuing week.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37-*tf*

IN the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c; &c.

To Englishmen their own beginning shew,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so.

Price one Shilling, Currency.

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Farmers of this and the adjoining Districts, that they will purchase GRAIN, viz.

Wheat, Rye, Corn and Barley,

at the Market prices, one half in Cash, the remainder in Goods. They will also buy FLOUR of a good quality on the same terms.

They take this opportunity of acquainting their Customers and the Public generally, that they have on hand a general assortment of

GOODS

suitable for the Country Market—consisting of *LINEN, COTTON, & WOOLEN GOODS,* GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY, for which *Produce* will be taken in payment.

Those indebted to them are requested to pay their respective *Notes and Accounts* without delay, otherwise they will, without exception, be given to an Attorney for collection.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, December 16, 1822 36-4w

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned General Quarter Sessions for the Home District, pursuant to Law, for the purpose of receiving applications for Tavern Licences, will be holden at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on MONDAY, the Thirtieth day of December, instant.

By Order,
S HEWARD.
Clk. Peace, H. D

WANTED,

An expert, indust ious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York, Dec. 3, 1822. 34-*tf*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-*tf*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C.
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-*tf*.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1	0	
Dipped do do	"	"	"	10	
Soap per do.	"	"	"	6½	
Starch first quality,	"	"	"	1	0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1	3	

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-*tf*

NOTICE.

GEORGE NORRIS.

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks for the many favors with which he has been honored during the last two years, in his capacity as Landlord of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON TAVERN, in the Market Square, York; and, also to request all those who may have any demands upon him to present their accounts for payment, and those who are indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, or the accounts will be put into an attorney's hands for collection.

York, Dec. 19th 1822.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace until the first day of the ensuing General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for a Contract to erect in the bottom of the Ravine at the Blue Hills, on Yonge Street, a Stone Drain of the following dimensions: that is to say, of 8 feet diameter, every way, arched at top and bottom, the walls to be three feet thick, and laid in sand and lime mortar, and well grouted with sufficient wing walls The Contractors to find all materials, and to specify in his Proposal the sum per rod, in length of the Drain, and per rods for the Wing Walls. The Work to be completed by the first of July, 1823.

By Order,
S. HEWARD, *Clk. P. H. D.*

York, November 12, 1822.

INDEX AT END

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31–tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

Thomas Stoyell & Co.

HAVING Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said Firm are required to pay the same to Thomas Stoyell, and all claims against said Company to be presented to him for payment.

THOS. STOYELL,
JOHN W MOLLOY,
JOHN DOEL.

York, August 5, 1822. 17tf

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1822. 21–tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 37. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—see shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* VOL. I.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1822.

Editorial Commentary.

It is now so much the fashion for Editors of Newspapers to present their readers with occasional extracts from rare or interesting works of fancy, as well as of history, that he who would serve up a literary repast according to the relish of the times, must in some degree, fall in with it.—In our columns of this week an amusing specimen of early literature, (being written soon after the revival of learning and the arts in Europe) will be found.

The rage for novel reading, and novel writing, which is now so widely extended, is, comparatively, of modern date in England. Little more than a century has elapsed since RICHARDSON produced the first specimen of *novel writing* in that country FIELDING and SMOLLETT followed, and gave a permanent *eclat* to this mode of conveying instruction and delight. It is true that our countrymen were acquainted with *romance* long before the period of Queen ANNE and GEORGE I.—since the beautiful *Arcadia* of Sir PHILIP SYDNEY; and many translations from the old French Romances, had found a place, as a sort of necessary appendage, in the halls and libraries of our great men, and country squires. But English novels are literally *nouvelles*.

They are, however, of a much older date in France, from whence the term has been derived: though, from the period when the beautiful and unfortunate HELOISE astonished the whole learned world by the brilliancy of her genius and the variety of her acquirements, in the 12th century, to the reign of FRANCIS I. we know of no writer in this seductive part of literature. But, in the time of FRANCIS, who was contemporary with our eighth HARRY, and with Charles the fifth of Spain—an age remarkable for genius and learning, considering the general darkness which had before reigned in Europe—there appeared a lady of France who quickly became as eminent for literary talents as the works of fancy, as she was for beauty and gallantry. This was *Marguerite de Valois*, sister of the King, and, afterwards *Queen of Navarre*. This famous lady wrote no fewer than *one hundred Novelles*; though they were all comprized in one Book, like the *Decameron* of BOCCACIO; she is said to have been very beautiful; very learned; and ——— *very licentious*: The latter trait we can well believe; for, being desirous of giving our readers a specimen of novel writing 300 years old, we have had some difficulty in selecting a production of hers, sufficiently free from pruriency, in this respect, for our pages; however, we have selected one for this week which is a fair specimen of her *playful* style; in our next, we propose to give one of her wild, romantic, and more interesting stories.

It remains only for us to state that this lady was born in the year 1492; educated in the Court of LOUIS the 12th; first married to the Duke d' Alençon, who died in 1525 and afterwards to Henry d' Albert, *King of Navarre*, in 1527. Her writings, even in that day of general coarseness, were considered as bordering on the licentious. Her work entitled *"Le Miroir de l'ame Pecheresse"* brought her under the censure of the *Sorbonne*; nay, she was even caricatured and ridiculed on the stage (which was then chiefly devoted to religious purposes) and that so frequently as to oblige her to complain to the King, and have a stop put to it.—The tale of the *"Two Cordeliers,"* which we now publish, brought all the ecclesiastics upon her; though we really cannot discover any extraordinary degree of satirical point in the allusions it contains; it appears to us nothing more than a playful sally of harmless wit. But there is often the most sensibility where there is the greatest frailty: at all events, the talents, learning, various accomplishments, and beauty of this lady, made her famous among the greatest names of her time.

Our readers will find an account of some interesting experiments in the use of Congreve's Rockets, in the whale fishery—What triumphs may not the mind of man anticipate by the aid of science? nothing more powerfully indicates the vast superiority of mind over matter! what an immense difference, in the scale of mere physical power, does there not exist between the bodily powers of a man and of a whale? yet, by a simple application of scientific principles; man is able to subdue in a single moment, and as if the lightnings of heaven were in his hand; the stupendous leviathan of the great deep, and lay him motionless on the surface of the waters. How many, and how deeply interesting are the reflections to which the contemplation of such a subject gives rise! But we have introduced it here for the sake of throwing out a hint to our neighbors of the United States, upon

whose coast it seems now beyond a doubt that the great *Sea serpent* actually makes an annual appearance. It is not probable that even such a monster could resist the deadly rocket, when thrown with precision from a reasonable distance, and nothing could be more gratifying to *Naturalists*, than the capture of an animal which has been so long, and by so many, considered fabulous. For our own parts we have no doubt of its existence—the voyager amongst the nothern Isles of Great Britain, and along the coast of Norway, who should doubt on the subject, would be universally ridiculed by the natives. The animal may not however be so large as *to swallow a ship, or well as a man*, which, in the old engraving in OLAUS MAGNUS, and in one lately in our possession, it appears to be doing. But enough of this.

Under the head of United States our readers will find a communication dated New York, Dec. 3d, which affords matter for general congratulation. We wish there was such an understanding between all civilized States, as well as a police so well organized, as to render it next to impossible for fugitive rascals to escape the ends of justice. It would be a powerful means of checking the perpetration, if not the growth, of crime. We never could very well comprehend why any distinction should be made between an absconding debtor, and one guilty of what is deemed a more capital offence, as to the degree of protection that should be afforded, being much of the same opinion (though we should not express it exactly in the same way) with an honest jack-tar who, on being threatened with loss of brains by a highwayman that held a pistol to his head, unless he delivered his money—cried out, "as he squirted some tobacco juice from the corners of his mouth—*"Blow away and be ———, a man may as well be without brains as money."*

"Having noticed an interesting account, of the rapid progress in improvement which is making at the Marmora Iron-works, in the Kingston Chronicle of the 6th inst. and being well aware of the respectable character of that publication, and of the ability, candour, and exemplary propriety with which it is conducted, and therefore of the consequent impression any statement found in its columns is likely to make on the public, we beg leave to correct an inadvertence in the account alluded to, which may lead to erroneous calculations and vain prospects. It is stated in this account that *"On the S. East corner of the* CROWE LAKE *stands an inmmense rock of the most delicate white marble, enough to supply the whole country for ages."!*

Now, if this were really so, we should have good reason to congratulate our Canadian brethren on such a discovery; for, when we were last in England, white statuary-marble was worth *Three Guineas* per cubic foot, in the block. We have, however, explored every part of the shores of the Crowe Lake, and the greater part of the adjacent country for many miles, and we believe we were the first, excepting the native Indians, who found the rock alluded to, which is nothing more than *Feld-spar* and *Quartz*, of a white colour resembling marble. There are many strong indications of Copper at this spot, and we have no doubt that this mineral will be found at no great distance from it. In short the whole of that part of the country is rich in mineral productions, but certainly not in white marble!

We are sorry to observe, by the last *Chronicle*, that a Gentleman of Col. NICHOL's standing in this country, and one to whom the public is in debted on so many occasions, wherein all comment would be superfluous, should think it necessary, to notice the assertions of such a writer as the *Ob server*; of whom, as a journalist, we believe there is now but one opinion throughout the Canadas; and should the respectable Member for Norfolk think it worth while to contradict the *false statements* and *literary forgeries* of that scurrilous, and illiterate candidate for popularity amongst the dregs of society, (for surely none but the dregs of society can take pleasure in reading the heterogeneous mass of crude malignity and folly which dribbles weekly from his pen,) we can assure him of abundant employment. This same *Observer* often reminds us of a certain little insect, a *Beetle*, described by Naturalists, as spending the short term of its existence in rolling up little balls of excrement; and, at last, burying itself in the magazine of filth it has taken so much pains to hoard up, it sleeps until again called forth, by its apparently evil destiny, to resume the filthy labour.

The great moralist of the last century observed that where there was shame, in time there might be virtue:—but: alas! this case is hopeless, for in it there appears no shame; but, on the contrary, a boasting in that which most men consider infamous.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Late Calcutta Papers.

By the Clarion, from Calcutta, papers to the 18th July have been received.

They contain additional details of the destruction of life and property occasioned by the tremendous hurricane and deluge, experienced in India, in June last; but melancholy as the truth is, it shows that the accounts which augmented the deaths to 100,000 were greatly exaggerated. The violence of the hurricane continued *two days*: and in four days the rain guaged *twelve inches!* In Burrisaul the greatest destruction took place. The following account of the losses in the Thannan division of Gurmudoile, northward of Burrisaul, will serve to show the extent of the calamity:—

Persons drowned,	547
Houses destroyed,	16,894
Bullocks and goats destroyed,	16,904
Maunds of rice destroyed,	6,787

Major STUART, who had been sent from Calcutta with supplies for the desolated districts, writes from Burrisaul, that in six Thannas 3,884 persons were missing, and that 500 dead bodies had floated ashore. Other accounts augment the deaths to 12,000; that in one district, containing a population of 5096, three thousand perished in the Bazar. Accounts of such disasters are frequently exaggerated.

It appears by a *Calcutta paper* of 18th July, that it rained violently from sunset on the Sunday preceding until 8 o'clock on Monday morning; and fears were entertained of additional injury therefrom to the Indigo plants.

The ships Ganges and Topaz, arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th of Oct. from the East Indies. The former was built at Bombay, and brought home the frame work of two other ships, and between her and the Topaz 450,000 dollars.

Indian Army.—The army in the service of the East India Company consists of, in all 100,000 regular native troops, officered by about 4000 Europeans; militia and irregulars about 30,000; and European forces, 20,000; forming an army of 230,000.

Extraordinary Pecuniity.—A sow in the possession of Mr. Burtonshaw, of Webber row, Blackfriars road, Surrey, littered twenty-eight pigs; and what adds to the singularity of the circumstance, she destroyed fourteen of them, as it continues that nature had been more prolific than could constitutionally be sustained. The remaining fourteen are at this time alive, and in a thriving state.

The Utica Sentinel says, the Directors of the Company owning the passage boats which ply on the Canal, between Utica and Montezuma, have recently declared and paid to the Stockholders a dividend of $86 per share, which is equivalent to 156 per cent for the last six months on the capital employed. A more productive investment has probably never before been made in this or any other country.

A writer in the Southern Patriot says, "It is believed that the number of slaves in the United States amounts to about one million five hundred thousand. The late census shows it to be greater. These, estimated at $300 per head, would amount to four hundred and fifty millions of dollars."

Origin of the term "Spinster."—Amongst our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, bed, and table linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed Spinsters, an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings.

Some time since a young Englishman, sojourning in the South of France, felt a desire to attend a place of worship; he accordingly proceeded on the sabbath to a chapel, wherein the English service was performed: after being refused admittance into several seats on account of their having been previously engaged by persons of distinction, he at last seated himself on one belonging to a French Count, refusing to stir until the Count arrived. He had not, however, been long seated, before it was intimated that the clergyman was gone to a *bear hunt*, and the congregation were obliged to depart without the service being performed.

British Navy.—By the quarterly official returns of the Admiralty, made up to the 25th ultimo, the total number of ships is 600, including 84 ships, &c. now building in different dock-yards. Amongst the latter are four 120 gun ships; two of 110 guns; one of 86; four of 84; six of 80; one 74—the remainder from 50 down to 10 guns.

Lieut. Robert Hood of the British Navy, while on the Arctic Land Expedition, and after great sufferings in the prosecution of his arduous duties, was assassinated by a Canadian, on the 24th of October, in the 24th year of his age.

A well merited Compliment.—The friends of civil and religious freedom in Glasgow, have presented two beautiful silver goblets, to Mr. Lawless, Editor of the Belfast Irishman, in token of their approbation of his public conduct. The following is a copy of the Inscription:

"Presented to John Lawless Esq. of Belfast, by the friends of civil and religious freedom, in Glasgow, as a testimony of their high admiration of the talents and independence he has manifested in his able and eloquent advocacy of that principle."

Mr. Lawless, in the course of his reply to the address of his friends, very well observes of political time-servers, that "they rise in their political atmosphere by throwing out the ballast of their integrity, and are exalted in proportion to the degrees of their servility."—*Liverpool Mercury*

The amount of tolls on the great Canal at Utica is estimated at $60,000 for the present year.

The tenants of the houses which were deserted owing to the late yellow fever have met, to learn if the landlords would remit the rents in part if not in whole, and if they do not, to provide for the poor families who are unable to pay, by subscriptions.—*N. Y. pap.*

Crying.—At a late assize in Somersetshire, the court was exceedingly crowded with persons anxious to hear a cause of great interest, which stood first on the list. The Judge entered, and taking his seat, waited till the crier should open the court. No voice, however, was heard; all was silent suspense. At length the Judge rose up—"where is the Crier? what is he about that he doesn't open the Court?"—when a countryman, pressing forward among the crowd, exclaimed—"He's not here; his wife's dead, my Lord; he can't cry to day."

Letters from the Rhine, state that there is the

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most promising appearance for the approaching vintage, such, in fact, as was observed in the year 1811, the famous comet year. The accounts from Russia, too, speak in wonderful terms of the fertility of the soil this year. Every where the field fruits have ripened much earlier than usual. Rye was harvested in some places as early as the beginning of July, a circumstance hitherto unknown.

Six or eight months ago, Colbert told the farmers, by way of comfort, that wheat would soon be at four shillings a bushel. By a piece of good luck rather rare with that writer, his predictions has been actually fulfilled in this quarter; for on Wednesday last new wheat of good quality was selling in Edinburgh market at 4s. and 4s. 3d. a bushel.—*Scotsman.*

The Colombian Republic have provided for a general and widely extended system of National Education—church property to a large amount has been appropriated to this noble purpose.—Wherever there was a convent or a monastary there is to be now a School, besides a number of Colleges, for the promotion of learning and the arts and sciences.

Talma, in *Regulus*, continues to attract all Paris His strong resemblance in countenance and manner to the late Emperor is no trifling aid to him, *entre nous*, some of the plaudits bestowed upon the great actor are supposed to be intended as expressions of regard for the great warrior and statesman now no more.

Love.—A gentleman in England was lately smitten with the charms of a young lady who was deaf and dumb, and who was an instructress in an institution for the relief of that unfortunate class. Not being able to communicate his wishes to the fair one in any other way, he entered the institution as one deaf and dumb, learned their manner of expressing themselves, gained the heart of his fair instructress, and in six months led her to the altar. Here the priest handed him a paper to sign on which was written, "Do you promise to take this woman to be your true and lawful wife," &c. when, to the astonishment of the company, he distinctly answered, "I do." An explanation took place and the ceremony went on.

The Longitude.—A very ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Harley, of the chain pier, at Trinity, for ascertaining the longitude. It has been submitted, we understand, to six naval officers, who concur in opinion that it will completely answer its intended purpose on land, or at sea in calm weather, but they are decided an opinion of the impracticability of using it at sea in stormy weather, owing to the violent motion to which it will be subjected; this objection, however, if it cannot be obviated, must apply to all other instruments of a similar description. Mr. Harley has taken his instrument to London, to be there inspected. The reward offered for the discovery of a complete instrument for ascertaining the longitude is, we believe, £20,000.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The story lately re-published from the London Globe respecting a great secret discovered in the art of tanning, for which the inventor had received a large sum of money turned out to be fabulous.

British vessels are now said to be admitted in the Russian ports on the same terms as Russian, and allowed to participate in the coasting trade.

Townshend completed his task of walking 1000 miles in 18 days, (one half backwards,) at Manchester, in the 1st week in Oct.

A specimen of a toad which was taken alive from the centre of a mass of solid stone, has been sent to the College Museum of Edinburgh, by Lord Duncan.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A large mass of Virginia coal in the United States Navy yard at Brooklyn, for the use of the blacksmiths shops, took fire on Saturday afternoon, and excited much alarm for the safety of the timber sheds near it. and the new frigate on the stocks. It became necessary to cut away some of the scaffolds, and with the aid of the engine companies of Brooklyn, the fire was soon extinguished, and the coal removed to another place. The coal was small and remarkably sulphurous.

Considerable anxiety exists at the island of Jamaica on account of the alledged decline of the Colony, and it is proposed to reduce all salaries 20 per cent.

CONGREVE'S ROCKETS USED IN THE WHALE FISHERY.

A letter from Capt. Kay, of the ship Margaret London, dated Sept. 7, addressed to Lieut. Colquhoun, R. A. says—

"I have taken the liberty of inclosing you an account of a few trials I have made of Congreve's Rockets. Fearing the harpooners would not fire it correctly, I had determined to try its effect myself and it was not until 8th June that an opportunity presented. Early on that morning a whale, of the largest size, was discovered near the ship, I immediately pursued it, and when sufficiently near fired a rocket into its side; the effect it had on the fish was tremendous, every joint in its body shook, and, after lying for a few seconds in this agitated way, it turned on its back and died. It appeared on flinching, that the rocket had penetrated thro' the blubber and exploded in the cran near the ribs; the stick and lower part of the rocket was taken out entire, the upper part was blown to pieces. My next attempt was on the 9th July, on a whale of the same size as the former, but owing to the rapid motion of the fish, and a heavy swell of the sea, which rendered the boat unsteady, the rocket entered below the middle part of the body, in consequence of which its effect was considerably lessened, its frame, however, was much shook by the explosion, and it immediately sunk, but rose again, blowing an immense quantity of blood: it was then struck with a harpoon and killed with lances. On flinching, part of the stick of the rocket could only be found, it therefore appears probable that the rocket burst in the inside of the fish.

"I much regret the want of an opportunity of trying them on the sun fish which, although frequently pursued, could never approach sufficiently near for a rocket to have the slightest effect. The unusual scarcity of whales also precluded a more extensive trial of them.

P. S. We have killed 9 fish this season, and have about 130 tons of oil."

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a letter from Dunkeld—"We had a fine sight here on Wednesday last, the 25th Sept. It will be recollected that his Grace the Duke of Athol had equipped, with a handsome uniform, one hundred highlanders of his tenantry, uncommonly fine looking men, to attend his Majesty in Edinburgh, though it was afterwards thought proper to countermand their march southwards. This body of men, having arrived from the upper part of the country on Tuesday evening, were next day inspected by his Grace, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, Marshal Beresford, Sir David Baird, Sir Alex. M'Kenzie, &c. After going through several military movements, much to the satisfaction of the distinguished personages present, they were regaled with a very substantial dinner in the avenue in front of Dunkeld House. Many suitable toasts were given, accompanies by loud cheering, and the forty gallon china punch bowl had to be replenished once and again ere they parted. Nor was the festive dance wanting, in which the Highlanders acquit themselves with so much agility; good order and decorum, however, marked the whole business of the day. Lord Glenlyon's eldest son, grandson to the Duke, appeared at their head in the full Highland dress, this youthful chief conducting himself with the greatest propriety.

GREENOCK, Oct. 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Athol and suite, the Hon. A. Murray and Miss Knight, Col. R Steward & Lady, Mrs. and Miss Smith, and Mr. Burnet, arrived at the Tontine yesterday, and this afternoon, sailed in the Majestic steam packet, Capt. Oman, for the Isle of Man. A salute was fired from the premises of Messrs. John Scott & Sons, on their departure. The stay of his Grace, on the Island, we understand, will be limited to a few weeks, during which, however, various important regulations, intimately connected with the prosperity of the island, will be carried into effect. The disposition of the Duke of Athol to promote its welfare has already been abundantly manifested, and we wish we could add that it has been met with the respect and gratitude it merits; but we hope that the result of the present visit of his Grace will be the harmonising of all differences and the entire extinction of those party animosities which have, of late, proved so disagreeable to the parties themselves, and so injurious to the best interests of the island.

IRELAND.

Very distressing accounts have been received of the state of affairs in this unhappy country, which we have not room to publish in this week's Register—but will give in our next.

United States,

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Foreign fugitive from justice.—Thursday last, Raymond, the Police Marshall, returned from an excursion to the Western Country, whither he had been in pursuit of a certain desperate swindler, an Englishman, who had last Spring defrauded the American Consul and other gentlemen at Plymouth, in England, of 30,000 dollars, and fled to this country. After several days and nights of excessive fatigue and vigilance, he had succeeded in his purpose, and left the rogue safe in jail at Whitesborough. This man, whom certain considerations require should not now be named, committed the act in question, on or about the 20th of May last, and immediately, in a clandestine way, took passage to New York. No trace of him could be discovered at any port; and despatches and emissaries were sent to France and different parts in England, where it was thought he might land or embark, to secure his apprehension. It was of no avail—the bird had already flown. The last resort was to watch the villain's family, and whenever they moved to follow them. The eagle must find his prey, though scared for the moment away. In about two weeks it was discovered that they had suddenly and secretly taken passage from Bristol for New York. The principal of the concern instantly took passage for New York also, and arriving in 26 days anticipated them by about a week. Then commenced a system of scheming and watching, and dodging, and intriguing on the part of the family, in order to get to the husband without betraying his residence, and of keen espionage, on the part of the New York Police, which would not rest with interest in all its minutest details. Hays, Raymond and Shaw were employed to watch the vessel and family night and day. Six days the family remained on board; and then giving out that they were going to Philadelphia, took a passage by day break the next morning in a sloop for Albany. The trick was detected; and Raymond, by a quick and conveyance, was ahead of them there. Remaining there concealed a week, they took another break of day to start toward the west, but with all their seeming hurry got forward but twenty miles—four miles beyond Schenectady; next morning, with another early start, they got twenty miles further. But here a council must be called, and some extraordinary demonstrations, as the military people term it, made. The family consisted of the wife, a clerk, and seven children. A suspicion was entertained that they were pursued and watched;—They could no way reconcile themselves to the appearance of that gentleman, (Raymond) who was travelling so leisurely, at about their pace, in the sulky; and they sent messengers forward, and they sent messengers back, to find out who he was, but to no purpose. Sometimes he was in the best apparel of the fashion, and some times in a rough round about and fur cap—but at any rate, he was ever near them, as their evil genius. From this second stage, part of the family, it was finally concluded, should move ahead a day's travel, and the other part remain a day or more behind. Letters, too, were deposited in different post-offices, directed to the husband in different towns and counties; the calculations, no doubt, being that if an officer were in pursuit of them, the offices would be referred to. All was to no purpose to delude the vigilance of the officer. After three days and nights of tireless watching, he had the whole of his convoy once more together, snug in Utica; and some good grounds of suspicion that the man himself was with or near them. Patience was the only virtue; and happily during the night afterwards, he traced the whole family, with all their baggage, which they had brought up the Mohawk, going aboard a canal boat, for the westward; and the husband among them. The High Sheriff of the county, with whom all the necessary preparation had been made, was spoken to immediately, and arrived on the spot with the writs which had been furnished him just in time to seize the delinquent, as every thing was in order, and the horses harnessed and hitched to the boat for departure, he was immediately lodged in the jail of Oneida County, where he now remains.

It was once much the fashion for foreign rogues to flee to this country for refuge; and too much their good fortune to find it. The late experience of some wholesale villains, who have tried the same resource, will very probably afford them a caution to look elsewhere for escape, and at any rate avoid New York.

ANECDOTES.

Anecdote of the late Dr. Barrett.—Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who had left the bulk of his property amounting to between 80 and 100,000*l* as he expresses it in his Will, "to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked.—A *jib* (or new comer in College) unacquainted with the person of the Vice Provost, dazzled his eyes one day with a looking glass; upon which the Doctor having detected the delinquent, fined him and his brother ten shillings each, "*for casting reflections on the Heads of the College.*—(London Mag.)

White Devil.—The caravan halted near the village (Om Daoud) and I walked up to the huts to look about me. My appearance on this occasion, as on many others, excited an universal shriek of surprize and horror, especially among the women, who were not a little terrified at seeing such an out cast of Nature as they consider a white man to be, peeping into their huts and asking for a little water or milk. The chief feeling which my appearance inspired I could easily perceive to be disgust, for the Negroes are all firmly persuaded that the whiteness of the skin is the effect of disease and a sign of weakness; and there is not the least doubt that a white man is looked upon by them as being greatly inferior to themselves. At Shendy, on the market days, I often terrified people by turning short ducting them, when the exclamation generally was—"Owez q ilshi min as sheyttan erradjim"—(God preserve us from the Devil!) One day, after bargaining for some onions with a country girl in the market, she told me that if I would take off my turband and show her my head, she would give me five more onions. I insisted upon having eight, which she gave me. When I removed my turband, she started back at the sight of my white closely shaved crown; and when I jocularly asked her whether she would like to have a husband with such a head, she expressed the greatest surprize and disgust, and swore that she would rather live with the ugliest Darfour Slave.—*Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia.*

Lotteries.—In the early part of the reign of Geo. II. the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last 20 years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few days he put an end to his life. In his box was found the following plan of the manner in which he would spend the £5000 prize, which his mistress preserved as a curiosity:—"As soon as I have received the money, I will marry Grace Towers, but as she has been cross and coy, I will use her as a servant.—Every morning she shall get me a mug of strong beer, with a toast, nutmeg, and sugar in it, then I will sleep till ten, after which I will have a large sack posset. My dinner shall be on the table by one, and never without a good pudding. I will have a stock of wine and brandy laid in about five in the afternoon, I will have tarts and jellies, and a gallon bowl of punch; at ten a neat supper of two dishes. If I am in good humor, and Grace *behave herself*, she shall sit down with me. To bed about twelve."

Permission to wear Rouge.—A Bishop of Amiens, a pious and yet a facetious man, was requested by a lady for permission to wear rouge. The lady's character was half coquettish and half devotee. I can give you permission, Madam, replied the Bishop, for *one* cheek only.—*Com. Adv.*

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No. 7.

Another mode of applying Cork for the Cure of Cholera Morbus.—Take a common cork, lay it upon a clean hearth, so near a hot fire that it will burn to a coal; put the coal into a tea-cup, add a teaspoon full of the best cognac brandy, and then reduce the cork to powder, add two thirds of a teacup full of peppermint tea, make the whole quite sweet with loaf sugar, add a little nutmeg and give to the patient (a child of two years old) from three to four tea-spoon fulls at a time, which you may repeat once in every two hours, if necessary, and it will afford a perfect cure.

Whitlow—how to treat it.—This disease is often a severe affliction to hard working men, such as farmers. It originates from bruises or punctures that inflame the muscles, tendons or membrane beneath the skin—these swellings whilst the hard tough skin of the fingers remain unyielding, cause the great pain, and extension of it up the arm:—the thick skin of the fingers also prevents any exudation or escape of purulent matter, and thus the bone becomes diseased, and a joint is lost. Persons with soft fingers are seldom attacked. An artificial and similar disease may be formed at any time by winding a string round an inflamed finger, or by sowing it up in a piece of unyielding leather. In this case the most stupid person would think only of cutting the string or ripping the leather, and yet is it rarely that you see a physician go to work in this rational manner. He must salve it and plaister it with some ointment, which is just as likely to cure as the treading on it, that is practised by ignorant people before it becomes intolerable—by such practices and such neglect, the disease often runs on till *nature* makes a gap, and the physician *mostly* charges for what another has done. The proper remedy is simple and easy: lay open this thick skin, the whole length of the swelling, and dress the finger for two or three days with a soft poultice of bread & milk, and then lay lint on the wound—a little red precipitate ointment may be necessary where the proud flesh does not separate freely. The writer of this has relieved many persons without the loss of a joint, and has followed no other plan for 20 years.

For a delicious Perfume.—Take the petal of such flowers as you wish to preserve the scent of; cardium layers of cotton, and dip them into the finest Florence or Lucca oil—sprinkle a little salt on the flowers, and put a layer of them, and a layer of cotton, alternately, till you have filled an earthen jar, or bladder—lay it in a south aspect exposed to the full rays of the sun, and when uncovered at the end of a fortnight, a fragrant oil may be squeezed from the mass little inferior (if that flower be used) to the otto of roses.

To whiten a sun burnt complexion.—Take an equal quantity of lemon juice and the white of eggs (albumen). Beat them in a foam, set it some time before the fire, still occasionally beating it. Mix with bean flower water, and wash as usual.

Fumigation.—In all houses, whether sickly or not where foul air may have been created, take Salt Petre pounded, spread it on an earthen dish, and pour oil of vitriol over.

Infallible cure for the dysentery.—Simmer together one quart of strong vinegar, and one and a half pounds best quality loaf sugar, for twenty minutes, in a pewter dish, with a pewter cover, as no other will answer. If the patient be an adult, it will be necessary first to cleanse out the bowels with one ounce of glauber salts, united with two grains of tartaria antimony; and a less quantity for a child. One table spoonful of the syrup is then to be given every hour, night and day, for 24, 36 or 48 hours, till a cure is effected. The writer never knew it to fail in effecting a cure of this fatal disease within the limits of 48 hours, even in the worst cases of camp dysentery, during the late war.

A Student of Medicine.

Natural History.

From the London News Times.

The Spikenard of the Ancients.—Much difference in opinion has arisen among the curious and the learned as to what this precious ointment was composed of.—The late Sir William Jones was of opinion that this celebrated ointment was procured from the root of the Valeriana Jatamansi, which is found growing only in India. Mr. Lambert tells us also in his illustration of the genus Cinchona, that the Valeriana Jatamansi is identical with the spikenard of the ancients, while Mr. Phillips, in his late work on vegetables, positively asserts that it was made from lavender, and which he says was called Nardus in Greek, from Naara, a city of Syria near the Euphrates, and that it was also called *spica*, spike; because, among all the vegetable plants, this alone bears a spike.

Mr. Phillips in his history of lavender, says, "it is native of Languedoc, some parts of Spain, Hungary, and Austria; but the most odoriferous plant grew anciently about the city Eperrhedia, and was so much esteemed at the time when our Saviour was on earth that it was sought after with the greatest avidity, and brought a revenue to that city equal to a mine of the most precious metal.—Mr. P. adds, that "Pliny, who flourished a little after this

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period, has described the lavender plant under the name of Nardus; and that "he notices the blossoms forming a spike, and mentions that the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of of the Nardus, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for 100 denari (£3. 2s. 6d.) per pound." The Romans, says this naturalist, esteem the leaves of the Nardus that are brought from Syria as the best, next to that, the Gallic lavender, or Nardus, is in high estimation. What especially confirms the opinion that lavender was the Nardus of the ancients, says Mr. Phillips, is, that Pliny, after having described the same ointment mentioned by the evangelists, which he directs to be kept in vessels of alabaster, observes, that the flowers or spikes of the plant being laid in wardrobes gives a most agreeable scent to the garments. In speaking of the Valerian of Nepaul, Mr. P. says, it seems highly improbable that this should be the spikenard of the ancients, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our ideas of agreeable perfumes: and we may presume, that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to our own; as we find, besides the spikenard, they extracted their favorite odours from roses, myrtle, violets, marjorams, lilies, orisroot, and jonquils, &c. to which they often added sweet spices and aromatic gums.

Vegetables.—When we consider that the many thousand tribes of vegetables are not only all formed from a few simple substances, but that all enjoy the same sun, vegetate in the same medium, and are supplied with the same nutriment, we cannot but be struck with the rich economy of nature, and are almost induced to doubt the evidences of those senses with which the God of nature has furnished us. That it should be possible so to modify and intermingle a few simple substances, and thereby produce all the variety of form, colour, odour, &c. which is observable in the different families of Vegetables, is a phenomenon too astonishing for our comprehension. Nothing short of omnipotence could have provided such a paradise for man.

Soft roll your incense herbs, and fruits and flowers
In mingled clouds to him, whose sun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints.

The squid-hound.—The sea snake has been found and confirmed the credit of Egede, (whose word I never doubted) and of Pontoppidan. We shall have the kraken next. A writer in the Naval Chronicle, who creates for the old bishop the new diocese of Pont-oppidum, advertises for one. "I have heard," he says, "such accounts of the squid hound from people who have been on the southern whale fishery, and at Newfoundland, as certainly reduces all the bishop's crimes to a charge of exaggeration." Some parts of one, he had been told, were at Dartmouth, and he believed that naturalists were afraid to mention this great fish, lest they should be laughed at for their credulity. He, however, signing himself Fides, requests any of his readers to send him some well authenticated particulars of this monstrous animal. I have seen no answer to his request, and wish therefore, by thus repeating it, to increase the chance of obtaining one.

AGRICULTURE.

A good Farmers' method of raising Potatoes is—He opens a furrow 2 feet 9 inches apart, plants 10 inches apart; hoes or hills them one way only; plants them shallow, namely, about 2 inches, as soon as they show themselves about 3 inches above the ground, he covers about 2 inches of them, in 8 or 10 days, or when the tops are about 6 inches high, he spreads the tops open, and hoes and covers them again to about 2 inches, and when grown up again to about 6 inches, he hoes and covers them as before. By this process, he thinks it possible one thousand bushels may be raised from one acre of ground.

Insects which destroy Sheep.—There is a genus of insects called by naturalists *œstrus* or gad fly.—Under this class is the *œstrus ovis*, which annoys sheep, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of that animal, produces disease there, and frequently destroys them. The blind staggers in sheep is occasioned by this insect. The eggs are hatched into larva (grubs, or worms, or maggots) which by their irritation excite inflamation and a running from the nose. When they are numerous, the inflamation extends up the membrances of the nose into the *fontal sinus* of the brain, producing that vertigo or giddiness which causes the staggers, and occasions the death of the animal. The worms, when hatched from the eggs of the fly, crawl up the nose; and in those sheep which have horns, there is a natural communication from the nostrils of the sheep into the cavity of the horns, and hence the grubs or maggots are found there, as the writer hereof has demonstrated by dissection.

In the season of the year when the sheep are attacked by this species of gad fly, their instinct naturally leads them to avoid their enemies. Accordingly when these insects are heard buzzing about them sheep frequently start and run, from no apparent cause, but actually to shun them. At such times a fly of this kind will drive them from one place to another, and they are observed to hold their noses to the ground to shut up the avenues of approach to their enemy.

With these facts before us, we have only to watch the enemy, and at the season of his arrival give him no entrance, but keep him at bay for a few weeks, till his short race is run. We know of no better remedy than that of covering the nostrils of the sheep with a list of gauzy substance, through which the animal can be able to breathe, and keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance.

From the American Centinel

THE PEACH TREE.

MESSRS. FRICK, & Co.

In the Agricultural Almanac of the present year, mention is made, that I have used ashes with success in preserving peach trees by strewing the same on the leaves—I thought proper to give the following direction, for public information and benefit, should you be willing to give it a place in your useful paper.

First—At this season (April) after the frost is out of the earth, take the earth from the stem and down to the main roots; examine for the worms, and with a slip of whalebone probe and destroy the worm; have then mixed up, loom, fresh cow manure and leached ashes, an equal portion of earth; otherwise take about a fourth part of good dry ashes, to be mixed instead of the leached; make the same into the consistency of mortar and with a wooden trowel cover the wounds of the trees at least half an inch thick, and then place the earth around the tree

Secondly—As soon as your trees begin to blossom, and while in the dew, either with a small spade (or a Shurley sifter to a pole) scatter the ashes on the trees; and that done about three or four times in the spring, will preserve the fruit and the tree from losing any gum, and if by mischance the ashes have not altogether prevented some branches having gums on their ends, cut them off; if you do not, they will decay, and cause the tree to become unhealthy, as well as the fruit.

Thirdly—At any time in the month of September, commence by small portions to take the leaves and earth from around the stem; and by the last of November, have all the earth, as far as the main roots, bare. It may happen, that for one or two years you may find occationally one or more worms, which being early destroyed, your tree will heal soon with the mortar mentioned.

Fourthly and lastly—Whenever you find any tree shewing signs of the leaves getting yellow, throw or sift ashes on the tree while the leaves are wet, and in less than one week the leaves of your tree will become green and flourish.

MICHAEL FREYTAG.

Philadelphia County, April, 1819.

Foxes.—We understand that if a little tar be rubbed on the necks of young lambs, no fox will ever touch them. It will have the same effect if applied to geese, &c. the fox having a natural dread of the smell of tar.

THE BUTCHER AND TWO CORDELIERS

One of the
Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles,
Written in the 16th Century by the
QUEEN OF NAVARRE,

For which she incurred the displeasure of the Sorbonne, and the hatred of the Ecclesiastics, though the tale appears to us nothing more than an innocent and playful sally that could neither break any bones, nor alarm any conscience, however tender.—*Ed.*

Two *Cordeliers*,* arriving late one evening at a little village, were obliged to lodge at a Butcher's and the chamber were they lay was only separated by a few boards from that where the Butcher and his wife slept. Curiosity led the *Cordeliers* to hearken what the man and woman were conversing about. The husband began talking of his domestic concerns, and said,—"I must get up, my dear, to-morrow, betimes, and give a look at our two *Cordeliers*; one of them is, I think, in pretty good order, but we will kill both, and salt them down, which will turn well to our account."—Although the Butcher spoke only of his pigs, which he jocosely called his *Cordeliers*, the poor friars were so frightened, that they were ready to expire with fear, and resolved to save themselves by jumping out of the window.

The thinnest of the two fell lightly on the ground and ran as far as the town without waiting for his companion; the other followed his example but being very fat, fell so heavily, that he broke his leg, and with much difficulty crawled to a little shed which he found not far off, and which proved to be precisely the place where the pigs (his brother *Cordeliers*) usually lay.

Early the next morning the Butcher got ready his knife, and went straight to the stye.—"Come, come, my Cordeliers," said he, "come out, come out, for to-day I am resolved to eat some of your puddings." The *Cordelier* cried out for mercy; and the Butcher, who concluded that St. Francis had metamorphosed one of his pigs into a Friar, on purpose to punish him for having sported with the name of a religious order of men, was overcome with fear; but the matter being soon explained, the good fathers, in gratitude for their honorable reception, and fortunate release from their fears, very peacably parted with their host, and very kindly comforted them with their benediction.

* A religious order of men so called.

DOMESTIC.

A Post Office has been established at the Iron Works in the township of Marmora, when of Charles Hayes, Esq. has been appointed to take charge.—*Chronicle.*

A Salt Spring, likely to afford a considerable supply of this indispensible article, has just been discovered, and is now in operation, on the estate of Mr. Francis Ireland, one of the English settlers on the Canal Reserve in Murray.—*U. C. Herald.*

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THE

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NEW SERIES,

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VOL. II.

BEING

A FAITHFUL AND COMPREHENSIVE DIGEST,

IN REGULAR SERIES,

OF

THE MOST INTERESTING ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE

CONTAINED IN THE

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From the 1st of January to December 31st, 1823.

WITH

ORIGINAL REFLECTIONS AND COMMENTS,

TENDING TO ILLUSTRATE THE

POLITICS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA;

AND THE

GRADUAL PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN CANADA.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esquire,
EDITOR,
Upper Canada Gazette Office,
YORK.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, [illegible] day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fourth day of December inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convening and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of January now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

De Autorite

Government House,
December 30, 1822.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.:—

James Henry Powell, Esq. to be Sheriff of the District of Bathurst.

Jonas Jones, Esq. to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said District.

Henry Bradfield, Esq. to be Register of the said Court of Surrogate.

Jonas Jones, Esq. to be Judge of the District Court of the said District.

Benjamin Delisle, Esq of Perth, to be a Notary Public within the Province.

Alex. McDonell, Esq. to be Sheriff of the Ottawa District, vice *T. Moore, Esq.* resigned.

Anthony Leslie, Esq. Inspector of Licences, for the District of Bathurst.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz.—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years, whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board.

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, which he may actually have performed in settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Leads granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Ch. Ex. Com.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement Duty and taking out a Patent for the same within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Epsir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Belleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzevir	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Anglesea
N. of Oldeu	Norma	Barrie
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmout	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of said duty

—INDEX AT FRONT.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Baldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Baldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

NOT OFFICIAL.



PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

By His Excellency GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of March, which was in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, two Bills passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, were presented to me for His Majesty's Assent: The one entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of the Persons therein mentioned, under the name of the Quebec Bank;" and the other entitled, "An Act to Incorporate certain persons therein named, under the name of the Bank of Canada."

AND whereas the said Bills being so presented as aforesaid, then were by me reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

AND whereas on the sixteenth day of September now last past, His Majesty was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to declare His approbation of the said Bills, and pursuant to His Majesty's royal pleasure thereon expressed, the said Bills then were confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified accordingly.

THEREFORE according to the Statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation, I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects, and to all other persons whom it may concern, That the said Bills have been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

WHEREOF all Judges, Justices, and other Officers and Persons whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Thirtieth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

DALHOUSIE, G. Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
LA. MONTIZAMBERT,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Grantham, Niagara District; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther M'Neil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petition should not be favorably considered

MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 38-6w

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Backing per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

(some of them so rare as to be unattainable *even in London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book-collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS of ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C. at any time after the commencement of the ensuing week.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37—tf



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, ISHER, LYNX MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—Also, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Jon FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34—tf

BANK OF CANADA.

Notice to Stockholders.

AN Instalment of 5 Per Cent. of the Capital STOCK of the BANK is required to be paid in, on or before Saturday, the First day of February next.

By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT ARMOUR,
Cashier.

Montreal. 11th Dec. 1822. 37—4w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post-Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N. B. EDITORS of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37—2 *m*

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Farmers of this and the adjoining Districts, that they will purchase GRAIN, viz.

Wheat, Rye, Corn and Barley,

at the Market prices, one half in Cash, the remainder in Goods. They will also buy FLOUR of a good quality on the same terms.

They take this opportunity of acquainting their Customers and the Public generally, that they have on hand a general assortment of

GOODS

suitable for the Country Market—consisting of

LINEN, COTTON, & WOOLEN GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

for which *Produce* will be taken in payment.

Those indebted to them are requested to pay their respective *Notes and Accounts* without delay, otherwise they will, without exception, be given to an Attorney for collection.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, December 16, 1822 36—4w

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31—tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium* —Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GIDEON ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned General Quarter Sessions for the Home District, pursuant to Law, for the purpose of receiving applications for Tavern Licences, will be holden at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on MONDAY, the Thirtieth day of December, instant.

By Order,
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace. H. D.

WANTED,

An expert, industrious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York, Dec. 3, 1822. 34—tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822 13tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. I.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1823

Editorial Commentary.

Our winter's supply of paper being driven into the port of Oswego by stress of weather, and loaded there, and having but a very small quantity on hand, we are obliged to adopt an economising system, in the use of that article, until we can obtain a supply by land carriage, by the way of Kingston, or round the head of the Lake. But, in order that our friends may suffer as little as possible by this unfortunate circumstance, we shall use the smallest types, (*Brevier,*) so as to compress much information in a small compass, pledging ourselves, at the same time, to make up for all deficiencies when our stock of paper arrives, which we may now every day anticipate.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Such large quantities of wheat arrived early in November from France, England and Holland, at Rio Janeiro that the Markets were completely overstocked. An English ship loaded with flour had arrived from Bordeaux.

English wheat was exported to New-York during last year and the trade in agricultural produce on the atlantic, it seems is changing its direction, now moving from East to West.

It is said a method of cultivating grapes has been discovered, by which they may be grown in England abundantly and used for making wines, which it is pretended will be made as cheap as in France.

The celebrated Englishman, Capt. Cochrane, who is famous both in and out of Europe, for his long excursions on foot, and has been for two years engaged in such a tour in Siberia, to discover whether in the Northern Latitudes there is any connection between the continents of Asia and America, had married in Kamtschatka, a native of that country, and is now on his return. He has not found any junction of the two Continents.—*Hamburg paper.*

The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation during the quarter ending 10th Oct. was £18,251,690.

INDEX AT FRONT.

Horse Shoes in two parts, fastened together with pins, are now made in England by a patentee.

The first Theatre Francais is threatened with a great loss in Talma. Its principal support, is likely to quit it on the 1st of October. He has requested of Government a pension for life of 15,000 francs (about £650) from the date of his retirement. The government will not enter into this engagement; and Talma, who notwithstanding his talents, is not rich, finds himself obliged to visit the provinces, and form some resources for his old age.

A new system of boring for wells, which is performed in the simplest manner, by the mere use of iron rods, forced into the earth by a windlass. The workmen (only three) in a few days get to a genuine spring of pure water. It for every purpose of life; after the water is found, they merely put in pipes down the aperture, and it throws up a fine stream from four to five feet high.

The Post Rates in England are undergoing a very suspicious diminution, as appears from official documents just published, viz:—

In 1817-18 they were	£7,890,148
1818-19	7,531,650
1819-20	7,429,594
1820-21	6,958,445

Carving the Turkey.—It is said to have been a question in the political conversazione at Paris, what slices of the Turkey were to be handed to the gentlemen of the Holy Alliance?—It was supposed that the legs and thighs (some parts in the Archbishop) would be given to England; wings and breast (Modena and Wellington) to Russia; the back bone (Servia) to Austria; and the *merry thought* (no matter where) to be reserved as a fit morsel for the erection of a new Grecian State. But as the wild Turkey is somewhat a shy bird, they will take a little time to bring her down; when with careful cooking and a proper sauce, they may (as is generally done on these occasions) fall to without saying grace. It is to be hoped there will be no quarrelling about the rich, juicy, savory, and well-roasted liver—that is, Constantinople.

IRELAND.

The still increasing atrocities of the Cork peasantry disclose the rapid organization of that conspiracy against the rights of property, which is more especially operating against the interests of the Ecclesiastical order. The revenues of the Church, wherever the working of this fraudulent and unequal system has been uncontrolled, are considerably deteriorated, as regarding the several classes of beneficed Clergy; and it is quite plain, that nothing but a strong and immediate interposition can defeat these well-contrived plans of speculation, or unity of arrangement, unequivocally demonstrative of a general co-operation amongst the peasantry, is evident in the proceedings of these infatuated miscreants, whose present policy, extending far beyond a fair and reasonable reduction in the rate of Tithes, embraces a total and unqualified scheme of depravation, which withholds all supports whatever from the harrassed and defrauded Clergyman. Nothing short of actual spoliation no moderate abatements justly proportioned to the exigency which may call forth such remission—will satisfy these contederate plunderers who wage a warfare of perverted law, and systematic outrage against the Protestant Clergy.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

The County of Cork is almost in as desperate a state as it was at any time during the last winter and spring. It is against this corn the present insurrection is directed.

We fear we must prepare our readers for the approach of scenes of the most dreadful character. In the southern parts of the country the work of murder, plunder, and devastation, has again commenced, and, as maybe collected from the subjoined accounts, seems to have its origin in a regular and deeply organized system. one of the objects of which, as these accounts make conclusively manifest, is the destruction of the Church Establishment.—*Dublin Patriot*.

We regret to state, that the system of nocturnal outrage is extending into other districts in this country, hitherto remarkable for quietness.—*Cork Constitution*.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

Lated from Spain.—The Editor of the National Advocate has received a file of Madrid Gazettes to the 25th Oct. inclusive, containing an account of a meeting of the extraordinary Cortes of Spain, which took place on the 7th Oct. The King opened the Session by a speech from the the throne, replete with patriotic declarations, and assurances of fidelity to the constitution. His Majesty was replied to, by the president, Gen. Salvato, in terms truly energetic and patriotic.—The Cortes have been closely occupied in measures for ensuring the total annihilation of the enemies of the Constitutional System. The Army of the Faith, in Catalonia, Arragon, and other Frontier Provinces, still continue to disturb the peace and quiet of the country, but it is evident that these traitorous parties are receiving in almost every rencounter with the Constitutionalists, their merited chastisement.

Madrid, Oct 20.—By the late extraordinary mail which left Paris on the 14th, and reached this capital on the 18th, we have received a letter dated London, October 4, the contents of which cannot fail to be highly interesting at this juncture:—"I can assure you positively that the Charge des Affaires of Portugal, by order of his government has required from Mr Canning a declaration, frank, categorical and decisive, with regard to the conduct of the British Government in case the Holy Alliance, in their congress at Verona, should resolve to threaten the independence of Portugal, and to interpose in the interior concerns of that kingdom. The Portuguese Minister has observed, that hitherto, all the Potentates of Europe, the Emperor of Austria, and all the Potentates of Europe, the Emperor of Austria, and the Kings of Naples and Sardinia excepted, were upon the most friendly relations with his Government, and finally added, that no doubt ought to be entertained as to the sincerity of the wishes of King Don Juan VI. who, of his own will as well as from pure conviction, and without any sort of violence, direct or indirect, had accepted the new social compact, and that the principles, moral, political and religious, of that august Monarch, idolized by the Portuguese nation, were a sure pledge that he will observe with loyalty and good faith his royal word, and respect the sanctity of his oath." Mr Canning has answered to this note that he did not hesitate to declare publicly and solemnly, agreeably to the desire of the Portuguese Minister, that the British Cabinet will never consent that Portugal should be attacked on account of its political opinions; and that his readiness in dissipating the anxiety expressed by the Portuguese Minister ought to be taken as a proof that they were without foundation."

TURKEY & GREECE.

NEW YORK, December 11.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Peace with Turkey and Greece.—By the arrival here this forenoon of the Brig Ann, Capt. Ashford, in 45 days from Leghorn, we have received the important intelligence by the Captain, that peace had been concluded between the Turks and Greeks, through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. The news was brought to Leghorn on the 23d October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and Captain Ashford states that the act was generally believed at Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also says, that the treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the war.

From the Boston Centinel of December 7.

NEWS FROM SMYRNA

We were yesterday favored with the following extract of a letter from Smyrna, of a late date, and the "Oriental Spectator," a French paper, printed in that city, 27th Sept.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Sept. 30, 1822.

"There is a report current here, that the Capt. Pacha of the Turkish fleet (then in the Gulph of Patra) had seized an Ionian vessel which, after taking provisions to the Greeks in facilitating their flight—and hung the Captain. This circumstance being made known to Capt. Hope, of the Rhine Frigate, his first Lieut. was sent on board the Pacha's ship, to demand restitution of the vessel taken, and punishment of the murderers in the case of the Captain, who received for answer—That he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also." On this being reported to Captain Hope, he went on board the Pacha's ship personally, and was answered in full, not in the same words, in something to the same purpose. He in consequence called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, and anchored opposite the Turkish fleet. The positive result of the manner is not known—though some pretend to say an engagement took place and some Turkish ships sunk; this appears rather exaggerated but that some dispute exists is positive.

UNITED STATES.

A minister plenipotentiary from the empire of Mexico lately arrived in the United states.

The West.—The St. Louis Enquirer informs us, that Col. Cooper has returned from his expedition to Santa Fe. They drove three loaded waggons from Boon's Lick into the town of Santa Fe, if not in the same words, in something to the same purpose. He in consequence called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, and anchored opposite the Turkish fleet. The positive result of the manner is not known—though some pretend to say an engagement took place and some Turkish ships sunk; this appears rather exaggerated but that some dispute exists is positive.

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NORTHERN CANAL.

On the 26th ult the last stone of the Canal, from Lake Champlain to the River Hudson, was laid by Governor Clinton.—On this route there are 66 miles of artificial navigation, and 15 1-2 of improved natural navigation.—There are 21 locks. The work was commenced on the 10th of June, 1818.—and it is said no Canal of the same dimension was ever so soon completed.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal,

Sawing Cast Iron with a Carpenter's Saw.

From the Analectic Magazine, vol. 1st. page 369, published at Philadelphia, 1813

"Mess Dufaud, in a letter to Mss. De Arcet, director of the iron works at Montalaire in France, announces that he has succeeded in sawing cast iron with a carpenter's saw, and that all that is necessary to insure its being sawed as easily and in the same space of time as dry wood, is, that the iron be heated to a cherry red. The iron should be so placed as to have a free bearing every where except where the saw is to pass, to prevent any part from being torn off by the saw; and the iron should be cut briskly, using the whole length of the saw, the teeth of which should be set fine. By this simple method not only plates, but mill gudgeons, and even augers, have been cut with great facility. When the piece to be cut is large, two saws should be employed, for the convenience of using and cooling them alternately. The saws receive little or no injury. This useful process, though not generally known, is not new; several years ago, M Pictet observed a workman saw a hot cast iron pipe in a work shop at Geneva.

"On the 26th of February this useful process was tried in the presence of several gentlemen at the round foundry of Mr. Williams, in Waterford, and the success of the experiment was complete. The operation was repeated several times, and always with facility. The iron, as stated above, should be heated to a cherry red and the saw need only be selected according to the fineness of the pieces into which the metal is to be cut. The operation is perfectly easy, and the saw remains uninjured."

In the above account only cast iron is mentioned, and yet the sawing of *steel* is spoken of.—It would be well to try the saw on heated wrought iron.

ANECDOTES.

A few days ago a complaint was made to an old gentleman in Ireland, in the 98th year of his age, that his youngest son, who is scarcely, had taken improper liberties with a young woman in the neighborhood, on which the father observed that "his son was a giddy *youth*, and if he did not leave off his *boyish pranks*, he would cut him off with a shilling."

EPISCOPAL ANECDOTE—Thomas Ragg, Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, rebuilt the palace of that place, and finding, ere it was finished, that he should not long enjoy it, had placed over the entrance door as follows:—

This house RAN built for his succeeding brothers,
So sharp they are wood, not for themselves but others

It is singular that Napoleon Buonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Londonderry, should all have been born in the same year, namely, the year 1769.

POETRY.

AN ESTIMATE OF MANKIND.

Ce mondeest plein de fous—et qui n'en veut pas voir,
Doit se renfermer seul, et casser son miroir.

Prose Translation.

The world is so full of *fools*, that he who would avoid seeing any must shut himself up alone and *break his looking glass!*

On Walter Scott's Poem of Waterloo.

BY LORD ERSKINE.

On Waterloo's ensanguin'd plain,
Full many a gallant man lies slain;
But more by bullet or by shot,
Fell half so flat as WALTER SCOTT.

DOMESTIC.

THE Annual Meeting of the York Branch of the Sunday School Union Society, was held last week. The officers were chosen for the year ensuing.—Books from the Sunday School Union Society in England have been received to the amount of the last year's subscription, and may be seen by applying to Mr. JESSE KETCHUM, the Treasurer.

The Society returns thanks to those kind friends who have contributed towards increasing their funds; and, finding it necessary to send to England for more books, it is hoped that, all friendly to the Sunday Schools will give, according to their ability, and according to the importance of the object.

By order of the Society,

J. HARRIS,
Secretary.

York, Dec. 31, 1822.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

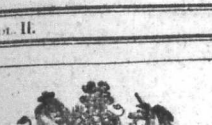
Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1823. No. II.

Vol. II.

By Authority



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected and to every of you—GREETING;

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twentieth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the twenty-fourth day of December inst. at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of January now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein at York, this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint by Commission under the Great Seal.

The Hon. JAMES BABY to be Arbitrator on the part of Upper Canada, under the 3d George 4, Chap. 119, Sect. 17.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

George Hume Read, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace for the District of Bathurst.

Charles Henry Seche, Esquire, to be Clerk of the District Court for the District of Bathurst.

Simon Washburn, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Notary Public within the Province and,

Horace Yeoman, and *Andrew Austin* to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery within this Province.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, Upper Canada:
4th January, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to order that the East York Regiment of Militia shall be divided and formed into two Regiments, and named the first and Second Regiments of East York Militia, and that the Durham Militia shall also be divided and formed into two Regiments, and named, the First and Second Regiments of Durham Militia.

His Excellency is further pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Militia Forces, viz:—

Second Regiment of East York.

	Commission dated.
Lieut. Col. John Beverly Robinson, from the North York Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel	1st Jan. 1823
Capt. James Buchanan Macaulay, from the 1st Regiment of East York to be Major	do

First Regiment of Durham.

John Covert, Esquire, formerly a Captain in the Sussex Militia in England, to be Colonel, vice Baldwin, resigned, do

James Black, Esquire, to be Lieut. Colonel, do

Colonels Allan and Covert, commanding the 1st Regiment of East York, and the 1st Regiment of Durham, will recommend such Instructions for the new Regiments, as may appear to them most eligible, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

By Command of His Excellency
The Lieutenant Governor,
N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gent. Militia Forces.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz:—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board.

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared expired, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settle-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. do. do.		Douro
N. of Apsley	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mosa	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown viz: The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the Highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 15th day of January next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff, N. C. D.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep. Sheriff. N. C. D.*
Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

NOT OFFICIAL.



PROVINCE OF LOWER-CANADA.

By His Excellency GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower-Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the seventeenth day of March, which was in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, two Bills passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of the said Province of Lower Canada, were presented to me for His Majesty's Assent: The one entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of the Persons therein mentioned, under the name of the Quebec Bank;" and the other entitled, "An Act to Incorporate certain persons therein named, under the name of the Bank of Canada."

AND whereas the said Bills being so presented as aforesaid, then were by me reserved in the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

AND whereas on the sixteenth day of September now last past, His Majesty was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council to declare His approbation of the said Bills, and pursuant to His Majesty's royal pleasure thereon expressed, the said Bills then were confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified accordingly.

THEREFORE according to the Statute in such case made and provided, by this Proclamation, I do signify and make known to all His Majesty's subjects, and to all other persons whom it may concern, That the said Bills have been had before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same.

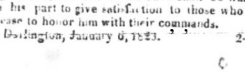
WHEREBY all Judges, Justices, and other Officers and Persons whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St. Lewis in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, the Thirtieth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

DALHOUSIE, Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
Ls. MONTIZAMBERT,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

STAGE NOTICE.



JOWERS respectfully informs the Public in general, that he will run a STAGE on the Road between York & Kingston, during the Sleighing season, and that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Darlington, January 6, 1823. 2-tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. *Cashier.*

AUCTION.



50 SHARES, or three quarters and two 64ths of that superior vessel, *THE RICHMOND PACKET*, will positively be sold by AUCTION, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 25th instant, together with all her Tackle, Apparel, Stores, and Furniture. An Inventory of which may be seen on application to R. COLEMAN, Esq. York, or Mr. EDWARD OATES, Niagara.

N.B. Terms of Sale, one third down, the remainder by two equal payments at 3 and 6 months, with approved indorsers.

York, Jan. 6, 1823. 2-tf

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Grantham, Niagara District; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther M'Neil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq. late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petition should not be favorably considered.

MATTHEW CROOKS.

Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 36-6w

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1	0
Dipped do do.	"	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1	3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 36-tf

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

(some of them so rare as to be unattainable *even in London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book-collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS of ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double-barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C. at any time after the commencement of the ensuing week

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the erection of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND
August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington

July 1, 1822. 13tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co*; and these to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 3-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-tofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

BANK OF CANADA.

Notice to Stockholders.

AN Instalment of 5 Per Cent. of the Capital STOCK of the BANK is required to be paid in, on or before Saturday, the First day of February next.

By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT ARMOUR,
Cashier.

Montreal, 11th Dec. 1822. 37-4w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N B. Editors of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37-2 *m*

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Farmers of this and the adjoining Districts, that they will purchase GRAIN, viz.

Wheat, Rye, Corn and Barley,

at the Market prices, one half in Cash, the remainder in Goods. They will also buy FLOUR of a good quality on the same terms.

They take this opportunity of acquainting their Customers and the Public generally, that they have on hand a general assortment of

GOODS

suitable for the Country Market—consisting of *LINEN, COTTON, & WOOLEN GOODS*, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

for which *Produce* will be taken in payment.

Those indebted to them are requested to pay their respective *Notes and Accounts* without delay, otherwise they will, without exception, be given to an Attorney for collection.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, December 16, 1822 36-4w.

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada), will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Par Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelias-burgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Amelias-burgh, August 16, 1616. 21-tf

WANTED,

An expert, industrious, and cleanly COOK. Enquire at Mrs Jordan's Hotel.

York, Dec. 3, 1822. 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. GAZETTE and WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed that a Title and copious Index to the first volume will be worked off and sent to them *gratis*, as soon as an adequate supply of paper, for which the Editor is waiting, arrives.

U. C. Gazette Office, January 8, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 2.
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Whilst the Americans are *talking* about the necessary measures for exterminating Piracy in the West Indian Seas our brave *Jack Tars* are accomplishing the business, and evincing to the world that their ancient characteristics for bravery and daring enterprize are as proudly pre-eminent as ever.—Cussing the lawless desperadoes of the sea and hunting them into their fastnesses on shore, is high fun for our Tars—something like what *vermin hunting* is to a parcel of eager lads of select in their boyish days. Our readers will find the details of several brilliant exploits on the coast of Cuba, in this day's paper.

A report is in circulation, apparently from respectable authority, that the Russian Autocrat has determined to *compel* Turkey to make those concessions which she has so long refused. It is also stated that 15,000 Turks have deserted to the Persians, who are represented as every where victorious.—Constantinople is said to be in a state of utter consternation; and to complete the horror of the Ottomans, the Greeks are stated to be renewing their contest with every prospect of speedy success. We are waiting with much anxiety for a confirmation of these interesting rumours.

We have mentioned in this day's publication the capture of a *Sun Fish* (which was taken to the north ward of the Shetland Isles). This animal is very rarely met with—and it must have been lately noticed in the public papers, that the Captain of one of our whalers vainly endeavored to strike one of them with a Congreve's rocket.—It happened when we were in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, in the year 1809, examining into the state of the British Fisheries in that quarter, that a Fish of this species was taken, and we took an exact drawing of it, which we shall have pleasure in shewing to the curious in *Natural History* who may have a desire to see it. The species is so rarely caught that we know but of one work in *Ichthyology* that attempts to give a representation of it, and even that is incorrect—we allude to the splendid work of Bloch, the Prussian Naturalist. There is a small mistake in the present description as given in the London paper; there, so far from having the countenance of an old man in a frightful contortion of feature, our specimen rather gave the *phiz* of a good humoured *fish wife* shewing her teeth as if in a smirking mood.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Union of Ireland and Great Britain—Mr. Concannon, representative in the British Parliament, is to make a motion at the next session of that body, for the repeal of the act uniting Great Britain and Ireland under one Parliament. A meeting in Dublin has presented an address to him to encourage his efforts on the subject, and instructed Messrs Shaw and Ellis, representatives of Dublin, to support the motion.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—Every day there are articles appearing in the Provincial papers, copied again into the London journals, calculated to create alarm about Captain Parry's Expedition. We venture to affirm, on the contrary, that nothing has occurred since the expedition sailed, to cause fear for its safety, or to make us conclude it has been unsuccessful. The Discovery ships are not at all in the track of the Whalers. They were seen in July last year, at the entrance of Hudson's Bay, which is far to the southward of the fishing ground; and it is probable, that Captain Parry has chosen that route to get to Cumberland Strait, or to some other lead to the westward. He was not to go north to the Lancaster Strait again. The fishery at Davis's Straits has failed so completely this year, because for the two years preceding, the vessels having penetrated to the inlets on the west of Baffin's Bay, and having met great success there, abandoned the old fishing ground this year, and lost their time in attempting again to get to the west, but a barrier of ice, compact and unbroken, extended from one end of the bay to the other, and *not a ship* was able to proceed more than 20 or 30 miles from land on the east side. Knowing this, it is impossible to keep our gravity, when we read of a gentleman having made anxious but unsuccessful enquiries about Capt Parry. There is no one more sanguine of its success, but no one need be alarmed for his safety. This barrier was not owing to an unusually frosty season, but to winds prevailing from the S. W. that is, right into the Straits, thus preventing the ice from passing into the main ocean; but these winds would serve to break up the ice in the inlets on the American side, and drive it into Baffin's Bay—the very thing to encourage the Expedition to proceed. The west side of the bay, there is every reason to suppose, would be a clear sea. The ships are provisioned for three years, with every attention to comfort, which the experience gained by the former expedition pointed out as proper; and supposing them to have made some progress last year, and some this, if there is any chance of getting farther they will winter there again; and even if the attempt has been abandoned, we may conclude from what happened on the former occasion, that the ice inland would not break up till August, and after this, there is a tedious navigation before they reach the sea. It was the month of November when the Hecla passed Aberdeen, from the last expedition. If they remain there this winter, our first accounts of them will probably be from some of the Hudson's Bay or North West Company's Establishments in the interior.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers extracts from the Sierra Leone Gazettes, which present most satisfactory views of that Colony. The indefatigable Sir Charles M'Carty had returned from his tour to the Isles de Los, where he had previously distributed coffee plants among the settlers. One large hill had been entirely cleared and planted with that valuable production, and the plantations in general were in a thriving condition

An incalculable benefit has been conferred on this part of Africa by the introduction of vaccination, which after several failures, has at length been completely effected by Dr Barry, Surgeon to the Forces at the Colony.—*Courier.*

PHENOMENON.—A large quantity of iron filings and shavings were a few weeks since deposited in a store near Taunton, and a few quarts of linseed oil acid-ically spilt upon it. Three weeks afterwards the heap was opened, and the iron found heated to redness. The iron was free from sulphur, which with iron produces spontaneous combustion

Havana was taken by the British in 1765, when they employed against it 19 sail of the line, 19 frigates and smaller vessels, and more than 11,000 troops. The British were 9 weeks engaged in the siege.

Mr. Griffith of Burlington states that the practising members of the bar in the United States amount to more than *six thousand.*

The judicial officers in the several states and territories, cannot be less than *twenty thousand!*

If we are not in a state of prosperity, it is not for want of a multitude of rulers.

Sun Fish.—A fish of this uncommon species was caught, about a month ago, on the north of Shetland, and has been brought home by Captain Wilkinson, of the Greenland ship Mary Frances, of Hull. This fish, according to Dr. Shaw, is a native of the European seas, and from the singularity of its aspect, has long since attracted the observation of naturalists. Its general appearance rather represents the head of some large fish, than a complete animal, the body being short, and terminating abruptly on the hind part. Its skin is rough, and it is supposed to feed principally on shell fish. During the night it exhibits a high degree of phosphoric splendor, from which, and its almost circular form, it has probably derived its name. The present specimen is about three feet four inches in length, and about two feet broad—and its head bears no very distant resemblance to the countenance of an old man in a state of frightful distortion. The fish is sometimes observed to lie on its side, upon the surface of the water, and when taken it was in this situation in the northern seas it is said to arrive at a vast size, and to have been found 80 or 90 feet in length, and of the weight of 800 lbs.—*London paper.*

UNITED STATES.

Pirates destroyed.—Nassau (New Providence) papers to the 1st instant have been received at Charleston. They give the particulars of the successful attack lately made by the British sloop of war Tyne and her boats, upon a squadron of piratical vessels, on the coast of Cuba.—About 40 of the pirates are supposed to have been killed in the engagement; 17 were taken prisoners by the British, and 28 (who fled to the shore) by the Spanish authorities. These latter are reported to have been immediately executed; and the 17 taken to Nassau, will no doubt meet with their deserts in a like summary manner.

NASSAU, (N P.) Nov 27.

"Expulsi Piratis Restituta Commercia."

On the 24th ult. Capt Godfrey, of H. M ship Tyne, with the Speedwell sch'r, an armed felucca, and two of the Tyne's largest boats sailed for the coast of Cuba, in quest of the pirates which have lately infested that Island, and we have much pleasure in being able to give an account of the success that has attended this very meritorious service. On the afternoon of the 5th inst two piratical schrs with two prizes were observed lying near to Key Frances, which immediately got under way, and were chased towards St Juan de los Remedios during the night—in the morning they were all seen lying at anchor at the Embarcadero of St Juan de los Remedios. It not being practicable for the Speedwell to get near enough, the felucca and the boats were immediately pulled in and attacked them. The pirates commenced a heavy fire, and as the felucca and boats approached kept up discharges of grape and canister. Capt. Godfrey received his firing until within musket range, when the little squadron opened upon them, and the boats giving a volley of musketry, with 3 cheers, boarded, the pirates jumping into the water and their boats. Several of them in the boats were killed in their escape to the shore; and in ten minutes after opening the fire on the pirates, the 4 vessels were taken possession of, with 17 prisoners.

It was not possible to ascertain the number of the pirates who were killed and wounded, but there is every reason to estimate it at about forty.

Soon after the firing had ceased, the Governor of St. Juan, with the public authorities of the place, came on board to congratulate on the event, and stated that the troops on shore had arrested 22 of the pirates, 13 of whom were wounded. The expedition then proceeded in pursuit to leeward, and on the 11th fell in, near Sagua Grande, with two piratical schrs and succeeded in capturing both of them; but being very near to Key Atkenas, the crews escaped to the shore, and it being a complete Mangrove swamp, it was impossible to secure any of them, but several of them were killed by the musketry from the boats of the squadron that attacked them. After this they proceeded to scour the coast as far down as Matanzas, and on the way burned the two last piratical vessels. Off Key Mono boarded two Spanish schrs from Matanzas bound to Principe, who gave information that a few days previous, a Spanish brig of war, in company with an U. S. schr which had been the consort of the felucca formerly captured by the Tyne's tender, and the only one remaining on the coast—therefore, concluding that the coast was entirely cleared of piratical vessels, the expedition returned, and arrived here on Sunday last, with two prizes. All these vessels were well fitted, and completely armed for any purpose.

We are happy to state that during the whole of this service, none of our brave seamen have been killed, and only 8 men wounded.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED GHOST STORY.

An old woman had for many of the latter years of her life indulged herself in sitting up in bed in such a position that her knees and her chin were constantly next door neighbors. From this attitude she never departed; so for a long time previous to her decease, the tendons and muscles which are used in extending the lower limbs of the body were contracted, and refused their offices. In this situation she was in the habit of taking exercise by gently ac-mpanying, or rocking herself backwards and forwards. She died at last, a fate to which all persons eminent or not, must submit. Her corpse was watched by some of her female acquaintances and relations, "who, towards the witching time of night," the whole party indued out of the room without politeness enough to wish the old body joy on returning to its stationary occupation. On the circumstance being bruited abroad, the undertaker, a man of considerable resolution, ventured into the haunted apartment, and their found the fact as stated by the terrified feminines. But he presently solved the mystery by observing, that the large weights which he had placed on the corpse to straighten it for burial, had rolled off and fallen on the floor, which was the cause of the noise, and the body, being released from its unwonted confinement, had relapsed into the contracted state to which it had so long been habituated. Some oscillations naturally followed the unexpected recovery of liberty, which made the attendants imagine that they beheld the workings of supernatural powers.—*Edinburgh Obs.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1823. No. III.

By Authority.



YORK, U. C. Jan. 15, 1823.

This day His EXCELLENCY, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, proceeded from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where he arrived about two o'clock, and, being seated upon the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance.—The Members being come thither accordingly,—His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

In determining to assemble you at the latest period admitted of by the Constitution, I was influenced by the consideration of what seemed expedient for the Public business; and I hoped by this arrangement to be enabled to lay before you the decision of the Arbitrators on the respective claims of the two Provinces in the course of the Session.

Your Address to your Sovereign, in consequence of the interruption which the Public revenue had suffered, and which in an early part of the recess I transmitted to His Majesty's Government by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, has been received with that attention which His Majesty always bestows on the reasonable and temperate language of his people.

Impressed with the extent of the evils which you represented, His Majesty not only sought the means of remedying them but felt the necessity of preventing their return.—With this view such comprehensive measures were suggested to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as were considered best calculated to remove all ground for future jealousy and misunderstanding between the sister colonies, and most conducive to their good government and prosperity in their present circumstances and situation.—For this purpose, a Bill was under discussion, in which it was thought proper to impart to you, by means of an Union of the two Legislatures, a just share in all Colonial deliberations, on matters affecting the interests of both Countries.—This important part of the projected Bill, it has been judged expedient to reserve for reconsideration in a future Session.—But that we might not remain without the benefit of a speedy remedy for embarrassments which were pressing and increasing, the express objects of your address were considerately extricated from this delay, to be made the subject of a special enactment; in which you will find satisfactory provision for assuring to you that protection and security which you solicited.

The Commissioner appointed by me on this occasion, in compliance with your joint recommendation, has acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction.

A favourable reply to your address in behalf of the sufferers by the late War will be submitted to you; and the gracious scheme which has been proposed for your co-operation will doubtless engage your early attention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

I have directed the proper Officer to lay the usual Accounts before you, and I trust you will make the necessary provision in aid of the Revenue collected under British Statutes, to enable me to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, and for the honorable support of His Majesty's Government.

In obedience to the recent enactments of the Imperial Parliament, one fifth of the Collection at the Port of Quebec, since the expiration of the last Provisional agreement has been received. Warrants have been issued for repayment of the advances which I had procured in order to carry on the Public Service, and the remaining sum has been carried to the proper Accounts, to be applied to the different objects of expenditure authorised by Law.

By the Accounts of the last three years which have been transmitted from Quebec, there appears to have been a material defalcation in the amount of the Collection at that Port.—Our means, however, have been more than adequate to the different appropriations, but not for the redemption of our Debentures.

By the transfer to the Provincial Bank of that proportion of the Debt which became payable in the course of the last year a saving of one half of the Interest will be effected; and I am happy to notice the benefit which the country has thus derived from that Institution.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN,

The Laws which will expire at the conclusion of this Session of the Legislature, will not fail to engage your attention.

In considering the expediency of renewing the legal provisions affecting Distilleries, you will, I hope, regard the occasion as favorable for endeavouring to check the immoderate and pernicious use of Spirituous Liquors; for which purpose, perhaps, some advantage might be derived from an increase on the existing Duties.—In a Country where temptations against the habit of sobriety are comparatively great, it will not appear invidious that I should have thought proper to recommend to your attention, an object which has frequently occupied the Legislature of the Parent Country, and the Councils of other long established and venerable States, and employed their interference; and I am sure you will not be disposed to forget, that you then give the strongest proof of your regard for the public welfare, when you solicit the sanction of your Sovereign, to LAWS judiciously calculated to preserve the health and amend the morals of the People.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz.—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died of similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit the proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed the settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

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Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlers within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as — Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps — Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as — Emir — Verulam
N. of Smith — Lake — Harvey
E. of do. — Dauro
N. of Asphodel — Alma — Dummer
N. of Seymour — Mora — Belmont
N. of Dummer — Yea — Burleigh
N. of Marmora — Nimia — Lake
N. of Madoc — Tudor
N. of Elzevere — No — Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar — Aye — Anglesea
N. of Kenuebec — Jus — Barrie
N. of Olden — Norma — Clarendon
N. of Oso — Ei — Palmerston
N. of Belmont — Carlos — Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Off. Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 1st day of April next at the same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff. N. C. D.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.*
Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

AUCTION.

50 SHARES, or three quarters and two 64ths of that superior vessel, *THE RICHMOND PACKET,*

will positively be sold by AUCTION, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 25th instant, together, with all her Tackle, Apparel, Stores, and Furniture. An Inventory of which may be seen on application to R. COLEMAN, Esq. York, or Mr. EDWARD OATES, Niagara

N. B. Terms of Sale, one third down, the remainder by two equal payments at 3 and 6 months, with approved indorsers.

York, Jan. 6, 1823. 2-tf

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber intends applying by Petition to both Houses of the Legislature of this Province at its next meeting, to be restored to the possession of Lot No. 14, in the Fifth Concession of Grantham, Niagara District; which lot is noted among the Forfeited Estates, as the property of one Luther M'Neil, a traitor, but which, in fact, is the property of the Subscriber, by purchase from the Heir of Andrew Butler, Esq late of Niagara, deceased.—All persons interested in the premises are therefore called upon to shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of such a Petition should not be favorably considered.

MATTHEW CROOKS.
Ancaster, December 5, 1822. 35-6w

STAGE NOTICE.



J. POWERS respectfully informs the Public in general that he will run a STAGE on the Road between York & Kingston, during the Sleighing season, and that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Darlington, January 6, 1823. 2-tf

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gavles, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

(some of them so rare as to be unattainable *even in London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book-collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS of ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37-tf

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.
August 1, 1822. 17tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Durham will apply to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Grant of MONEY to repair the Public Road, passing through the Townships of Clarke and Darlington.

July 1, 1822. 13tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.
Port Hope, U. C.
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG
Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent. Premium* for British Gold, 2¼ *to* 3 *per Cent. less* other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £250 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent. Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.
York 7th October 1822.

BANK OF CANADA.

Notice to Stockholders.

AN Instalment of 5 Per Cent. of the Capital STOCK of the BANK is required to be paid in, on or before Saturday, the First day of February next.

By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT ARMOUR,
Cashier.

Montreal, 11th Dec. 1822. 37-4w

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26. 1822. 37-tf

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

SURROGATE COURT, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.
25-34w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post-Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N. B. EDITORS of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37-2 in.

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.
New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. GAZETTE and WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed that a Title and copious Index for the first volume will be worked off and sent to them *gratis*, as soon as an anticipated supply of paper, for which the Editor is waiting, arrives.

U. C. Gazette Office, January 8, 1823.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 3

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

We cannot help congratulating the intelligent, sober-minded, and thinking part of the community, on the hints thrown out by his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in his Speech at the assembling of Parliament, published in this day's Gazette, respecting Distilleries, and the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, from which so many evils proceed. Most ardently do we hope the subject will be taken up in such a manner as to lead to satisfactory results.—There are few measures to be taken that would entail a more immediate and general amelioration in the condition of ordinary society than a heavy tax on Distilleries.—Whilst the morals of the lower orders were less endangered, the fortunes of the agricultural classes would be improved by the increased price of grain that would necessarily follow; and, even the Distillers themselves should have no cause to complain, when they consider the fact, which is sufficiently notorious, that no large fortunes were made by British Distillers until a very heavy tax was laid upon their establishments, by which they became fewer, but much more profitable.—We trust that the duty in this country will be increased to *One Dollar*, at least *on the Gal on*, and then our farmers may look with confidence to better times, even at home

Our readers will find an extract from an English paper, a merged our assertion for this week of a very extraordinary nature; alluding to the importation at Hull, of human bones from the Continent and affording matter for deep and serious reflection. The remark of our ingenious friend "SHAKSPEARE that the noble dust of an Alexander, or a Cæsar might, perhaps, be covered to the stopping of a bung hole of a beer barrel" is it at least as much often more sound philosophy that is daily verified, as of fancy.—The learned and ingenious Sir THOMAS BROWN, goes still further—he says "these walls of flesh, wherein the Soul doth seem to be immured before the Resurrection, are nothing but an elemental composition, and a fabrick that must fall to ashes;" *all Flesh is Grass*, is not only metaphorically, but literally true; for all those creatures we behold are but the herbs of the field, digested into flesh in them, or remotely enriched in ourselves.—Nay, further, we are what we all abhor, *Anthropophagi* and cannibals, devourers not only of men, but of ourselves; and that not in an allegory but a positive truth;—for all this mass of flesh which we beheld, came in at our mouths; this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, we have devoured our selves."

All that tends to humble the pride of man brings him nearer the state in which he ought to be found; and, pace rela-

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glos is exalted, rather than debased by reflecting how wonderful must be that power which could so compound more elementary materials as to produce that living miracle the frame of man, as a temporary mansion for a spirit that is to live for ever. The simplicity and meanness of the materials exalts the character of the workmen; and nothing can more strongly evince the glorious origin and divine nature of the *spirit* of man, than the wreck of that *frame* which it has early broken up, without any thing of consequence being done.—We think it very probable, either that the Asteroid is headstrong—and that our former conjectures are about to be verified; or, that all the most material business was settled beforehand. The Crescent begins to look pale:—The recent successes of the Greeks, and of the Persians, are fully confirmed;—and, it is a fearful sign for the Ottomans when cash becomes scarce, which is said now to be so much the case that the plate belonging to private individuals in Constantinople is ordered into the public Treasury for the purpose of being melted down and coined for the payment of the army.

The superb Church of St. Peter, at Venice, has been struck by lightning and reduced to a heap of ruins. Next to the celebrated one of St. Mark, it was the finest in that famed city.

Having had news of our supply of paper being on the way, we hope this will be the last publication on half a sheet.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

The following account of George IV. is given in the London Morning Chronicle, of 24th October.

The King.—"His Majesty, since his retirement to his cottage, at Windsor, has spent his time in unusual privacy, admitting scarcely any one to break in upon him, except occasional State Messengers from the different Departments. He rises very early, and retires early to bed; his associates are the dear and intimate friends to whom it is his Majesty's pleasure to devote himself, while estranged from the busy scene of political cabal. His Majesty now and then drives his little low chaise and two ponies through the private rides in Windsor Great Park, with one companion and a solitary groom. The cottage and greenhouse, and all the new apartments are complete, and occupy in their arrangements much of his Majesty's leisure. There are within the park, many large preserves for game, and pheasants in abundance. The King has a few times indulged himself *with his pussy and his gun*, and has on these occasions proved himself an admirable shot."

The King and a Museum of Art.—It is well known that England, with all its wealth in almost every Art, and its love for it, is the only state in Europe which does not possess a national Collection of pictures. His Majesty, with a view to remove this national disgrace, is said to have expressed a wish that a Museum should be erected to contain works of Art, and to which the public should have free and reasonable access. The Sovereign has been an ardent collector of pictures for many years, and the chambers of Carlton Palace exhibit some splendid specimens of all the Flemish and Dutch masters, and the most choice and admirable pictures painted during the bright era of the Italian school. These, numerous as they are, the King will freely contribute, together with the matchless Cartoons, by Raphael, now at Hampton Court, the Two Misers, in Windsor Castle, and a good selection from the palaces at Kensington, Hampton Court, and Windsor, in addition to his own. The plan is to be carried into effect under the direction of a Committee of Taste, and a power given to that Committee by Parliament, with a grant of certain funds, in order that no opportunity of enriching the Collection by purchases (either abroad or at home) may be lost — Chambers are to be erected to contain the Elgin and Phygalian Marbles, and all the rare Works of Art now in the British Museum, so that the whole of our national treasures may be seen at once.

The Marquis Canova, the greatest artist of modern times, died at Venice on the 13th of Oct. at the age of 65. after a short illness.—He arrived from Rome on the 4th, and soon after was seized with vomiting, and then with a convulsion hiccough, which prevented him from keeping any food upon his stomach. This produced an extreme degree of debility, and finally his death. He was buried in the patriarchal church of St. Mark, at Venice.

The late Mrs. Garrick.—Mrs Garrick was in the habit of making a pilgrimage every year to her husband's tomb in Westminster Abbey, on the anniversary of his death. The manner in which she lingered about the stone under which the ashes of her husband rest, attracted upon one occasion the notice of the individuals to whose care the interior of the Abbey is entrusted. They asked her if she would like to be accommodated with a chair? She replied in the negative; adding, that her chief desire was to be left alone for a few minutes. The vergers accordingly retired. On rejoining them, she asked them whether the seventh volume of some edition of Shakespeare (probably Johnson's) had been placed upon her husband's coffin at the time of his funeral? They answered that they did not know, or that they had not heard of such a circumstance.—On opening the vault, for the purpose of consigning Mrs. Garrick herself to it, the volume of Shakespeare in question was found upon Garrick's coffin; the binding was quite perfect, but the paper was much decayed, and the letter press entirely defaced, in consequence of the damp.

So brisk has the tartan trade been for the last 12 months, that several new manufactories have been erected in the neighborhood of Stirling, in order to supply the increased demand. Almost all the persons formerly engaged in the weaving of muslin, in this quarter, have commenced the weaving of tartan, in consequence of its affording a better return for their labor.—*Stirling Journal.*

The Memoirs of Napoleon, dictated by himself, at St Helena, may be expected to appear in a few weeks. We have, however, to announce another work of high interest in regard to the elucidation of the private character, thoughts and feelings of this extraordinary man; we allude to the Journal of the Conversations of Napoleon with Count Las Cases, which was regularly kept by the Count during the whole time he was at St. Helena. This Journal has lately been restored by the British Government, and is now in the hands of Mr. Colburn, for publication in London.

Rough Tapping.—We copy the following article from the last Alabama Republican. If true, Doctor Blanchard deserves a patent for his new mode of curing the Dropsy.

A matrimonial Adventure, an affair of Honor, a Sovereign Cure for the Dropsy.

"An intelligent traveller informs us, that some time since, a Dr. Blanchard of Alexandria, on Red River, challenged a Mr Murray, an attorney, on some trivial account, who at the time was labouring under an abdominal dropsy. They met in the Province of Texas, and Murray was shot through the belly. The Dropsical matter was discharged, and the bowels, from the inflammation excited by the wound, being adhered to the peritoneum, a permanent cure was accomplished. The parties became friends; and the Attorney remains grateful to the Doctor for this gratuitous and extraordinary surgical operation. We know of no law against shedding water, though there is one against shedding blood. If our medical colleges approve of this mode it is to be hoped the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this novel mode of operation. We believe it is a fact generally known to medical men, that the intentional excitement of such a degree of inflammation upon the peritoneum as should be sufficient to produce adhesion between its surface, has in one or two instances succeeded in curing abdominal dropsy.

The London Morning Chronicle of the same date has the following paragraph respecting the affairs of Greece, in addition to what we extracted from it on Saturday.

"*City, Tuesday evening.*—Mails arrived this morning at the Post Office, from France, and Holland. By the former letters have been received from Vienna, dated on the ninth current, which communicate the pleasing intelligence of an express having arrived there, which had left Constantinople on the 15th ult. bringing a full confirmation of the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, in which the Barbarians lost six ships, and the remainder of their naval force had been completely dispersed.

"The same advices also affirm that the total destruction of the Turkish army, which had invested the Morea, was generally known in the Turkish Capital. Greece is consequently enabled still to afford protection to her Christian population, during the ensuing winter, and the ultimate success of her mighty efforts to be free becomes daily more probable."

MR. ROBERT GOURLAY.—The following was received by Mr. Hume, M. P., from the editor of the *Devizes Gazette*, in answer to his inquiries respecting Mr Gourlay:—

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. M. P. &c.

Gazette Office, Devizes, Oct. 24 1822.

Sir,—The paragraph quoted from my paper into *The Times*, relative to Mr. Gourlay, is too true. I received the information from a lady of the parish of Wily, who is on a visit to her friends in Devizes. The farmers of the parish who knew him in his prosperous days, disliking to see him on the highway breaking stones, have within these few weeks resolved to allow him the parish pay without work. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE SIMPSON.

BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

Extract of a letter from Armagh, dated Oct. 21.

"I have just returned from the Metropolitan Court, where I heard the whole of the evidence read respecting the charge against the Bishop of Clogher; and the sentence of deprivation and degradation read by the Primate; so that the business is now at an end. A more disgusting detail of a disgraceful transaction cannot well be conceived; it was an open Court to day, but as little publicity was given of the Court, that very few auditors were present. The Primate was assisted in his Councils by four other Bishops, who were on the Bench, who, if one might judge by their countenances, all seemed deeply affected at the disgrace which had been brought upon their cloth. The Primate seemed to feel severely at the painful duty he had to perform and the whole proceedings were marked with the most painful attention. A few days ago there was some apprehension that the removal of the Bishop could not be effected; but, however all legal objections were obviated, and he is driven into that exile he so deservedly merits."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

REMARKABLE FACT.

It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighborhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero, and the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone grinders who have erected steam engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granulary state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance of the bone gradually evolving as the bone calcines, makes a more permanent and substancial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bones. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, by actual experiment, upon an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article in commerce, and for aught we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are indebted to the bone of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight the battles of the country upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten her soil.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

Extract of a letter from Vanegard.—"What I am going to relate to you might almost pass rather for the fiction of some idle brain, than for a real event, and yet the truth of it is well known and attested by respectable authority. A nobleman in this province being out hunting with several other noblemen, perceived in a forest a bear, with a muzzle fastened to a tree; the animal appeared to be very tame, and by his wailings indicated that something particular was the matter with him. The nobleman gave orders to untie him from the tree, on which the bear fell by a countryman that was near, immediately from a neighboring spot, and began very eagerly to scratch up the earth; the creature only wanted language to show that something, which nearly concerned him, was here buried. The possibility of this was evident to the nobleman and he ordered his people to dig on the spot pointed out by the bear, which consisted of very loose earth. To the no little astonishment and horror of all present, they soon found two bodies covered with blood, which appeared to have been very recently interred, whose wounds the bear with a lamentable howling, began to lick. They made a bier of young trees on which they laid the bodies to convey them to the next village. The bear, still led by a peasant, goes first, and seems to follow, like a dog, a scent that he has of the murderers of his masters. He is allowed to take his own way; and he conducts to a village on the skirts of the forest, when he halts at the door of a cottage, and his former wailing is changed to a dreadful roaring. This induces the nobleman to call together the male inhabitants, & place them in a certain order, thinking, perhaps, by the help of the bear, to discover the murderers, as of course all deny any knowledge of the deed. The people belonging to the hut, before which the bear stopped, also came up from another side, and scarcely had they, according to the nobleman's desire, placed themselves with the others, when the bear, with a dreadful howl, rushed upon two tall fellows when only the animal's muzzle saved from his fury. He was removed from them by force, but the persons so singularly accused, were immediately subjected to a strict examination. They confessed all: the two bear leaders, who had money about them, had been murdered by them in the forest, and hastily buried; the hunting horn of the party having made them fly precipitately, leaving the bear tied to the tree, by which the discovery of the murder was effected in a manner almost incredible; and the criminals were delivered into the hands of justice, and will be brought to the punishment which they so justly deserve.

POSTSCRIPT.

Courier Office, London, Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

FINALE OF THE CONGRESS AT VERONA.

A rumour prevailed this morning that the Congress at Verona had suddenly broken up, and that the Duke of Wellington was on his way back to this country.—A letter from Dover, announcing this intelligence, has reached us, and also the Kentish Herald of to day, sent by a rapid conveyance, in which is the following statement,

"By a private letter received last night at this Office, we are informed, on authority on which we can rely, that the Congress at Verona has suddenly broken up, and that the illustrious Duke of Wellington is on his way to England."

Upon enquiry in the proper quarter, however, we learn that no such information has been officially received.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1823. No. IV.

By Authority

YORK, U. C. January 20th, 1823.

This Day, at One o'clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, severally waited upon His Excellency, the LIEUT. GOVERNOR with the Addresses, of which the following are copies:—

To His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our most respectful acknowledgments for your Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

Your Excellency's consideration in determining to call us together at the latest period permitted by the Constitution for the expedency of public business, and from a hope of being enabled by that arrangement to lay before us the decision of the Arbitrators on the respective claims of the two Provinces in the course of this Session, calls for our best thanks.

We are deeply sensible of the paternal care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign in seeking the means of removing the evils which we represented, and of a like nature in future, with which view such comprehensive measures were suggested to the Parliament of the United Kingdom as were considered best calculated to remove all ground for fear jealousy and misunderstanding between the Sister Colonies, and most conducive to their good government and prosperity under their present situation, and for which purpose a bill was under discussion in which it was thought proper to impart to us by means of an Union of the two Legislatures, a just share in all Colonial deliberations on matters affecting the interests of both Countries.

The satisfactory provision made by a special enactment for assuring us the protection and security we solicited, and which prevents us from remaining without the benefit of a speedy remedy from the embarrassments which were pressing and increasing, we humbly receive as a further proof of His Majesty's gracious attention to our welfare, and we sincerely hope that we shall never presume to approach the foot of the Throne, but when our prayer is founded in justice and clothed in language of such deference and respect as becomes subjects attached by principle as well as affection to the best of Sovereigns.

The approbation in which your Excellency is pleased to bestow on the Commissioner is most agreeable to us since it was from the conviction that he was in all respects best qualified to discharge so important a duty, that we ventured to recommend him to your Excellency's favorable consideration. We cannot therefore but rejoice that encouraged by your Excellency's wise direction and powerful influence, his services have surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

The favorable reply to our Address in behalf of the Sufferers by the late War, excites our warmest gratitude, and our earliest attention shall be given to the gracious scheme proposed for our co-operation, from which we sincerely anticipate a most happy result.

We shall not fail, in compliance with the recommendation of your Excellency to take into consideration the Laws which may expire at the conclusion of this Session of the Legislature.

We humbly thank your Excellency for having called our attention to the opportunity afforded us of endeavouring to check the immoderate and pernicious use of Spirituous Liquors, by increasing the existing duties on Distilleries feeling fully sensible that when we solicit the sanction of our Sovereign to Laws judiciously calculated to preserve the health and amend the morals of the people, we give the strongest proof of our regard for the public welfare.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

This very kind and Loyal Address is most acceptable to my feelings—I am confident that your deliberations on the objects which I have recommended to your attention, will be conducted in a manner which shall be best calculated to advance the Honor of your Sovereign, and the true interests of this Province.

20th Jan'y. 1823.

To His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, *Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session; and from a hope of being enabled by that arrangement to lay before us the decision of the Arbitrators on the respective claims of the two Provinces, in the course of this Session, calls for our best thanks.

We are deeply sensible of the paternal care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign in seeking the means of removing the evils which we represented, and of a like nature in future, with which view such comprehensive measures were suggested to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as were considered best calculated to remove all ground for fear, jealousy and misunderstanding between the Sister Colonies, and most conducive to their good government and prosperity under their present situation, and for which purpose a bill was under discussion in which it was thought proper to impart to us by means of an Union of the two Legislatures, a just share in all Colonial deliberations on matters affecting the interests of both Countries.

The satisfactory provision made by a special enactment for assuring us the protection and security we solicited, and which prevents us from remaining without the benefit of a speedy remedy from the embarrassments which were pressing and increasing, we humbly receive as a further proof of His Majesty's gracious attention to our welfare, and we sincerely hope that we shall never presume to approach the foot of the Throne, but when our prayer is founded in justice and clothed in language of such deference and respect as becomes subjects attached by principle as well as affection to the best of Sovereigns.

We likewise assure your Excellency that we rejoice to hear that the Commissioner appointed in compliance with our joint recommendation, has acquitted himself entirely to your Excellency's satisfaction,—and that from this expression of your Excellency's approbation, we are precisely disposed to concur in your Excellency's opinion as to the able manner in which the Commissioner has conducted the important Negotiation with which he was entrusted.

We further assure your Excellency that we are highly gratified to hear that a favorable reply to our Address to His Majesty, in behalf of the Sufferers during the late war has been received, and that when it is submitted to us, it shall receive our early and serious attention.

We also assure your Excellency that when the usual Accounts are laid before us, they shall receive our attentive consideration, and that your Excellency may rely on our disposition to make a suitable Provision for any deficiency that may exist in the funds provided by the British Statutes that may remain in the hands of His Majesty's Government for the honorable support of His Majesty's Government.

We assure your Excellency of the satisfaction we feel at your Excellency's communication that, by the enactments of the Imperial Parliament, one fifth of the Collection at the Port of Quebec since the expiration of the last provisional agreement has been received—And at the same time to express our regret, that, by the accounts received from Quebec for the last three years, there appears to have been a material defalcation in the amount of the Collection at that Port, by which, though our means have been sufficient to meet the different appropriations, they have not sufficed for the redemption of our debentures.—The preservation of the Public Credit of the Province being of the highest importance it shall receive our early and most profound attention.

We assure your Excellency of our satisfaction at the transfer of the Public Debt to the Provincial Bank, by which so great a saving of Interest has been effected; and that with your Excellency we are happy to notice the benefit which the Country has thus derived from that Institution.

We assure your Excellency that the expiring Laws shall receive our attention, and that in reviewing the provisions respecting Distilleries we shall keep in view, as well the protection of the Revenue as the preservation of the Morals of the People.

(Signed) LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly,
17th January, 1823.

To which his Excellency was pleased to reply—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I return you my warmest thanks for this kind and Loyal Address; and I receive with peculiar satisfaction the assurances that you will make the matters I have recommended to you the objects of your early attention.

Those, by the confidence I have derived from my experience of your wisdom and conduct on former occasions, I am persuaded you will treat in such a manner as shall result in measures most condusive to the Honor of your Sovereign, and the true interests of the Country.

20th Jan'y. 1823.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received by WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, York, Upper Canada, toward the erecting of the Monumental Trophy, in Honor of His late Majesty, KING GEORGE III.

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor,	11	13	4.
Major Hillier, 74th Regt. A. D. C.	2	6	8.
J. H. Dunn, H. M. Receiver General in Upper Canada,	5	0	0.
Lieut. Col. Foster, Assist. Adjt. General to the Forces in U. C.	1	3	4.
Wm. Campbell, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, U. C.	1	3	4.
Wm. Allan, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace at York U. C.	1	3	4.
H. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen. U. C.	1	3	4.
Thomas Scott, late Chief Justice, and a Member of the Legislative Council of U. C.	1	3	4.
S. Jarvis, Lieut. H. P. residing in York, U. C.	1	3	0.

INDEX AT FRONT.

John Beikie, Major, West York Militia, U. C.	1	3	4
William Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
James Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Chewett,	1	3	4
Edward M'Mahon, Esq.	1	0	0
John Lyons,	0	11	8
Captain FitzGerald, H. P. Glengary Fencibles,	1	3	4
Jos. Wells, Lieutenant Colonel, H. P. of the 43d Regt. of Light Infantry,	1	3	4
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun'r. Esq.	1	3	4
Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada,	1	3	4
Charles Fothergill, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Home and Newcastle Districts; and, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty,	1	3	4

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
4-6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

Militia Pension Office,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz —

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty or Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Town ships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apsley	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Osa	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen.

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

AUCTION.

50 SHARES, or three quarters and two 64ths of that superior vessel, *THE RICHMOND PACKET,*

will positively be sold by AUCTION, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 25th instant, together, with all her Tackle, Apparel, Stores, and Furniture. An Inventory of which may be seen on application to R. COLEMAN, Esq. York, or MR. EDWARD OATES, Niagara

N B. Terms of Sale, one third down, the remainder by two equal payments at 3 and 6 months, with approved indorsers.

York, Jan. 6, 1823. 2-tf

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(*Signed*) ICHABOD RICHMOND.
August 1, 1822. 47tf

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

(some of them so rare as to be unattainable *even in London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book-collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters— some BOOKS or ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c,

—*A L S O*—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37-tf

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. GAZETTE and WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed that a Title and copious Index for the first volume will be worked off and sent to them *gratis*, as soon as an anticipated supply of paper, for which the Editor is waiting, arrives

U. C. Gazette Office, January 8, 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C.
Nov. 22d, 1822. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Amelianburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.
Amelianburgh, August 16, 1818. 21-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2¼ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium* —Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.
York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post-Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N B. EDITORS of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37-2 m

Surrogate Court, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of Niagara. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.
25-34w.



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, in *Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX, MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—

And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE & WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed, that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscriptions *half yearly* in advance, according to the original conditions of this Paper, (which have but in a few instances been attended to,) the Editor has resolved upon lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (*postage included* *) to those subscribers who are punctual in the said half yearly payments in advance, by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half yearly in advance.

The Editor pledges himself that no defalcation as to the quantum of matter shall be experienced in consequence of this abatement in the Terms.—He takes this opportunity of stating that the York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada, is nearly completed.

* Many of the Subscribers are not, perhaps, aware that the postage on each Newspaper amounts annually, on an average, to *Four Shillings*, which must be paid quarterly by the Editor, whether he receives the money or not.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 4

"THURSDAY, JANUARY 23 ,1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE Parliament of Lower Canada met on the 10th inst but it was not opened until the 11th, when His Excellency the GOVERNOR in CHIEF, delivered a Speech fraught with that manliness, candour, and good sense which so strongly mark his character. We are sorry that our narrow limits prevent its publication this week.

The disinterested and impartial manner in which His Excellency LORD DALHOUSIE, as well as our own exemplary Lieutenant Governor, alludes to the great question of the Union, will carry us one more work for a certain political Censor, who occasionally scribbles in the OBSERVER; and upon whose strange, an ambiguous, though truly absurd, critique upon the Speech from the Throne, (published last week,) we were about to comment, when we had the satisfaction to receive the little *jeu d'esprit* that will be found in this day's publication, from an old correspondent, which may be more acceptable to our readers than any grave comment of our own.

Amongst the subjects already brought before the consideration of our House of Assembly, is one in which it may be supposed we take a personal, and a deep, and lively, interest—and we may be excused for making a few remarks upon it. The FREEDOM of the PRESS, and every question connected with it, concerns every man, woman, and child of the British Empire. It is their only security against the abuse of power, and their only refuge in cases where all other means of attack or defence are found to be inadequate. It is confessedly the most powerful engine that a politician can use;—and, therefore, in all States, where the possession of Freedom is boasted, it ought to be unshackled, and even un-awed, so long as the just regard for our holy Religion are respected, and the rules of public decency regarded.

A Gentleman of unimpeachable character, amiable manners, strict propriety, and ardent attachment to his country has, it seems, (very unintentionally we are sure,) been guilty of some indiscretion, as an Editor of a respectable Newspaper by which he has incurred the displeasure of the House of Assembly, whose privileges are thereby infringed upon, and insulted.—Without daring to tread on the doubtful and dangerous confines of Privilege, we cannot help wishing, most ardently wishing, that those confines were more obviously defined, since so many of us are liable, by the nature of our profession, to offend through ignorance where they begin, and where they terminate. In this instance, however, it must be allowed, the censure of the House might have been anticipated;—because, it was in Committee, and sworn, as on a Grand Jury, to try a certain cause.

We are fully sensible of the veneration and respect which is due to that House, in which we recognize the embodied majesty of a Free People; and, wherein we behold the base of that mighty pyramid which in, we fondly hope, to stand the shock of counties ages yet to come, the wonder and the glory of admiring millions; and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any individual of so illustrious a Body is willing to forget the grounds of its own greatness and strength, and by what means the broad and deep foundations of British Power have been laid. England owes all her fame; all her wealth; all her superior intelligence; and all the splendor of that high estate to which she has arrived; to the FREEDOM of the PRESS and the FREEDOM of DISCUSSION.

Let us pause to hear what one of the most eloquent writers of modern times has said on this subject —

"One asylum of free discussion is still inviolate. There is still one spot in Europe where men can fully exercise his reason on the most important concerns of society; where he can boldly publish his judgement on the acts of the ablest and most powerful tyrant. The Press of England is still free.—It is guarded by the free constitution of our forefathers. It is guarded by the hearts and arms of Englishmen; and I trust I may venture to say, that if it be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British Empire.

"It is an awful consideration, gentlemen. Every other monument of European liberty has perished.—That ancient fabric, which has been gradually reared by the wisdom and virtue of our fathers, still stands.—It stands, thanks be to God! solid and entire—but it stands alone, and it stands guided reins."

No Country on the varied surface of this globe possesses so much of practical Freedom, at this moment as Upper Canada; and, we trust that the guardians of our rights and liberties will be the last to forget it by limiting, or restraining the FREEDOM of DISCUSSION, and the FREEDOM of REMARK on PUBLIC MEN and PUBLIC MEASURES.

VERONA.

The secrecy observed by the Congress prevents their deliberations becoming public. In the absence of more weighty intelligence, the following extracts from private letters may not be uninteresting to our readers:

VERONA, Nov. 4.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday last, at which some important business was transacted, and an active official correspondence was kept up during the day. The Duke of Wellington was out at an early hour in the morning, and walked through different parts of the town, apparently in excellent health and spirits. About one o'clock his Grace attended a Council of Ministers at the House of Prince Metternich, and it is supposed that the topics discussed had reference to the grand sitting which is to take place to-morrow, on the subject of the present political state of Italy.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

If any dependance can be placed on the following information received at New York on the 11th inst (by the James Monroe) an immediate and a general War in Europe seems inevitable.

Viscount Montmorency returned to Paris on the 30th of November, and was then at day created a duke. An official article was also immediately published by Government in the Paris Moniteur, which contained the following passage —— *"The Continental Powers leave to France the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt."*

Positive intelligence had been received at Verona, that many foreign merchants had demanded letters of mart from the Spanish government, and that a great quantity of these had been transmitted to different Spanish Consuls, particularly those residing in the ports of England, in order to be delivered the moment the official intelligence of the declaration of war should be received. A great fall in the Spanish stocks has been experienced.

COMMUNICATION.

A late profound and *ingenious* critique on the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of the Upper Canadian Parliament, which appeared in a *celebrated* journal of this Province, has caused a facetious Correspondent to send us the following *jeu d'esprit*.

SCENE.

Not a hundred miles from the Metropolis.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

Mrs. SLIP-STOP—an old gossiping Politician.

Mr CANADA—A plain, sensible, well-informed man.

Mrs Slip-stop—Oh, dear Mr Canada, I'm so glad to see you!—I was just wishing for a friend to whom I could unbosom myself—now, I'm all of a-titter. *(shaking hysterically.)*

Mr. Canada—I see, Madam, that something has agitated you; but, on such occasions I think you have recourse to a little bottle which you keep in the closet—a salutary cordial I believe;—will you permit me—*(offering to hand the cordial.)*

Mrs. S—Oh, Sir—it's a sad affair—we must now bid farewell to our stomachs! The Speech from the Throne recommends a Tax on all such dear comforts—such bowel consoling comforts—but whom we have found an Exhortation for these *pure waters*—ah, Sir, but this the Governor, poor ig norant man, doesn't know.

Mr. C—Certainly, Madam, all the rest of the Province does not wage spirits manufactured here have produced a good price in England; but, those who sold them also know that the British Excise was graciously pleased to mulct its dyers. Possibly, Madam, there was some prudence, after all, in this silence which you attribute to ignorance.

Mrs S—But the Speech, Sir, the Speech, can you defend the ambiguity of the Speech. Sir, tell me that. *(with much impatience.) If clearness and perspicuity of language be required in any one document more than another* ——

Mr C (interrupting her.)—Still, Madam, as great a Politician as ever I—well, to the Speech then, which has caused all this agitation! but, really, Madam, I've not observed this same ambiguity of which you complain.

Mrs S—La, Sir, why the House even does'nt understand it.

Mr. C—Indeed, Madam! they've answered it, however, with less hesitation than is usual on such occasions. But pray, Mrs. S. be so good as to point out the ambiguity you speak of.

Mrs. S. the ambiguity? why, Sir, is it not averred that His Majesty recommended this *vile union* of the Legislatures to His Parliament and through whom could he recommend it but through his Ministers? Ah, Sir, what will this world, this wicked world come to!

Mr. C—Very true, Madam, but all this seems to me very plain, and by no means ambiguous.

Mrs S—Why, what would you have, Sir,—didn't His Majesty's Ministers declare they had no interest whatever in the question? How then could they bring it forward? Is there nothing in that, Sir?—Shall His Majesty's Ministers declare one thing, and His Majesty's Government another? —and you, Sir,—even you, Sir, shall persist in saying there is no ambiguity in the Body Politic?—(with vehemence.)

Mr. C—By no means, Madam;—I think I am at length so fortunate as to comprehend you.

Mrs. S—*(triumphantly)* Well, Sir, and what say you now to the *ambiguity?*—*(puzzering up perpendicularly.)*

Mr. C—Why truly, Madam, a person of your proficiency in the vernacular tongue might have used any word in the whole extent of its vocabulary for that which you mean to express with equal felicity. There certainly may be a contradiction in the assertion of two persons, but this is not precisely what Dr JOHNSON would express by the word *ambiguity*

Mrs. S—Well Sir, since you Sir, and the *Gentleman* you speak of, are so particular,—so very particular, let it be a contradiction; which all the world knows to be an unheard a thing as an *ambiguity*; you'll all allow that Sir, I hope, to me, who is laboring so hard, by night and by day, for your benefit; with a view to open your eyes to the enormities of folks in power; and that your dear, dear country may be the better for your services.

Mr. C—I cannot, my dear Madam, allow even this to your kind anxiety for myself, and my dear country—certainly you take a great interest in opening my eyes to the corruptions of our Government.

Mrs. S—*(With much eagerness)* undoubtedly.

Mr. C—And I hope, Madam, you have no interest in so doing.

Mrs S—*(Impatiently) I*, an interest, Sir?—I scorn the imputation.

Mr. C—Nay, Madam, I did not mean to offend you. It is one thing to *take* an interest in a question, and another to *have* one.

Mrs S—I understand.

Mr. C—Then you, Mrs. S. have no interest whatever in thus attempting to open my eyes——your labour results purely from your *taking* an interest in my welfare!

Mrs. S—*(Smoothingly)* Surely, my dear Mr C.

Mr. C.—Well then, Madam, this is precisely what his Majesty's Ministers declared of themselves respecting this question of the *Vile Union*, as you call it. It gives them no new strength; and new strength; in short, while they bring it forward for the interest of the Canadas, they, themselves, have no interest in it whatever: and now Mrs *Slipslop*, I hope you will learn, from hence, that criticism is a dangerous weapon in the hands of an ignorant, and an illiterate person.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

It having been intimated to the Undersigned, that in consequence of an advertisement which appeared some time since in the Kingston Chronicle, subscribed with his name, his connection with the late Banking establishment at Kingston has been misunderstood, he deems it necessary to state, that he is not, nor has he ever been, President of that institution. Since the affairs of the Bank were found to be embarrassed, he has been desired by the board of Directors to preside at their meetings, and as their solicitor to assist in bringing them to a close in a manner the most advantageous to the parties concerned; a duty which he has endeavoured to perform.

The advertisement alluded to, was withdrawn after one publication, by order of the gentlemen through whose inadvertency it was inserted.

C. A. HAGERMAN.

January 20, 1823.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30. 1823. No. V.

By Authority.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz :—

ROBERT SMITH, of Belleville, Gent. to be a Notary Public within the Province, and

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Gent. of Elizabethtown, to be Deputy Surveyor of Land within the Province.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada. 22d January, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments in the Militia Forces, Viz :— Commission dated

First Regiment of Grenville. Troop of Cavalry.

Ensign Alexr. Mc Lean, on half pay of the late Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Lieutenant,	21st Jan. 1822
Edward Jessup, Gent. to be Lieut.	22 do
George Jessup, Gent. to be Cornet,	21 do

First Regiment of Lennox. Troop of Cavalry.

Samuel Casey Esq. to be Lieut.	22d Jan. 1823
John Clapp, Gent. to be do.	23 do
Jacob Detlor, Gent. to be Cornet	22 do

Second Regiment of Lincoln.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant John McMicking, vice Burch deceased,	22 do
Lieutenant John McLellan, vice Chrysler, resigned,	23 do

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign James Thomson, vice McMicking, promoted,	22 do
Ensign Jacob Upper, vice McLellan, do.	23 do

TO BE ENSIGNS.

James Bell Ewart, Gent. vice Thomson, promoted,	22 do
Carleton Leonard, Gent. vice Upper, promoted,	23 do

By Command of His Excellency
The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
N. COFFIN,
Adjt Gen. Militia Forces.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received by WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, York, Upper Canada, toward the erecting of the Monumental Trophy, in Honor of His late Majesty, KING GEORGE III.

	£	s	d
His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor,	11	13	4
Major Hillier, 74th Regt. A, D. C.	2	6	8
J. H. Dunn, H. M. Receiver General in Upper Can da,	5	0	0
Lieut. Col Fraser, Assist. Adjt. General to the Forces in U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Campbell, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Allan, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace at York U. C.	1	3	4
H. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen. U. C.	1	3	4
Thomas Scott, Late Chief Justice, and a Member of the Legislative Council of U. C.	1	3	4
S Jarvis, Lieut. H. P residing in York, U. C.	1	0	0
John Beikie, Major, West York Militia,	1	3	4
Willaid Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
James Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Chewett,	1	3	4
Edward M'Mahon, Esq.	1	0	0
John Lyons,	0	11	8
Captain FitzGerald, H. P. Glengary Fencibles,	1	3	4
Jos Wells, Lieutenant Colonel, H. P. of the 43d Regt. of Light Infantry,	1	3	4
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun'r. Esq.	1	3	4
Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada,	1	3	4
Charles Fothergill, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Home and Newcastle Districts; and, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty,	1	3	4

Executive Council Office, York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that an ess Andrew Miller, the original Location of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Etobetown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6in

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, here by gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provisions of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz —

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location, at

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 5.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Is laying claim to a superior degree of sanctity over many other *Papers*, both of this country and of the United States, the U. C. HERALD ought not to have forgotten that without *Truth* there can be no Holiness—*all was not in the U. C. Gazette*, but in the *Weekly Register*, that the *pure* Editor of the HERALD saw the Excommunication of Hogan.—We shelter not ourselves behind a quibble. It is necessary now and then to remind those who seem willing to forget them, of the marked division of our Publication—that in the *Gazette* there is a barrier between that which is *Official*, and that which is *Non Official*; and we should be justly censurable were we to allow any responsibility to attach to theirs, which belongs exclusively to ourselves.—For what appears in the *Register* we hold ourselves accountable, either as respects the original composition, or the compilation, or the admission from Correspondents; and, we are not ashamed of the part we took in the further exposition of what appeared to us so horrible.

Let us have no pretended sanctity on the part of the U. C. HERALD, that would not *pollute* its pages with a statement which so many contemporary Editors thought it right to expose; and there is no better way of curing an evil of this kind than by exposing its deformity. This is one of the grand uses of a Public Press. But, as for casting ridicule on the Roman Catholic Religion, or any other Religion, we wholly disclaim any such intention. Those who are best acquainted with us know that the writings of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, (FENELON) are never far from our reach, being among our most favorite books of a Religious nature. In our mind there is any thing rather than Religion in a production so infamous as the one alluded to.—As to the Catholics, we hope we are neither indiscriminate admirers nor unqualified censurers. We trust that we have learned how to distinguish between an absurd idolatry, and the worse worship "in spirit and in truth;" between the substance and the shadow; and, to reverse the commandments of GOD, more than the doctrines of men!

It is of very little consequence to us whether the Excommunication was faithfully reported or not, since the history of what are called Catholic Countries, and of the Inquisition, with their *Auto da Fe's &c. &c.* afford innumerable instances of sacrifices and anathemas, quite as horrible and disgusting as the one in question. Our surprise, on the occasion alluded to, arose in a great measure from the quarter in which it was said to have originated; and, with all due submission to those who seem inclined to vindicate, or extenuate the proceeding, it is rather singular that the account should have remained for so many months and in so many American papers of note, before it was thought proper to contradict it by substituting a *milder* form of denunciation.—We had with joy however, this appearance of sensibility, and of shame, and of just dominance to public opinion, as the harbinger of brighter days and of better principles; for it was not until a sentiment of universal horror had gone abroad from the Editors of "the *Catholic Miscellany*" thought proper to give us another form of Excommunication as the real one used in the case of HOGAN, which, however, is not still wearing a *Divine Authority*, and is therefore, no less blasphemous!

As the subject is before us we feel it right again to protest against any such doctrine as that which allows a wretched mortal, quite as fallible and quite as guilty, perhaps, in several *sins* at least, as the one to be condemned, to arrow an exclusive approach to the Divine Ear, and an exclusive right to denounce that vengeance which is above the awful prerogative of the Most High. Such a doctrine is horrible and blasphemous in *all its forms*, and is wholly adverse to that which inculcates "Peace on earth and good will towards men;"—and which tells us to "do justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God."—the most Christian, of whatever denomination he may be, must be quite certain that such a doctrine never sprang from the GREAT SHEPHERD. THATCHER has just,—

> "Most proud man,
> "Drest in a little brief authority;
> "Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
> "His glassy essence; like an angry ape,
> "Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n
> "As make the Angels weep."

Having a little more room this week, we begin to pay off our debts. In this number will be found the story promised in page 382 of our First Volume, written by the QUEEN OF NAVARRE, in the 16th Century.

Under the *Domestic Head* will be found two very interesting notices on subjects nearly connected with the growth and prosperity of this country, as staple articles for Exportation. *Tobacco* and *Hemp*. We rejoice to see so much spirit in the Western District, and trust the adventurers will meet with such a reward as to stimulate others to similar exertions, so praiseworthy and beneficial to the individuals and so advantageous to the country. As a good deal of conversation has passed on the subject, we have published under the same head, the identical letter which was received by Col. NICHOL, from Montreal, to which the Editor of the OBSERVER so very unjustly alluded, and so falsely asserted as coming from JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq. of from the House of EWART, RICHARDSON & Co.; although it really came from a Gentleman of as less eminent in the mercantile world and we are glad on the permission allowed us to publish it, because it is fraught with pertinent remark on the present state of the country and must be read with interest.

It will be observed by those of our readers who are fond of the pursuits of Natural History that we expressed some doubts in our 24th number (Vol. Ist) respecting the genuineness of the *Mermaid* said to have been caught in the Japanese Seas.—Our reasons for thus doubting originated from some experience in matters of this kind; having, more than once, detected impostures of a similar nature.—Being once requested to estimate the value of a very curious, beautiful, and *non descript* Bird, preserved in the famous Wycliffe Museum in the North of England, on which an extravagant price had been set by the fanciful, on a close investigation, that it had been formed with much ingenuity from various parts of other birds, both British and Foreign, so as to produce a very striking and beautiful whole, very difficult of detection to any other than an experienced Ornithologist. On another occasion we had the good fortune to prevent the truly worthy and liberal Mr BULLOCK, proprietor of the splendid collection in the Egyptian Museum in *Piccadilly* from paying no less a sum than 300 guineas for what was called a *non-descript Mole*, from China, but which, after long investigation, turned out to be nothing more than the scalp, and part of the nose of the neck, of the Great Northern Diver, *Imber Glacialis*, which is found on all the grand lakes of this country. These investigations, and some other of a like nature, lead us first to doubt the truth of what was stated respecting the *Japanese Mermaid*; and, by an interesting extract from a London paper, given in this number, it seems our doubts are confirmed.

Amongst the absurd reports which are afloat in Europe is one that the *Crown of Greece* is to be offered to the Duke of WELLINGTON on certain conditions, the principal of which is, that he shall forth with take the command of the Grecian Armies!!!

The last Mail has brought important news.—There is every appearance of an immediate War in Europe. We have endeavored to compress as much information on this subject, as we are possessed of, into a digest of *European Politics*.—As the Duke of WELLINGTON has so strongly recommended pacific measures in regard to the differences between Ferdinand and Spain, and those between Russia and Turkey, it must be presumed, for the present at least, that it is the intention of Great Britain to stand aloof, until her interference absolutely necessary for the protection of her own rights, or the advancement of her own interests. We regard the tenders sent down to Portsmouth for the immediate equipment of a formidable squadron of ships of war, merely as a precautionary measure, or, for some purpose of observation. France may think it politic to employ some of her turbulent spirits in a Foreign war, for the purpose of getting rid of them, or finding employment, for some dangerous characters that are perpetually sowing the seeds of civil discord at home. However this may be, their outward armaments will render France no effectual aid; and, from England, we can have no other expectation than that of inability, either having turned a deaf ear to the wishes displayed in the councils of that power. We shall be sorry to hear that Great Britain becomes involved in any Continental dispute, as it is likely to be unjust in war, until a few more years of peace have given her energies renewed strength, a strength and power which peace alone can impart. We are sensible, however that the present state of affairs on the continent of Europe is such as to render another general appeal to the sword almost inevitable.

Our friends in the Country will probably expect us to give the Debates of our Provincial Parliament in this paper—it was our intention to have set apart a certain space for a *Parliamentary Register*, to be regularly continued, but some unsperable obstacles have hitherto prevented us from making the attempt.—whether these obstacles can be removed, or not, a few days will probably determine.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

It is asserted that the old King of the Two Sicilies is about to resign his crown, and fix his residence in the Austrian States, a proof of good sense which perhaps it is hardly to be expected he will give.—It is stated that some changes are to be made in the constitution of the Kingdom of Hanover.

The famous Hunt made his formal entry into London, Nov 15th, with a cavalcade of 10,000 horsemen, chariots, banners, inscriptions, &c.

We learn from advices recently received in this city, that Lieut. Gen. Devereux of the Columbian service, whom we were led to expect to the United States in a ministerial capacity, has had his destination changed for one to England, to which country, and the States of Europe, he goes as a Commissioner from the Columbian Republic. It will be recollected that Gen. La Fayette bore a similar commission to France from the United States at the close of the American war. The determination of the Columbian Government to preserve the Irish Legion, which gained the decisive battle of Carabobo, and even to recruit it to a thousand men, shows that matters are not yet entirely safe and concluded in that country.

We also learn by the same accounts, that three agents were expected from England for the service of the Colombian republic.

Analysis of the Church.—There are about 13,000 Clergymen of the Established Church in England and Wales. They are evidently divided into two parties; the denominated—but why, I have yet to learn—*Orthodox*: the other generally, *Evangelical*, frequently, *Methodistical*, and sometimes, *Pharisaical*. The former, which is by far the more numerous, may comprise about 10,000; the latter, which appears to be annually increasing, and to be chiefly composed of pious, zealous Clergymen, and expectants thereof, exemplary in their conduct, very useful members of the community, and consequently unduly attached to the Established Church, but as ardently solicitous for its reformation, may comprise about 3,000. Of the *Orthodox* Clergy it has been fairly computed that at least three fourths are attached to the Established Church, merely under the influence of pecuniary considerations. These, together with their families, dependents, patrons, &c. may amount to about 40,000; and in each parish, one with another, there are probably about twenty individuals habitually, or irregularly but incontrovertably attached to the Established Church *without any regard for its reformation*; making altogether about 260,000.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, have resolved to charge interest on cash account credits, at the rate of 5 per cent only.

James Wedderburne, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, lately died suddenly while on a visit to his sister, the Countess of Selkirk.

The Persians are making great exertions to reach the Black Sea, and to secure some port there for their use in subsequent preparations.

A memoir has been published in Verona by the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, urging the re-establishment of their order for the purpose of aiding the Christians against the Infidels.

Optical Trap.—To the curious it may not be uninteresting to be informed, that an ingenious sports man in this vicinity, (Newport, R. I.) has lately invented what appears to be an entirely novel mode of trapping birds, animals, &c. This seems to be founded on the principle of the fondness of many animals to associate with each other—and it is effected merely by placing a common mirror in a suitable trap, so situated that the animal, in passing to and from his usual haunt—may see itself reflected, and is some how or other curiously impelled to approach the glass, and consequently entrapped—for instance, in order to take minks, muskrats, &c. a common box trap is made use of, with a mirror at the extreme end, (opposite the mouth); this being placed on the margin of a river, or pond of water, frequented by them—they will necessarily see themselves in it, and like Narcissus, fall in love with their shadows, and are instantly taken.—The inventor has not only been successful in taking the above animals, but he assures me that he has recently caught rabbits and partridges, in one of this construction, and that no less than two dozen mice were taken in one night without any other *bait*.—*American paper.*

We understand that the Senate yesterday, by an unanimous vote, advised and consented to the ratification of the Convention concluded during the last year, between the United States and Great Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, to prescribe the mode by which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision of his Imperial Majesty.—*Washington paper.*

Paris, Nov. 19.—*Extract of a Letter from Candia.*—"The last entire prize of the Turks to this Island has totally failed; their army, of 21,000 strong, has been beaten in all points of attack. A corps of Albanians, in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed. More than 8000 men have been lost during this campaign. The Greek army is scarcely 12,000 strong."

Madrid, Nov. 6.—General Riego, has taken his seat in the Extraordinary Cortes.

The Duke del Infantado, whose arrest had been ordered, has escaped.

Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain, even by giving advice, the sole answer, it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 men.

The London Traveller states a report that the situation of under Secretary of State to the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been offered to Mr F. Lamb, which he had refused.

Progress of Steam boats in the Mississippi.—The first steamboats employed in trade on the Mississippi was called the New Orleans of New Orleans, built at Pittsburgh in 1811, and enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade at the port of New Orleans in 1813, nine years ago; since which period upwards of 200 have been built on the Ohio and its tributaries, &c. may amount to about 40,000; and in each parish, one with another, there are probably about twenty individuals habitually, or irredeemably but incontrovertably attached to the Established Church *without any regard for its reformation*; making altogether about 260,000.

An eminent Grocery Company in Dublin, announce in the newspapers of that city, that they have wit-key on sale *which was drunk by his Majesty while in Ireland.*

Murillo, was conducted to prison at Madrid on the 4th of Nov.

Articles from the Naples papers give many details of the recent eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. On the night of the 23d of October, the mountain offered one of the most splendid sights of nature. The wind having died away, the smoke, which had before been carried off in separate masses, now collected, and formed an immense column of more than a mile in height, resting on the summit of the mountain. This column, penetrated by the rays of the Sun, which were differently refracted by its masses of equal density, presented a most splendid and exhibited the sublime vision of a mountain of fire beneath a mountain of smoke. The concussions of the mountain followed in quick succession. A sound of low thunder continued without cessation. The shocks were felt even in the capital. Frequent gleams of electricity broke at intervals the double darkness of the night and the volcanic vapor, and the finishing to one of the most magnificent scenes ever witnessed by man.

Mr. Farquhar, the purchaser of Fonthill, is a man of extraordinary character and habits. Mr. F. is a native of Aberdeen, and went out early in life to India, where he was employed for some time in a subordinate situation in the medical department. From its practical application the foundation of his present immense fortune is laid. There was some defect in manufacturing gun-powder in the interior, and Mr. Farquhar was selected to give his assistance. By degrees he got the management of the concern, and finally became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Mr Warren Hastings. After years of labour, he came home from India, with a fortune estimated at half a million of money, the principal part of which was invested through Mr. Hoare, in the Funds. On landing at Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar, to save coach or boat hire, walked to London, and on his first visit very naturally was to his banker. Full of dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself to the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. The clerks disregarded his application, and he was suffered to wait in the cash office as a poor petitioner, until Mr. Hoare passing through it, after some explanation, recognized his Indian customer—the man whom he expected to see with a Nabob's pomp. Mr. Farquhar requested £25, and took his leave. He then settled in the Upper Bank street, where his house was to be distinguished by its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, and his apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied, was kept secured from her care. Books and papers were strewed on the floor: the spot whe e the book was counted was a dirty one, and never removed. His neighbors were not at all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. He became a partner in the great agency house in the city, of Basset, Farquhar and Co. and also purchased the late Mr. Farquhar's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly draws his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchases in the funds. In this manner his wealth has accumulated. Mr. Farquhar is deeply read in ancient and modern literature, has and is one of extraordinary vigor and originality—his conversation of a superior order, impressive and animated on every subject. His sentiments are liberal, and strangely contrasted with his habits. His avarice may be considered as a disease which he cannot control. His religious opinions are peculiar, and seem to be influenced by an admiration of the (supposed) purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is said that he offered to appropriate £100,000 to found a College in Aberdeen on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion, to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan dropped.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT.

From the London Courier, Dec. 4.

We have since our last, given the deepest attention to the mass of intelligence which we have received, both public and private, and we are irresistibly led to this conclusion, that war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen, which we have not at present the least right to expect—1st, that the Cortes will abandon their constitution, and consent to model one upon the views and principles of the Continental powers; or, 2dly, that France has persisted with such constancy, and determination in getting her claim of right to an armed intervention with the affairs of Spain acknowledged, without having the intention of exercising it. What a ridiculous figure would she cut in the eyes of European powers—particularly in those of Spain! Instead of discouraging the Revolutionists in that country or in any other, she would give them additional effrontery and spirit.—They would argue in this way—"The Holy Alliance think to intimidate us by threats, but dare not carry them into execution." Why, in that case, infinite more injury than benefit would be done to the cause of legitimacy, and it would have been better that the claim of right had never been enforced, but that Spain had been left untouched, to all the mischief and miseries of the revolutionary warfare.

Upon these grounds which appear to us perfectly plain and natural, we cannot but be of opinion, that war will take place.

The British Government were actively engaged in the preparation of a Squadron "for special service," to be placed under the command of Commodore Owen.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 3.

Active exertions are making to man the squadron under Com. Owen, for a special service—to include the Gloucester, 74, Tribune, 42, Plumet, 46, Forte, the Valorous, 26, the Beliette, 17, and the Heilon, 16

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 30.

Every port in the Channel is still crowded with outward bound vessels; and the shipping lists for the last week contain melancholy accounts of losses at sea, both of life and property.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Intelligence from Madrid seems to shew that the Cortes anticipate the decision of the Congress—and it does not appear that they have any intention of changing their present Constitution. The success of the Constitutionists is confirmed; but this very circumstance may accelerate the execution of the plans of the French government, in furtherance of the discretionary powers conceded to them by the Congress.

It appears by intelligence from Warsaw, that the Emperor Alexander is raising a formidable body of Troops in the North of Russia; when these are united to his other numerous armies, it be feared disposed to carry into execution his long threatened vengeance against Turkey, he will have much difficulty in accomplishing his purpose.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—They write from Bayonne, under date of the 12th inst, that several couriers had passed through that place for Spain, which gave rise to various conjectures. The reported intervention of the continental powers in the affairs of the Peninsula appears to be confirmed. It is even declared that England will occupy Portugal for 5 years, and we have just learnt that five regiments of Spanish infantry and cavalry are daily expected to arrive on the frontier of Spain, which is to induce a belief that our neighbours are about to take precautionary measures.

The elections in France had terminated by the choice of a large majority of Royalists. M. Hyde de Neuville was elected a deputy from Nievre, La Fayette was re-elected at Meaux, by a small majority. Mr B. Constant lost his election.

Mr. Benjamin Constant was tried on the 7th Nov. before the court of *correctional police*, for "a libel published by him against the Procureur General of the royal court of Poictiers, the Magistrate who presided at the assizes in the affair of the Berton conspiracy, and also against the whole court. He at first objected to being tried by them on the ground that they had no jurisdiction over a deputy; but the trial proceeded, and he was condemned to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 5000 francs. A new trial however was demanded and allowed; and on the 11th he was again brought to the bar. The house was extremely crowded on account of a report that he was to make it is own defence; and after some time spent by the court in other business, he rose, and leaning on his chair made a speech about two hours long, which produced a great sensation among the audience. The final sentence was postponed, and a great crowd followed him to his carriage.

The attempt to restore "religion" in France by a revival of the mummeries of the dark ages, is very curiously edifying. The reader must have noticed the other day the very singular trial of a French Editor (M. Michelet) for having inserted in his journal, the *Miroir*, a letter from Rouen, describing the representation, by *puppets*, of a part of scriptural plays. The modern attempt, to promote *piety* by these puppet shows (which are blasphemous in the extreme, if any thing could be called blasphemous) has revived enquiry into the nature of these scandalizing stage representations, which were once common in England as well as other parts of Europe, and were indeed the precursors of the modern drama. We understand, that a gentleman, whom we know to be particularly qualified for the task; is about to publish a volume on these *Ancient Mysteries and Religious*, which will contain very curious matter, collected from those scarce books where alone it is to be found. It will also be illustrated with a few engravings of the greatest oddities, being exact copies from the emblematic devices of old authors.

Prince Esterhazy gave a great hunt in compliment to his friends, at which upwards of eight hundred peasants were employed for 15 days in enclosing and rousing the game.—In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the peasants being called out on a like occasion, refused to serve as "*chiens de chasse*," or as beaters of game. The consequence was a law suit between them and the proprietor, to determine the capacity in which they were to perform service.

Disgraceful Bigotry of the Bourbons.—A grand religious ceremony was performed lately at the royal monastery of the Temple, of which her highness the Princess Louisa Adelaide de Bourbon Conde is the Prioress. The object of the ceremony was to baptise a great many bells, which are about to be placed in the belfry of the monastery. They were blessed in the choir of the Convent, by the Archbishop of Paris.—The god-sires and godmother, the King and Madame the Duchess of Angoulême, were represented by the Duke of Doras, first gentleman to the Majesty and the Duchess of Damas, lady in waiting to Madame. The first bell was called "Louise Marie Benoit"—the second, "Stanislas Therese"—the third, "Xavier Antoinette"—and the fourth, "Charles Elizabeth."—*French paper.*

This judge is what the Ultras of France will, no doubt call "the revival of Religion." Men of common sense can regard it only as an insult to the age, and a gross offence to the Deity. The legitimate Louis the 18th, "the father of his people," and the *godfather to a ton of bell metal!*—HUZZA!—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Saddleat—In a village near Paris, a professor lately gave his scholars, as a subject for composition, the description of a flower called *heart-ease*, or *pensee*. The description began with a line from the poem of *Pere Rapin*

"*Pampat jucis carios folis tricolorat ge Ae*"

The mayor of the village having seen the subject of composition judged, in his paternal wisdom, that the professor was guilty of the crime of provocation to sedition and revolt, and had him arrested. He expected to prove the criminality of the prisoner in the following manner:—"*Pampat*is the flower of Jupiter, can mean none other than Napoleon; *folis tricolaris* must sight by the tri coloured flag—this is perfectly clear." The professor soon exonerated himself from the charge, and was set at liberty; but the learned accuser is still Mayor, and might be easily named.—*Museum.*

THE ADULTRESS

More severely punished than with DEATH,

By Margaret de Valois,

QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Written early in the 16th Century.

King Charles the Eighth having occasion to send into Germany about some affairs of the utmost consequence, fixed upon a nobleman named *Bernage*, in whom he reposed the highest trust and confidence, to execute a commission of importance.

As he travelled day and night for the sake of expedition he arrived late one evening at a certain Castle, where he begged to be admitted to repose and refresh himself; having urged his being a stranger, and not very well acquainted with the country, at length, with great difficulty, he obtained admission.

As soon as the owner of the Castle was acquainted with the quality of his guest, and to whom he belonged, he shewed him every mark of politeness in his power, at the same time apologized for his not being admitted sooner, owing to the gates being constantly barricadoed on account of some domestic troubles, and the apprehensions he was under of being surprized by some of his neighbours, who were maliciously disposed towards him. *Bernage* then told him the cause of his journey, and that it was to render some particular services to the King his master.—He was then shewn into a most splendid apartment, and, after some little conversation, conducted into a hall, hung with the richest tapestry, where they found the table spread for supper, which was served with great elegance; at which time there appeared from behind the tapestry a most beautiful woman, dressed in the deepest black, but her head without any hair, or external ornaments.

After the master of the house and *Bernage* had washed, they carried the water to the lady, who washed also, and then took her place at the end of the table, without speaking to any one.—*Bernage* could scarcely keep his eyes from her, as she appeared one of the most beautiful women he had ever seen, only that her face was rather pale, and her features tinted with a melancholy cast. After she had eat a little, she was served with wine and water, brought her by a servant, in a vessel of a most singular kind,—being a human skull, the hair of which were stopped with silver, from which she drank two or three times: and, after she had supped, and washed, she made a courtesy to the master of the house, and retired, without speaking a word.

Bernage was exceedingly surprized at what he had seen, and which appeared to him so very extraordinary and shocking, that he became dull and pensive.—This, his host perceiving, said to him,—

"I do not wonder, Sir, at your being astonished at what you have seen at my table; and I find something that appears to me so worthy and honest about you, that I cannot refrain from discovering to you a circumstance which has for a long time made me, from the happiest, the most miserable of men.—Stranger as you are to me, I wish to vindicate myself to you, that you may not think me capable of acting with so much cruelty, without having had the greatest provocation to justify it. The lady whom you have just seen is my wife, and I loved her with as much tenderness and affection as ever man did a woman.—I resigned every thing for the sake of marrying her, and I brought her here in spite of my relations.

She professed to have the same love for me; and I would have hazarded a thousand lives to protect hers. We have lived a long time together, with all the affection and harmony possible; and I was esteemed, by every body who knew me, to be one of the happiest men living. But being obliged to take a journey upon an affair of honour, she lost her's, and forgot the love and duty she owed to me, and became enamoured with a young gentleman whom I had brought up in my house.—This I a little suspected on my return, as I perceived some things which gave me no small uneasiness: but yet I loved her so ardently I could not condemn her until my eyes were at length fully opened, and I saw that which to me was worse than death.—My love was turned into fury and despair; and I determined to observe them with the closest attention. One day I feigned a necessity for my going into the country; instead of which, I concealed myself in the same chamber which she at present occupies. —Soon after my pretended departure she entered the apartment in company with the young gentleman I have mentioned, whom I saw take those liberties with her that she ought to have allowed only to myself:—but when I perceived he was leading her to the bed, I could no longer contain myself; and, darting from my concealment, killed him in her arms.—The crime of which my wife was guilty seemed to me of so heinous a nature, that, to dispatch her as I had done her gallant, was not, I thought, a sufficient punishment. I therefore contrived a new species of misery for her to endure which I believed to be more insupportable than death. This was to shut her up in that very apartment in which she had chosen to dishonor me; and, in a cabinet which it contains, I have hung up the skeleton of her gallant; that she may be kept in perpetual remembrance of her crime; whilst, instead of a cup, I have ordered her to be served at table with what she usually drinks out of the skull of the ungrateful wretch who seduced her, to the end, that she may see him living, whom by her fault she has made her affected enemy; and, the remains of him whose death she occasioned, by preferring his happiness to mine—by this means she constantly sees two objects at dinner and supper which afflicts her most, namely, a living enemy, and a deceitful friend, both produced by her own fault:—in all other respects she is treated with humanity, except that her head is constantly shaved, the hair being an ornament which becomes not an adultress, no more than a veil does a wanton, for it is a mark of having lost both honor and chastity. —Now, if you chuse to see and speak to her, I will conduct you to her apartment."

This offer *Bernage* gladly accepted, his curiosity being greatly excited. He found her sitting by a good fire, in a bed chamber very elegantly furnished; her husband drew back a curtain which hung before a large case in which were placed the bones of the man who had dishonored him. Notwithstanding the permission which had been given to *Bernage*, he was almost afraid to speak to her, lest he might either offend her husband, or increase her affliction.—This being perceived by the husband, he said, "If you have any thing to say to this unfortunate woman, speak, and you will now find to what manner she now regards her own sad conduct."—"If your patience, madam," said *Bernage*, "be equal to the torment you suffer, I look upon you as the most extraordinary woman in the world."—The lady, from whose eyes ran a fountain of tears, with a grace and humility not to be described, replied in the following terms:—"I confess, Sir, that my crime is at great, that all the punishment which the Lord here (whom I am not worthy to call husband) can inflict upon me, cannot be equal to the grief I feel for having injured him."—In saying which she wept most bitterly.—The gentleman then taking *Bernage* by the arm, conducted him to another chamber.

When *Bernage* took his leave, he thus addressed his host:—"The esteem I entertain for you, and the great civility you have shewn me, strongly urges me to interest myself in your welfare and felicity. It seems to me, that, after you have had sufficient proof of your poor wife's repentance, you should pity her sufferings and forgive her:—consider, Sir, you are still young, and have no children and what a pity it would be for such a fine house and estate as your's to be lost for want of an heir; and that those who should otherwise inherit your wealth have not, perhaps, the smallest regard for you."

The gentleman, who had resolved never to pardon his wife, thought seriously on what *Bernage* had said, being sensible of the justness of his remarks:—he therefore promised him, that if she continued to conduct herself with that humility and sorrow which she had hitherto shewn, he would, in a short time pardon her transgressions.

As soon as he returned to Court, *Bernage* informed the King, his master, of this extraordinary affair. Whereupon the King sent some of his officers into Germany to make further enquiry; and was so pleased with the description *Bernage* had given of the beauty of this unfortunate Lady, that he sent his painter also, *Jean de Paris*, to draw her portrait.

In the end, this afflicted lady was pardoned by her husband, who received her once more to his arms—and it is said they lived for many years together in uninterrupted happiness, and not without an heir to their large possessions.

THE MERMAID.

"We have again our carefully inspected this creature, as far as its glass casing permits. Our opinion is fixed that it is a *composition*; a most ingenious one, we grant, but still nothing beyond the admirably put together members of various animals. The extraordinary skill of the Chinese and Japanese in executing such deceptions is notorious, and we have no doubt but that the mermaid is a manufacture from the shore of the Indian Sea, where it has been pretended it was caught. We are not of those who because they happen not to have had direct proof of the existence of any extraordinary phenomenon, push scepticism to the extreme, and deny its possibility. The depths of the sea, in all probability, from various chemical and philosophical causes, contain animals unknown to its surface waters, or if ever, rarely seen by human eye. But when a creature is presented to us, having no other organization but that which is suitable to a medium always open to our observation, it in the first instance excites suspicion that only one individual of the species should be discovered and obtained. Whereknowledge was more limited, the stories of mermaids seen in distant quarters might be received by the many and not disbelieved by the few; but now, when European and especially British commerce files every corner of the earth with men of observation and science, the unique becomes the incredible, and we receive with far greater doubt the apparition of such anomalies as the present.—It is curious that though medical men seem in general to regard this creature as a possible production of nature, no naturalist of any ability credits it after five minutes observation! This may perhaps be accounted for by their acquaintance with the parts of distinct animals, of which, it appears, the mermaid is composed. The cheeks of the blue-faced ape, the canine teeth, the simia upper body, and the tail of the fish, are all familiar to them in less complex combinations, and they pronounce at once that the whole is an imposture. And such is our settled conviction. Let us, however, in justice to the owner of this 'sea monster,' repeat our opinion that he is by no means privy to the imposition. It is affirmed that almost all the eastern world, including Sir Thomas Raffles (a person of no mean judgment) hold the merm aid to be genuine; and that its purchaser allowed it to be so, is witnessed not only by the sum he gave for it, but by the fact of his having exhibited it originally in a way the most likely to court detection, if false, namely, by suspending it by a string fastened to the middle of the back.

"We lament, therefore, to be compelled, in justice to ourselves, to pronounce the judgment we have done;—but being thoroughly convinced that this *lusus naturæ* is not *natural*, we are bound to say so, and to tell our readers, that if they go to see it, (as it is well worth a visit) it must be to observe how admirably such a deception can be executed.

"It is a jest, and all things show it,
We thought so once, and now we know it."

Literary Gazette.

AGRICULTURE.

Various articles for Fattening Swine.—Skimmed milk and pea, oat, or barley meal, rank first in point of excellence, with respect to the quality of the flesh, milk fed pork being superior to any other description, not only in delicacy of flavor, but in substance and weight, none weighing so heavy, in proportion, as the milk fed animal. Hence the bacon of the dairy counties is superior.—Milk will fatten pigs entirely, without the aid of any other food; a practice sometimes in the dairies.—Corn fed pork is next in value, peas, oats, and barley, being the best adapted grain. Bean fed pork is hard, ill flavored, and indigestible: potatoe fed, it is loose, insipid, weighs light and wastes much in cookery. Pumix potatoes in the food of fattening pigs, is deceptious; deteriorating the pork in exact proportion. Hence the Irish pork and bacon are generally inferior to the English, and the market price so in proportion. The inferiority was, some years since, stated at three oz per lb. upwards, by an eminent dealer in Irish provisions. Clover fed pork is well sweetmeated, and ill tasted; fattened on acorns, it is hard, light and unwholesome: on oil cake, seeds, or chandler's graves, it becomes loose, greasy, and little better than carrion: on butcher's offal, bullocks, rank, and full of gravy, but of a strong and disgusting scent. Compared with the general consumption of pork, the real dairy fed bears a very small proportion, and the sale of it in the metropolis, is in very few hands, always commanding a superior price. In some parts of France, they skin their pigs intended for fresh meat.

Sheep and Wool—In the report of the committee on sheep at the Worcester cattle show, it is stated that England and Wales produce 26 millions of sheep, the annual produce of whose wool is 27 millions of dollars. England imports from Spain about *one fifteenth* of the whole quantity of wool which she manufactures. *Three fourths* of the wool wrought by the woollen manufactories of the United States is the product of another sort.

DOMESTIC.

INTERESTING FROM QUEBEC.

Friday, 25th Jan. 1822.

Mr. Taschereau from the Special Committee, to whom we referred the petition of the Committee for the direction of the affairs of the Chambly Canal, and the plans and papers transmitted to this House by order of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, relating to the said Canal, reported that the Committee had examined the same, and had come to an opinion thereon, which he was directed to submit to the House when ever they shall be pleased to receive the same; and he read the report in his place; and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read as follows:—

The Hon. Capt Byng, Royal Navy, appeared before your Committee, and declared, that the proposed Canal, ought, by all means, be constructed of the depth of five feet, so as to render it useful, not only for mercantile purposes but likewise for all military purposes. That a depth of water, five feet would be sufficient to allow vessels of sufficient size to act on Lake Champlain, in the event of war, to proceed from Quebec, which seeing the Naval means of Great Britain, would ensure her the command of the lakes whenever it shall be judged necessary, but that a lesser depth of water in his opinion would not be sufficient.

Captain Byng adds that the locks ought to be at least thirty feet clear.

The Hon. Colonel Ready then appeared before your Committee, and the information given by Capt. Byng having been read to him, he confirmed the same entirely. He added that with respect to the engagement taken by the Military Government to give ten thousand pounds towards the making the said Canal, he thinks that should the Canal Company go on making this Canal, this sum would be allowed, but should the Act be altered according to the petition referred, he thinks the Governor in Chief would deem it necessary to submit the matter to the Government at home, before he entered into any new arrangement.

Mr. John Goudie then appeared before your Committee, and confirmed Captain Byng's statement entirely, adding that in case of any urgent necessity, all the Steam Boats on the River St. Lawrence might be carried to lake Champlain, by this Canal, by taking off their wings *to get thro'*.

Your Committee having heard the evidence above recited, and having examined the papers, plans and estimates laid before this House, are of opinion that the Canal would be of general benefit to the whole Province, that it ought to be five feet in depth, and the locks ought not to be less than thirty feet wide. That the Civil and Military Government ought to be empowered to take all the shares or parts of shares in the said Canal, and that there ought to be provided a fund for that purpose for the shares which the Civil Government might take. —*Mer.*

We are informed that the number of Petitioners against the Union, in this Province, amounts to about sixty thousand of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. It appears that the same Agents are also charged with the Petitions of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada against the Bill.—*Can.*

We subjoin a report of experiments made at Kingston Dock Yard, with samples of Canadian Hemp, sent there and tried against yarns selected from good English Bolt Rope:—The Hemp-when received was cargely dressed and spun into common sized yarns, a bottom of each was weighed and then tried against English yarns, and the result was highly favorable to the Canadian Hemp. The first sample received, (which was of Upper Canada growth) was considered equal to Petersburgh Hemp;—and the next Hemp from this Province appeared to the officers of this Dock Yard, equal to the best sample sent up from England.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

REPORT of Experiments made at Kingston Dock Yard, with Samples of Canadian Hemp, tried against Yarns taken out of English Bolt Rope.

	Weight of the Sample.	Weight of Shorts or Waste Hackled out	The yarn bore	Weight of one Fathom of the Yarn
	oz dwts grs	dwts. grs.	lbs	dwts. grs.
Hemp grown in Yonge Street, Home District, Upper Canada	2 13 21	13	124	4 19
From Lower Canada.				
Male Hemp,	11 19 13	9 12	232	4 13
Female do.	8 3	4 4	164	4 14
Yarn from Eng lish Bolt Rope.	–	–	232	5 16

N. B. The Sample from Upper Canada was very badly dressed and was altogether inferior to the Hemp from Lower Canada.

Extract of a letter dated Amherstburgh, U. C. Dec 1822.

"There has been some stir this winter in consequence of the Tobacco trade. Next Spring I think there will not be less than *one hundred Hogsheads* shipped from hence. The Lower Canada merchants will soon have to find us other Markets than Montreal and Quebec, for the quantity will increase at least *ten fold* the year after."

The information contained in the above Extract is very important, and comes from an authentic source. The *Tobacco* is said to be even of a better quality than *Virginian*, and will probably soon become another valuable Staple in the commerce of His Majesty's North American Colonies. To lessen the expense of bringing it to Market, a Canal communication between the Lake's Erie and Ontario is requisite. We are happy to observe that this subject begins now to excite the public attention, and we trust it will not be lost sight of until fully accomplished. A practicable water communication by way of the St. Lawrence from the Atlantic to the great Lakes, would speedily develope the vast commercial resources of Upper Canada, and augment the demand for British manufactures in remote parts of America, now rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Perhaps no country in the world is favored with such natural facilities for a great inland navigation as the Canadas; and certainly no country offers greater inducements for the investment of Stock to be applied to the removal of such obstructions as exist.

THE LETTER TO COL NICHOL.

SIR, MONTREAL, 15th March, 1822.

I have been honored with your letter of the 24th ult. requesting me to communicate to you my opinion respecting the state of the Trade of your Province, which in common with that of this and most other Countries, has within a few years undergone a lamentable reverse. As regards yourselves it cannot have escaped you that the cessation of War between Great Britain and her numerous enemies in Europe and America, has had a fatal influence over every kind of your Produce, and a great part of the trade you exclusively enjoyed during the war, is now divided between your elves and your active speculative neighbours. The latter, indeed, drain your Province of specie, and by the facility they possess of carrying on a contraband trade, injure your public revenue, and most materially affect the upright dealer. But the principal cause of the depression of your trade arises from the reduced demand, and consequently diminished value of your commodities, and as there is little prospect of its speedy removal, the attention of the Upper Canadians should be turned to the improvement of the quality of their produce, to the extension of their markets, and to its safe, speedy and economical conveyance to this Province.

I am sorry to remark that a great proportion of your Flour, owing to negligence in the transport and other causes that are well known to you, arrives in this market in very bad condition, by which a heavy and in most instances very unnecessary loss is entailed on the proprietor. I am convinced that during the two last years, many parcels have produced a dollar to a dollar and a half, per bbl. less than they would have brot, but for the damage sustained on the way from your Province. If you consider how great a sum this will amount to when (as your exports attained a great extent, you will be sensible of the necessity of remedying this evil by packing the Flour cool, dry, and in good barrels, and by adopting means of preventing it from being used to the vicissitudes of heat and moisture on its way to this place. You have excellent wheat, good mills, and yet one half of your flour is rejected on inspection.

That your trade admits of great extension, there can be no doubt, provided you will supply a merchantable article; and the present period is very favorable for it in consequence of the restrictions which the American Government has laid on the Trade between their Country and the British West India Islands. The produce of the Upper Province is admirably calculated for the latter Country, and moreover the Ports of the Islands are at all times open for its reception. Well assorted Cargoes of Flour Beef, Pork, Lard and Butter, if carefully packed, will always command a sale; and when the West India merchants know that an extensive supply can be furnished him, he will open a general trade with this country, very different from the limited intercourse now carried on by persons who have no employments for their ships.

A great deal of your produce could also be exported to Halifax and New Brunswick free of Duties on Rum, which would constitute their return Cargoes, were reduced to the same rate as on Imports from Bermuda and the West Indies.

I would by all means recommend to your Merchants to turn their attention to sending down wheat and other grain. I am aware that Flour can be forwarded with greater facility, that its bulk is comparatively small, and that your mills would lose a part of their employment. These are not the only considerations which should influence you; but your object must be to get the best price for your produce whether in a raw or manufactured state.

Your wheat will bring as much more in Great Britain than ours, as will pay at least half the expence of bringing it to this place.

As Great Britain is the only country capable of taking off any unlimited quantity of our produce, it is very important that no restraints should be laid on our mutual trade. Unfortunately the Corn Laws operate very much against us, as we cannot sell either wheat or flour on their arrival in England, provided the average price of wheat is under 67s. 8p. per quarter. None of the cargoes of those articles shipped from Quebec since the middle of last October, were admitted to entry for the home market on their arrival, which was a great loss to the Shipper. I think that on a spirited representation of this hardship by your Legislature, well seconded by your Agent in England, you might get the Law repealed as effects your produce; or if you could not obtain entire success, it might be so modified as to admit of the entrance of cargoes that sailed from Quebec previous to its being known there, that the Ports were shut.

It will occur to you that such a representation should originate here; but, one branch of our Legislature is rather anticommercial and is so fully occupied with other matters that commercial regulations are considered of minor importance.

The state of the Lumber Trade was to be brought before the Imperial Parliament as soon as possible after it assembled in January last; and there is no doubt but it has been decided ere now, whether the foreign duties should be reduced, or an additional duty laid on Timber, the produce of the British Colonies. When the question was agitated in Parliament last spring, an opinion prevailed that a reduction of 10s. 3d. per load of 50 cubic feet would be made on foreign timber, which from the superiority of its quality and the low rate of freights from the Baltic would exclude the Canadian Dealer from the trade.

Though I believe you are very well acquainted with the consequences of such an alteration, yet in case of the contrary I will take the liberty of exemplifying them to you

Timber shipped from the British Colonies for naval purposes, is admitted duty free.

The duty on other timber from the British Colonies is 2s 4d. 1-2 per load.

The duty on foreign timber is	£3	8	1 pr.load
freight of Timber from Quebec	2	10	0
ditto from Memmel,	0	18	0
freight in favor of foreign trade	1	12	0
The price of Memmel Pine,	6	6	0
ditto of Canada, &c.	4	5	0
in favor of Foreign Trade,	2	1	0
The Foreign Trade gains on sales	2	0	0
ditto on freigt,	1	12	0
	3	12	0
the foreign duty is	3	8	1
less the expected redution	0	10	3
	2	17	10
In favor of the fr'g. trade pr.load.	0	14	2

You will perceive by the above that if the small reduction of 10s 3d per load is made from the duties on Foreign Timber, or if a similar sum is added on our duties, the Baltic Merchants will be able to sell lower than ourselves, even if our Pine costs nothing on board. Fortunately we have most strenuous advocates in the shipping interest, for if the proposed alteration takes place, at least 800 sail will be obliged to find other employment.

In regard to the hardships sustained by your Province in consequence of the measures of our Legislature, I trust they will be partially removed when a conference takes place between the Commissioners of the two Provinces. Should you suffer grievances beyond their control you must have recourse to the Imperial Parliament for redress I think that all goods imported into Quebec, intended to go direct to your Province, should be suffered to proceed without security being required for any duties, for it is not right that our Legislature should tax your Province. It is much to be desired that the smuggling trade could be effectually checked, as it is now carried on to a great extent, particularly in the article of Tea, of which the consumption must have greatly increased, while the quantity imported from England has much diminished This and the interference of your neighbours in many other respects must be very prejudicial to your trade and requires to be remedied.

The few observations that in compliance with your request I have ventured to make, will, I am convinced, have been anticipated by the very respectable and intelligent Gentlemen who compose the Committee of which you are Chairman; but, should any thing that I have suggested, have the smallest tendency to promote the welfare of your Province, I shall feel highly gratified.

I have the Honor to remain with respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

* * * * *

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE,

Upper Canada Gazette
New Series.
VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY
By Authority



LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received by WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire, York, Upper Canada, toward the erecting of the Monumental Trophy, in Honor of His late Majesty, KING GEORGE III.

	£	s	d.
His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor,	11	13	4
Major Hillier, 74th Regt. A. D. C.	2	6	8
J. H. Dunn, H. M. Receiver General in Upper Canada,	5	0	0
Lieut. Col. Foster, Assist. Adjt. General to the Forces in U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Campbell, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, U. C.	1	3	4
Wm. Allan, one of H. M. Justices of the Peace at York U. C.	1	3	4
H. J. Boulton, Sol. Gen. U. C.	1	3	4
Thomas Scott, late Chief Justice, and a Member of the Legislative Council of U. C.	1	3	4
Jarvis, Lieut. H. P residing in York, U. C.	1	0	0
John Beikie, Major, West York Militia, U. C.	1	3	4
William Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
James Chewett, Esq.	1	3	4
Alexander Chewett,	1	3	4
Edward M'Mahon, Esq.	1	0	0
John Lyons,	0	11	8
Captain FitzGerald, H. P. Glengary Fencibles,	1	3	4
Jos. Wells, Lieutenant Colonel, H. P. of the 43d Regt. of Light Infantry,	1	3	4
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun'r. Esq.	1	3	4
Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada,	1	3	4
Charles Fothergill, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Home and Newcastle Districts; and, Printer to the King's most excellent Majesty,	1	3	4

Government Contract
FOR
FIRE WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th Day of February next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 Cords,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post and Corded by the 1st Day of September, 1823. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE, IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY, BLACK &
BEECH, YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, January 23, 1823.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Erin-town, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
4-6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst viz —

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty or Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

two years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1823

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

– INDEX AT FRONT.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Colb, and Joseph Emerson. I have taken in Execution as the long rg to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Smith, at the suit of James Macklem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lots No. 15, 16, and 20 lying on the River Willard, in the Township of Waisfleet, containing by admeasurement 750 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, August 26th, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Macklem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 298, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less, all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, August 26th, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, To wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Hallimand, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, the first Concession of the Township of Hallimond, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed until the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

FOR JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent. premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 tf. *Cashier.*

Notice to Printers.

WANTED,

TWO COMPOSITORS, who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can have satisfactory testimonials as to *honesty, sobriety* and industry.—Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, February 4th, 1823.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the Township of Cramahe, in the District of Newcastle, intend to Petition the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Law to be passed authorizing the correction of the Side Line between the said Township of Cramahe and the Township of Murray.

(Signed) ICHABOD RICHMOND.

August 1, 1822. 17tf

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

IN the Press, and speedily will be published,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c. &c.

To Englishmen their own beginning shew,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so.

Price one Shilling, Currency.

VALUABLE LAND

IN

PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour, or Pot ashes,* at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 23, 1822. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the quantity for third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822.

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts on Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE: the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

some of them so rare as to be unattainable even in *London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—Also—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37-tf

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE,

THE Subscribers to the U. C. GAZETTE and WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed that a Title and copious Index to the first volume will be worked off and sent to them *gratis*, as soon as an adequate supply of paper, for which the Editor is waiting, arrives.

U. C. Gazette Office, January 6, 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21-tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, *2½ to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *cash prices*, viz.: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel: Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of raving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y. C per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Cleary's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October or November, 1822, will address a letter to the Post Office, Bath, last, will address a letter to the month of October Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

Montreal, 9th November, 1822. 37-2m

SURROGATE COURT, DISTRICT OF NIAGARA. } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Rev. Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

23-34w.



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for well seasoned FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX, MARTIS, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37-tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE & WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed, that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscriptions *half yearly* in advance, according to the original conditions of this Paper, (which have but in a few instances been attended to,) the Editor has resolved upon lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (*postage included**) to those subscribers who are punctual in the said half yearly payments in advance; by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half yearly in advance.

The Editor pledges himself that no delafication as to the quantum of money shall be experienced in consequence of this assessment in the Press. He takes this opportunity of stating that the York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada is nearly completed.

* Many of the Subscribers are perhaps aware that the postage on each Newspaper mounts annually, on an average, to *Four Shillings*, which must be paid quarterly by the Editor, whether he receives the money or not.

INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice* No. 6.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Another week having passed away without any resolution being adopted by our House of Assembly, authorising the publication of their Journals, either in the *whole or part*, in the shape of a *Parliamentary Register*, we cannot yet gratify our country subscribers by any general view of the business now transacting in the House; since we would rather be silent than give any garbled or partial reports of the share which a few of the Members might take in any particular discussion.

Our extracts from Quebec papers will be read with interest. We were not prepared to find so much of the spirit of opposition to *the Union* in the Legislative Assembly of the Lower Province:—this fact determines that that spirit is nearly general throughout the Province; and, it is probable, that *the Unionists* are to be found chiefly, if not wholly amongst the mercantile classes of the community; which, however, it must be allowed, are *not* the least enlightened, though they may *not* be the most numerous, body in that portion of the British Dominions.

We have frequently had occasion to remark the abundant good sense, enlarged views, and sound argument displayed by the highest class of Merchants at Quebec on matters connected with the improvement and prosperity of these Provinces. Those qualities have been seldom more conspicuously displayed than in a Communication published in the last Gazette of that City, with the signature of *Quintus*, and of which we have published the *first* part in this Number, intending to continue it in our next Register, for it is a valuable document, worthy of a place in the *sanctum* of every man interested in the welfare of this great and promising country.

The rumour of an immediate war between France and Spain continues lively and imposing. Our own ideas on this subject correspond pretty much with those expressed in an extract, presented to our readers in this days publication, that is taken from an American paper of established character. A few more years of peace will restore to England that financial health and vigour which a struggle of unprecedented duration had seriously impaired, and then she may once again, if necessary, bid defiance to the whole world.

Our thanks are due to many correspondents for valuable communications, some of which are admitted this week; others will have place in due time, and some are rejected. Amongst the last is the *grammatical* dissertation, of Lemuel, which we view of the subject *may* be correct, but we beg leave to remind him that there is a *fashion*, to say nothing of improvement, in orthography, and the construction of language, as well as in many other matters; and, it has of late been agreed upon, by very high authorities, to omit the letter *u* in such words as *honour, favour*, &c. &c. as well as the *k* in many words formerly ending with *ck*, as in *musick, frolick*, &c. &c. as to *potatoe*, he will find that *one* SAMUEL Johnson who knew a little on this subject made use of the single, *singular*, but enough of this!

"A FRECHOLDER" has our best thanks, although the question has been disposed of to which his communication refers. This Freeholder is not even known to us, and we wish to encourage him to communicate more frequently. His manly and independent character, and inquiring mind, cannot fail to secure the respect which is justly due to him. The Bishop of Landaff, one of the most accomplished and learned men of his time, was considered a genuine Whig of the old school, a race of Politicians almost extinct in Great Britain; and his opinion ought to carry with it very considerable weight. Extensive and undefined as are the Privileges of Parliament, an honest *English Constitutionalist* will not very readily admit a principle of *self election*, or of *self constituting power*: in any department of the state, because such a principle is at variance with the whole spirit of a Government which has been, *once at least*, elective, and whose frame and constitution shews the power to be with the people, who surrender it *conditionally*, and *subject to laws made by themselves*. Parliament, on many occasions, becomes the Grand Inquest of the Country to try certain offences, as well as to legislate; but, according to the spirit of the Constitution with which we are bleded, it does appear outrageous and unjust that it should have power to condemn and punish by *imaginary*, and *unwritten*, and *undefined*, and *undefinable* law, without any other authority than what it assumes to itself, under the vague and hypothetical pretext of privilege — This subject is highly interesting, and worthy of a much more serious consideration than we can now stay to give it.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

Cobbet has attempted in the London Statesman, to shew that a French army of 20,000 men might march at once to Madrid, and that the Bourbons have no cause to fear a *mutiny*. He presents the following view of the latter question—

"But as to the other point; the danger of *mutiny in the French army*, we see the thing in a light wholly different from that in which it appears to be seen by the *Chronicle*. Why should the French army mutiny for such a cause? Does the Chronicle think that it is composed of philosophers? That "*la gerale*" fill its ranks? That its main affection is fixed on the *freedom of nations*? Oh, sadd lasting! It is a band of men, never so much as *thinking* about the cause of freedom, as ready to ruy their bayonets through the body of a "*philosopher*" as through that of a "*priest*," sighing for nothing but plunder and the other effects of success; having no aim whatever but to the General that leads them to victory with the highest hand, and no real affection for any of God's creatures. "The *throne* of King Lewis is tottering!" Just as much as they care any thing about *the one!* Their attachment to Napoleon was moulded on the *plunder* he constantly crammed them with. If Louis will give them plunder, they will be equally attached to him; and if they be not attached to him the want of plunder is the only cause.

Cranology.—We have the following anecdote from a source which may be relied upon, and therefore give it to our readers as a fact. In one of those social parties which sometimes take place where mirth and innocent amusement occupy the place of ceremony, a young lady who had been a pupil of Dr Spurzeim was instructing the company with her observations on their heads. At last it came to be the turn of the great captain of the age to have his head examined, which done, the lady's opinion was demanded. She hesitated, blushed, but said nothing. Come, said his Grace, don't be afraid, my young friend, to declare openly what you think. Why, then, said the lady, since I must speak, your Grace is most deficient in that organ, which is, in common with all the world, know you to possess in the greatest degree—Gall's doctrines must fall at once. Nay, madam, said the Duke, you mean courage, and I assure you, your doctrines receive confirmation not refutation from the head you have examined. I have no courage, and never had, in a physical sense, and that for which the world gives me credit, and which I trust I do possess, is altogether the effect of reason and reflection. This anecdote should find its way into some more durable page than the columns of a newspaper.

The Common Council of London, have brought themselves into a curious dilemma, and from which they do not know how to extricate themselves. Agreeably to the immemorial custom in the city of London, the Monarch has usually been invited to honor with his presence, the civic feast immediately succeeding the period of his coronation. The invitation last year was declined by the King; but it is expected that the magnanimity of Mr. Alderman Heygate, the new Lord Mayor, will be one of more than wonted hospitality and splendor; and it was all expected that the King would gratify the wishes of the good people of London, by attending the city festival to follow the induction of the new Lord Mayor into office. The difficulty is this. In the excess of loyalty to the late Queen, the Common Council, a majority of whom are of the *radical* order, during the highest ardor of their fever, had decorated the wall of the Civic Council Chamber with a full length portrait of her Majesty—who is represented by the artist, holding the memorable letter addressed by her to the King, her husband. Now it is not doubted that this conspicuous display will revive painful reminiscence in the Royal breast, and insurmountable have been the expedients suggested to obviate the difficulty. "The portrait being assigned to its present place, by a vote of the Common Council—to remove it were impossible, but by the sanction of the authority which placed it there. To convene a civic council for that purpose, were perhaps beyond all power of force. The luminous proposition of calling a Court being given up, the practicability of *snugly* brushing out *the letter* is said to have been hinted—for the letter, as it is, seem, is conceived to be the most objectionable part of the picture. The proposition failing, "might it not be covered with a veil or curtain?" But this was objected to, as of a too romantic cast; one gentleman having a confused recollection of something about a veiled picture in the "Mysteries of Udolpho." That without a vote of the Common Council, the picture cannot be removed, was unanimously admitted; and the ingenious evasion suggested, of "turning it with the face to the wall," at first received general approbation. But on cooler reflection, to that expedient there were found objections. In this *delicate* emergency what course can be taken? The Common Hall, it seems, is an apartment, without the use of which, the whole arrangement would be marred. For the erection of a temporary building, there is no space, and thus the *Wise men of Gotham*" are absolutely *pozed*. Really, this willing is unbecoming men of sense; and any thing but complimentary to the KING. The King must know that the picture is there, and if he consents to attend the festival, silence as to the picture would have been the proper course."

A most remarkable panic was produced on the Stock Exchange about the 9th of November, in consequence of an article which appeared in the *Journal des debats*, supposed to be official. This article alluded to the report of an intended trial of the two Princes Infantas of Spain, or at least the Infant Don CARLOS, in which case France would be impelled by honour to invade Spain with a view to their relief. "That Don CARLOS," says the Morning Chronicle, "is a sworn foe to the constitution, that his conduct has been criminal in the extreme, that he was deeply implicated in the murder of LANCARARU, is but too well known. Still we believe the Spanish Constitutionalists do not now wish to question the regular distinction claimed by the Legitimates of Europe. As DON CARLOS did not perpetrate the murder himself but merely gave the sign for it, and the last reproach that can be urged against the Spanish Constitutionalists is a thirst for blood, they may think that of the agency of the Infant sufficient for the purpose of example. At all events, we understand they mean to do nothing more than exhibit DON CARLOS to the world in his true Colours, by making him state what he knows respecting the foul transactions which preceded the 7th."

IRELAND

In accordance with the usual custom, the Royal Standard was, on Monday, the 4th of November, hoisted on Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, and on the steeple of Werburgh's Church, in commemoration of the Birth of King William the Third.

(From the Dublin Evening Post of Saturday)

DECORATION OF KING WILLIAM'S STATUE IN DUBLIN

"The painting, which had nearly been completed has been stopped. Police men have been placed, night and day, near the statue, to prevent the operations of the party, if they should be so rash to attempt any.—This day an effort has been made to finish the painting, but the artist was promptly seized by the police, and brought to the Head Police Office. Yesterday, the Guild of Merchants returned thanks to Alderman Nugent and the Magistrates, who opposed the Proclamation of the Lord Mayor.—At two o'clock, another attempt was made to paint the statue. The painter attempted to lay his decorating brush on the pedestal; the way, however, prevented by the Police. A set of persons, not unlike Orangemen, were inspiring the most intrepid to join, but the Police are hitherto inflexible. We know the names of the parties, but we do not choose at present to make them more public.—The Lord Mayor has been sent for.—At half past three o'clock, Councillor Graves, one of the Police Magistrates, appeared on horseback at College Green. He announced to the Police about the statue, that he had just arrived from the head-office, where the Magistrates had come to a determination not to allow the painting to be continued.—He further directed the Police to prevent any person ascending the statue for the purpose of decorating it, or for any other purpose.

"*Meeting of the Common Council*.—In consequence of a notice issued for a meeting of the Common Council, 49 gentlemen of that Body met at the Assembly House. One gentleman, conceiving it to be an illegal meeting, quitted the room, when the remaining 43 proceeded to business. They commenced by deprecating the conduct of the Lord Mayor, in issuing what they were pleased to term an illegal proclamation: entered into resolutions that they would persevere in dressing the statue; called upon Mr. Allen, the Clerk of the Corporation, to draw them up as the proceedings of the "Common Council" of the City of Dublin. This Mr. Allen refused to do, saying they only composed a small part of the Council. Mr. Sutter and some other persons then volunteered to draw them up as the proceedings of the Council at large.

The Dublin Morning Post says;—At the hour of our going to press, a strong guard of Police, horse and foot, surrounded the statue in College Green; the horse "kept moving" about the statue. A group of spectators stood aloof, looking on. There were in all, about 60 men; with a reserve of about sixty more in readiness to act if necessary, and the military guards at the Castle were doubled. If the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Goulburn believe these precautions to be necessary, what must they think of Orange Loyalty? All the lodges assembled on Saturday night. We are informed that, in the morning they will demand leave to dress the statue, on a show of force being used to prevent it, they will desist, and commence a law process to try the legality of the question, in all due form. It is said that they act thus under the advice of Mr. Saurin, who considers the conduct of the Lord Mayor, in preventing the dressing, illegal.

College Green was crowded to excess throughout the whole of yesterday. At half past ten in the morning, a stout ferocious looking fellow, decorated in Orange trappings, and attended by several of the party, came down Dame street, probably from the lodge in Werburgh-street, and paraded round the statue. Two Police Magistrates were present at the time. He was permitted to make his circuit without interruption; but when he had gone round the pedestal, one of the Horse Patrole compelled him to fly and pursued him. We did not learn that he was taken into custody. The lower order of the Orange men, who were collected in considerable numbers, were occasionally noisy and troublesome in the course of the day, and from the time night set in until half past 11, when the Police compelled the crowd to disperse, they used every exertion to create riot and disturbance, and actually succeeded in causing much alarm and inconvenience to passengers, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It is now four o'clock, Tuesday morning. For the last two hours College Green has been perfectly quiet. Between 12 and two o'clock there were noises at intervals, but since two they have ceased altogether. The Horse and Foot Police still continue to patrole round the statue.—(*Dublin Paper, Tuesday, 6 h Nov.*)

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the last N. Y. Spectator.

We stop the press to announce the arrival, at this port, of the brig Ontario, Capt. Hanna, 42 days from the Lizard, and 74 from Antwerp. Capt. Hanna has politely furnished us with a London paper of Dec. 7th, two days later than before received, containing Paris dates to 4th Dec. Madrid to Nov. 25th, and Verona to the 20th. The following are extracts:

LONDON, Dec. 7.

On the accuracy of detail in the following letter, implicit reliance certainly cannot be placed; but that the facts may be mainly true, is by no means inconsistent with probability.

Verona, Nov. 26 & 27th. Congress is at length finally dissolved. The powers who are most impatient for war with Spain, have consented to try the effect of negociation before they commence their grand crusade. An official remonstrance either has been or will be immediately dispatched to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding such an alteration in the Constitutional system, as will at least render it analogous to that of Portugal, and place the Crown beyond the reach of popular control. In case of refusal, Russia, Austria, and Prussia will give their fullest sanction to the hostilities which the Ultras of France are so anxious to commence—and there is no doubt that the Army of Observation will soon cross the frontier.

England will not under such circumstances, become a party to the measure, for she sanctions the principles of an armed intervention only in case of the Constitutionalists being determined to put the King to death, or invade other countries.

The Russian Minister has broken up and Count Pozzo di Borgo took his departure this morning on his return to Paris, where he is to resume his functions as Ambassador, and will no doubt urge on the zeal of the Ultras to the utmost degree of incitement. This appears to be a principal feature in the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

The Greeks are to be left to the good faith of Turkey, who has given to Lord Strangford, a conditional pledge of future moderation towards them. The London Editor remarks on this, "that this is the most farcical of all political farces, delivering the lambs to the tender protection of the wolf."

Perpignan, Dec. 4.—Immense quantities of warlike stores continue to arrive here daily. The building in which military offenders have hitherto been confined, is to be converted into a barrack.

LONDON, Dec. 7, half past 2 o'clock.

An express from Paris, announces the hourly expectation of the Duke of Wellington's arrival there. Rumor adds, that the French Government's determination, in regard to Spain, is suspended until the arrival of the Duke—a degree of hesitation in the Cabinet of France which we cannot but consider improbable.

We subjoin the following Remarks of the Editor of the New York National Advocate.

War between France and Spain.

The issue of this contest may easily be foreseen. France marches her army to Spain, and the war commences. The least reverse which the French army meets with will be the signal of revolt in France, the materials for which are sufficiently ripe. The Bourbons lose the throne and the young Napoleon, under the regency of his mother and backed by Austria and Russia, ascends the throne of France. Take the other side of the question, suppose France succeeds in coercing Spain into her views, the moment the French troops withdraw, the Spaniards revive the Constitution. Suppose it necessary to occupy Spain with troops, Great Britain then interferes. Who is to command the French armies? The old Marshals? They have had enough of Spain already. The Spanish people will not remain idle; they will at once acknowledge the *Independence of South America*, withdraw their troops, and form an alliance offensive and defensive with the new governments, call out the national Militia; take their stand in the mountains; arm the guerillas, enlist the support of the women; garrison the towns and fortresses; and France will have a difficult game to play. The whole seems to have been a trap, baited to catch the female government of France, which seems to be full of fight without a cause. The moment that war waxes hot, Russia takes up her march for the Danube, and Austria remains neutral. The Holy Alliance and the peace party, seem to have laid it out for a great explosion; and the British, together with the United States, have only to remain neutral, and make as much as they can by the unfortunate state of things in Europe.

INDEX AT FRONT.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

A friend has just put into our hands Lima Gazettes, to Sept 22, from which the following proclamation is translated. Should they contain any further information it will be given hereafter.

I was present at the declaration of the independence of the state of Chili and Peru. I have in my possession the standard which Pizarro brought with him to enslave the empire of the Incas. I am no more a public man. This is a recompence with usury, for ten years revolution and war.

My promises with the people, with whom I have waged war, have been fulfilled; I have achieved their independence, and I leave to their will the election of their governors.

The presence of a successful warrior, however disinterested may be his intention, is an object of fear for states that establish new constitutions; on the other hand, I am already vexed to hear say, that I wish to make myself a sovereign.—However, I shall be always ready to make the last sacrifices for the liberty of the country, but as a private individual and nothing more.

As to my public conduct, the opinions of my countrymen, as it generally happens, will be divided; but their children will give the true criterion.

Peruvians! I leave with you the national representation already established, if you put in it an entire confidence, you will triumph; if not, you will become the victims of anarchy.

Let firmness preside over your destinies, and may you enjoy forever felicity and peace.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

Magdalena, near Lima, Sept. 20.

"HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND!"

LIBERTY.

Fifteen or twenty negroes, who were kidnapped in and near Philadelphia, were driven through Washington city in chains towards Georgia. One of the large negro men, from whom most resistance was expected, had large iron rings on his wrists, and a larger and heavier chain than is commonly used, going from one ring to the other. As the drove passed along before the driver, through the street, some gentlemen, members of Congress stood at the gate of the Capitol, looking at them. The large negro, whose chains were so heavy, walked out from amongst the others, towards the gentlemen, stopt a moment, raised his hands, shook his clanking chains in the air, then, after a momentary pause, while his hands were raised towards Heaven, he began the song of freemen,—"HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND!"

LOWER CANADA.

Quebec, 23d January, 1823.

In consequence of the commands received by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to inform the Legislature that changes were contemplated by His Majesty's Ministers in 31 Geo. III. cap. 31. The Legislative Council proceeded in a committee of the whole council to deliberate on this subject on Tuesday last, a long and warm discussion took place; the doors having been thrown open to the public, a very great number of persons were in attendance.—The resolutions which may be seen under their proper head were then adopted, reported, and finally passed—they were known without surprize as the general opinion had been that the majority of that Honorable body would be favorable to the proposed changes.

The subject was also brought before the Assembly according to previous notice on Tuesday last, a call of the house had been appointed for that day and the members present amounted to the uncommon number of forty. No question ever occurred, to the decision of which the public feeling of this country was more closely directed, and the galleries were crowded to an excess—the merits of the question had been made a matter of discussion by every body, and each was either strongly attached or opposed to it, there was found to be no indifference. An interest for the first time had been shewn in public affairs of a very spirited nature.—Public meetings had been general, haranguing had been practised at them, resolutions passed petitions drawn up and signed, funds liberally and large subscribed and agents sent to the Imperial Parliament; and the first symptoms of that interest which appears among the people of England under the operation of their institutions manifested itself. The ultimate decision of the Assembly was long aforeseen, yet a very animated debate protracted it a late hour took place; the whole matter was well sifted and a review of the probable causes which led to the proposal of the measure and the advantages and disadvantages attending it received a long and able examination.

Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 21st January, 1823.

The Council in a Committee of the whole, on that part of His Excellency's Speech, which related to the proposed changes in the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 31 Geo. III. chap. 31—came to the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1—That our Constitution as happily established by the 31 Geo. III chap 31, has eminently promoted the welfare and prosperity of the Province; has secured the peace and happiness of all classes of the Majesty's subjects, and has strengthened the bond of union with the Mother country.

Resolved, 2—That the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada will, in our opinion, be attended with inevitable evils; will be productive of fears and apprehensions, and excite jealousies and discontents in a people warmly attached to their present Constitution.

Resolved, 3—That as Councillors, chosen by His Majesty, in this Province, we feel that we should be guilty of a dereliction of our solemn duty, did we not declare, as our firm opinion, that the union of the two Legislatures will have a direct tendency to weaken and embarrass the administration of His Majesty's government, and ultimately create discontent in the minds of his Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

Resolved, 4—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, expressive of the lively gratitude of this House for the opportunity His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give, of expressing their sentiments upon the contemplated changes in the act of 31st Geo. III. chap 31, and to convey to the foot of the Throne, the foregoing resolutions.

Content, 15—non contents, 5.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 21st January, 1823.

The following resolutions were moved in a Committee of the whole House of the Assembly, on that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Chief's Speech, which related to the exchange contemplated by the Imperial Parliament, in Act 31, Geo. III. chap. 31, by which the Constitution of this Province was granted, and the division of the Province of Quebec effected, agreed to, and afterwards reported and finally passed.

Resolved, that this House participates in the surprise and grief felt by a very large majority of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, on learning that his Majesty's Ministers have proposed to Parliament alterations in the Act 31 Geo. III. chap 31, chiefly with a view of uniting the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada.

Resolved, That the Constitution conferred on this Province by the said Act, and the separation of this Province from Upper Canada were, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, an act of justice as well as of beneficence towards the inhabitants of both Provinces, by giving to each the means of preserving entire the rights and privileges which were guaranteed and secured to them by the laws of Government.

Resolved, That the passing of the said Act, hath been one of the most effectual methods of making known to the inhabitants of this Province the justice and magnanimity of the British character, and hath forever secured to his Majesty's Government the inviolable confidence, affection and fidelity of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

Resolved, That the said Act, modelled on the constitution of the Mother Country by some of its greatest and wisest statesmen, establishes powers sufficient to remedy abuses, redress injuries, allay dissentions, and provide for the general welfare of this Province.

Resolved, That not only do the reasons which occasioned the passing of the said Act still exist in full force, but they have even gained additional strength, from the happy experience therein acquired by the inhabitants of this Province, and from their regarding the same, with reason, as the unchangeable foundation of their Institutions, and most dearly cherished rights.

Resolved, That were the proposed alterations adopted by Parliament, the result would be that the two Provinces having Laws, civil and religious institutions and usages materially different, would be subjected to one and the same legislature, whose decisions would alternately endanger the laws and institutions of either Province.—That here would thence result well founded apprehensions respecting the stability of those laws and institutions, fatal doubts of the future lot of these Colonies, and a relaxation of the energy and confidence of the people, and of the bonds which so strongly attach them to the Mother Country.

Mr. Ogden moved an amendment to the first resolution, in the shape of an address to his Majesty, praying that the Union might take place.—Yeas 5, Nays 32.

The Resolutions were then severally passed.

List of Members of the Legislative Council who voted for the Petition against the Union of the Legislatures:

The Hon. the *Chief Justice*, the *Catholic Bishop*, Messrs. *Ducheseny, Caldwell, Cuthbert, Delaistre, Perreault, L. De Salaberry, Taschereau, Ds Lery, Dunn, Gugy, C. De Salaberry*, and *Coffin*.

By the following Protest it will be seen who the Gentlemen were that oppose the measure.

PROTEST entered in the Legislative Council, 23d January, 1823, on the vote for an Address to His Majesty, praying that the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under one Legislature, may not take place.

DISSENTIENT.

First.—Because the Union of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature would afford satisfactory, constitutional and effectual means of removing those fiscal difficulties which have hitherto existed, and which, under the present order of things, must continue to exist and excite jealousy and division between the two Provinces.

Secondly.—Because such Union would encourage the introduction of a new population from the Parent State, and give to the Province of Lower Canada a British character.

Thirdly.—Because such Union would greatly increase the physical strength of both Provinces, and facilitate, above all other measures, their power of resisting the attacks of a Common Enemy.

Fourthly.—Because such Union by encouraging the settlement of the Wade lands (as well seigniorial

as others) would greatly augment our Commercial resources, *increase the value of all Real Property*, and give an impetus to the prosperity and improvement of both Provinces, which would render them one of the most valuable appendages of the British Empire.

(Signed) JOHN RICHARDSON,
HERMAN W. RYLAND,
CHARLES W. GRANT,
JAMES IRVINE,
RODK. McKENZIE,
WILLIAM B. FELTON.

QUEBEC, January 21.

THE SCRIBBLER.

The Grand Jury of the District of Quebec have made the following Presentment:—

District of Quebec: } GENERAL SESSION OF THE PEACE.
January 1823.

The Jurors for our Lord the King, upon their oath present—

That there is published in the District of Quebec, and throughout the Province, a Paper called "THE SCRIBBLER," in which many most respectable persons are portrayed in odious and unmerited characters, and malignant designs and evil actions, incompatible with the known tenor of their conduct, and having no other foundation than the fictions of calumny, are imputed to them.

That when it is considered that in that Paper there is no one contribution to useful knowledge—that it is confined altogether to personal invective—that its censures invariably transgress the bounds of legitimate satire,—no doubt remains that the aim of "THE SCRIBBLER" is, to disturb the tranquility of Families.

That the Grand Jury, in pursuance of that duty which requires the repression if every attempt to diminish the well being of society, do present the Paper called "THE SCRIBBLER," as containing a series of false and most malignant libels, wherein the good name and fame of many persons, who are well known to be among the most deserving characters in the community are aspersed, with an intent to render the individuals thus assailed, the subject of unmerited scorn and detestation—to the injury of that social happiness which it is the chief object of the Laws to preserve.

That although the person who first introduced "THE SCRIBBLER," and who is said to be Editor may, through fear of punishment for former misdeeds, have fled beyond the pursuit of justice in this Province, the Jurors feel that it ought to be made known to his accomplices here who supply him with materials for his fabrications, and to his accomplices who give them circulation and publicity, that they are themselves individually liable for their offence in so doing, to the infliction as of the law—and that no more is now waiting to bring these to bear with full weight upon them, than that their names should be exposed.—*Quebec Mercury.*

From the Quebec Gazette, of January 27th.

COMMUNICATION.

The stormy discussions that the project of the Re-Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have produced begin now to subside, and we may look back to what has gone by with minds somewhat cooled by reason and reflection: The following observations notwithstanding all that has been done and said, may not be out of time nor place.

The Agricultural and Commercial capabilities of Lower Canada have not yet been explored, nor are they likely to make much progress while the bye-laws in the old French feudal laws flourish, the population of this country is not yet sufficiently enlightened to appreciate or avail themselves of the liberality of the many and great privileges they enjoy under a representative constitution; too ignorant and too easily misled for a judicious exercise of the suffrages of a free system of Laws, the benevolent intentions of the Act are defeated; prejudices must be eradicated, the fruits of education and intelligence be diffused to enable us to improve by the example of other countries, and to judge by comparism.

The commercial regulations and laws applicable to Lower Canada at present, require revision and deviation, as will soon be evident from their operation and effect. The West India Trade Bill is drawn up and finding retaliaments so necessary to their impoltunes, as strengthening our maritime arm; the duty now levied on lumber, whether viewed as when imported into Canada from the United States, or into Great Britain from the Port of Quebec, is altogether impolitic and operates as a *bonus* to the British merchants, to the prejudice of this country, and employs foreign shipping to the injury of the British ship owners; of this that clear sighted and influential body are perfectly aware. The duties levied on merchandize at the Port of Quebec are in the first instance paid by the British merchant and importer, and the goods often sold at a price that does not cover that advance; the Civil List as well as grants for internal and local improvements, may therefore be justly considered as defrayed from the resources of the Mother Country,* and the application of public money for the latter purpose is complained of.

Canada since it became an appendage of the British Crown, has been cherished by the Parent country; too much indulgence in publicities well as in private life, makes the thoughtless and ungrateful forgetful of duty and allegiance. We ought to know that by supporting the prerogative of Royalty, we uphold the rights of public and private property and of our own personal liberty.

In considering the subject of Re-Union, I go back to the notable festival held at Montreal in November last, where the first public impression of sentiment was formed into a kind of shape.—An honourable Speaker on that occasion said much about love of country, loyalty and devotion, which every good and faithful subject of His Majesty will duly appreciate; and proceeded by saying "It is certain that under the operation of the Act which they detest, (alluding to the Unionists and the Act which separated the Provinces) the native population of the country has tripled in thirty years, that in spite of their laws which have destroyed the fairest branch of our Commerce, that of grain, six hundred vessels yearly visit us, *to bear away the produce of our country*, which previous to the influence of this Act could not freight fifty."—I will admit the increase of population as stated by the honourable gentleman, who takes no notice of the *stationary state of cultivation*, and endeavours to make it appear that the surplus produce of Lower Canada does not now bear for years past freight much above the same number of vessels it did thirty years ago; with us the maxim, that population is wealth, seems reversed.

From the neglect of agricultural improvements and *letting out* in Lower Canada, and the many impediments that bar the way to successful enterprise, there has been very little increase of cultivation for many years, and Quebec which ought to be a great mart of trade, has continued rather in the character of a forwarding port, and without assistance from the United States and Upper Canada, Lower Canada as will appear from official statements and other data, produces little more of bread stuffs than supports her own population, and of other provisions not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants.

The increase of shipping to this port may be dated about fifteen years back, occasioned principally by the great demand for timber, and during this period those who are conversant with the business reckon four-tenths of the lumber to have been supplied from the United States, more than four-tenths from Upper Canada, and the trifling residue from Lower Canada. *(To be continued.)*

* This we consider an error; on the same principle the exporter of timber from this country would pay a part of the Civil list at England. The duties on the timber he exports certainly form a part of the revenue applied for that purpose; but if the duty were taken off, he would not sell his timber any higher than he did before (that is to say if there was no adventitious competition) while the English consumer would immediately obtain the timber cheaper by an amount equal to the duty previously levied in this country. The same reasoning applies to this country. If the Colonial duty of 2 1-2 per cent on merchandize were repealed, the English merchant would not obtain a higher price for his goods, but they would be sold 2 1-2 per cent. less to the Canadian consumer, who would reap the benefit, and who strictly and really pays the colonial duty. There is another distinction. The English merchant when he exports knows what duty he has to pay; he may, by not exporting, avoid it; its payment, or its act, in one sense, is optional, and he will never subject himself to the payment of it, except when he thinks that his goods, including it, will give a remunerating return.—The Canadian consumer on the other hand, under all circumstances must pay the duty, with him it is a matter not of choice but of necessity.—*Edit Q. Gaz.*

—INDEX AT FRONT.

COMMUNICATIONS.

INDIAN GRATITUDE.

For the Weekly Register.

MR. FOTHERGILL,

The following story was related to me some years ago, by a person who received it from the fortunate hero; I have sent it to you for publication, if you deem it worthy of a place in your Paper.—I believe it can be relied upon as a matter of fact.

I am, Your most obedient, &c. &c.

* * * * * *

At a Public meeting that was held in one of the towns of *New England*, a large concourse of people were huddled together round the fire of a barroom, in a certain tavern, the day being cold and rainy. A strange Indian from the Wilderness came in, shivering with cold and wet. It was in vain the poor fellow endeavoured to make his way to the fire which blazed with a warmth most tempting to his benumbed limbs, but an impenetrable crowd seemed to preclude all hope of his arriving within the range of any comfortable distance, and he was obliged to stand back in a shivering, comfortless condition.

This poor Indian was at length noticed by a compassionate person in the room, who had sufficient influence with the crowd of persons there assembled to prevail on them to open and admit the Indian to a situation near the fire, where he found warm and dry himself, in addition to this service, the same person treated him with a measure of rum. When the Indian had sufficiently warmed and dried himself, he sought for the gentleman who had so kindly befriended him, and, having discovered him, eyed his countenance for some time with a close and scrutinizing look, as if to impress the features strongly upon his mind, and then, giving his friend a silent nod of thankfullness, he struck into the woods and was no more seen.

Some time after this incident the same gentleman removed with his family into one of the then remote Townships in the State of Vermont, where he pursued the common occupations of a country life wholly undisturbed until after the commencement of the revolutionary War, when the whole country became liable to sudden incursions by the Indians; and, in one of these, the same gentleman had the misfortune to be taken prisoner. He was then led by the war party far into the wilderness, being employed for several days in the journey. The Indians at length halted, and held a long consultation, at the end of which it was resolved to put this gentleman to death according to their usual

modes of torture, and the following morning was the time fixed upon for carrying the decision of the council into execution.

One Indian being appointed to guard the prisoner, the rest of the party laid down to sleep. In the dead of the night, when every thing was in profound stillness, the Indian sentinel was seen by his prisoner to draw forth a scalping knife, and make towards him, in a crouching posture, with all the caution of a cat ready to pounce upon its prey. The unfortunate gentleman shuddered with dismay and horror, expecting every moment to be his last;—instead of sheathing his knife in the bowels of his wretched victim, however, the Indian came to liberate him from his bonds. In a trice all the bandages were cut away, and the gentleman was raised upon his feet: the Indian then beckoned him to a distance of several hundred yards from the camp, where suddenly turning round, he thus accosted his prisoner in broken English,—"Do you know me?"

Prisoner—I do not.

Indian—Don't you remember when, a great many moons ago, near the great salt-water, there were many white men at a rum-house, and a strange Indian, all wet and cold, came in amongst them?

Prisoner—I do remember it—are you that Indian?

Indian—I am, and the Indians we have left in the camp are going to kill you to-morrow morning; but, as you were good to me when I was among your people, I will save your life, if it be possible.

The full moon shone with uncommon splendor through the interstices of the sequestered grove, and its beams rested on the countenance of the Indian;—the gentleman raised his eyes, and, instead of a savage, thought he beheld an angel of light.

"That is the way you must steer," said the Indian, pointing in a particular direction, "in order to find your home, and when you get there you will be with your wife, your children, and friends.—I hope you will find them well, and that you will live a long time to enjoy them; but as for me, I dare not return to the camp, if I do, the Indians will kill me for you. I must leave *all my friends, and family, and country* for your sake.—run, and save yourself, farewell." The Indian then struck into the depth of the forest and the gentleman, following the direction pointed out to him, arrived at his home in a few days.

Now, Sir, I cannot help asking, is not this story, which may be received as an undoubted fact, a fine lesson even to the enlightened Christian? Is there in all history a nobler instance of genuine and disinterested gratitude?—that a man should not only save the life of an enemy and give him his liberty; but that, by so doing he should forever quit his dearest connections, friends, and country, is an instance of self-devotion for the benefit of another, but seldom paralelled in the annals of what is called the refined world. What man, of either, shall presume to condemn even the savage that roams the wilderness to endless perdition? because he may not have received the light of the Gospel?—Forbid it Heaven!

* * * *

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

The following paragraph which I have just read in the Memoirs of the Bishop of Landaff, written by himself, I beg of you to insert in your next Register, if you think it applicable to a question of Privilege now pending in our House of Assembly. A FREE HOLDER.

"The power of expelling a Member from the House of Commons is a privilege essential to the Constitution of it as a House; but the committing a Member, or not a Member, to prison, for a speech or writing which has not been *found by a jury to be a Libel*, is a privilege which I cannot prove to my own satisfaction to be either necessary to the constitution of the House of Commons or useful to the state. I think a Law should pass prohibiting such violence, and defining, as far as can be done, the extent of privilege."

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Having addressed a letter to the *Editor* of the *Observer* for the purpose of correcting an untruth; and, as he has not thought proper to admit that letter into the columns of his *patriotic* paper—I beg, Sir, that you will give the following statement of facts a place in the paper which the *virtuous Observer* has denounced as tending to destroy the moral character of this Province, in order that, for at least one instance more, Truth may be made to triumph over dark falsehood, and deliberate villainy.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. CLARK.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,

In your paper of the 2d of December last, under the Editorial head, appeared the following article:—

"*A fruitful season for Magistrates.*—We have been credibly informed that 90 Executions were issued last month in the Township of Southwold, in the London District, for the non-payment of Taxes, and that a waggon and new saddle were actually sold under an execution amounting to seven shillings and sixpence!!!"

As you appear to have been a willing instrument for the promulgation of this invidious fabrication, and as I cannot allow such a slander upon the Freeholders of this Township to go forth uncontradicted—I thought I had the fairest possible claim upon you to become the instrument (willing or unwilling) of vindicating the traduced party from such a gross and barefaced calumny. I therefore addressed a letter to you, for the purpose of refuting that statement, avowing it to be wholly untrue, and requiring the name of your "*credible*" informant;—which letter I sent by mail, and paid the postage with a view of insuring it the earliest insertion in your paper.

One week passed in silence after the letter ought to have appeared.—In the week following, you acknowledged it, and gave me to understand that it would be published in the ensuing week.—Two weeks afterwards, out comes—not my letter, but the following—"Mr. J. W. Clark, Collector of Southwold, positively asserts that the statement given to us by Mr. S. Gardiner, and published in the Observer of the 21st inst. is not true, so far as relates to the 90 Executions issued for the non-payment of taxes in that Township."

Now, Sir, I wish to know why you withheld my letter? or why, in your shabby notice of its contents you perverted my plain words, by saying "*so far as relates to the Executions*," &c. I made no such distinction, but, unequivocally declared the whole article to be a downright falsehood, and demanded your author.—Your informant you have given, but I wish to know what *fellow feeling, tenderness, or affection* towards him induced you to suppress my letter, and make an exception which I did not authorize.

To conclude, you must now submit to the alternative of publishing my letter, *as I wrote it*, or tacitly acknowledge that you have withheld it from base, wicked, and nefarious motives.

I am, &c. &c.

JOHN W. CLARK.

Southwold, January 22d, 1823.

To the Editor of the U. C. Gazette.

Sir,

I have observed, that His Excellency, in his Speech at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, suggests the propriety of an increased duty on Licences granted to Distillers.

In reviving the Law on that subject, and making further provisions, it is much to be hoped that our Legislature will endeavor, by proper enactments, to provide in a more effectual manner for the due collection of the Revenue arising from that source.

By an Act passed in the 44th year of His late Majesty's Reign, distillers are allowed six hours notice previous to the Inspector entering a distillery, for the purpose, no doubt, of allowing time to prepare the Tubs (used in the improved process of distillation by steam) for examination. That provision of the Statute has, however, in many instances, I am induced to believe, been most shamefully abused, and perverted, and the six hours intended, has been employed in removing, and concealing, the Tub actually used in the process, and introducing one of smaller dimensions, to stand the scrutiny of the Inspector, or his agent.

The mode of distillation at present most common in the Province, being by steam, the process of which is very expeditious, but little time is necessary to place the Tubs in a fit state for examination; which precludes the necessity of the six hours allowance of time hereinbefore provided, and two frequently made use of in practising a fraud upon the Revenue.

It is also highly necessary in some Districts of the Province, perhaps in all, that the Inspectors should be required to have Deputies resident in each County, in order to the more certain detection of persons, who attempt to distill without Licence, of which, I am led to believe, there are many instances; but being remote from the Inspector, they avoid detection, or escape exposure.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
A Friend to the Revenue.

Milland District, 25th *January*, 1823.

POETRY.

REVENGE, OR FATHERLY KINDNESS.

A vixen Wife, who felt the horse-whip's smart,
Ran to her Father—begg'd he'd take her part
"What was your fault," said he; "come, state the case;"
"I threw some Coffee in my husband's face.
"For which he beat me!"—"Beat you, did he! 'Slife!
"He beat *my Daughter!*—Zounds, I'll beat his *Wife!*
"If for such trifles he gives my dear child pain,
"Come but his wife—I'll beat her home again!"

EPITAPH IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD.

Here lies, alas! poor Roger Norton,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on:—
Trying one day his coxy to mow off,
The razor slipp'd—and cut his toe off:—
The toe rather what it gave to—
An inflamation quickly drew to;
The part then took to mortifying—
Which was the cause of Roger's dying.

Mr. Allen, the philanthropist, is at Verona urging the cause of Africa with all his might. A strict Quaker in principle, as well as in profession, he regularly appears before the sovereigns with his hat on, and they as regularly admit him in the character of a privileged friend.

* * * * * * * * * *

R. H.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Lee, wife of Francis Lee, of Yonge Street, of three fine children, two boys and a girl.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1823. No. VII.

By Authority.

Government Contract
FOR
FIRE WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th Day of February next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 Cords,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post and Corded by the 1st Day of September, 1823. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE, IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY, BLACK &
BEECH, YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l

Commissariat Office, York, January 23. 1823.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
4–6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

Militia Pension Office, *York, December* 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS,

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst viz—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board.

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his Settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1823

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz;

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nipia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed against the Land and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
To Wit, } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Frederic Smith, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lots No. 15, 16, and 20, lying on the River Willard, in the Township of Wainfleet, containing by admeasurement 750 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
August 26th, 1822 }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
To Wit. } facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 298, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less, all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
August 26th, 1822. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz: The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; proportion of the said land is well cleared and enced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 14th, April, 1822 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid*

YORK ALMANAC
AND
ROYAL PROVINCIAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
FOR
1823.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Copies of this Work may be had, either stitched in coloured paper or neatly bound in red, any time after the commencement of the ensuing week, by application at the Office. On account of some extra and unforeseen expences in the article of paper; the price, this year, will be higher than was intended, viz.—Stitched in coloured paper 3s.—Bound in Red 4s.—Fine paper 5s.

Gazette Office, Feb 12, 1823.

RAFFLE.

R. COLEMAN respectfully announces to the Public that the valuable *Silver Mounted* RIFLE GUN, which but a short time ago cost 50 *Guineas* in London, and which has been lately advertised for sale, will be raffled for at his rooms in the Waterloo Hotel, York, by 20 Subscribers at five dollars each, as soon as a sufficient number of names can be obtained.

York, Feb. 12, 1823.

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30, and 31 of this Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office

Notice to Printers.

WANTED,

TWO COMPOSITORS, who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can have satisfactory testimonials as to *honesty, sobriety* and industry.—Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, February 4th, 1823.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

IN the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c; &c;
To Englishmen their own beginning shew,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so,
Price one Shilling, Currency.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY,
IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour,* or *Pot ashes,* at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, August 28, 1822. tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments The whole will be sold, or the qual half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Hearts,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

To the Patrons of LITERATURE; the Fine ARTS, and FIELD SPORTS, in UPPER CANADA.

ROBERT COLEMAN

BEGS leave to announce that he shall have ready in a few days for inspection, and sale, at his rooms at the Waterloo Hotel in York, a very choice collection of

"VALUABLE BOOKS,

some of them so rare as to be unattainable *even in London*, unless on chance occasions at the demise of some eminent Book collector;) a few exquisite ENGRAVINGS, by the most eminent Masters—some BOOKS or ENGRAVINGS, *ancient* and *modern*, MAPS, MUSIC, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Four GUNS of a description never before offered for sale in this Province—two of which are Rifles, one a double barrelled Gun, and one a single Gun, all by celebrated makers.

Together with a Silver mounted TELESCOPE by DOLLAND—two Fishing Rods, with Tackle, and a number of other valuable articles.

Catalogues, with the prices affixed to each article, may be had by application to R. C.

York, Dec. 24, 1822. 37–tf

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. GAZETTE and WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed that a Title and copious Index for the first volume will be worked off and sent to them *gratis* as soon as an anti-quated supply of paper, for which the Editor is waiting, arrives.

U. C. Gazette Office, January 8, 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov 23, 1822. 33–tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOB FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34–tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the Midland District, will apply to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, for a Division of the said Township into two, or more Townships.

JAMES YOUNG.

Ameliasburgh, August 16, 1816. 21–tf

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bill of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31–t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF M. B. STEPHENS, who delivered a letter containing money, to a Lady, at *Clamp's* Coffee House, Montreal, in the month of October last, will address a letter to the Post Office, Hull, Ottawa River, Lower Canada, giving information of his place of residence, it will be deemed a particular favour.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above an insertion.

March, 9th November, 1822. 37–2 ms

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash, for well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX, MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37–tf

Soap and Candle Manufactory.
SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31–tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE & WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed, that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscriptions *half yearly* in advance, according to the original conditions of this Paper, (which have but in a few instances been attended to,) the Editor has resolved upon lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (*postage included**) to those subscribers who are punctual in the said half yearly payments in advance, by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half yearly in advance

The Editor pledges himself that no delineation as to the quantum of matter shall be experienced in consequence of this abatement in the Terms.—He takes this opportunity of stating that the York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada, is nearly completed.

* Many of the Subscribers are not, perhaps, aware that the postage on each Newspaper amounts annually, on average, to *Four Shillings*, which must be, paid quarterly by the Editor, whether he receives the money or not.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 7.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Of all crimes that of poisoning the fountains of Truth has been justly deemed one of the greatest. To tell a lie on trifling occasions, and in the most secret & covert manner, is ever attended with bad consequences; but, to lie publicly, on occasions of deep interest and importance, where the lives and properties, and well-being of numerous individuals are at stake,—and to do so *wilfully*, is a crime of such extraordinary turpitude as should subject the utterer to penalties of the severest nature.

We are led to these prefatory remarks in consequence of having learnt that an uncommon degree of painful excitement is felt amongst a large class of the People of this Province by reason of a misrepresentation which appeared in the *Observer* of Feb. 3d, which states, that the House of Assembly was "occupied for two days debating upon a string of resolutions proposed by Mr. Nichol, declaring foreign protestants who, through ignorance, have not conformed with the provisions of the laws incapable of holding lands as natural born subjects, &c. &c." It is no wonder that this *partial* and *false* view of the resolutions brought forward by the Hon. Member for Norfolk, (and for which in truth that Gentleman deserves the unanimous thanks of the whole country) should excite alarm, and that alarm is very widely extended. We have been waited upon by some, and written to by others, of our subscribers to know the truth of the matter; and we are therefore bound to notice the *garbled* statement and misrepresentation (which we doubt not to have been *wilful*) in this manner, in order to set so important a question (in a country situated as this is,) in a clearer point of view to those who have misapprehended it in consequence of the *Observer's* criminal obliquity. Had the *Observer* given the resolutions themselves in the same paper, as he has since in some degree found himself obliged to publish in a subsequent number, the erroneous impression might not have been made. To remove the anxiety complained of we cannot do better than here insert the resolutions themselves as they stand upon the Journals of the House,—by which it must be seen that so far from the Honorable mover having any intention of disquieting the minds of the people, or of jeopardizing any property whatever, his view is to make the public mind *forever easy* on this truly important subject, and to *secure* property as it now stands throughout the country, in cases where it might be insecure, if the titles were strictly inquired into, by the operation of existing Acts of the British Parliament. The measure is highly patriotic and laudable; and, as we have just said, in our opinion, the worthy mover is entitled to the thanks of the country for bringing it before the House, notwithstanding the subject may have been taken up by the Executive, since it must be desirable to bring the question in as serious and forcible a manner as possible before the consideration of the Imperial Parliament which alone has the power to pass a law of naturalization. The resolutions moved by Col. Talbot are these:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Chairman be directed to move that it be resolved,

1—That by the laws now in force in this Province, All Foreign Protestants are admissable to become settlers therein on conforming to the provisions contained in the said Laws, and that on having done so, may hold lands and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of natural born subjects within the Province.

2—That from ignorance of the Law, and unavoidable difficulties, many Inhabitants of the Province otherwise qualified, have neglected or been unable to qualify themselves according to Law, by which means they cannot legally exercise and enjoy the rights of subjects within the same.

3—That some Legislative provision is absolutely necessary for quieting the minds of all such persons, and securing to them the enjoyment of their rights and properties, as His Majesty's Subjects.

4—That this provision can only be made by the Imperial Parliament.—

5—And, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to transmit the foregoing resolutions to His Majesty's Government, with our humble request that His Excellency will make such representation on the subject as may induce His Majesty's Ministers to submit the same to the early consideration of Parliament.

The object of the proceeding is obviously to secure persons who have been long resident in this country, but who may not have subscribed strictly to the laws of naturalization as they have hitherto stood, (or whose property may have been purchased from Aliens,) in all the rights, privileges and immunities of British Subjects; and it is really inconceivable how any body in that a stake in this Province could object to so great and important, and truly patriotic, a measure. For our own parts we have no doubt it will meet with the most cordial reception on the part of the British Government, who will rejoice in having another opportunity of evincing the warm interest that is always taken by the Parent State, in whatever concerns the welfare and prosperity of this Country.

We are happy to find the necessity of rendering this country independent of our rival neighbours in the article of *Salt*, so seriously taken up by the House. Having exerted ourselves a good deal in former numbers of our publication to point out the value of this article in agriculture, as well as for culinary purposes, and the curing of provisions, besides giving a history of the only regular establishment, for making *Salt*, that exists in the Province with a view of inducing others to embark in the speculation, it may be supposed we look with some anxiety to the measures that may be finally adopted by the House. Being ourselves averse to the system of *Bounties*, on the principles so luminously explained by the famous ADAM SMITH; we should prefer the granting of *loans* to a moderate extent for the purpose of making the necessary establishments. Capital alone is wanting. Any increase of duty on American Salt must act as an additional tax upon our own people. Bounties would have the same effect; because, where do you get the money to be given in *Bounty*? from the pockets of the people, so that you would by such a plan actually "*rob Peter to pay Paul.*"

Mr. WILMOT, Member for the County of Durham, has brought in a Bill to prevent the sale of spiritous Liquors to the Indians within the limits of any organized County or District of this Province. The humane intentions of the worthy Member are obvious, and something ought to be done to protect that unfortunate and devoted race of human beings who deserve so well of all our care) from the rum-shops, and brutality, and infamous conduct pursued towards them by a set of lawless miscreants, with white visages but blacker hearts, yclept *Indian Traders*. The subject has occupied some of our attention, & we have thought of a plan by which the poor Indians may be rescued from that abominable, demoralizing usage to which they have been but too long subjected; and by which they may be at the same time rendered in some degree subservient to the public weal. Want of room alone prevents the statement of our plan this week; but, we promise to give an outline of it in our next. Although we are ready to give Mr. WILMOT full credit for the worthiness of his intentions, we do not think his Bill, in the shape in which it appeared, would be effective. But more of this hereafter.

We hope to be able to commence our *Parliamentary Register* for this Province, next week,—with illustrative notices, and occasional debates, where the subject is of importance to the country.

Two more of our Correspondents will find their Communications inserted this week.—At his convenience, and as an opportunity may occur, we should be glad if R——l would be kind enough to resolve a suspicion we cannot help entertaining that he is the same person with L——s, several of whose former communications, we found ourselves obliged to omit.

As the late arrivals have brought us no news of importance, relative to peace or war in Europe, we have been the more copious in our miscellaneous extracts from British and Foreign Journals.

We are informed that the 52nd Regt. Light Infantry, Lieut. Col. Sir JOHN MAXWELL TYLDEN, Knight, and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, are under sailing orders for Canada.

British Stocks, Dec 9 reduced 3 per cent. 79 ⅛, ¼,—Consols for account, 80 ⅛, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

The King held a Cabinet Council on the 15th of November, at which it was agreed to further prorogue Parliament which was to have met on the 20th of Nov. to the 2d of January, 1823.

London, Nov. 15.

The Ex Sheriff Parkins presided at the dinner given to Hunt yesterday at the Eagle Tavern. The conviviality of the company was of the most uproarious description. The crowd of Liberty Boys who could not afford their admission to the feast, remained for several hours around the house, vociferously demanding Hunt's appearance at one of the windows. The object of this clamor was discussed within doors; and it was fully decided that Mr. Hunt should not show himself to the rabble without, who being unable to contribute to the entertainment of the orator, had no manner of right to any share in his eloquence! The Hero of the day himself,—the "Man of the *People*,"—concurred in the conclusion! and, forgetting that in the morning he had assured his "fellow-countrymen and fellow-country women," who had assembled to greet him, that "*they might do with him what they pleased*," he now declared that he considered him-

self as the "*guest*," only of those who paid *for the dinner*, and that he was bound to act as they thought fit to direct! The cries of the populace without were accordingly as unanimously disregarded by the Great Men within; and it was not until the landlord intimated that the mob were about to pull down the house, that the *bon vivants* consented to thrust Hunt forward upon a balcony with a couple of candles, to allay the tempest that had been excited by their amphitrionic disregard of the will of the sovereign people!!

The new monument to the memory of the late Mr. Fox, erected on the north side of Westminster Abbey, has been within these few days opened to the public view, as have the old monuments of Queen Elizabeth, and Mary, Queen of Scots, which have lately undergone a thorough repair, and have been newly beautified.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Walter Scott Bart. to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roxburgh.

The celebrated pedestrian, Russel, who some time since walked 102 miles in 24 successive hours, has been again backed for 100 guineas, to walk 98 miles in the same time.

Accounts from Ireland mention that frequent depredations take place in the neighborhood of Cork. Many houses were broken open by the peasantry, who demanded fire arms, and took off provisions and live stock.

A meeting of the city of London Auxiliary Bible Society took place in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House. The hall was crowded in the extreme. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, one of the secretaries of the Bible Society, read the report, which was of a very favorable nature;—it stated that the parent institution had been strengthened by twelve auxiliary societies since the month of May last, and that since its first formation, it has received £2,339,526 in subscriptions, and distributed 3,563,964 copies of the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Dr. Steinkopf, and other clergymen, addressed the company, and the resolutions confirming the report, &c were carried unanimously.

George the Fourth—His Majesty George the Fourth, though happily blending the utmost urbanity, with a disposition at once social and festive, is said never to forget the dignity of his rank, or the respect that is due to it in the most convivial moments. Before His Majesty succeeded to the throne, among the persons admitted to his parties at Carlton house, was a gentleman, who, though not of great rank or fortune, had frequently partaken of the festivities of the palace, and had been honored with the distinguished attention of his prince. The gentleman, mistaking the politeness of the host, for the familiarity of a companion, had the impudence to make a bet with a nobleman, that he could use greater freedom with the Prince than any other person, and that he would even ask His Royal Highness to ring the bell the next time he visited Carlton house. It was not long before he had an invitation; and when the bottle had circulated pretty freely, he ventured to decide his wager, by saying familiarly, "Wales, ring the bell." His Royal Highness, without at all being disconcerted by a freedom which filled every one with astonishment, rang the bell, and when the servant appeared, coolly said, "Show Mr. —— to his carriage." The gentleman felt the keenness of the Royal retort—won his wager, but never entered Carlton House, or the presence of his Prince afterwards.

A dinner was given at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to James Byrne, the victim to the Bishop of Cloghe. About 100 persons were present. The ex-Sheriff Parkins was in the chair, and Byrne sat on the left, and appears to be about 45 years of age. A subscription was commenced in the room for Byrne and his family, who were introduced to the assembly.

In the Court of King's Bench the other day, Mr. Scarlett mentioned the following judicial anecdote, in illustration of the strange anomalies which, in times when men's passions run high, have occasionally characterized the proceedings of courts of justice.—" A gentleman who had been requested by a friend to lend him 'Paine's Rights of Man,' and accordingly gave him permission to take it from his coat pocket; and for this he was convicted on the evidence of that friend, and transported, though the judge who tried him, had himself borrowed the same book from one of the council." This happened in Scotland in 1795.

The Ecclesiastical Authorities, after a long and patient investigation, being satisfied of the guilt of Lord John George De la Poer Beresford, Lord Bishop of Clogher, have pronounced his see to be vacant, and have ordered its name to be changed, to efface, if possible, the recollection of his infamy.

Two boys, who were making the priming for percussion guns, were killed in London, by the explosion of 6 or 7 ounces of it, which is supposed to have taken fire from a spark accidentally falling from a candle. They were found lying on the floor covered with blood; one dead, and the other injured so severely that he survived but a short time. The force of the explosion was so great that every pane of glass and the sashes were blown out, the fire place torn down, the door unhinged, and the whole ceiling underneath, fell down.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BILL OF FARE.

The following is the bill of fare of the feast given yesterday by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs to the Citizens, as arranged and provided by Mr. Bleadon, of the London Tavern. From its contents strangers may form some distinct conceptions of what is meant by a City feast, and by City eating. The provision was provided on a scale of 1,300 guests, for that is the number who had signified their intention of dining with his Lordship on this occasion.

Imprimis—3,000 pounds of real turtle, which will fill upwards of 200 tureens—2000 dishes of game, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c. &c. and some of the finest and rarest species—61 fowls—30 peacocks—80 turkey——34 sirloins of beef—24 stewed rumps of beef—48 hams—60 to gues—48 large pigeon pies—26 large raised pies—48 fish of the finest species—26 ragouts—128 jellies, creams, &c. &c.—60 large fruit pies—34 large marrow puddings—50 salads—48 large dishes of curious cookery, each of which would take a chapter to describe—100 full grown pine apples—200 pounds of grapes of the finest description—250 ice creams, and pears, apples, olives, cakes, and dried fruit of the finest and rarest description.

The wines provided by Mr Bleadon, were of all kinds, from humble Port to imperial Tokay. Twelve thousand knives and forks, and six thousand plates were expected to be employed upon the occasion, which has occupied the whole of Mr Bleadon's establishment for the last fortnight.

Among the curiosities brought over to this country by the envoys from Peru, is the umbrella formerly held over the head of the Viceroy, when he ascended his carriage, and on other occasions when he went out on foot. It is three times the size of a common umbrella, almost flat when extended, and covered with fine damask velvet, surmounted with two rows of rich gold lace. The mountings are brass, and the pole gilt.

The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa is it seems, one of the visitors at Verona. A letter from that city gives the following description of her appearance at the theatre: "In one of the side boxes on the second tier, sat the Archduchess Maria Louisa attired in a simple, but interesting manner. On her head she wore a plain round cap of Brussels lace, tied under the chin with a pink ribbon; and her robe was of homely Scotch tartan, made in the fashion of the country. She displayed neither pearls nor diamonds, and there was no adventitious circumstance of dress to distinguish her from any female in a comparatively humble sphere of life. Her Imperial Highness was attended by two ladies of honor and two chamberlains, the latter standing the whole time. Her countenance very much resembles the portraits of her that are published in London, and to the ordinary observer, would appear both pleasing and intelligent."

Royal Bon Mot—A Right Hon. Gentleman, who has been recently appointed to one of the highest offices in the State, having been admitted to the Royal presence to receive the seals of office, was observed, on his retirement, to rub his chin in a very contemplative mood.—"I hope," said a friend "that you met with a gracious reception."—"I don't know what to think of it," replied the new Secretary; his Majesty, with apparently perfect sincerity, expressed a wish that I should follow the example of my late Noble predecessor—which I am afraid, means that nothing could give him so much pleasure as that I should cut my throat."

Steam Engine at the bottom of a Coal Pit.—The following very extraordinary application of the most wonderful of modern inventions, the steam engine, occurs in our immediate neighborhood, and is we believe, unparalleled in the United Kingdom. An engine pit of 147½ yards deep, has been sunk upon the Black Mine, in Newton, near Stockport, by Messrs. Bateman and Sherratt, upon the estate of F. D. Astley, Esq. and finding it practicable to win coal from below the deep level, little or no water interfering to prevent it, they have erected an engine, at the bottom of the pit of the following description;—Power, 28 horses—Length of stroke five feet—Length of beam 16 feet—Diameter of the fly wheel 16 feet—Boiler 25 feet long by 6½ feet wide—Boiler house 33 feet long, 15½ high, 17 feet 2 inches wide inside measure—Engine house, 18 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 30 feet high to the top of the arch—the brick work 3 feet thick—the quantity of bricks consumed upwards of 300,000. This engine winds the coal up an inclined plane of 238 yards, driven in the mine by an endless chain of about 5 tons in weight, the average angle of inclination is 37 degrees, equal to 76 yards at 100 yards. The engine was made by Messrs. J. and T. Sherratt, and set up under the inspection of Messrs. Bateman and Sherratt's agent, Mr. J. Wide, of Dunkinfield; and, from the success with which it works, and the difficulties connected with such an undertaking, reflects great credit on Mr. Wide.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Ludicrous apprehension.—A gentleman travelling some time ago through some of the suffering counties of the South of Ireland was surprised to find in several destressed families the rice which had been distributed by the Irish Committee untouched. On inquiry into the cause, he found that they supposed that the rice was given them to prevent overpopulation.

A genal man passing through one of the public offices was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal, which he did thus:—"I have been abused here by some of the rascals in this place, and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the Principal!"

A steam vessel is about to be established, to ply regularly between Portsmouth, in England, and Bilboa, in Spain, by means of which, excepting the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the traveller pass from one country to the other in the short space of four days. The distance by sea is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburgh, and will very little deviate from the direct line, the packet may touch at Guernsey and Brest.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Rome, Italy, Oct. 12.

Who would have believed thirty years ago that a simple country woman of Ajaccio, afterwards rather unfortunate at Marseilles, would, in the year 1822, have made a solemn testament in Rome, by which, after having constituted her grandson—a pretended king—her heir, she should leave a legacy of 150,000 crowns to each of her children, Joseph, Lucien Louis, Jerome Elizabeth, Pauline, Caroline, and Hortense, besides 25,000 crowns as a supplementary dowry to each of the four children of Lucien: *item*, a palace and splendid furniture to a brother, now decorated with the purple and loaded with riches and honor?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Remarkable Escape.—On Tuesday night. *Howard Trask*, a prisoner in the county goal in this town, made his escape and has not yet been found. He is the person who was some time since tried in the Supreme Court for murder committed in the state prison, and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and who being committed for safe keeping to the goal in this town in September last, killed two of his fellow prisoners, who had been permitted to accompany him in his room, to assist him in reading the bible.—Since the commission of this last act, he has been kept in irons, and they were replaced by a new set much stronger. These were shackles upon his legs, by which he was chained to the floor, a double pair of handcuffs and an iron collar with a chain passing from it to the irons between his hands. These irons had been strictly examined on Monday, and were entirely sound, and they were apparently so on Tuesday. He However succeeded on Tuesday night in breaking both pair of handcuffs, the chain of his collar and the chain by which he was fastened to the floor.—He then removed two or three thick oak planks which formed a part of the ceiling, and were fastened by several bolts, broke two large bars of iron, removed a number of small stones in the wall, and forced out a large stone forming a part of the outer face of the wall which fell upon the plat form and left an opening large enough for him easily to escape By the assistance of a plank from his room, he made his way to the top of a shed, from which he escaped into the street, carrying with him probably his collar and handcuffs. It is supposed that he escaped between 11 and 12 o' clock. A person, supposed to be him, was soon afterwards spoken to by the watchmen, but was suffered to pass on.

Remarkable discovery in Gallicia.—A Mr John Chmielecki having read in Kirchner's Annals a conjecture that the subterraneous caves and passages in Podolia had a communication with those below Kiow, resolved to examine a site at Czortkow, to discover any traces of subterraneous caves in that direction. A cavity in the alabaster rocks, overgrown with grass and weeds, was found to be an opening made by art, which had however been choaked up with earth and rubbish When the workmen had cleared away the earth before the entrance, a mephitic vapor issued from the opening, which so affected them, that they fell senseless on the ground; but on being removed into a purer atmosphere, soon recovered. On the following day Mr Chmielecki returned with the town clerk and six resolute peasants, provided with swords, pistols, torches, candles, and axes ended himself into the cave, well armed, with a lighted torch and under box. Having hold of a rope of three hundred fathoms, he crept through the narrow entrance, which is about ten yards long, into a subterraneous excavation, which re-embled a spacious and lofty oval hall, hewn in alabaster, and had very pleasing effect. Here he rested for some time, and then called to his companions who were waiting at the entrance, and who after much persuasion followed him.—On further examining the cave, they discovered several passages of various sizes connected with each other, all curiously hewn out in alabaster and covering a large extent. But whether these passages extended to a great distance, whether they have an issue on the surface or not, were questions which they could not resolve as they hadgot to theend of their line, and would not venture to proceed without a clue. After remaining there four hours they were obliged to retreat by the pressure of the long confined air, which almost extinguished their torches and impeded their breath. The results of their examinations are as follows:—All the subterraneous vaults appeared to be formed partly by nature and partly by art; they contain several halls, or rather spacious vaults, the wall and roofs of which were of pure alabaster. They communicate by means of several passages running to different directions & of various breadths, some of them large enough for a coach and horses to turn in. One of these caves has a near resemblance to a kitchen, for they found upon the hearths, raised of several layers of alabaster, fragments of charcoal and remains of a kind of wood (frenia summer cherry) which is not a native of the country near the excavation. In some places they discovered human skulls, which crumbled into dust on being touched. They likewise found a silver coin of about the size of a sixpence, the name of "Hadrianus" is to be decipherred. They also saw several earthen vessels resembling modern dishes but did not touch them.

Beautiful Phenomena.—The Heavens, at Philadelphia, yesterday forenoon, presented a novel and beautiful appearance. It seemed as if there were four or more suns, in the radii of the sun's rays each emitting a mild transparent stream of light.—The phenomena were interesting for their beauti and singularity.

A newly invented printing press, called the British and Foreign Printing Machine, was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men in London. Two men and three boys were enabled to print 25 sheets in one minute.

The Slave Trade.—By recent accounts, received at Boston from Sierra Leone, it appears that the British cruizers on the coast of Africa, continued very active in their endeavours to put down the abominable trade in human flesh. Off the river Bonny, they had captured a Spanish schooner of 90 tons with 250 slaves on board, and a Portuguese brig of 250 tons with 270 slaves. Besides the participation of these powers calling themselves "Christians," in this barbarous trade, it is stated that the French squadron, on the same station, are restricted by their instructions, from co-operating with the British in capturing slave vessels; thus giving a sanction, by appearing indifferent, to the continuance of the system.

Sierra Leone.—Through the same channel we learn that the Christian population of the colony on the African coast, amounts to 10,000, mostly blacks, who were principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Commerce was thriving, and the xport of gold dust, elephant's teeth, beeswax, hides, and timber, were considerable. The British had been successful in introducing vaccination on the coast.

Mechanical Wonders!!—Machines have been constructed so as to utter articulate sounds, and even words; and in the last Kaleidascope, we inserted a minute account of Mr. Babbage's celebrated machine for calculation and composition. The following contrivance is more surprising; and we must confess staggers our faith. It reminds us of a prophesy about the perfection to which the cotton machinery will probably be brought at some future day, when a cotton bag, being applied to one end of the machine, shall come out a perfect coat, or suit of clothes at the other end! The mechanism we are about to introduce to our reader, if said to have been invented by Mr. Church, who has succeeded in the experiment at Oxford. It is said to perform the operation of weaving the types in a machine, which, though simple in its structure, performs a variety of motions, by which the types are founded, finished, and distributed into cases, ready for the compositor. The second part of the apparatus is a machine for composing, or collecting the individual types to frame into words, lines, and sentences, which is effected by jacks and keys, to be played upon in the manner of a harpsichord or piano-forte. The third part of the apparatus is that which is used in taking off the impressions from the types; the principles upon which this part of the machinery is constructed are very different from those of the founding and composing apparatus, but equally good and more expeditious.—After the types in the form have given the number of impressions desired, they are returned to the melting pot, re-cast, and distributed mechanically, which is more expeditiously performed than the old process of breaking up the type by hand; securing, also, the advantage of new type, and consequent uniformity throughout a long work, which by the old method, could not be easily accomplished.—If all this be true, we are of opinion that the repeated melting of the metal would in a short time, render it useless.—*Edits. Merc.*

The celebrated Majocchi (better known by the *cognomen* of *Non mi ricordo*), one of the principal witnesses against the unfortunate Queen Caroline, now living at Milan, and carries on the business of a *marchand devoitures*, or dealer in carriages. He is not in very high estimation amongst his countrymen, either in regard to character or circumstances; and it is remarkable, that the appellation of *Non mi ricordo* still continues attached to his name, even in Italy.

Income for the last year of some of the principal religious institutions in England:—Bible Society, 103,858£; Christian Knowledge, 50,802£; Church Missionary, 32,975£; London Missionary, 20,427£; Wesleyan, 26,883£; Baptist Foreign Missions, 11,600£; Jews, 11,220£; Religious Tract, 9,261£; Moravian, 7,193£; Hibernian, 5 372£; Prayer-book & Homily, 2,957£; Naval Bible, 2,040£; Baptist Irish, 2,000£; Sunday School Union, 1,762£; African, 1,154£; Baptist Home Mission, 950£.

Ireland is represented to be still in a dreadful state: dwelling houses plundered; corn burnt; and females murdered.

The tread mill has been introduced into Scotland by the High Court of Judiciary.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters; out of those five millions are paid in Tithes; eight millions are expended in Seed; twenty two millions remain to the Farmers, and fifteen millions for Market.

It was in contemplation to build a new Palace, in Hyde Park, for the King of England.

The son of a ship broker of eminence, in London, who had been left a fortune of £20,000 at 21, by his father, lately failed in consequence of a speculation in butter, to the extent of £130,000.

Among the importantacts of the government of Naples is an ordinance, prescribing the dress of the respective ministers of state, in which the colour of the clothes, the quantity of embroidery, and the exact shape, are all regulated with precision. The most minute articles afford subject for legislation to those Noma's of legitimacy—the shape of the hat, and of the buttons, the cut of the waistcoat and pantaloons are both defined with laudable & praiseworthy accuracy.

The Dey of Algiers has resorted to a singular mode of conquering the love of celibacy, by ordaining that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age shall resolve at least once a day in favor of a sound flogging.—The expedient is said to be highly effectual, but it is to be apprehended that it may not on the whole promote the harmony of matrimony, nor on the whole promote the happiness of the husbands may be inclined to deal out to their wives some of the suffering by which their common felicity was attained.

A journal states that at Weimar, in Switzerland, there exists a Chamber of Death, in which the bodies of the dead are deposited for a few days after their decease, with a bell-rope attached to one of their hands, with which they may give a signal of resuscitation.

A method of writing among the Turks.—The art of writing is not very general among the Turks. when they are in love with a person to whom they have easy access they have a mode of writing their sentiments without pen, ink, or paper, by means of flowers, fruits, wood, silks, stuffs, and colours, of which they make a packet, each article having an allegorical sense; this packet they call a *selam*. They have a dictionary which they know by heart, of the allusions they wish to give by their flowers, &c.—Thus,

An amber signifies, *We are both of one mind.*

A piece of a rose bush, *I weep continually, but you deride my tears*

A piece of cloth, *I am tired with your importunities.*

A piece of canvas or buckram, *We shall be together to-morrow.*

A piece of silk, *You have gained my mind.*

A piece of looking-glass, *I am ready to sacrifice myself to you.*

A pistol, *I love you very much.*

A grain of raisin, some blue silk, a pea, a morsel of sugar and a piece of wood of aloes, arranged in certain order, form a billet doux to this purpose.

"My heart, I am in love with you; the pain which my love occasions me has nearly deprived me of my senses, my heart passionately desires you. Give my disease the necessary remedy."

The Golden Whip.—Mr. Leclimere Charlton, of Ludford park, Shropshire, has challenged, according to the racing articles, all England, with his celebrated horse Master Henry, for the golden whip, which was given by George II to the Jockey Club, for the best horse in his dominions. Four Miles. Should Mr. Charlton be successful enough to win this splendid trophy, he will be a gainer of a very considerable sum of money, as the rule enacts that he must stake 2000 guineas on making the challenge The whip is at present, and has been for some years, in the possession of his Majesty.

THE LETTER OF "QUIETUS."

(*Continued from our last.*)

Ashes, form a valuable part of our exports, those extensively engaged in this trade, and best acquainted with the sources of supply, estimate the quantity made in Lower Canada to vary from 3000 to 5000 barrels annually.—Wheat, Flour, Pork and Provisions and other goods requiring little tonnage and mostly paying a duty in England nearly equivalent to an exemption, (Hoops and Apples excepted.) The 117 puncheons of Whisky shipped before England in 1821, reckoning the strength about 35 per cent. over by Syke's Hydrometer, would if consumed in England pay a greater amount of duty, than all the other produce of Lower Canada put together for that year.

In fact fully nine tenths of the trade of this port is a mere trade, witness the small stake of Venice while in her commercial prosperity combating the power and acquiring by force of arms Colonies from the great Ottoman Empire; and the Dutch when on the zenith of their commercial glory, disputing the sovereignty of the seas even with England,

As a specimen of the little attention given to the commercial concerns of this Colony by the House of Assembly, it is related by one who was required last session to attend and give information to a committee on the trade of the country, that on entering the committee room, the Chairman was there *solus*, and acted as Chairman, Committee and Clerk during the whole of his examination.

In order to judge of our favored situation, let it be contrasted with the West Indies—the net revenue paid into the Exchequer on the single article of sugar from these Colonies, exceeds three and a half millions of sterling money annually:—I have before me an official statement of the Island of Jamaica, in aid of supporting the army stationed there for one year, which is as follows:—

Subsistence to Troops and Hospital expenses,	£41,300
Engineers & Captains of different Forts,	1,000
Officers of the Troops for private Lodging,	1,430
Supplying Forts with water,	1,039
Commissioners of the Forts,	5.600
	£50,369

And when the number of Troops exceed three thousand, the whole expences of raising and maintaining such extra number is paid by the Island.—Same year, salaries to Officers of the Assembly, stationary and other contingents, £2,300.—*Note*, No Translators there.

It is observed that of late years public measures have been conducted by an "infirmity of purpose" but I think rather by a *determination in purpose* We know how we have been and still are, a change will be to better, the situation and circumstances of the two Provinces point to an Union upon a fair and liberal basis as the Anchor of Hope

STATEMENT of Wheat, Flour and Bread exported from Quebec for the last seven years by Custom House Returns, that to Gaspe and the North Shore included, viz.—

Wheat 1,367,612 Bushels, equal to Barrels of Flour	227,935
Barrels of Flour	197,509
Bread of various qualities 67,835 Quintals	22,600
Total amount as in Barrels of Flour	448,134
Imports from the United States and Upper Canada by Custom House Returns for the last five years, (not having those of the two preceding years)	241,798
One year with another at Lachine and other places, not reported, computed at 5000 Barrels Flour and Wheat, equal to 2000 Barrels more—*inde.* for 5 years	35,000
Two years wanting, but at the average on 276,998 Barrels for 5 years, is	110,719
	387.517
Leaving	60.617

Barrels of Flour as the surplus quantity for seven years, being on the average for one year 8,660 Barrels. Here is a view of this *our fairest branch of commerce, that of grain*;—equal to freight about 1090 Register Tons of Shipping.

Flour from the United States unfortunately for the trade of this country is subject to a Canada duty, Indian Corn and Meal are not, Wheat is allowed to come in free. Yet, when application was lately made by the holders of the bonded wheat in England, for permission to send it to the Mills to be made into flour and then to be exported, it was refused. Restrictions proceeding from monopolists or private interest may in a few years leave us with little trade and few ships to visit us, followed by the depreciation of property, and depriving many of employment

Provisions imported by sea, and at Montreal exceed out of all proportion our exportations; without these various supplies instead of aiding commerce, the country would be in a state of starvation.

As the observations I have made proceed from the best motives, they may induce others more capable than I am, to illustrate this subject most momentous to the Canadas. Let us cultivate the best understanding with our friends and fellow subjects, the natural and most effectual means of securing and perpetuating that, is by a Union of the Provinces, a Union of resources, strength and intelligence; sharing the same fortune and rising by mutual support,

QUIETUS.

Quebec, 25th January, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR,

To be a Patriot in name, and to be one in reality, are very different things. A man may have the *reputation* of being a *Patriot*, and call himself an "*Observer*" of what passes in the country in which he lives—professing himself an enemy to all corruption; and yet, in reality he may be wholly destitute of *true patriotism*.

This observation I have lived to see verified in that land which will be always dear to me. In that land, (the land in which you and I were born, Sir,) we have had *radicals* who were perpetually crying up reform and the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the People—"*Magna Charta*—*Magna Charta*" was their continual cry!—But what was the intention they had really at heart?—nothing less than the ruin of the country; the overturning of the best Constitution in the world; and the enrichment of themselves, from the plunder to be obtained in the general overthrow—It has been always the case that those who intend to subvert good order in society, begin by making extraordinary pretensions of public virtue, and crying up a necessity for reform!

In *this* country, Sir, it seems we have our patriotic "*Observer*," and our staunch *contenders* for the *rights* and *privileges* of the *People*—Alas! this political hypocrisy has made the formerly sacred name of Patriotism almost suspicious. I must say that when I hear persons trumpeting forth their own praise, and endeavoring to inflame the public mind, I am now compelled to *doubt* the sincerity of their professions.

The term *Hireling* is the common name which these *sticklers* for reform give to all those who are in any office under Government—but, Sir, as I am one without any employment under Government, and am consequently to the receipt of no pay, I take the liberty of informing such persons that, according to the true sense of the *word*, they are *the Hirelings*:—they do indeed serve for *hire*, and are *venal* and *mercenary*, *doing all that they do for hire*—for they receive payment from their followers and supporters, and are bound by their *self interest* to please their followers and supporters *in every particular*, and if they do not provide every man of gratification, no matter how base and dishonorable, which those supporters may require for the satisfy of their depraved appetites—the pay will be withdrawn, and the wretched instruments of their pleasures left to shift for themselves. Hence it is that public characters of this stamp so often change their ground—and we have lately had a very notable instance of the kind in this Province.

In my own certain knowledge no man could be a greater stickler for the Union between the Provinces of Canada than the "*York Observer*,"

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but, behold with what expedition he has whirled round to the other side of the question!—What, Sir, do you imagine is the cause of this sudden change? I will tell you: his supporters, with *a certain person* at their head, would have withdrawn their subscriptions and allowance, if he had not so done.

Now, Sir, persons of this description are great, and mean object, slaves to the whims and caprice of their followers than any man in office under Government. Their business is to administer a kind of slow poison, and to inflame the public mind, and to bring the Government, and its officers, into contempt,—Is it possible for a race of more *thoroughpaced*, and *undoubted Hirelings* to exist? Such are the *Cobbetts* of England; and, such are the *Observers* of Canada.—Would to God this, then, and all such, could be brought to consider, and allow, that the LAW of the Most High is binding upon *all* without *one exception*;—and this Law should render them *faithful* to their KING;—*faithful* to their COUNTRY;—*faithful* to their FELLOW CREATURES;—and, *faithful* to the welfare of their own Souls!

The thoughts and intents of the heart, as well as the outward actions of man are to be subservient to the Laws of God;—and one who loves His fear will avoid any thing that tends to inflame and unsettle the minds of the people. The true Christian will be ready to say with SAMUEL, GOD *forbid that I should sin against the* LORD *in ceasing to pray for this nation*, &c.:—he would act upon all occasions as SAMUEL did, and would endeavor to promote the welfare of his country by being a good citizen:—he would contribute chearfully to support her necessary burthens:—he would live in all Godly quietness and honesty of *intention*, as well as action, amongst the people:—and, he would pray diligently, and sincerely, for the whole public weal. Such a man must be a true PATRIOT, and were the country filled with such subjects there would be but small reason to dread the mightiest and most numerous enemies; for what power would be able to penetrate that "*wall of fire*" with which the SUPREME BEING would surround it?

If, Sir, these few hints I have thus communicated are deemed worthy of a place in the Weekly Register, I beg you will insert them; and, in so doing, you will oblige,

Sir,
Your's, &c. &c.
R——l.

Newmarket, Feb. 10th, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Sir,

"A neighbor of mine, a plain man like myself, having broken through his habitual reserve and aversion to appear in public, in order to address you upon the late conduct of a notorious scribbler, who professes to edite a paper called the "*Observer*," (but which in my humble opinion would be more aptly styled "*The Political Weathercock and Slang Gazetteer*,") I cannot help aiding his purpose by sending a few examples of the many gross and shameless inconsistencies, as well as glaring instances of effrontery and falsehood, with which his Newspaper abounds, with a view of preventing many honest farmers, up and down the country, (who have hitherto had no better means of information,) from pinning their faith on the sleeve of such an unprincipled political mountebank, as this at once Being seems to have a pride in manifesting himself to be.

I could have sent you many dozen instances of similar inconsistency and impudence, selected from the publication in question; but the following, on the important subject of the Union of the Legislatures of the two CANADAS may suffice:—

FOR THE UNION.

(From the Ob. July 1st 1823.)

"Without the consolidation of the Governments, this Province must remain a more enslaved portion of His Majesty's Dominions."

"It is impossible for us to have an energetic government whilst we are divided and wrangling amongst ourselves." &c. &c.

AGAINST THE UNION.

(From the Ob. Sep. 20 1822.)

"It must, we think, strike every unprejudiced man with astonishment, when he reflects upon the situation of these Provinces, the loyal character of the people who inhabit them, the sacrifices made by them, not only in the American Revolution, but during the late war with the United States, that they who risked their lives and fortunes in supporting the cause of Royalty and the British name, should have been looked upon as the only subjects of his Majesty, unworthy of those LIBERTIES which is bound them in the appalling hour of trial and of danger to the mother country; and which were secured to them and to their posterity by the most solemn compact, during the mild and benificent reign of his late Majesty.

We have given the proceeding all due consideration; and we do most solemnly protest, and we state it with regret, that, in our opinion, a more inhuman act was never set on foot to DRIVE the King's Ministers, IMPOSE upon the British Parliament and DEPRIVE a BRAVE and LOYAL people of their well earned liberties than the one before us—Ireland, unhappy Ireland! Rebelled. If she lost her Parliament, she lost it by the consent of her representatives; but she is not taxed without her consent—the duration of Parliament has not been extended—the qualification of her members has not been increased, nor are there persons appointed by the King to droll and overawe the gentlemen who represent her

If these Colonies had been on the verge of Rebellion, as they had been inviting a foreign power to take possession of their fortresses, and if they had intended the destruction of church and state, a greater abridgment of their liberties could not have been contemplated

The people must be satisfied that a party possessing despotic principles does exist in these Provinces, whose sole object is the enslavement of the inhabitants. This we presume, cannot be denied, from the INFAMOUS evidence given to Mr. Wilmot & Mr. Ellice, upon the subject of the Union, by some cool deliberate, and crafty agents who have taken care to hide them selves behind the curtain, to avoid the execration & contempt and as indignant public as it there be any persons, friends to the vile authors of our intended ruin and degradation, they may be easily discovered at the meetings that are about to take place in all parts of this Colony. There know that the undermining agents in order to enslave these Provinces, have deceived the King's Ministers and imposed upon the British Parliament; and that the exposure of their baseness, by the unanimous voice of the people must extinguish their sinful and abominable hopes for ever.

"It is believed that, in case the *little* chicken takes place, Gourlay's act, and the *Civil* list act, will *die natural deaths*; and there can be no doubt, from the TALENTS and spirit of the French Canadians, and the LIBERAL and ENLIGHTENED policy of Lord Dalhousie, of the Discontents of this Colony obtaining those privileges which have been so long and so unjustly withheld from them &c. &c."

Therefore, such object must be to divert the people from petitioning the House of Commons immediately.—They will bounce and bounce about the injustice of the Union; and perhaps go so far to call the authors of it Tyrants; but as their MAIN object is put forward, they will assert that *the Petition should be home to our Parliament*:—to the Governor, who will appoint an "Ambassador" to carry it to England!!"

(Observer Oct 14th 1822.)

It is impossible we think, that any man, who is when in possession the honour and dignity of the Country, can so be besotted in intellect as not to see the necessity of coming forward upon this momentous occasion, and endeavouring by all the Constitutional means in his power, to resist a measure which tends to his enslavement, and the disinheriting of that happy Constitution to which he owes his freedom and his happiness; and without which, this Colony would have been lost to the Mother Country. For it is not the title of King, which we revere nor the honour of being called British subjects, which we glory in, that hits our hearts and souls to Great Britain, but it is the freedom and security we enjoy under the protection—Let that freedom secured to us by our happy Constitution be once destroyed—let a new fangled Constitution be established, which annihilates in a disguised manner, the rights of the people and gives unnatural power to the Executive, and the consequences must be dreadful.

In another of this *Observer's* paper's (of June 10th) he infers that he has a friend at Court perfectly well acquainted with the secret intentions of His Majesty,; for he says "by a *private letter* we are informed, that our most gracious Sovereign intends leading to th *hymenial* (not hymeneal) altar the widow of the immortal Napoleon" !!!—Now, if any thing could equal this audacity, it is the very impudent manner in which he thought proper to reply to some remarks of yours, Sir, respecting the activity of the Attorney General for this Province, whilst in London, where he says in the Observer of June 17,—"With regard to the Attorney General's *daily and long interviews with Ministers*, it is all nonsense, stupid trash, unworthy of contradiction The business has been referred by Lord Bathurst to one of the *understrappers* at the Treasury, who we doubt not, will make a report favorable to this Colony, which would have been done without the presence of our Commissioner,"—It seems this shameless man intends to convict himself of effrontery and foolhood in this particular, also; since, in one of his recent papers, he has promised to publish the Attorney Generals Correspondence, whilst in London, which I am informed makes good your former statement in every particular.

After *such* an exhibition of *virtue*, *talent*, and *principle*, I know not in what class of society the whirling Demagogue expects to find supporters; at all events he shall no longer have amongst his subscribers

Your most obedient, &c.
A PLAIN FARMER.

February 10th 1823.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1823. No. VIII.

By Authority

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

HENRY NELLES, Esquire, to be Coroner for the District of Niagara.

Government House, York, }
Feb. 15, 1823. }

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, YORK }
UPPER CANADA, 1st November, 1822. }

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to order that the Middlesex Regiment of Militia shall be divided and formed into four Regiments.

His EXCELLENCY is further pleased to make the following Promotions in the Middlesex Militia viz

Commission dated

Lieut. Colonel Mahlon Burwell from the 1st Regt. to be Colonel Commanding the 2nd Regiment, 18, June, 1822,

Lieut. Colonel John Bostwick from the 1st Norfolk to be Col. Commanding the 3rd Regiment, do.

James Hamilton, Esquire, late of the Incorporated Militia, to be Col. Commanding the 4th Regiment, do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adj't. Gen't Militia Forces, Upper-Canada.

"NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT } IS hereby given that a Court of
TO WIT. } Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York on Monday the Third day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiff's and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be respectively then and there Present to do those things which to them severally belongs.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 15th February, 1823.

Government Contract
FOR
FIRE WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th Day of February next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 Cords,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of September, 1823. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE, IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY, BLACK &
BEECH, YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, January 23, 1823.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Stiles, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4—6m.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz —

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further: His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duty shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office
York, February 7th 1821

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty requir-

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ed by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain Fresote Townships, for encouragement thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apsley	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	Ne	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Orden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlo	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gillis McBean the younger, at the suit of Gillis McBean the elder, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 5th February, 1823. 8–6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

W H

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, jun'r. and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the front end of Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro' West in said District On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, 1st January, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

3–3w. T. G SIMONS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri to wit.* } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, February 12, 1823. 8–6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri To Wit. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Frederic Smith, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lots No. 15, 16, and 20, lying on the River Willard, in the Township of Waindlet, containing by admeasurement 750 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } August 26th, 1822.

N B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri To Wit. } facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 296, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less, all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } August 26th, 1822.

N B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of to wit. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

Notice to Printers.

WANTED,

TWO COMPOSITORS, who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can have satisfactory testimonials as to *honesty, sobriety*, and industry.—Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, *York, February 4th, 1823.*

THE FARMER'S ARMS.

GEORGE NORRIS,

GRATEFUL for the many favours conferred upon him by the Public, whilst Landlord of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON HOTEL, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon that well known Tavern, designated the *Farmer's Arms*, in the Market Square of York—this House has superior accommodations, and from the unwearied attention it is his determination to pay to all those who may honor him with their commands, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

York, Feb. 12, 1823

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession.

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

IN the Press, and speedily will be published,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c. &c.

To Englishmen their own beginning shew,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so.

Price one Shilling, Currency.

WANTED

A LAUNDRY MAID, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring a good character from her last place.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid.*

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30, and 31 of this Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

RAFFLE.

R. COLEMAN respectfully announces to the Public that the valuable *Silver Mounted* RIFLE GUN, which but a short time ago cost 50 *Guineas* in London, and which has been lately advertised for sale, will be raffled for at his rooms in the Waterloo Hotel, York by 20 Subscribers at five dollars each, as soon as a sufficient number of names can be obtained.

York, Feb. 12, 1823.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

TO LET.



THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10 d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31–tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33–tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOB FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. Nov. 22d, 1822. 34–tf

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do.	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31–tf

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire, District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

YORK ALMANAC

AND

ROYAL PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

FOR

1823.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Copies of this Work may now be had, either stitched in coloured paper or neatly bound in red, by application at this Office. On account of some extra and unforeseen expences in the article of paper; the price, this year, will be higher than was intended, viz.—Stitched in coloured paper 3s.—Bound in Red 4s.—Fine paper 5s.

Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

– INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 8

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

We have great pleasure in publishing the first number of a complete *Parliamentary Register for Upper Canada* in this Paper, to be regularly continued. It is an *Official* document published by order of the House of Assembly, and it must therefore be more satisfactory to the people at large than any garbled or partial statements of particular debates, as this work will contain an entire history of all the proceedings of the House, with the *Yeas & Nays* on every question that is put to the vote, by which means Constituents throughout the Province will see on which side their Representatives have voted. It is our intention to avoid getting into arrears; and, at the close of the Session to throw off a Supplement containing the proceedings of the House for the first few weeks of the Session, previous to the present order being made.

It is impossible for want of room this week to publish our plan for the preservation of the health and morals of the nomade Indians resident in the Province, and for rendering them indirectly subservient to an increase of the public revenue, according to an intention expressed in our last week's number. Being perfectly satisfied with the feasibility of our scheme, however, we shall not fail to make its outlines known before the close of the present Session, in the hope that it may be brought before the consideration of Parliament.

By the extracts from American papers it will be seen that our neighbours are fully determined on stretching their settlements quite across the continent. The opportunity of organizing a suitable check on the growth of that power will shortly be lost;—and, lost for ever, on the part of England;—our whole mind and heart is full of this tremendously important subject, and deeply do we regret that circumstances of an imperious nature have hitherto prevented the publication of a little work on which we are quite willing to rest the merits of our political character. A day will assuredly come when it will be seen and felt that CANADA *might have been* rendered, in truth, the "LAST HOPE OF ENGLAND." What *it is* to become, may not be so certain. But "*a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, and in his own house.*"

The foreign news are of little importance if we except that France seems to hesitate in availing herself of the permission granted her by the *Holy Alliance* to make war on Spain—England is no doubt the *preventive check.*

Having seen the Sword supposed to have belonged to the Young Pretender, about which there has been so much conversation, we have been induced to publish the account first given in the Kilgaton Chronicle, for the amusement of some of our readers. The description of this Sword is sufficiently accurate;—but, whether the description of LOGAN'S *Tomahawk* is equally correct may be justly doubted:—however, we give the writer of *that* article full credit for his ingenuity, and happy vein of humour.—There is certainly nothing about the Sword to identify it with the unfortunate CHARLES STUART—the words "*Vive le Roy*" upon the blade would, in our opinion, rather prove it to have belonged to a Chieftain in his service, as it is not usual for Kings, whether legitimate or otherwise, to display such mottos, or bear the arms of a foreign potentate in lieu of their own.—But let that pass.

We regret that want of room prevents our giving some proceedings of the Congress of the United States, highly interesting to this country, as affecting very materially our Trade with the States. We shall endeavour to give the resolutions next week: they are of very serious importance.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

The new Memoirs of Napoleon, by himself, are announced as nearly ready for publication. The advertisement states that they were commenced by Napoleon on his passage to St. Helena, and continued as his constant occupation during the six years of his captivity. He rarely wrote himself, as his pen could not keep pace with his ideas, but dictated to his Secretaries, who were obliged to write so rapidly, that it often happened that the night sufficed with difficulty to reduce to order what they had taken down during the day. The copies were carefully revised by the Emperor, and corrected with his own hand. The manuscript is preserved as a valuable relic of this great being, and a proof of the authenticity of the publication.

A great sensation has been excited at Constantinople, by a firman against articles of luxury, the particular objects of which are furs, cashmire shawls, silks, &c. whether of European or Indian manufacture. The English merchants were seriously affected by its operation.

It is rumoured in the political circles, at the west end of London, that Mr. Canning, fearing he may not possess that influence in the House of Commons which he considers essential, has represented to His Majesty the necessity of a dissolution of Parliament. His Majesty has not yet given his consent, but a dissolution is not considered as improbable.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Canning has appointed his nephew, Lord George Bentinck, the son of the Duke of Portland, to be his private Secretary.

The Order of the Garter, which became vacant by the death of the late Marquis of Londonderry, has been bestowed on the Marquis of Hertford.

Irish Wedding.—An affair of an extraordinary nature occured a few days back in the County of Wicklow, which is likely to furnish matter of discussion in the Irish Law Courts. The parties are exceedingly respectable, and the occurence has plunged two families in inexpressible affliction.—Two marriages took place—the two brides were escorted by their admiring grooms on the wedding day to a hotel, not far from Dublin; they dined, took tea, supped, and then the ladies retired. The gentlemen unfortunately sacrificed a little too freely to the *Jolly God*, and on retiring to bed, *each entered the wrong apartment.*—*Freeman's Journal.*—Qy. To what God had the ladies been sacrificing, that they did not perceive the mistake?

Singular meaning of ancient names.—It is curious to observe the literal meaning of the names which were bestowed upon mankind—omitting Cain and his wicked posterity:

Adam, man—Seth, placed—Enosh, miserable—Kenan, possession—Mahalaleel, the prized God—Jarrd, descending—Enoch, teaching—Methuselah, his death produces—Noah, rest. On connecting the words they teach this great truth.—Man, being placed in a miserable condition, the blessed God descending shall teach that his death produces to debased man rest.

It appears that there has been coined at the Mint of the United States the sum of 19,852,746 dollars in various pieces of money, from the year 1793 to 1822.

A magnanimous method of shewing the gratitude of a magnanimous Emperor.—By the new Russian Tariff the import trade with England is completely put an end to. All refined sugars, woollen goods, and printed goods are prohibited, excepting certain unimportant colors of cloth, which are still permitted at St. Petersburgh only. Nearly every kind of hardware manufactured is prohibited, and those that are allowed, are saddled with such enormous duties as amount to prohibition.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Havre, Dec. 11.

"There are many factions at present in France, but only two parties; one inclined to war, and the other to peace. The king is for the pacific party. It is hoped he will have firmness enough, since he differs in so important a particular from the Ultras, not only to maintain his sovereign will, but to dismiss those rash Ministers who are ready to involve France in an unreasonable war, and one so contrary to the wishes of fifteen sixteenths of the nation. Indeed there is already rumour of some change in the Cabinet. As a proof how firmly the people believe in the continuance of peace, vessels are daily fitting out at Havre for Havana, the West Indies, Brazils, &c. &c.

"The preparations of the French Army of Observation, it is thought are intended to frighten the Spanish Cortes into a change of their Constitution, at least so far as regards the adoption of a Senate or Upper House, as a check on their representative body, and an additional aid to the crown.

Spain.—The Constitutionalists were still successful. Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain, organizing a regiment, or rather army of foreigners, who are wore the tri-colored cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish Consul in London.

Three days later from France.—The ship Mary, Perrot, arrived at Savanah, brings Havre dates to the 15th December. The Editor of the Savanah Georgian, states he has received letters to the above dates which agree in stating, that the appearance of war between France and Spain, had in a great measure, subsided.

SPAIN.

The Clergy of Spain occupied the first attention of the Cortes. It was stated that twelve hundred prelates and clergy had joined the Royal Standards in various provinces on the frontier, and had been banished. The Cortes, in consequence, decreed, that the Prelates who have been banished, should be deprived of all their revenues; and those ecclesiatics who have been forbidden to exercise their functions, who remained in their diocess, should only receive a partial allowance. That all the vacant Bishopricks should be immediately filled: and that the government should be authorised to remove all Priests, who have separated themselves from their parishes, and all whose licenses to preach have been taken away.

All persons in the pay of Spain are to be deprived of two thirds of their salaries, if they do not appear in arms to resist any attacks on the places in which they reside.

Confiscation of Property.—It is decreed, that all conspiracy against the Constitution shall be liable to confiscation of property, for the benefit of the nation. Also, that all Civil and Military Officers, who refuse to occupy new situations, shall be immediately cashiered.

It is decreed, that the Civil Governors shall have power, in order to detect conspiracies to search all houses in Spain, those of Foreign Ministers, and the private apartments of the Royal Family only excepted. Every other part of the places may be visited.

London, Dec. 7.—An answer to the dispatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of December, was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 18th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"1. The restoration of the King to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the King to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons of whatever rank engaged in the cause of the Regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking into which the Spanish Government may enter.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From statements to the American Congress, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of Sept 1822 have amounted to $85,241,541, of which amount $76,984,331, were imported in American vessels, and $6,257,210 in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $72,160,881, of which $49,874,079 were domestic, and $22,236 203 were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $30,831,818, were exported in American vessels, and $9,942,166 in foreign vessels; and, of the foreign articles exported, $20,783,658 were exported in American, and $1,502,547 in foreign vessels; that 787,961 tons of American shipping entered, and 81,748 cleared from the U. States; and that 100,541 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 87,430 cleared from the ports of the U. States during the same period.

The project of forming a settlement accompanied by military occupation, at the Mouth of the River Columbia, seems to have gradually obtained attention and favor at Washington.

Setting aside all considerations connected with trade and ordinary policy, the simple object of the distribution of the *American* race, with *American* principles and institutions, over the surface of this continent, is that upon which the philanthropist and philosophical STATESMAN will lay the utmost stress.

It is the duty of the Republic to exclude, if possible, from every part of the territory which she may rightfully claim, the establishment of any other political and social principles and arrangements than her own; and as she cannot justifiably maintain *deserts*, she has no other means to discharge the high obligation just mentioned, than *American colonization.* We speak however, with this reserve—that no *negro slavery* be permitted to be diffused with the dissemination to which we have adverted—it is an appendage which threatens ultimately to counteract every spring of excellence and defeat all noble and benevolent ends.—*National Gaz.*

The Kentucky papers say, that about two thousand dollars, in notes, of the mother Bank of the commonwealth, had been doomed to the flames in pursuance of an act passed at the late session of the General Assembly of that state; and that more paper of a similar description would shortly be committed to the fiery element.

From Mexico.—By the arrival of the President, Capt. Fanning, 5 days from Charleston, just as we were putting our paper to press, we learn that the clouds of faction and rebellion are arising on all sides, in Mexico, and threaten a total Eclipse of the Imperial Star which so suddenly rose in that country.

From the National Intelligencer.

By a letter received here from an Officer at Fort St. Anthony, Upper Mississipi, we learn that the Indians at the 'Upper St Petre,' are shewing great symptoms of a hostile disposition towards the Americans, that they intended to effect a Council with the officers, and then to rush upon and massacre them. An interpreter of Mr. Robinson, an Indian Trader, has been wounded. The letter says, "That an Indian first shot at an officer, and, upon being asked why he had done so, replied, because it was a good mark, he was told to shoot at something else, and he replied he would. He then took a position to get Robinson and his men in a range, and fired; the shot passed within an inch or two of Mr. Robinson's head, and through the interpreter's body."

A REMARKABLE SWORD AND, A STILL MORE REMARKABLE TOMAHAWK.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Arrived at this place on Tuesday last, McNAB, of *McNab.* On reference to the Chronicle of the 20th ult. it will be seen that this respectable Scotch Chief has traced to the wilds of Canada, the long lost SWORD of the unfortunate PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, and that he now carries with him this Royal relic. We were yesterday politely favored with a sight of this SWORD which independently of its history bears unequivocal marks, that it was originally designed for, and was once the property of this Royal personage. The Sword is about four feet in length, of German manufacture, the Hilt is surrounded with a chain of the purest gold, and on that part near the hilt is engraved on one side along the blade, the words "*Vive le Roy*" in large characters, on the other the Royal arms of France, three *fleur de lis* within a shield surmounted by a crown bearing also three *fleur de lis.* On both sides are engraved the word *Cavaliers* also in large characters immediately under the arms, below which a *burning heart* is placed, and nearest to the Hilt the word *Sohlingen.*

We think if we connect the description of this sword with its history, and enquire how such an article could possibly come into the possession of the family to whom it has been traced, we must be necessarily led to the conclusion that it is no other than the SWORD of PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART.

"—"*From the Chronicle of Dec 20. 1822*

The following interesting account of the discovery of the Sword belonging to the unfortunate PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART has been furnished us by a gentleman, on whose authority the most implicit confidence may be placed, for the correctness of the statement.—Whatever doubts may be entertained by some respecting the identity of the sword in question, it is certain that the family in whose possession the precious relic has been so long preserved, firmly believe that it really is the same which it is described to be, and there is not the least reason to doubt that the Chieftain into whose hands it has now fallen, is perfectly satisfied that no imposition has been practised on him.

Prince Charles Edward Stewart's Sword found.

This is the sword which was unsheathed when the Prince landed on the western coast of Scotland, to fight for the Kingdom of their ancestors, and this is the sword which was unsheathed on the fields of Culloden, where his fate and fortunes were for ever decided. On the Prince's retreat from Culloden, he took refuge in a peasant's house, and being hotly pursued by the Cavalry, made his escape out of a window, leaving his sword and shield behind him. The sword was carefully preserved as a sacred relic. It was traced by Mr. McNab of McNab to the township of Lochiel, Glengary, where it was found in the possession of a respectable settler, a Mr. McNaughton, who with his predecessors were tenants of the McNab family—McNab's ancestors were warm supporters of the Stewart family, and by their unfortunate attachment to Prince Charles in '45, lost their right to considerable estates. The sword is now in the possession of McNab of McNab, and it is understood that it is the intention of the Chief to present it to His Majesty George the Fourth.

From the Montreal Herald.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,

You will oblige me by inserting in your next paper the narrative of the *unexpected* and very *extraordinary* discovery, of the *Tomahawk* of the notorious and very celebrated Mingo *Chief Logan.*

There appears Mr. Editor, such a remarkable coincidence in the discovery of the Tomahawk alluded to, and that of the sword of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward Stewart, that none of your readers may be desirous of being made acquainted with the particulars.

I am, Sir, your very obedient serv't.

PETER MEANWELL.

The Tomahawk of the celebrated Orator and Mingo Chief Logan found.

This is the *Tomahawk* which was lifted when this great warrior appeared on the banks of the great *Ramhaway*, to rally the chiefs and their tribes, to fight for the lands of their forefathers; and this is the *Tomahawk* which was wielded at the mouth of that great river in the autumn of '74, when, notwithstanding the efforts of the combined forces of the *Shawanes, Mingo*, and *Delawars* tribes, he met with such an overthrow and reverse of fortune as forever to decide his fate! On Logan's retreat after this sanguinary conflict, he took shelter in a wigwam belonging to one of his tribe, and being hotly pursued by the Virginian militia, made his escape by an aperture in the wigwam, leaving his *Tomahawk* and the indispensible part of his dress behind him.

This *Tomahawk* was carefully preserved as a *sacred relic.* It was lately traced by one of the chiefs of the Delaware tribe, (whose predecessors had settled near Amherstburgh, in Upper Canada, and formed, what is this day called the Delaware Village) to the Michigan territory, when it was found in the possession of that family, with whom it is supposed to have been left. Indeed, although from its general appearance a person would naturally suppose it resembles more the Tomahawk of some petty leader than that of so distinguished a

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warrior, it is certain that the family, in whose possession this precious relic has been so long preserved, firmly believe that it is really the same which it is described to be; and there is not the least reason to doubt that the chief, into whose hands it has now fallen, is perfectly satisfied that no imposition has been practised upon him.

This Delawarian chief's ancestors were warm supporters of Logan, and in consequence of which lost their right to considerable territory. This Tomahawk is now in the possession of Sakianahawi, the chief alluded to, who, it is said, is in contemplation to cross the Atlantic, for the purpose of presenting it to His Majesty George the Fourth. His Majesty will, no doubt, present this valuable relic, together with the sword of Prince Charles Edward, which has been as lately and as miraculously discovered, to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society.

Amherstburgh, Dec. 13th, 1822.

COMMUNICATION.

Niagara, 24th Jan. 1823.

Arrived at this place on Thursday last, Sakianahawie, the great war chief of Delaware village. On reference to the communication of Peter Meanwell, in the Montreal Herald of the 18th instant, it will be seen that this celebrated chief has traced to the Michigan territory the long lost Tomahawk of the unfortunate Logan, and that he now carries with him this precious relic. Several persons yesterday were very politely favored with a sight of this Tomahawk, which, independently of its history, bears the most unequivocal marks that it was originally designed for, and was once the property of this great great personage. The Tomahawk is near seven inches wide, from the part which admits the handle to the edge six inches; of English manufacture, and of the purest steel. On one side of the Tomahawk is indented, in large characters, "Birmingham," weighing, without the handle, 3 lbs. 14oz. The handle is of hickory, and is 3 feet 11 inches long, flat, and about 2 inches in breadth, beautifully polished. The strap, which is of elk leather, and by which it is suspended from the wrist in time of action, is tastefully garnished with porcupine quills, and to which are attached two scalps, and a quantity of horse hair, dyed with vermillion. On one side of the handle is carved the figures of two monstrous bears, one of them appearing mortally wounded by an arrow which an Indian has discharged from his bow; the savage is in the act of drawing his Tomahawk, and advancing for the purpose of despatching him. On the other side of the handle is designated, three Europeans laying on the ground, and three Indian warriors in the act of scalping them. The defeat of a body of the British Militia by the Indians, and a variety of wild beasts are also represented. Near that part of the handle which is admitted into the Tomahawk are thirty notches, expressive of the number of battles or scalps, or perhaps both, which the chief fought and took.

I think if we connect the description of the Tomahawk with its history, and enquire how such an article could possibly come into the possession of the chief by whom it has been traced and rescued from oblivion, *notwithstanding that individuals, versed in Indian* heraldry and customs, have declared the Tomahawk in question to be that of some petty chief, not connected with Logan or his family, by the non-appearance of the armorial bearings of Logan's family, our conclusion however must be that no imposition has been practised, particularly when it is considered that the sword of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, which has been lat ly discovered and narrowly examined, is found destitute of the arms of royalty, and that of the very king clan for the recovery of which it was drawn; and, likewise, the extraordinary circumstance of its bearing the arms of a foreign country.

Mr. Editor,

Having seen in your columns an account of the *discovery* of Logan's Tomahawk, I beg leave to transmit to you the foregoing *description* of it, which may be amusing to some of your readers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.

(From Thursday February 13th, to Tuesday Feb. 18th, 1823, - inclusive.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

On motion of Doctor Baldwin seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Petition of Jacob Vice was brought up.

On Motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Petition of Hiram Spafford, of the Town of Brockville was brought up

On Motion of Mr. Gordon seconded by Mr Nichol, the Petition of Robert Innes, and other inhabitants of the Western District, was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from Mathew Crooks, Esquire, of the District of Gore, praying that a certain Lot of Land may be restored to him; and such other relief in the premises granted as may seem meet;—The Petition from the Inhabitants of East Flamboro and Nelson, praying, that the Fishery at the Outlet of Burlington Bay may be by Law protected and regulated; and the Petition from Joseph J. Lonse and others, praying for authority and assistance to cut a Road from the Big Bay on Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, were read

On Motion of Mr Hamilton of, *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Petition of Matthew Crooks, Esq. was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Hamilton, Wilmot, and Wilson, of Wentworth.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Jones of Leeds, The votes of this House during the present Session were authorized to be printed under the authority of the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Clark the Petition of J. Lonse, and others, was referred to the Committee on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Durham.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, that it might be resolved, that James Crooks, Esq. one of the Members for the County of Halton, having absented himself from his duty without leave of the House, be ordered to attend forthwith in his place, the House divided,

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Jones of *Leeds*. Pattie, Nichol, Clark of *Lincoln*, Vankoughnet, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Gates, Burwell, Kerr, Hagerman, McDonell, Shaver, Jones of Grenville, & Bostwick,——16	Messrs. Gordon, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth* Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Wilmot, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baby, White, Walsh, Chisholm, Clark of Lenox and Addington, Ruttan, Horner, Rogers & Casey—17

The Question was lost by a Majority of One.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, a Message, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the same as follows:—

Mr. Speaker,

"The Honorable the Legislative Council, request a "Conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the "subject matter of the Bill entitled, 'An Act to authorise "the Licencing of Ale Houses in certain Towns & Villages "in this Province,' "and have appointed a Committee of 3 "Members who will be ready to meet a Committee of the "Commons House of Assembly, in the Joint Committee "Room at 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow."

Legislative Council Chamber,
18th February, 1823.

(Signed) WM D POWELL,
Speaker

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council was consented to and Messrs. Jones of *Grenville*, Burwell, Gordon, and Casey, were ordered to meet the Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council at the time and place appointed

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McDonell, Messrs. Moe is and Kerr, were ordered, as a Committee to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that their request for a Conference on the Ale House Bill, was acceded to, and that four of the Members of this Honorable House would meet the Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council at the time and place appointed,

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House Proceeded to the Trial of the Lenox and Addington Election.

Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Shaver, moved that it might be resolved, that Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq. the Candidate proposed to the Returning Officer, at the Election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the Incorporated Counties, of Lenox and Addington, and by the said Returning Officer rejected, having been born in the United States of America since the Independence of those States, is by Common Law *An Alien*, and as it does not appear to the House that the said Marshall S. Bidwell is excepted by any Statute, nor naturalized by any British Act of Parliament, he is therefore incapable of being Elected to serve in the Parliament of this Province.

In amendment, Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet moved, that it be resolved, that Marshall Spring Bidwell, Esq. named in the Petition of Robert Perry, Jun'r. and others, Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, was not qualified within the meaning of the 22d Section of the Statute passed in the 31st year of His late Majesty's Reign, to be Elected a Member to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province, and that the Sitting Member do therefore retain his Seat.

DEBATES ENSUED.

The House then Adjourned untill Ten o'clock the following day.

FRIDAY, Feb 14.

On motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville* seconded by Mr. Shaver, the Petition of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada was brought up.

Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, from the Committee to whom were referred the Militia Laws of this Province, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Jones seconded by Mr. Morris, the Militia Bill was ordered for a second reading on the Monday following.

Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, from the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of The Honorable the Legislative Council on the subject matter of the Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the licencing of *Ale Houses* in certain Towns and Villages in this Province," reported as follows:—

The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the *Ale House Bill*, pursuant to the Order of your Honorable House, met the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, who stated to your Committee that, in the third Clause of the said Bill, the usual accounting Clause was omitted

According to the order of the day the House went into a Committee on the Heir and Devisee Bill,—Mr. Chisholm in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Chisholm reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Monday next

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a message requesting a conference on the subject matter of the London District Gaol and Court House Bill

The House then, agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the trial of the Lenox and Addington Election.

Doctor Baldwin's amendment to Mr. Jones of *Grenville's* motion of the thirteenth instant was then put as follows:—

Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Van Koughnet, moves that it be Resolved that Marshall Spring Bidwell Esquire, named in the petition of Robert Perry Junior, and other freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, was not qualified within the meaning of the 22d Section of the Statute passed in the thirty-first Year of His late Majesty, chap 31 to be elected a Member to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province—and that the sitting Member do therefore remain his seat.

The House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Mc Lean of *Stormont*, Jones of *Leeds*. Jones of *Grenville*, Baldwin, Gordon, Hagerman, Boswell, Burwell, Soare, Koughnett and Bostwick—19	Messrs. Pattie, Nichol, Clark, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*. Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Horner, Wilmot, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baby, White, Walsh, Rogers, Chisholm, Kerr, Gates, McDonell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris and Casey—22

Question lost—Majority, 12

Mr. Jones of *Grenville's* motion of the thirteenth Instant was then put as follows:—

Mr. Jones of *Grenville* seconded by Mr. Shaver moves that it be resolved, That Marshall S. Bidwell Esquire, the candidate proposed to the Returning Officer at the Election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, and by the said Returning Officer rejected, having been born in the United States of America since the Independence of those States, is by common law an *Alien*, and as it does not appear to this House that the said Marshall S. Bidwell is excepted by any statute, nor naturalized by any British Act of Parliament, he is therefore incapable of being elected to serve in the Parliament of this Province, and that the Sitting Member do therefore retain his Seat.

The House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Nichol Clark, Randal Wilson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Horner, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, White, Baby, Walsh, Rogers, Ruttan, Chisholm, Kerr, Gates, McDonell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, and Casey——20	Messrs. Jones of *Stormont*, Jones of *Grenville*, Gordon, Hagerman, Burwell, Shaver, Bostwick, and Baldwin—10.

Question gained, majority—12.

And That the conduct of the Returning Officer in refusing to allow Marshall S Bidwell Esquire to be polled at the said Election, was an illegal assumption of power, in violation of his duty, and a high breach of the privileges of this House as well as an infringement of the rights of the whole body of Electors of this Province.

The House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Nichol, Clark, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hamilton of *Wentworth* Horner, Wilmot, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, White, Baby Walsh, Rogers, Chisholm, Kerr, Gates, McDonell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris Casey, Burwell, Shaver, Vankoughnet and Bostwick—26	Mr. Ruttan,—1.

Question gained, majority 25.

3d—That it is the opinion of this House that in so doing, the Returning Officer, did not act corruptly or maliciously, but from misconception of his duty, and that this House does not see any necessity for censuring the said Returning Officer for his conduct at the said Election.

Carried Nem. Con.

4th—That the said Marshall S. Bidwell, in so far as Allegiance is concerned, was and is eligible to a seat in this House.—The House divided,

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Pattie, Nichol, Clark, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*. Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hornor, Wilmot, Wilson of *Prince Edward*. White, Baby. Walsh, Rogers, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Chisholm, Kerr, Gates, and McDonell——19.	Messrs. Baldwin, Ruttan, Morris, Casey, Shaver, Vankoughnet, and Bostwick,—7.

Question gained, majority—12.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol seconded by Mr. Randal, the Speaker directed the proper Officer to see out a Writ for the Return of a Member to represent the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington, in the House of Assembly of this Province.

The House then adjourned untill ten, o'clock A.M. on the Monday following

MONDAY. 17th February

On motion of Mr McDonell seconded by Mr. Burwell, the petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada was brought up

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition from Jacob Vice praying to be put on the Pension List—or for such other relief in the premises as may seem meet—The petition from Hiram Spafford, praying relief in the premises—The petition from Rt. Innes and others of the Western District of this Province, praying that an Export duty may be laid on saw logs: And the petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, praying that the

number of Shares authorised by law, to be held in the said Bank, may be reduced to eight thousand, and the Capital Stock of the same to One Hundred thousand Pounds—Were read.

On motion from Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Pattie, the petition of George Delong, George Bass, and Hiram S. Alford, were referred to the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Clement and others, with leave to report by bill or otherwise

On motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, the petition of Rt. Innes and others, was referred to Messrs. Jones of Grenville, and Burwell, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise

On motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, Messrs. Nichol, Burwell, Walsh, and Horner were appointed a Committee to Confer with the Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the London District Gaol and Court House Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gordon seconded by Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, Messrs. Ruttan and Hamilton of *Wentworth*, were ordered to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

Mr. Hagerman from the Committee on the Administration of Justice, reported two bills, viz, the District Court Bill and report Bill.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the District Court Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the District Court Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow

The Report Bill was then read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Mr. Ruttan reported a Bill, founded on the petition of the Inhabitants of Cramahe.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Ruttan seconded by Mr. Rogers, the Cramahe Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow

On motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the Bank petition was referred to the Committee on the whole on His Excellency's Message of Tuesday the 11th

Mr. Hamilton of *Wentworth* reported a Bill founded on the the petition of Matthew Crooks, Esquire, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, the Crooks relief bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Doctor Baldwin reported a Bill founded on the petition of the Insolvent Debtors confined in the Home District which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, the Insolvent Debtors Bill was ordered to be read again on the Thursday following.

Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to His Excellency's Message respecting duties collected at the Port of Quebec and Bank funds, reported a draft which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville* seconded by Mr Shaver, the address to His Excellency was ordered to be read a second time the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Auction duty Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Morris was called to the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Morris reported the Bill without amendment, which report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the Auction duty Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Hawkers and Pedlars bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Chisholm was called to the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Chisholm reported the Bill without amendment, which was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr Hagerman seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the Hawkers and Pedlars Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee to confer with the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the London District Gaol and Court House Bill, reported that, in obedience to order, they proceeded to the Conference Chamber and met the Conferees on the part of that Honorable House, by whom they were informed, that as no petition had been presented by their House—they wished to be satisfied respecting the allegation contained in the preamble of the Bill, they were then informed by your Committee that a petition to that effect had been before the House of Assembly, with which they appeared themselves satisfied, having received private assurances that a petition to the same effect, to their Houses, had been mislaid

Mr Jones, of *Grenville*, from the Joint Committee to confer on the subject matter of that part of His Excellency's Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session, relating to the contemplated Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, reported that the Joint Committee had met, but came to no resolution

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bellville Police Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, the House went into Committee on the Bill

Mr Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Gates reported the Bill amended.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Jones of *Grenville*, Pattie, Kerr, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Randal, Clark, Peterson, Wilmot, Baby, White, Horner, Ruttan, Rogers, Gates, Crooks, Burwell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Hagerman, Casey, Shaver & Bostwick,—23.	Messrs. Hamilton of Wentworth and Walsh,—2.

Majority—21.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Wednesday

Agreeably to notice Mr. Morris Seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate a certain sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned. Which was granted and the Bill read.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Chisholm the Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Collectors Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of Grenville, seconded by Mr. Shaver the House went into Committee on the Collector's Bill.

Mr Crooks was called to the Chair of the Committee.

The House resumed.

Mr. Crooks reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the School Bill,

Mr. McLean of *Stormont* in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr McLean reported the Bill amended.

The Report was received and the Bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Casey seconded by Mr. Shaver, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm certain Marriages within this Province.

Which was granted and the Bill read, and ordered for a second reading the next day.

Agreeably to notice Mr. Vankoughnet seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville* moved that a call of the House might be the first thing on the order of the day during the remainder of the Session.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Hagerman seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, moved that, the Committee of the whole House on Supply, might be first on the order of the day, after the Call of the House on the Friday following,—which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Militia Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the House went into Committee on the Bill,

Mr Hagerman in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Hagerman reported the Bill as amended, which report was ordered to be received

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, the Militia Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

The House then adjourned till ten o'clock on the following day.

TUESDAY, Feb 18

On motion of Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, the petition of Ambrose Blackloch, Esquire, was brought up

On motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr Peterson the petition of Francis Lee was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Auction Duty Bill, the Hawkers and Pedlars Bill, and the School Bill were read the third time and passed and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Militia Bill was read the third time.

Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Jones of *Grenville*, moved that the following clause might be added to the Bill as a rider,—"And whereas the strength of Militia Companies is at present too limited, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that so much of the tenth clause of an Act passed the 46th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to explain, amend, and reduce to one Act of Parliament the several laws now in being for the raising and training the Militia of the Province,' as declares that

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"Companies of Militia shall consist of not more than fifty, nor less than twenty men, be and the same is hereby repealed. And that the said Companies shall in future consist of not more than eighty, nor less than thirty private men," which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Clark, the petition of the inhabitants of Nelson and East Flamboro' respecting the fishery, was referred to a select Committee composed of Messrs. Jones of *Grenville*, Button, and Wilson of *Wentworth*, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, Messrs Clark and Kerr were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the School Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Protection Bill.

Mr. Shaver was called to the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Shaver reported progress and asked leave to sit again this day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS
Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon, Nichol, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Chisholm, Walsh, Baby, Gates, Burwell, Jones of *Grenville*, Hagerman, Morris, Casey, McDonell, Shaver, Van Koughnet, and Bostwick—18.	Messrs. Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Randal, Wilmot, Peterson, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, White, Hornor, Button, Rogers, Crooks and Pattie—13.

Majority,—5.

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly

On Motion of Mr Jones of Grenville, seconded by Mr Morris, the Militia Bill received its title, was passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of Grenville, seconded by Mr. Morris, Messrs. McDonell and Kerr were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Hay Law and Pedlars Bill, the Auctioneers Bill and the Militia Bill, and request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeable to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Weights and Measures Bill

Mr. Bostwick was called to the Chair of the Committee

The House resumed

Mr. Bostwick reported the Bill as amended,

The Report was received and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the state of the Province,

Mr. Gates in the Chair,

The House resumed,

Mr. Gates reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly

The House then adjourned.

A Sketch of the Speech delivered by the Honorable L. P. Sherwood, Esq.

On the Question of the Union

Tuesday, Feb. 18th 1823.

From the nature of his high Office as Speaker of the House of Assembly, it is only on particular occasions that the public can be gratified by any display of eloquence (from Mr. Sherwood); whose talents, as an orator, are of a superior order, rich, various, and commanding. The House being in Committee on Tuesday last, debating the great and important question of the proposed Union of the two Legislatures, this Gentleman spoke at considerable length, and with great effect, in favor of the measure. We are sorry that we cannot give a more accurate report of his speech, a part of which only we had the pleasure of hearing. He began by taking a broad and general view of the political history of the Canadas since the year 1760, and observed,

"The great ability, sound argument, superior eloquence, and logical arrangement already displayed by the Members of the Honorable Committee leave very little for me to remark upon, but, on a question of such great importance to both Provinces, every true lover of his country must consider it imperative upon him to express his opinion.

A historical account of the political state of both Provinces has been already given by an Honorable Gentleman, I will therefore briefly state that, after the British Flag had proudly triumphed over the fallen banners of France, and Gallic pride and ambition were prostrated before English valour and perseverance, in the Province of Quebec, the British Government designed a Constitution for the inhabitants of the conquered country founded on the principles of English liberty. Experience, however, soon made it manifest that these recent subjects of France had no rational idea of liberty—the glory of their great Monarch being the most prominent feature of their political creed.

In the year 1783 a new and important era was opened. The American Revolution, founded in rebellion, drove from those ancient British Colonies, now constituting the United States of America nearly 50,000 faithful subjects of the King, who took refuge in Canada rather than live under the new Republican Government.

The British Government always just, generous, and magnanimous, determined on giving those worthies a Free Constitution by which they had always considered as savoring too much of Tyrany. The 31st of The late King was then passed, and the two Provinces continued to prosper under it, until an increase of wealth and an extension of commercial and agricultural views gradually involved them in very serious disputes. To remedy the evils arising from these misunderstandings our Commissioner was sent to England, and, he has done as much for us as the relative political situation of the two Provinces and his own great abilities could possibly effect.—The opposers of the Union pretend that the *Trade Bill*, lately enacted in the Imperial Parliament is wholly satisfactory, and it places us at that point beyond which we should not desire to proceed;—I must, however, beg leave to dissent from this opinion and to state some of those objections to this Bill, and some of those advantages which we may reasonably expect from an Union, that occur to me.

The *Trade Bill* will not produce the beneficial effects contemplated by the anti Unionists.—It infringes on the Constitution of this Province, in as much as the Imperial Parliament has passed a Law which gives a third body of men a part of the power of the Legislature on a subject immediately affecting the revenue. It gives Upper Canada a negative on the proceedings of the Legislature of Lower Canada relative to the imposing of duties; and, finally, it takes away the right of determining the question from both Legislatures in case they disagree and transfers it, not to the final decision of the Imperial Parliament, but, to the separate judgment of either House of Parliament who have the power of repealing any such measure within thirty days after it is submitted to the Imperial Parliament.

It takes away the power of appropriating money for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence from the Legislature of both Provinces, and places it with Arbitrators, and then takes it again from the Arbitrators and returns it to the Legislatures of both Provinces—for no award is valid until it is sanctioned by a Law of each Province

It fixes unalterably the amount of our revenue from Lower Canada by award of Arbitrators for *four years*; although, from the extension of commerce it is probable we should be thereby considerable losers. It has a direct tendency to prejudice and irritate the Legislature of Lower Canada against us, by giving us a restrictive power on their proceedings in all financial measures.—Rendering to our Constitution by allowing Lower Canada to originate all measures affecting revenue levied at the Port of Quebec, when *our* right to do so, (as far as regards our share of the revenue) is as strong as *theirs*.

I shall now, Sir, take the liberty of stating some of the advantages that will arise from the Union.—It will enable the two Provinces in a free and unrestricted manner to unite their best endeavors for the extension and growth of commerce, and the general and uniform improvement of their agricultural interests.

The *Trade Bill* provides for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence *only*, but an Union would enable us to improve the navigation of other rivers, the *Ottawa*, the *Thames*, the *Grand River*, the *Rideau*, the *Mississippi*, and the *Petite Nation*.

It would enable us to establish Colleges and other Seminaries of Learning; and the advantages of such institutions would be invaluable in this country by their effects in the support of Religion, morality, and loyalty. The Union would produce a stronger cast of English feeling among those of French origin and it would strengthen and support this feeling amongst all classes of people in Lower Canada.

The French Canadians have already acquired a taste for rational liberty from the administration of the Criminal Law of England, from the trial by Jury and from the commercial intercourse with England. This growing predilection would be matured, and become an habitual feeling, by a more intimate connexion with the people of Upper Canada who are all English. The Union will raise us in the estimation of the Parent State, by increasing our capacity for becoming more useful to her, both in peace and war. It will encrease our respectability with foreign nations, who will then behold a great and an extensive country possessing a Legislature whose energies and means are adequate to the sure and rapid advancement of her political strength, and consequent aggrandizement." The Honorable Member concluded by saying that unanimity and strength, riches and honor must follow the adoption of this important measure.

The preceeding *Sketch* merely gives the leading points of one of the best speeches ever heard in our House of Assembly; we cannot pretend to give the whole, or do justice to the spirit, and emphasis, with which it was delivered.

POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

A light step in a giddy dance,
With now and then an Amoon glance,
A soft squeeze of the hand or two,
A sigh, (a mimic one will do,)
And "What a lovely girl thou art,"
Hurl'd pell mell at a lady's heart,
Will force it in despite of fate
In three days to capitulate.

FENO.

Belleville, February, 13th.

Sir,

The above is a very liberal translation from the French. I am at a loss to name the author, writing from memory only, but this is of little consequence, if you are but half as much pleased with it as I am you will give it an early insertion and add to the favor already accorded to

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Quebec Mercury of Feb. 4.

DIED—On Wednesday last, after a long and severe illness, Thomas Cary, Esquire, Proprietor and Editor of this paper. Mr. Cary died in the 72d year of his age, and although labouring under great and painful infirmities for these three years past, he continued his editorial labors until within a fortnight of his death.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE,

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1823. No. IX.



UPPER-CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting:—

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, of glorious memory, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for making more effectual provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," it is amongst other things enacted "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of each of the said Provinces respectively, to present to every such Parsonage or Rectory, when any Incumbent or Minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church, and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen therein, and that every person so presented to any such Parsonage or Rectory, shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights, profits and emoluments, thereunto belonging or granted as fully and amply and in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, and liable to the performance of the same duties as the Incumbent of a Parsonage or Rectory in England." And Whereas, notwithstanding His Majesty has been graciously pleased under the provisions of the said Act to reserve for the support of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, one seventh of all lands granted therein, doubts have been suggested that the Tithe of the produce of Land might, under the thirty ninth section of the said in part recited Act, still be demanded by the Incumbent duly instituted or Rector of any Parish, to whose which a Bill entitled, "An Act relative to the right of Tithes within this Province," was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, during the first Session of the [illegible] Provincial Parliament, met at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the thirty-first day of January, and prorogued on the fourteenth day of April following in the second year of our reign, declaring that no Tythe shall be claimed, demanded or received by any Ecclesiastical person, Rector or Vicar of the Protestant Church within this Province, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, which Bill was reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And Whereas, it is provided by the said first in part recited Act, amongst other things, that the several provisions therein before contained respecting the constituting, erecting and endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Provinces, and also respecting the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same, and also respecting the manner in which such Incumbent or Minister shall hold and enjoy the same, shall be subject to be varied or repealed by any express provision, for that purpose contained in any Act or Acts which may be passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, under the restrictions therein after provided, and that whenever any Act or Acts shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights therein before mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing or recovering any other dues, stipends or emoluments whatever, to be paid to or for the use of any Minister, Priest, Ecclesiastic or Teacher, according to any Religious form or mode of worship in respect of his said office or function, every such act or acts shall, previous to any declaration or signification of the King's Assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, and that it shall not be lawful for His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, to signify his, or their assent to any such Act or Acts, until thirty-days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, and that no such Act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within either of the said Provinces, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces, shall in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of such Provinces, an Address or Addresses, specifying that such Act contains provisions for some of the purposes therein before specially described, and desiring that in order to give effect to the same such Act shall be transmitted to England then in, doubts have been suggested that the Tithe of the produce of Land might, under the thirty ninth section of the said in part recited Act, still be demanded by the Incumbent duly instituted or Rector of any Parish, to whose which a Bill entitled, "An Act relative to the right of Tithes within this Province," was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, during the first Session of the [illegible] Provincial Parliament, met at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the thirty-first day of January, and prorogued on the fourteenth day of April following in the second year of our reign, declaring that no Tythe shall be claimed, demanded or received by any Ecclesiastical person, Rector or Vicar of the Protestant Church within this Province, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding, which Bill was reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And Whereas, it is provided by the said first in part recited Act, amongst other things, that the several provisions therein before contained respecting the constituting, erecting and endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Provinces, and also respecting the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same, and also respecting the manner in which such Incumbent or Minister shall hold and enjoy the same, shall be subject to be varied or repealed by any express provision, for that purpose contained in any Act or Acts which may be passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, under the restrictions therein after provided, and that whenever any Act or Acts shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights therein before mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing or recovering any other dues, stipends or emoluments whatever, to be paid to or for the use of any Minister, Priest, Ecclesiastic or Teacher, according to any Religious form or mode of worship in respect of his said office or function, every such act or acts shall, previous to any declaration or signification of the King's Assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, and that it shall not be lawful for His Majesty His Heirs and Successors, to signify his, or their assent to any such Act or Acts, until thirty-days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, and that no such Act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within either of the said Provinces, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces, shall in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of such Provinces, an Address or Addresses, specifying that such Act contains provisions for some of the purposes therein before specially described, and desiring that in order to give effect to the same such Act shall be transmitted to England without delay for the purpose of being laid before Parliament previous to the signification of His Majesty's Assent thereto. And whereas, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in addresses of the Provinces to the said in part recited Act, did on the tenth day of April in the second year aforesaid, and during the Session in which said Bill passed, present an Address to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province of Upper Canada, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the said Bill relative to the right of Tythes in this Province to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in order that it might be laid before the Imperial Parliament, according to the said Act in that case made and provided; And Whereas, Our said Lieutenant Governor did thereupon transmit the said Bill to our principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, for the purpose of obtaining the signification of Our Pleasure thereon, and of being laid before both Houses of Our Imperial Parliament, according to the provisions above recited. NOW KNOW YE, that the said Bill, having been referred to us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and having previous thereto been laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for thirty days, according to the provisions aforesaid. We have thought fit to approve of, and assent to the same, and do hereby declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified; of all which our Loving Subjects in Our said Province of Upper Canada, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Three, and in the fourth year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command

DUNCAN CAMERON,
Secretary.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

NOTICE

Home District } Is hereby given that a Court of
to wit. } Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York on Monday the Third day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables and Bailiffs, and those others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice that they be respectively then and there Present with all their Rolls, Records and other Remembrances to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Feb. 22, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Mid and District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

6–6m.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. do. do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Nora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nonia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
TO WIT: } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gilbert McBean the younger, at the suit of Gilbert McBean the elder. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gilbert McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich }
5th February, 1823 } 8–6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
TO WIT: } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, junr. and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the front end of Lot No 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro' West in said District. On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, 1st January. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

3–8w. T. G SIMONS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'Clk. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cornwall, February 12, 1823. } 8–6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
To Wit. } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Frederic Smith, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lots No. 15, 16, and 20, lying on the River Willard, in the Township of Waine't, containing by admeasurement 750 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
August 26th, 1822 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
To Wit. } facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Macklem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 298, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less, all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
August 26th, 1822. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder. *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed until the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff. N. C. D.

EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 14th April, 1822.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 6d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving from one *Luther Wood* a PROMISSARY NOTE for Twenty two Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, drawn by the subscriber, payable to the said *Luther Wood*, or Bearer, expressed to be for a Balance due the said *Luther Wood* for the performance by him of certain Settlement Duty on Lands of the Subscribers, in the Township of Innisfil—as the same was obtained *fraudulently and without consideration.*

S. HEWARD.

York, Feb. 22, 1823. 9–8w

PROPOSALS,

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A succint Report of the Speeches made; the Resolutions entered into; and the Petitions signed, by the Inhabitants of Lower and Upper Canada who were favourable to the Union of the two Provinces;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A SELECTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS

WHICH APPEARED IN THE

PUBLIC PRINTS ADVOCATING THAT MEASURE,

Subjoined to the facts and opinions thus collected, a brief retrospect of the affairs of the Canadas will be presented; to which will be added, a brief review of the advantages likely to accrue to these Provinces from that consolidation of their strength and resources, which the proposed measure of Union evinces to be the object of the beneficient Policy of His Majesty's Government.

To preserve to the future Historian of the Canadas, valuable materials for his work; to the Merchant, the views which were taken of the probable effects of the Union on the developement of the Commercial Resources of these Provinces; and to the General Reader, a source of important and useful information, are among the advantages anticipated from the intended Publication.

When we reflect on the vital importance of the proposed Union, and on the deep interest which it has excited among all classes of the community in both Provinces, we cannot help thinking that the present attempt to present, in a less fugitive form than the Newspapers, a Record of those memorable Proceedings, will be generally approved and encouraged.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD,

Assisted by a Gentleman,

FRIENDLY TO THE MEASURE OF THE UNION.

The Work will be comprised in one Volume, octavo, price stitched, *5s.* A few impressions will be taken on fine paper, price *7s 6d.*; and will be commenced when 2,000 copies shall be subscribed for.

Subscriptions will be received at this Office; at the Gazette and Mercury Offices, Quebec; at the Chronicle Office, Kingston; and at the Gazette & Weekly Register Office, York.

Montreal, Feb. 15, 1823. 9–3w

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced Business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

Their first Auction Sale will take place on Monday the third day of March next, when will be sold a General Assortment of

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

well worth the attention of the Merchants and the Public in General, among which are the following viz—

Extra superfine West of England black and blue Cloth, superfine black, blue and brown ditto, superfine black mixed and Fawn double milled Cassimere, superfine Fawn coloured Ladies Pelisse Cloth, Patent Windsor Corduroy, Silk, Cotton, Cassimere, Zobra, Angola and Imitation Shawls, Canton & Nankin Crape Shawls & Scarfs, Percy Bird's eye & black silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton and Cambric Britania, Bandana and Madras ditto superfine white Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Jaconet and fancy Neck Handkerchiefs, double and single chain black silk Levantine, Black Canton Crape, blue purple, amber, fawn and plaid Irish and Imitation Poplin, black and coloured Twilled, plain and figured Bombazette, Scotch Plaid Bombazette, English and India Book Muslin, Fancy striped and Hair cord Muslin, Jaconet, Mull and Cambric Muslin, Figured striped and fancy Lenos and Cambrics, Scotch Lawn, Linen and Imitation Cambric, Fine and Superfine handsome worked Robe Patterns, Superfine and fine Irish Linen, Power and Steam loom Shirting, White Cotton Shirting, Fine double twilled Cotton for Sheeting.—Large Cotton Table Cloths, White Cotton and Baths—Fine hair cord, Cambric Dimity—Wide Fancy London Print and mourning Garnet Calicoes—Handsome fine future chintz Calicoes—Furniture, Tape and Binding—Black and blue Cambric Linings—Bengal and Turkey striped Cottons—Bed Chamber Carpets; Red and White Flannels; Superfine Welch Flannel; White and Grey Lambs Wool, and Worsted Hose and half Hose; White Worsted Ancle Socks; Mens Mock Silk half Hose; Ladies fancy Linen Gloves with Silk Fleuh Cuffs; Mens, Womens, and Childrens Linen and plain Beaver, Kid and Lambwick Gloves; Mens and Boys Castorin Shapes; Red and Worsted Double Caps; Silk and Cotton Braid and Stay Laces, Silk cord Trimmings; Meckhlenbro and Edgings; English black Sewing Silk; Nuns Thread; Patent coloured Thread Cotton Balls; Shoe Thread; Cotton Suspenders; Short Bastons; 3 4 point Blankets; Patent Windsor Soap, &c. &c.

– INDEX AT FRONT.

and Forks; Writing Paper and Quills; Double grounded Watch Glasses, Gilt and Steel Watch Keys, Chains and Seals, Fancy Watch Papers; Jewellery Boxes; Silver Pencil Cases; Gentlemen's elegant dressing cases furnished complete; Morocco and Steel Purses; Hairbrushes; Elegant Gold Broaches and Breast Pins; A few boxes of English Mould Candles, with several other articles.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, when the terms will be made known. The Goods may be examined three days previous to the Sale.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit, &c.* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with *Houses*, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb 1, 1823. 9–3m

☞ THE FARMER'S ARMS.

GEORGE NORRIS,

GRATEFUL for the many favours conferred upon him by the Public, whilst Landlord of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON HOTEL, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon that well known Tavern, designated the *Farmar's Arms*, in the Market Square of York—this House has superior accommodations, and from the unwearied attention it is his determination to pay to all those who may honor him with their commands, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

York, Feb. 12. 1823

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession.

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heals,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

TO LET.

THAT BRICK STORE in King Street opposite Messrs. J. and G. Monro's, and lately occupied by the subscribers.—For particulars apply to S. Heward, Esq. or the subscribers at New Market.

P. & W. B. ROBINSON.

New Market, June 17, 1822

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 40d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6 d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31–tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 34–tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34–tf

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to* 3 *per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium* —Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Backing per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 31–tf

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

YORK ALMANAC

AND

ROYAL PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

FOR

1823.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Copies of this Work may now be had, either stitched in coloured paper or neatly bound in red, by application at this Office. On account of some extra and unforeseen expences in the article of paper the price, this year, will be higher than was intended, viz.—Stitched in coloured paper 3s.—Bound in Red 4s.—Fine paper 5s.

Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for *well seasoned* FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, LYNX, MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.—And, for CASTOREUM.

York, Dec. 26, 1822. 37–tf

VALUABLE LAND

IN

PERCY,

IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, £2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour,* or *Pot ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, August 28, 1822. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE & WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed, that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscriptions *half yearly* in advance, according to the original conditions of this Paper, (which have but in a few instances been attended to,) the Editor has resolved upon lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (*postage included* *) to those subscribers who are punctual in the said half yearly payments in advance, by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half yearly in advance

The Editor pledges himself that no defalcation as to the quantum of matter shall be experienced in consequence of this abatement in the Terms.—He takes this opportunity of stating that the York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada, is nearly completed

* Many of the Subscribers are not perhaps aware that the postage on each Newspaper amounts annually, on an average, to *Four Shillings*, which must be paid quarterly by the Editor, whether he receives the money or not.

Notice to Printers.

WANTED,

TWO COMPOSITORS, who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can have satisfactory testimonials as to *honesty, sobriety* and industry.—Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, February 4th, 1823.

RAFFLE.

R. COLEMAN respectfully announces to the Public that the valuable *Silver Mounted* RIFLE GUN, which but a short time ago cost 50 *Guineas* in London, and which has been lately advertised for sale, will be raffled for at his rooms in the Waterloo Hotel, York, by 20 Subscribers at five dollars each, as soon as a sufficient number of names can be obtained.

York, Feb. 12, 1823.

IN the Press, and speedily will be published

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,

A Satirical Poem,

In two Parts:

By DANIEL DE FOE,

Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c; &c.

To Englishmen their own beginning show,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so.

Price one Shilling, Currency.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No. 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30, and 31 of this Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE"

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 9

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1823.

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY.

THE attention of our readers will be deeply fixed on those proceedings of the American Congress which may affect the trade with this country, & the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the first part of which is published in this day's Register: the remainder, for want of room, is reserved untill next week. It may be thought by some, that we attach too much importance to these proceedings. God grant that we do!—We are quite willing to be thought too sensitive on this subject. Perhaps the whole of these proceedings, *for the present*, may amount to nothing more than waste paper to be thrown under the table; But, these things will not *be forgotten*; and it is to the future we look.

This week our commentary must be short, for our limits are greatly circumscribed.—We intended to have given all we had to say on the subject of Mr WILMOT'S Bill, and the Indians;—but that is impossible.—Many valuable communications that we have received are likewise postponed.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

A short Summary of News by the last English Mail.

An atrocious attack has been made upon the life of the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, which has called forth a spontaneous and universal effusion of loyalty and attachment to his person and government from all classes of people, in that interesting portion of His Majesty's Dominions. The cause of this outrage appears to have originated in the Orange Faction—a glass bottle was thrown at His Excellency's box in the theatre on the 14th of December, preceded by loud cries of "*No Po No Popish Governor!*"—"*a groan for the Marquess Wellesley*"—"*The Boyne Water,*" &c.—an immense wedge of wood was also thrown at His Excellency, which passed by the head of a lady in the next box, with whom His Excellency had just been conversing—It is said that the answer of His Excellency to the congratulatory address upon his narrow escape, which indeed is a master piece in its kind, produced the most extraordinary sensation on the auditors—one who was present thus expresses himself—"It has been our good fortune to have heard most of the celebrated speakers in both countries, not only in the upper and lower House, but also in the courts of law—yet we most solemly declare, that at no period of our lives did we hear an address that so much excited the atten-

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sition of the auditory. The effect may in some slight degree be conceived, when we state that the audience, forgetting time and place, and all the observations usual on such occasions, gave full expression to their feelings, and burst out in one overflow of enthusiasm."—We shall endeavor to give further detail of this extraordinary affair next week.

The Marquis of Drogheda is dead, aged 94—a is the Earl Tankerville—and General Wood, of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Hans Hamilton, Esquire, M. P.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London, in tolerable health, on the 23d December.

Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, has been blessed with a son and heir. It will be recollected that his lady is 17, and he 74 years of age.

The Bonaparte Family.—A letter from a gentleman at Bologne, who occupies a palace lately belonging to Lucien Bonaparte, says the immense fortunes of the family astonish the beholders. Lucien has lately purchased the most magnificent palace that could be obtained. The family are suffered to enjoy peaceably an unmolested, the wealth they ransacked from France, and pillaged from invaded nations. Vicissitude of fortune, the writer says, "has effected no change in their pride; all the daughters of Lucien call themselves Princesses, and will answer to no other appellation; they are short clumsy girls, with no more appearance of personal elegance than of mental dignity; for what ever distinction they arrogate, they have no endowment to discriminate them from the lowest Bolognese females."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 10, 1823.

The last sailing packet ship James Cropper has arrived in 36 days from Liverpool, and furnishes us with papers to the 1st January inclusive. Our London Journals are to the evening of the 30th December.

The London Sun, a Ministerial paper, has the following conclusion to a paragraph respecting the success of the Greeks:—"There is reason to believe that the opinion which has for some time prevailed, respecting the new policy of England towards the cause of Greece, is well founded. It is the obvious policy of Great Britain to procure the erection of Greece into an independent State, if *possible with the consent of Turkey*, in which case an alliance might be formed between Great Britain, the Greeks, and Turkey to protect the remaining dominions of the Porte against the encroachments of Russia."

From the London Courier, Dec 26.

The following is copied from the Dub in Journal of Monday last, which reached us this morning. The Magistrates are still employed in collecting further information relatively to the recent outrage at the Theatre. Strictly as Sunday last, we understand, they received some important communications upon oath.

Conspiracy to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant.—This evening Henry Grattan, jr. and George Grattan were fully committed by Counsellor Gabbett, for having, with divers other persons, feloniously conspired, confederated and agreed to kill and murder, his Excellency Richard Marquis Wellesley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. James Forbes was apprehended under a warrant from the Magistrates of the Head office this evening, and fully committed on the above capital committal.

Mathew Handbridge is committed for conspiring to cause a riot, and for actually, with others, having caused one, on the night in question.

The Peys of are making great exertions to reach the Black sea, and to secure some portion of the trade in their subsequent operations.

We have to announce an act of clemency on the part of government, that reflects honor upon the advisers of the measure. It will be recollected that at the adjourned Yorkshire Assizes, in Sept. 1820, a number of persons from the neighborhood of Barnsley and Huddersfield were induced, by an expectation of mercy, to plead guilty to the charge of high treason, and that some of them were subsequently sentenced to 14 years transportation, and others to transportation for life. During the last week, all the persons whose sentences were commuted to 14 years transportation, returned to their respective families and friends, to the inexpressible joy of the parties, and each man received £3 4s. towards his travelling expences from Woolwich, with a certificate of their having been pardoned on account of their uniform good conduct.—*Liverpool paper.*

Important Congressional Proceedings.

We publish the following very interesting proceedings in the Congress of the United States.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Sterling introduced the following resolution in the House of Representatives on the 23d ult.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire, whether the reciprocal and equal advantages of trade with the British Provinces of our Northern and Western frontier, secured to the United States by the third article of the treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, and the explanatory article of the 4th of May 1796, have been so far impaired by the act of the British Parliament of 1821, by which a discriminating duty is imposed upon lumber, the growth or produce of the United States imported into Great Britain from Canada, and by the acts of the 24th of June and 6th of August last, relating to the trade with, and fixing the rate of duties on goods imported in to those provinces from the United States, as to require countervailing regulations on the part of this government: That the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing duties upon the property of British subjects transported through the territories of the United States, from one part of the said British provinces to another either by land or water: and that the said committee be likewise instructed to inquire what further provisions, by law, may be necessary to secure to the citizens of the United States their equal rights in our commercial intercourse with the said British possessions on this continent.

In introducing the Resolution, relative to the British restrictions on our trade with Canada, Mr. Sterling said, that, as the resolution relates to subjects deeply interesting, not only to his constituents, but to the nation at large, he trusted it found sufficient apology for his detaining the House a short time, by a few remarks explanatory of his object in introducing it.

A very advantageous and profitable trade had for a long time been prosecuted by the inhabitants living on the northern and north eastern borders of the United States, with the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This trade, on the part of the United States, consisted principally of bulky articles, which found their way to market down the River St. Lawrence.

The free navigation of that river is of essential to the commerce and property of this commerce.—Upon it also depends, to a great extent, the value of those extensive tracts of land, which border upon this river, and the immense bodies of water which discharge themselves into it. As the different population had seated itself upon the shores of these rivers and lakes, looking to Montreal and Quebec as their natural and proper market, and to the River St. Lawrence as the great highway which nature has opened to them, for the conveyance of their products to a place of profitable sale. Many of their products are of so bulky a nature as forbids their being transported to any other market.

They believed, and still believe, that their right to the navigation of this river was secured to them both by treaty and national law.

They had not the remotest idea that Great Britain had the right to deprive them of it, or shackle it by duties and impositions, which might amount to a prohibition.

Mr. S. said he did not wish to detain the House, by an argument upon this point, to show that they were correct in this view of the subject, and that the right to freely navigate this river, was secured to them if not by existing treaties, yet by ordinations equally sacred and binding, arising from the laws of nature and nations. He begged permission to produce an authority from that able and distinguished statesman Thomas Jefferson.

The right on the part of the western people to navigate the Mississippi when the shores of that river were in possession of Spain, formed an analogous case, and in this report to the President of the United States, upon that subject, Mr. Jefferson remarked, that, will we appeal to the law of nature and nations, as expressed by writers on the subject, it is agreed by them, that, were the river Mississippi, where it passes between Florida and Louisiana the exclusive right of Spain, still an innocent passage along it is a natural right in those inhabiting its borders above. It would, indeed, be what those writers call an imperfect right, because the modification of its exercise depends, in a considerable degree, on the convenience of the nation through which they are to pass.

But still a right, as real as any other right, however ill confined; and where it to be refused or to be *so shackled by regulations not necessary for the peace or safety of its inhabitants, as to render its use impracticable to us, it would then be an injury of which we should be entitled to demand redress.* The right of the upper inhabitants to use this navigation, is the counter part to that of those possessing the shores below, and founded in the same natural relations with the soil and water; and the line at which their rights meet, is to be advanced or withdrawn, so as to equalize the convenience resulting to each party from the exercise of the right by the other. This estimate is to be fairly made, with a mutual disposition to make equal sacrifices, and the members on each side are to have their due weight in the estimate.

This, Mr. S. said, he believed to be a sound and correct view of the law of nature and nations, applicable to the St. Lawrence as well as the Mississippi. No wonder, then, that the inhabitants living upon the St. Lawrence and upon the extensive waters which flow into that river, view the Act of the British Parliament, passed on the 5th day of August last, regulating the trade with, and fixing the rate of duties on, goods and produce imported into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, from the United States, as a most flagrant and highhanded violation of their rights, and as one which loudly calls for the interposition of this Government. The St. Lawrence is to them what the Mississippi was to the people of the West. The value of their lands; their labor and their produce, depended upon the free navigation of this river; and they never will yield to the idea that they hold so invaluable a right, subject to the whim or caprice of a commercial rival. They feel that by the sacred obligation of the law of nature and of nations, and they will not shrink from the responsibility of maintaining it at all hazards.

(To be continued.)

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. II.

(From Wednesday February 19th, to Friday Feb. 21st, 1823, inclusive.)

WEDNESDAY Feb. 19.

Agreeably to the Order of the day the Bellville Police Bill was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr White, seconded by Mr Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Messrs. Wilmot and Peterson were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Bellville Police Bill and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Weights and Measures Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Pattie, Messrs Ruttan and Kerr were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Weights and Measures Bill and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day the petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada against Orange Societies and all other party distinctions, was read.

On motion of Mr McDonell, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the above petition was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Baldwin and Hagerman with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the sale of Lands Bill.

Mr. Burwell was called to the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Burwell reported progress and asked leave to sit again this day three months.

The report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the state of the Province.

Mr Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

First Resolution was then put,

On which the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Gordon, Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, White, Baby, Walsh, Ruttan, Casey, Hornor, Rogers, Hagerman, Jones of *Grenville*, and Bostwick.—21	Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Nichol, Pattie, Randal, Gates, Crooks, Burwell, Chisholm, Kerr, Morris, Vankoughnett, McDonell, Shaver and Hamilton of *Lincoln*.—14.

Question gained—Majority 7—and it was,

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the consideration of the Union Bill in the Imperial Parliament was postponed for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects on the great and important subject.

The second Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.—

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. McLean of *Storgont*, Gordon, Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, White, Baby, Walsh, Ruttan, Casey, Hornor, Rogers, Hagerman and Jones of *Grenville*.—18.	Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Nichol, Pattie, Randal, Gates, Crooks, Burwell, Chisholm, Kerr, Morris, Vankoughnett, McDonell, Shaver, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, and Bostwick.—15.

Question gained—Majority 3—and it was

Resolved—That the present Representatives of the People do not feel themselves justified in expressing the opinion of their constituents on a matter so materially affecting the Constitution of the Country having been elected previous to the contemplation of so great a change; and do not feel themselves called upon in their Representative Capacity to express any opinion, the great body of the People having themselves made known their sense thereon by Petitions and Remonstrances direct to the foot of the Throne and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

The House adjourned till ten o'clock the following day.

THURSDAY, Feb 20th, 1823

On Motion of Mr Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr Wilmot, the Petition of Daniel Harris of the Township of Toronto was brought up.

On Motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Chinguacousy* and *Toronto*, was brought up.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Petition of A. Rapelje, Esq. Sheriff of the London District was brought up.

Agreeably to the Order of the day the Petition of Ambrose Blackloch, Esq praying that certain British Acts might be added to the Statutes of this Province, and the Petition of Francis Lee, praying to be restored to the Pension List,—were read.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Doctor Baldwin, the Petition of Francis Lee was referred to the same Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Crawford and others.

On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnett, seconded by Mr. Shaver, and afterwards amended by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, it was resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House a Copy of the Treasurer's Account for the several Districts of this Province, from the year 1809, at an early day in the next Session.

On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnett, seconded by Mr. Jones, Messrs Baldwin and Shaver were ordered to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, pursuant to the foregoing Resolution.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Salt Inspection Bill.

Mr. Hagerman in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Hagerman reported that the Committee had risen.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Pattie, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Walsh, Baldwin, Baby, Hornor, Burwell, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Casey, Shaver, Vankoughnet, and Bostwick.—15.	Messrs. Nichol, Gordon, Clark, Randal, Wilmot, Ruttan, Chisholm, Gates, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Kerr and McLean of *Stormont*,—12

Question gained, Majority—3, and the Report was received accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house went into Committee on the controverted Election Bill.

Mr. Hagerman in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Hagerman reported that the Committee had risen.

On the question for receiving the report the House divided.

Yeas	Nays.
Messrs. Pattie, Randal, Clark Wilson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Wilmot, Walsh, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baldwin, Baby, Hornor, Chisholm & Casey.—14.	Messrs. Nichol, Burwell, Gordon, Ruttan, Jones of *Leeds* Crooks, Kerr, Gates, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Hagerman, Jones of *Grenville*, Shaver Van Koughnett, McLean of *Stormont*, and Bostwick.—16

Question lost, Majority 2.—Report not received

The House went again into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hagerman in the Chair

The House resumed

Mr. Hagerman reported a resolution

Ordered.—That the Report be received, and it was resolved, that the Controverted Election Bill should be referred to a select Committee, to consist of Messrs Jones, of *Grenville*, Baldwin, Wilson of *Wentworth*, McLean of *Stormont* and Gordon

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Heir and Devisee Bill

Mr Vankoughnet in the Chair

The House resumed

Mr Vankoughnet reported, the Committee had dissolved for want of a Quorum.

The House adjourned for one hour

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the District Court Bill was read a second time.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Doctor Baldwin in the Chair.

The House resumed

Doctor Baldwin reported the Bill as amended, the Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr Shaver, the District Court Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Law Reports Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr Hagerman, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Gordon in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Gordon Reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

The Report was received and leave was granted accordingly.

Doctor Baldwin reported a draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the subject of Treasurers Account, which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr Shaver, the Address was adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb 21.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the District Court Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Ruttan, Messrs. Jones of *Grenville* and Gates were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the District Court Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the first Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts was ordered to be referred to the Committee of the whole on Supply.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to direct the proper Officer to lay before the House a Copy of the Treasurers Accounts for the several Districts of this Province from the year 1809 at an early day in the next Session was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, Messrs. Morris and Shaver were ordered to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address and to present the same.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Canada Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Gates, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Crooks in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Crooks reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the Order of the day, the Crooks Relief Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Bostwick in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Bostwick reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bathurst Appropriation Bill was read the second time

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Hamilton of *Lincoln*, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Casey in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Casey reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Jones of *Grenville*, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following

Mr Hagerman reported a draft of an Address on the subject of two Circuits, which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the Address was read the second time, adopted, and ordered to be read a third time this day.

Mr Vankoughnet from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of William Smart and others, Reported that they were perfectly aware of the necessity of a Bridge being erected across the said Creek; and do therefore humbly submit the same to the Consideration of this Honorable House.

Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, Moved that the Select Committee on the Petition of Wm Smart and others, might be directed to reconsider the report made by them.

On which the Q[illegible] was divided.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Pattie, Gates, Jones of *Grenville*, Casey, Hagerman and Baldwin—8.	Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Clark, Randal, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Walsh, Willmot, White, Boiy, Honor, Kerr, Chisholm, Crooks, Burwell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Shaver, Vankoughnet, Ruttan and Bostwick—19.

Question lost—Majority, 11.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Casey, the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of William Smart and others was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the Monday following.

Mr. *Jones of Grenville* from the Committee, to whom was referred the Banking Institutions of this Province, and Paper Currency circulated therein, Reported that the Committee had proceeded to such consideration, and having taken the examination of Witnesses, that it appears to the Committee that the said Institution is illegal and declared to be a nuisance by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the fortieth year of the Reign of Geo. II. Chap. 37, and that therefore its Notes and Bills are void, and only recoverable under the provisions of the said Act—That in consequence of the difficulty of recovering small sums under the said Act it becomes almost nugatory, Your Committee would therefore recommend the enactment of a Law by which relief may be afforded to the Creditors of the said Institution.

The immediate failure of the said Bank appears to your Committee to have been evidently occasioned by the criminal conduct of its President, Cashier, and Teller, in various acts detailed in the said examination.—The conduct of the Directors of the said Institution is also reprehensible, inasmuch as no enquiry appears to have been made by them into the actual state of the Bank.

A large deficiency appears in the funds of the said Institution, occasioned by an actual abstraction of money; of which abstraction, the President, Cashier, or Teller must be guilty—The Cashier however having the sole charge of the funds as a part of his duty, whether guilty or not is liable for the amount.

Your Committee would therefore recommend to Your Honorable House to legalize the Bonds referred to, in the examination of Mr. Bartlet, and vest the whole of the estate and effects of the said Institution in Commissioners, in trust, first, for the payment of all the debts of the said Bank, and, secondly, for the payment of Stock to others (concerned therein) than the Directors.

From the following statement of the present situation of the said Institution, Your Honorable House will see that in so doing ample justice will be done to the Public.

The amount of Stock actually paid in is £11,138 10s.—of which £3 940 was paid by the Directors.

Notes unredeemed on the 6th Feb.	£18.176	4	1
Deposit	900	0	0
	19.076	4	1
Stock other than that of the Directors, is	7,896	10	0
	£26.970	14	1
To pay which the following sums are applicable,			
Amount of debts due the Bank ascertained by Bonds and Notes,	£22 227	15	11
Bank debts,	1,000	0	0
Deficiency to be made up by the Cashier,	8884	3	0 1-2
	29,111	19	11 1-2
Amount to be paid,	26.970	14	1
Leaves to be paid to Directors on account of their Stock if the above sums are available,	£2,141	5	10 1-2

At the same time your Committee would recommend the necessity of affording Public relief in the present case they would beg leave to impress upon Your Honorable House the propriety of guarding against the recurrence of a similar evil by preventing the establishment of Banking Institutions without Acts of Incorporation by the Parliament of this Province.

For the purpose of effecting the object herein recommended Your Committee beg leave to report a Bill which they submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

(Signed) JONAS JONES,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, 3d February 1823.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Bill was ordered for a second reading on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Humbly praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to direct that the Commissions of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius might issue to the several Districts of this Province where such Commissions are now by law directed to be issued, as well in the vacation between *Hilary* and *Easter* as in the vacation between *Trinity* and *Michaelmas Terms*, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs. Morris and Shaver were ordered to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address and present the same.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Marriage Confirmation Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Casey, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the House went into Committee on the Marriage Confirmation Bill

Mr. Peterson in the Chair.

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought up from the Honorable the Legislative Council the Auctioneers Licence Bill and the Hawkers and Pedlers Bill which they had passed without amendment, also the Upper Canada Bank Bill, to which he was directed to request the concurrence of this House. and having withdrawn, the Bank Bill was read the first time

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Bank Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following

The House went again into Committee on the Marriage Confirmation Bill.

Mr. Peterson in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Peterson reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hagerman, Gordon, McLean of *Stormont*, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Nichol, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Pattie, Honor, White, Crooks, Chisholm, Gates, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Jones of *Grenville*, Shaver, Casey, Burwell & Bostwick—20.	Messrs. Randal, Peterson, Wilmot, Hatts, Clark, Vankoughnet,—6.

Question gained—Majority, 14.

On Motion of Mr. Casey, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on the Collectors Bill.

Mr Crooks in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Crooks reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the Monday following.

Mr. Willson of *Wentworth*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Liquor Selling Restraint Bill, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Indian Protection Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on on the Law Reports Bill.

Mr. Gordon in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Gordon reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Law Reports Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Monday.

Mr Jones of *Leeds*, from the Committee, to whom were referred the Petitions of George Delong, George Bates, and Hiram Spafford, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of *Lincoln*, the Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Monday

Mr. Gordon to whom was referred the Petition of Robert Innes and others reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Gordon, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Raw Hides from this Province was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Original Communications.

(Written expressly for the Weekly Register.)

No. XXI.

REMARKS ON THE BILL FOR RESTRICTING THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS TO THE INDIANS.

Even they are the handy work of the MOST HIGH,
and to be ranked in the number of the sons of the Morning

Much credit is certainly due to Mr. WILMOT, and to those gentlemen who have turned their attentions so humane an object as the preservation of the health and morals of those poor remnants of the Indian Tribes, which still wander through the settlements of UPPER CANADA, or dwell in the remote parts of the organized Counties and Districts of the Province.—Their case has long appeared to us truly deplorable. Left but too much in the power, and at the mercy, of a set of unprincipled marauders and ruffians to the character of *Traders* (or their *Furs*, (and for such spoils as they are able to obtain from the Wilderness) these remnants of the aboriginees of the country too frequently experience not only a lawless spoliation of their property, but every species of injustice and mal treatment.—No doubt there are a few men of respectability who have trading posts in various parts of the interior who would not countenance the kind of treatment to which we allude;—but, it is certain that the greater part of the *under strappers* employed in *tracking* the Indians, and *robbing* them of their Furs, are the vilest and most unprincipled miscreants it is possible to conceive, resorting to the most deleterious agencies for the attainment of their ends—and of these agencies the use of ardent spirits is certainly the most powerful.—The Indian who is of a serious and philosophical turn of mind, with a wonderful command over his passions, when sober, becomes infuriated, ferocious, and mad, when intoxicated, capable of directing any mischief, whether upon himself or others, and wholly regardless of consequences; and, such is the relish for this fatal poison when the first barriers of reason are once broken down, that there is scarcely any sacrifice which the unfortunate victim will not make to secure the reiterated draught until all is riot, debauchery, madness or death.—In one small tribe alone, to our certain knowledge, not less than four *Suicides* and two *Murders* occurred within the short space of a few months, entirely owing to the unrestricted use of ardent spirits

The object of Mr WILMOT's Bill is undoubtedly humane, and it might lead to *some* good, were it possible to render it effective in the present circumstances of the Country.—But, whilst the *Indian trade* is carried on as it is at present, we have no doubt that most of the important provisions of this Bill will be rendered nugatory through the difficulties of conviction, and the lightness of the penalties. To stop the evil complained of in the present circumstances of the Country, the penal enactments should be not only heavy—but even vindictive, and even then it appears to us they would prove unavailing.

We have thought of a plan by which we think it far more likely the moral condition of the poor Indians might be gradually improved, (and at the same time no inconsiderable revenue gained for the public service) than by any other system that could be at present adopted. and we shall lay it without any hesitation before the public, however open to cavil it may be

The central and northern parts of several Districts of this Province, but especially of the Newcastle and Midland Districts, are still very rich in Furs and Peltry of all kinds.—to much so, indeed, that in several extensive tracts of country, owing to a decrease in the Indian Population, the wild animals have increased.

It cannot be doubted that the Imperial Government at home have the power if our local Government here, have it not, to allot those Districts, so abounding with Furs, *&c.* into so many *forms* to be let on lease to particular individuals, at stated times, in the same way in which the King's *Post* on the river *Saguenay* in the Lower Province are let—the *Leases*, or *Leasees*, to be restricted by such provisos and conditions as it may be found necessary to adopt towards an amelioration in the condition of the Indians—but to have the exclusive right of maintaining Posts in the back country and of trading with the natives.

We are confident that exclusive privileges of this kind in the various Districts where Furs abound would let at very high rates, and it would be an easy matter to compel the Lessee to adopt any plan of gradual moral improvement the Government might deem it right to lay down.

(To be continued next week.)

DOMESTIC.

On Sunday the 9th February, 1823, *Divine Service* was performed, for the first time, in the Episcopal Church recently erected at Adolphustown, by the Rev. JOB DEACON, hereunto appointed:—When an appropriate and impressive Sermon was delivered by the Hon. OFFICIAL STUART, Arch Deacon of York, from the 10th verse of the 1st chap. of the Prophet Malachi, to a numerous Congregation.

The Trustees of the Church take this occasion to express their grateful acknowledgments for the many liberal contributions which they have received from different parts of the Province This assistance has enabled them to carry their designs into so hardy execution, and they have a confidence that such benevolent donations will be amply repaid by the satisfaction arising from the knowledge of their instrumentality in establishing a Place for the Worship and Praise of an Omniscient and Merciful God.

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—INDEX AT FRONT.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1823. No. X.

York, U. C. March 4th, 1823.

This day, about one o'clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council waited upon His EXCELLENCY the LIEUT. GOVERNOR with an Address of which the following is a copy:—

To His Excellency Sir PERCEVERE MAITLAND, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council have agreed on a dutiful and humble Address to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, on the proposed change of the Constitution given to the Inhabitants of this Province; at this time under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

Enjoying every blessing which can be expected from the active operation of this free and happy Constitution—Your Excellency will perceive that the Legislative Council do not feel themselves called upon to pronounce any opinion on the contemplated change concerning the general policy of which they are unable to decide.

They have seen the Province gradually changing from a dreary wilderness to a fruitful and populous Country under former Administrations, but since your Excellency's appointment to the Government, the progress of improvement has been vastly more rapid. The settlements have widely extended on every side, and in the short space of four years the organized parts of the Province have been nearly doubled and the population greatly increased.

With such facts before them the Legislative Council, as becomes faithful and loyal Subjects, contenting themselves with expressing in their dutiful and humble Address to His Majesty, which they most respectfully intreat your Excellency to transmit to be laid at the foot of the Throne, their perfect reliance on the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Government.

WM DUMMER POWELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
March, 1st, 1823.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply,

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,

I shall not fail to transmit to His Majesty's Ministers, your humble and dutiful Address to your Sovereign, that in compliance with your entreaty, it may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The facts which you attest—the wilderness converted into a populous country—the active operation of your free and happy Constitution,—the more rapid march of improvement which you have to say with reason all unite, as you rightly make the application, to shew the reasonableness and propriety of your reposing with the most implicit confidence on the wisdom and justice of His Majesty's Councils.

The particular allusion you have made to recent events, I receive with pleasure as a proof of your cordiality towards my Government, which have been conducted on a principle of faithful obedience to my Sovereign's ample instructions. If like efficacy have been given to my Royal Master's pleasure respecting this interesting and valued portion of His Dominions, I feel all that I owe to the other branches of this Legislature, in your enlightened Council, and the steady tenor of your loyal co-operation.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BERNE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

6—6m.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE,
York, December 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz.—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty or Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board.

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness and other legitimate causes been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof

Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settlement within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta,	to be called Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Apsley	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Nania	Rawdon
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Elzevier	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Isa	Anglesea
N. of Oden	Norma	Barrie
N. of Osso	Ei	Clarendon
N. of Belmont	Carbo	Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gillis McBean the younger, at the suit of Gillis McBean the elder, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 5th February, 1823 } 8–6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, jun'r and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the front end of Lot No 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro' West in said District. On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*

Sheriff's Office, 1st January, 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale. 3–8w. T. G. SIMONS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, February 12, 1823. } 8–6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Frederic Smith, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lots No. 15, 16, and 20, lying on the River Willard, in the Township of Waintleet, containing by admeasurement 750 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff N. D.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Deputy Sheriff N. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, August 16th, 1822 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 298, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less, all of which valuable property, I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff N. D.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Deputy Sheriff N. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, August 26th, 1822. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff, N. C. D.*

EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *15 tf. Cashier*

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that the Copartnership lately carried on by him with Mr. John Lesslie of York, under the firm of McKenzie and Lesslie, having, by mutual consent, been dissolved; he will continue to carry on business on a part of the same Premises, on his own account; and will sell on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Glass ware, Crockery Books, Stationary, Teas, Fancy Goods, Oils and Paints, but has declined to continue to retail Spirituous liquors.

Dundas, March 3d. 1823 42tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRACT of LAND on the River Credit, called Lot letter (E.) purchased from the Mississagua Indians, containing about 1628 Acres, and vested in Trustees to be sold for public purposes will be disposed of at private Sale at the Office of the Attorney General in York on Saturday the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, in one parcel and not in seperate Tracts.

The terms of Sale are as follows:—15 per cent on the purchase, to be paid down at the time of Sale, and interest on the residue at six per cent annualy to be secured on the premises until the Purchaser may choose to pay off the whole principal.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of the said Tract to be endorsed "*Proposals for the purchase of the Credit Reserve Land,*" and addressed to the Trustees for the sale thereof, upon the above terms will be received at the Attorney General's Office in York, at any time before the day of Sale, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the day

The highest offer still be accepted.—A plan of the said Tract may be seen at the Surveyor or Attorney Generals Offices at York.

York, Feb. 27, 1823. 10–2w

PROPOSALS,

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A succint Report of the Speeches made; the Resolutions entered into; and the Petitions signed, by the Inhabitants of Lower and Upper Canada who were favourable to the Union of the two Provinces;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A SELECTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS

WHICH APPEARED IN THE

PUBLIC PRINTS ADVOCATING THAT MEASURE.

Subjoined to the facts and opinions thus collected, a brief retrospect of the affairs of the Canadas will be presented; to which will be added, a brief review of the advantages likely to accrue to these Provinces from that consolidation of their strength and resources, which the proposed measure of Union evinces to be the object of the beneficient Policy of His Majesty's Government.

To preserve to the future Historian of the Canadas, valuable materials for his work; to the Merchant, the views which were taken of the probable effects of the Union on the developement of the Commercial Resources of these Provinces; and to the General Reader, a source of important and useful information, are among the advantages anticipated from the intended Publication.

When we reflect on the vital importance of the proposed Union, and on the deep interest which it has excited among all classes of the community in both Provinces, we cannot help thinking that the present attempt to present, in a less fugitive form than the Newspapers, a Record of those memorable Proceedings, will be generally approved and encouraged.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD,

Assisted by a Gentleman,

FRIENDLY TO THE MEASURE OF THE UNION.

The Work will be comprised in one Volume, octavo, price sticht'd, 5s. A few impressions will be taken on fine paper, price 7s 6d.; and will be commenced when 200 copies shall be subscribed for.

Subscriptions will be received at this Office; at the Gazette and Mercury Offices, Quebec; at the Courier Office, Niagara; and at the Gazette & Weekly Register Office, York.

Montreal, Feb 15, 1823. 9–3w

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving from one *Luther Wood* a PROMISSARY NOTE for Twenty two Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, drawn by the subscriber, payable to the said *Luther Wood*, or Bearer, expressed to be for a Balance due the said *Luther Wood* for the performance by him of certain Settlement Duty on Lands of the Subscribers, in the Township of Innisfil—as the same was obtained *fraudulently and without consideration.*

S. HEWARD.

York, Feb. 22, 1823. 9–5w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN, *A. & B.*

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit, &c.* &c. would prove of great value to any person of enterprize. It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland or Wales giving, or receiving the difference of value, Improved Stock, Crops, Plate, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable Improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. MARCUS, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb 1, 1823. 9–3m

☞ THE FARMER'S ARMS.

GEORGE NORRIS,

GRATEFUL for the many favours conferred upon him by the Public, whilst Landlord of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON HOTEL, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon that well known Tavern, designated the *Farmer's Arms*, in the Market Square of York—this House has superior accommodations and from the unwearied attentionst is determination to pay to all those who may honor him with their commands, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

York, Feb. 12. 1823

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession.

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Pastings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stone pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns. Head stones of different dimensions,

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to all parts of Lake Ontario.

* * All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to. 37–52w

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822.

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel: Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6d. N. Y. C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 34–tf.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
ERASMUS FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23. 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C, Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR.—Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ANNA MARIA NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid*.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-64w.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

The "*True Catholic Christian*" will find his communication in our columns of this week. To make room for it we have been obliged to postpone the further consideration of measures for the protection and moral improvement of the Indians.—The subject to which the *Catholic Christian* alludes is very important; but we have a dread of all Legislative interference in matters of this kind where it is not absolutely called for—and this dread is felt not merely because all such interference more or less affects the rights and liberties of the people, but it goes to the increase of our Statute Book in a needless manner, which is another evil of no trifling amount.—Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. all the Statutes of England were comprised in one volume;—now, they alone constitute a voluminous library, and it requires the study of years to comprehend them.

It is best to adhere to ancient simplicity as long as possible.—The Magistracy of the country are fully competent to the putting down of any riotous proceedings, either of *Orangemen*, or of any other *factious* body. Magistrates are the true and constitutional conservators of the peace, and the *discretionary* power with which they are invested enables them to take cognizance of those offences which it is now thought proper, by many in this Province, to bring before the consideration of Parliament. No persons are more likely to see and appreciate the danger, when danger *really* exists, and to laugh at it where it is only imaginary, than the Magistrates, whose authority guided by a wise discretion and a certain decision and boldness, where it is required, is sufficient for the cure of very alarming disturbances; witness what was done in Yorkshire against the *Luddites* by RADCLIFFE, who was afterwards knighted for his extraordinary services.—His local knowledge, and firmness, and great discretionary power as a Magistrate enabled him, without Legislative interference, to put down the most alarming conspiracy that ever existed in that quarter of the Empire.

It appears to us there is a greater readiness to increase our Statute Book by fresh enactments than to study the existing laws of our country, on many subjects of infinite importance and manifold bearings, for which provision has been already made.

Some of our readers being desirous of having the Correspondence of the Attorney General, which has been laid before Parliament and printed by order of the House, published in this paper—we have this week commenced the undertaking to be regularly continued.

We receive the interesting communication of "*Tyrtillian*" just as our paper was going to press—so that we must defer all further notice of it until another opportunity, which we shall endeavor to find next week. The satire possesses too much merit to be neglected; and we take this opportunity of assuring the author that he may indeed confide in our secrecy and honor. Even his hand-writing will be seen by none but ourselves, unless by his own permission.—We know what is proper on such occasions, and we are fearless of a sense of duty points out what ought be done.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

A Statistical table of Europe for 1822 fixes the collective population of that quarter of the world at 200,000,000—the average number for the square mile at 58 persons—the tithes, taxes and public burthens generally at 180,000,000 pounds, sterling, which is 18 shillings per head.

From a late London Paper.

Briskness of Trade. – During the last quarter, the return of woollen cloth, mad in the various Districts of the West Riding of York, exceeds the return of any former quarter within the memory of man.

MR. GOURLAY.

Mr. Robert Gourlay, of Wily, Wilts, and whose name has so often appeared before the public, attended the Magistrates of Salisbury, on Tuesday last, to obtain an order for a weekly maintenance, upon the overseer of his parish. The Court, attracted by the novelty of the circumstance, was very crowded; Mr. Gourlay attempted to read the nature of his application, but was not permitted. A Sunday newspaper was produced, containing a letter from him, in which he said that it was not from necessity but from choice, that he had thrown himself upon his parish. He justified the language it contained, by saying, "having gained a settlement at Wily, he did not see why he should at all become burdensome to his friends; he had no doubt but amongst those he saw around him he could raise ten pounds, but this was not what he wanted—he wanted labor, he did not wish to eat the bread of idleness." On being interrogated as to his having property, he said that "there were £1500 invested in the hands of trustees, but not for his benefit and over which he had no control." He denied having any property. The Magistrate paid him that respect which his talents and integrity demanded, and made the most ample allowances for those eccentricities which have proved a source of misery to himself and to all his connections. He was eventually allowed three shillings per week; and the conceptient inhabitant of Deptford Cottage now labors on the roads through the day, and reposes at night under the roof of a poor house.—*Devizes Gazette.*

A LIBERAL SPIRIT.

The first stone of a Protestant Church laid by a Catholic Duke.—The first stone of a new church has been laid at Attercliffe; the Duke of Norfolk, attended by *Earls Fitzwilliam and Surrey*, Lord Milton, and others, presided.—The singularity of

a Catholic Duke laying the first stone for a Protestant church, elicited the following remarks from his Grace: "He felt no scruple at what he had done; in many respects he considered himself as much a Protestant as any of his fellow subjects; that he had taken the oaths of allegiance to a Protestant King, and if that king were ever to become a Catholic, he should consider himself absolved from his allegiance."

(Trade with the United States, continued from our last.)

This law of the British Parliament, of August last, subjects their produce, passing into or through Canada, to the most injurious and heavy imposition. It cannot be viewed in the light of a regulation simply for "the peace and safety" of our Canadian inhabitants, as a "modification" of our right for the convenience of British subjects living upon the borders of the river. Indeed, Mr. S. said it he was correctly informed, many of the most enlightened people of these provinces were opposed to the provisions of the act in question, and considered it as detrimental to them as it was vexatious to the American people.

It will be thus perceived, that this act of the British Parliament asserts the right to tax, at pleasure, all our produce thus transported, and of course to make our commerce, upon these waters an instrument of revenue, or entirely to destroy it by the imposition of such enormous duties as would amount to an actual prohibition. And what, sir, is the nature and extent of our commerce, thus shackled and interrupted by this regulation? It may not be great, compared with that of the nation, but it is necessary and valuable to those interested, and whose rights are as much to be respected and as strongly sustained, as though they filled a greater space in the eyes of the Union. To shew that the commerce is not inconsiderable, nor underserving the encouragement of the government. Mr. S. read a statement of the exports from the Lake ports interested, viz.

For the year 1816,—		$ 2,552,324
Do.	17	1,081,871
Do.	18	1,356,039
Do.	19	1,493,052
For the year 1820		1,662,061
Do.	21	1,180,991
Do.	22	1,228,963

A great share of this commerce consisted of the articles upon which heavy duties were laid by the act of Parliament of the 5th of August last. Flour and Lumber were two of the most heavy and profitable articles in the list thus taxed, and virtually prohibited from being hereafter transported down the river St. Lawrence. Thus it is seen, that this obnoxious act of August last, has a most destructive operation upon this commerce and appears in the light of a bold assumption on the part of Great Britain to deprive us hereafter of the right to transport our products to market upon the waters of the St. Lawrence.

Is this to be tolerated, or is it to be resisted by all the means in our power? Shall the rights of these people who have settled upon these remote waters, in the full confidence of being protected in the enjoyments of this great highway, which nature had provided for them, be thus trifled with & the Government not interpose its arm for their protection? No, Sir, I trust the same determined spirit that governed the councils of the nation when the western people were interrupted in similar rights, still exist and will extend protection to those interested in the navigation of the St Lawrence. If you yield to this encroachment, it will grow into a precedent, and the right to freely navigate this river, will be virtually and forever abandoned. The rights of a most valuable population, more numerous than that of both the Canadas, settled in six different states and in one territory, will thus be disregarded by their own Government, and left without a remedy. Under these circumstances, it becomes this Government to take the most prompt and efficient measures to convince Great Britain of the folly and injustice of her policy. If negotiation will not do, let us again try the virtue of counterveiling regulations, as contemplated by the resolution. If Great Britain is resolved to make the St. Lawrence the theatre of operations, let us meet her with duties affecting her as injuriously and as vitally as they can us. Such is the course and navigation of that river, as to compel the boats which descend it to come within our territory, where we can visit upon her own commerce, if we are driven to it by the effects of her own policy, and rouse her to a just sense of our mutual rights and convenience.

We may in this manner, interrupt all water communication between her provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and cause to her an evil of greater magnitude than that which she is inflicting upon us. But, Sir, I have no disposition to encourage any but the most peaceful feelings and relations between this nation and that. In particular, Sir, I would, with the greatest reluctance, advocate any measure which should tend to interrupt that good harmony and friendly intercourse which exists between the inhabitants of Canada and our own citizens. I hope, Sir, that negotiation may effect the desired object, but, if that does prove inefficient, I trust that our government will feel bound, by every principle of policy and of justice, to resist this violation of our rights, and that they lack neither the energy nor the power to effect the object contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Walworth, of New-York, said, that the subject referred to in the resolution offered by his colleague, was one in which his constituents had a deep interest; it was also of great importance to the citizens of all such parts of the United States as bordered on the frontiers of Canada. That, by the 3d article of the treaty of the 19th November, 1794, a reciprocal intercourse was secured to the citizens of the United States and Great Britain on the northern and Western frontiers of the U. States. There could be no discriminating duties imposed by either party. Peltries imported from Canada were exempted from the payment of any duties and no transit duty could be imposed upon goods transported through the territories of either by the late war between the United States and Great Britain. The British government acting under that construction of the treaty had imposed discriminating duties on lumber of the growth or produce of the United States imported into Great Britain from the Canadas; and by the Acts of the British Parliament of the 24th of June and 5th August last, heavy duties had been imposed upon the principle articles of exports from the United States to Canada, which in substance amounted to a prohibition, notwithstanding the Citizens of the United States had thus been deprived of the benefits secured to them by the treaty of 1794, the Provision of that treaty had been incorporated into our revenue laws, and British subjects still enjoyed the full benefit thereof.

Letters from Mr. Commissioner Robinson, on the Canada Trade, and Canada Union Bills.

(COPY.)

LONDON, May 16th, 1822.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that having arrived in London on Saturday the 22d March, I delivered at the Colonial Office, on Monday the 24th March, the letters and dispatches with which I was charged; and wrote to Earl Bathurst the letter marked (A.) Mr. Wilmot, the under Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote immediately to request that I would call upon him the next day, which I did, and Earl Bathurst appointed Wednesday the 26th March for receiving the Address and Report of the Legislative Council and Assembly, I accordingly presented them on that day to his Lordship.

From that time I had repeated interviews with Mr. Wilmot, and on the 4th April addressed to him the letter marked (B.) and was requested to attend the next day at the Colonial Office, in company with Mr. Caldwell, the Receiver General of Lower Canada, and a Member of the Legislative Council there, and with Mr. Marshall, the Solicitor General of that Province, and I was desired to prepare the heads of a Bill, such as I conceived would provide fairly for adjusting the differences between the two Provinces, and submit it to those Gentlemen, that they might, on the part of Lower Canada, make such objections or remarks in writing as they might think proper. The late period of the Session of Parliament, made it desirable that no time should be lost, and on the 7th April I delivered to Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Marshall the paper marked (C.)

Their remarks were submitted to my perusal, but no copy has been communicated to me. They did not indeed offer any material objection to the substantial provisions of the Bill I had proposed. Not long after, Mr. Caldwell shewed me the Resolutions which were passed in the Assembly of Lower Canada, at the close of their last Session, respecting the claims of Upper Canada, and which his Excellency has no doubt seen. In reply to the statements and positions advanced in these Resolutions, and also to the remarks made by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Marshall, I addressed to Mr. Wilmot the letter marked (D.)

At the desire of Earl Bathurst, I also had fifty copies of the Report of the Legislature of Upper Canada with the Appendix printed, and placed them at his Lordship's disposal.

Having at the request of Earl Bathurst, and of Mr. Wilmot, been present at several conferences at the Colonial Office, in which the Union of the two Provinces, or rather of their Legislatures, was proposed and discussed, I communicated freely my opinions upon the probable consequences of such a measure, and gave information upon the several points to which I was interrogated.

That I might not be misunderstood I addressed a letter to Mr. Wilmot, (E.) communicating a statement of my sentiments upon the contemplated Union of the Legislatures, for the consideration of Earl Bathurst, with whom I had soon afterwards a personal interview on the subject, and His Majesty's Government having, after the fullest consideration, determined to propose to Parliament a Bill for giving a joint Legislature to the Canadas, I found I could not render a more effectual service to Upper Canada, after a determination had been come to upon this important measure, which I was neither instructed to solicit nor to oppose, than by using by best endeavors that the Union should be effected in such a manner as would most surely guard the interests of Upper Canada, and be most likely to promote its future welfare.

The Bill which has been prepared for that purpose is now under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown, and notice of it will be given in Parliament immediately. I will send it to you

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as soon as it is printed, and would transmit a manuscript copy now, but that it is uncertain of course, until the Law Officers have made their Report, whether it will be brought in in its present shape. I send you the heads shortly extracted, and I have reason to believe that the Bill will be passed during this Session, very nearly in its present form, as from various considerations unconnected with the financial questions between the two Provinces, the expediency of giving them an United Legislature seems so strongly impressed on the minds of all persons here, and His Majesty's Government, in particular, appears to consider it so desirable for many reasons, that I have little doubt an Union would have been at all events proposed during the present Session of Parliament, and I cannot but consider myself fortunate to have had it in my power at so critical a moment to afford such information, and intercede for such provisions on the part of Upper Canada, as I hope will best secure its interests, and promote its prosperity under the great change contemplated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN. B. ROBINSON.

To MAJOR HILLIER,
Secretary to His Excellency Sir P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

COPY (A.)
56 Gower Street, Bedford Square,
March 24th, 1822.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that having been commissioned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada to present to His Majesty a joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of that Province, upon the subject of its financial relations with Lower Canada, I shall be happy to have the honor of waiting upon your Lordship with the same, at any time your Lordship may think proper to appoint

I had also committed to my charge several dispatches and letters of Sir Peregrine Maitland to your Lordship, which together with the Rolls of the last Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, I have left at your Lordship's Office.

I have the honor to be
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN B. ROBINSON.

To the Rt. Honorable
The Earl BATHURST, &c. &c. &c.

Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. III.

(From Monday February 24th, to Wednesday Feb. 26th, 1823, inclusive.)

MONDAY, 24TH FEB 1823.

On Motion of Mr Randal, seconded by Mr. Clark, the Bethune of John Hedley of the Township of Stamford was brought in &c.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Crooks Relief Bill, the Burnhal Appropriation Bill, the Marriage Confirmation Bill, and the Law Reports Bill were read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

The above Bills were then ordered to be taken up to the Honorable the Legislative Council by the Committee appointed for that purpose, for their concurrence.

Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, moved that he might have leave of absence after the following Monday.

Which was granted.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Insolvent Debtor Bill was read. On motion &c.

On Motion of Mr Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Vankoughnet in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Vankoughnet reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following Wednesday.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better division of the County of Prince Edward into Townships.

Leave was granted and the Bill was read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the Prince Edward also Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr Wilmot, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the time of holding the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the Home District.

Leave was granted, and the Bill was read the first time.

On Motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr Wilmot, the Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr Gates, moved that the Resolutions passed on the Wednesday last might be expunged from the Journals of the House, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Gates, Randal and Kerr,—4.	Messrs. Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Baldwin, Baby, Walsh, Hornor, Peterson, Ruttan, Jones of *Grenville*, Chisholm, Rogers, Gordon, Hagerman and Bostwick,—18

Question lost,—Majority 14.

On Motion of Mr McLean, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the Heir and Devisee Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on the Cramahe Bill.

Mr Crooks in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Chisholm reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Cramahe Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Smart and others.

Mr Wilson of *Wentworth* in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Wilson reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

First Resolution put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Wilson of *Wentworth*, Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon, Clark, Chisholm, Randal, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Wilmot, Peterson, Ruttan, Rogers, Crooks, Morris, Shaver Burwell, Hagerman, Kerr, Bostwick and Vankoughnet. —19	Messrs Hamiltonof *Wentworth* Baldwin, Hornor, Baby, White, Walsh, Jones of *Grenville* Gates and McLean of *Stormont*.—9.

Question gained—Majority. 10, and it was

RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this House that the Inhabitants of the Johnstown District ought to provide means for erecting a Bridge across a Creek mentioned in the Petition of the Rev William Smart and others in the Township of Yonge in the said District, from their own resources.

The second Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs Wilson of *Wentworth*, Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon, Clark, Chisholm, Randal, Wilmot, Ruttan, Rogers, Morris, Shaver, Burwell, Hagerman, Kerr, Bostwick and Vankoughnet. —19	Messrs. Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Baldwin, Hornor, Baby, White, Peterson, Jones of *Grenville*, Hamilton of *Lincoln* and Vankoughnet.—10.

Question gained—Majority. 4. and it was

RESOLVED—That Mr Wilson of *Wentworth* should move for leave to bring in a Bill authorising the Magistrates of the Johnstown District to lay an Assessment upon the Inhabitants thereof to enable them to cause the said Bridge to be erected.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth* seconded by Mr Jones of *Leeds* was granted him to bring in the above mentioned Bill on the following Monday.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of *Lincoln*, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm an Act regulating the Police of the Town of Niagara.

Leave was granted and the Bill was read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Kerr, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, the Niagara Police Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Kingston Commissioners Bill was ordered for Committee of the whole on the following day.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Bank Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Clark in the Chair

The House resumed

Mr. Clark reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Mr. Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the following Message and Communication—

P MAITLAND.

(COPY.)

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit Copies of a communication from the Commissioner in England by which his detention at the Seat of Government will be made known to the House of Assembly

The Lieutenant Governor while congratulating the House on this event, as likely to have an influence highly favorable to the interests of this Colony in the important arrangements now depending in the Councils of the Parent States, feels confident that the House of Assembly will not fail to place at his disposal means towards defraying the expences of a service which must be protracted far beyond the period originally contemplated

(COPY.)

LORD'S 76. GOWER STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE. December 28. 1822.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st October, 1822. in which you conveyed to me the wish of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that as the object of my mission to England had been accomplished, it might be convenient for me to return to my duties in that Province by the middle of January or as soon after as circumstances would admit; and I beg to refer to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that being in constant communication with the Colonial Office on several matters involving the Interests of Upper Canada, and being more particularly engaged in assisting in the details of a plan for promoting Emigration to Upper Canada by the aid of the Government, upon a system which is at present under consideration, and which it should be ultimately adopted cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage to the Province; I feel no time in acquainting Earl Bathurst with the necessity for my immediate departure from England by transmitting to him your letter of the 21st October with a note from myself, of which I enclose you a copy—His Lordship was absent from London at the time, but the under Secretary of State requested me to remain until I should hear from His Lordship, and yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Hume of which I transmit you a copy.

His Excellency will perceive by this letter that my stay in this Country is necessarily protracted beyond the period to which it would otherwise have been limited, upon the receipt of the instruction conveyed in your letter of the 21st October, for which I had been waiting with anxiety, doubtful whether under existing circumstances it would be most proper for me to remain longer in this Country or to return to Upper Canada.

I have the honor to be, &c
(Signed) J. B ROBINSON.
Downing STREET,
December 27th, 1822.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Bathurst to inform you that he has received your letter of the 16th inst. enclosing one which was addressed to you by Major Hillier, by the direction of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and expressing his hopes that you might be enabled to return to your duties in Upper Canada, by the middle of January, or as soon afterwards as circumstances would permit, and his Lordship has desired me to inform you, that he wishes you to remain in England until after the meeting of Parliament in the month of February; at the same time his Lordship hopes that your detention here especially as your presence and assistance in this country, may be materially useful to the interest of Upper Canada.

I have the Honor to be, &c
(Signed) R WILMOT

On motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Jones of *Grenville*, it was resolved that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his gracious Message of this day and assuring him, that this House will not fail to give the same their most serious consideration.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, Messrs. Nichol and Wilson of *Wentworth* were ordered to draft an Address pursuant to the foregoing Resolution.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, the House was ordered to go into Committee on the subject of His Excellency's Message, on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Collector's Bill.

Mr. Crooks in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Crooks reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Indian protection Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Morris in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Morris reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, the Indian Protection Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the morrow

On Motion of Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, seconded by Mr Jones of *Leeds*, it was ordered, that that part of the order of the day relating to the Commissioner from this Province of the day relating to the Commercial relations on the subject of our financial and Commercial relations with Lower Canada, should be referred to the Committee on the whole, on the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message of this day.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Hide Embargo Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, and seconded by Mr Crooks, it was ordered that the House should go into Committee on the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Hides from this Province, on the morrow

On Motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, it was ordered, that the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the Bill for permitting the importation of Machinery into this Province, free from duty, should be taken into consideration the following day.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1823.

Leave of absence was granted to P. Peterson, Esquire, one of the Members for the County of Prince Edward, during the remainder of the Session after the Thursday following.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, the Petition of C. C. Small, Esquire, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, was brought up.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Petition of B. Whitney, of *Kingston*, was brought up.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr Shaver, it was resolved, that it was the undoubted right of the House of Commons to issue Writs for Electing Members to serve therein in places where vacancies arise in any other manner than by the decease of a Member, or upon the summoning of any Member to the Legislative Council

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Heir and Devizee Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, and Crooks were then ordered as a Committee to carry the above Bill to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence

Agreeably to the order of the day the Cramahe Boundary Line Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Gates, and amended by Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, the Cramahe Boundary Line Bill was ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Indian Protection Bill was read a third time

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr Peterson, the following clause was ordered as a Rider to the Bill. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That this Act shall continue and remain in force for four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from Daniel Harris, of the Township of Toronto, Potash Boiler praying that a patent might be granted him for a machine invented by him for expediting the business of Potash Boiling, or such other pecuniary reward as his discovery might entitle him to. The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Vaughan and Toronto, praying that Street's Mill Dam might be pulled down. The Petition of Peter McCollum and others, praying for a loan of one hundred and fifty pounds to enable the said Peter McCollum to erect Salt Works in the Township of Sequesing, and the Petition from A. A Rayelje, Esquire, Sheriff of the London District, praying that relief might be afforded him, were read

The Petition of Daniel Harris was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson of *Wentworth*, Crooks, Jones of *Grenville*, and Gates.

Mr Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Clark, moved that the Petition of Peter McCollum might be referred to a Committee of the whole house on the morrow

In reference to Mr. Jones of Grenville, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, moved that after the word "referred" in the original motion, the whole might be expunged and the following words inserted, "to a Select Committee" which was lost.

On the Original Question the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Clark, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Hornor, Baby Ruttan, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Rogers, Chisholm and Bostwick.—15	Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, McLean of *Stormont*, White, Patton, Walsh, Casey, Crooks, Burwell, Hagerman, Morris, Jones of *Grenville* Kerr and Vankoughnet,—13.

Question gained. Majority 2, and ordered accordingly.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Chinguacousy and Toronto, was by order referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs Baldwin, Hagerman, Crooks and Wilmot.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, and seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Petition from B Whitney, praying to be heard at the Bar, was read.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Gordon the prayer of Mr. Whitney's Petition was granted.

The Petition of A. A. Rayelje, Esquire, was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of Messrs. Nichol Hagerman and Walsh.

On Motion of Mr Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Indian Protection Bill was read a third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

The Bill was then sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moved, that so much of the fifth rule of the House might be dispensed with, in as far as to enable him to bring in a Bill to restrain the selling of Beer, Ale and other Liquors not Spirituous, within certain Towns of this Province, and that the same might pass the first time on that day.

Which was carried, and the Bill was read

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Burwell, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Randal in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Randal reported the Bill without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Burwell, the Ale House Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the following day.

Mr. Chisholm from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of East Flamboro' and Nelson, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Chisholm, the Herring preservation Bill was ordered to be read the second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Ameliasburgh division Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hamilton of *Lincoln* in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Hamilton reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, De Longa's Relief Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Bill was ordered for Committee of the whole.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Gordon it was ordered that the Committee should be instructed to include the names of Alexander Gardner, of Ning-ra, Mason, and Thomas Bowby of Kitley, Yeoman.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Walsh in the Chair.

The House resumed to receive a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr Secretary Hillier, brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Message, and having retired, the Speaker read the same as follows

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to express his regret that he must be deprived of the satisfaction of laying before the House of Assembly, any information respecting the proceedings of the Board for arbitrating on the respective Claims of the Sister Provinces during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the adjustment of the Boundary line between the two Provinces, having been notified to the Lieutenant Governor by the Arbitrator of this Province.

Government House,
February 1823.

The House went again into Committee on De Long's relief Bill

Mr. Walsh in the Chair

The House resumed

Mr. Walsh reported the Bill amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, the Bill for the relief of George De Longa and others was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House District Quarter Sessions Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hornor, moved that the Bill for altering the time of holding the General Quarter Sessions in and for the Home District, might then be referred to a Committee of the whole.

Which was carried and Mr. Hornor was called to the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Hornor reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hornor, the Quarter Sessions Bill was ordered for a third reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Niagara Police Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, the Bill was ordered into Committee on the Bill

Mr. Bostwick in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Bostwick reported the Bill without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, the Niagara Police Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, it was resolved that an Humble address should be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his gracious Message respecting the adjournment of the Board of Arbitrators on the respective claims of the Sister Provinces.

Messrs. Jones of *Grenville* and Morris were then ordered as a Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the foregoing resolutions.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill.

Mr. Gordon in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gordon reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

Mr. Jones of *Grenville* reported a draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the draft was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the address was adopted and ordered for a third reading on the morrow

Mr. Nichol from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on His Excellency's Messages of the preceding day, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with so far as related to the said address, and it was ordered to be read a second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the address was concurred in and ordered for a third reading on the following day.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John P. Clement, Esquire, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the day following.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into committee on the Upper Canada Bank Bill.

Mr. Clark in the Chair.

The House re-sumed.

Mr Clark reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

Mr Hagerman seconded by Mr. Jones of *Grenville* moved that the Upper Canada Bank Bill might be read a third time on the morrow

Which was ordered

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr Hagerman, the Collectors Bill was ordered to be the third thing on the Order of the Day after the third reading of Bills and Addresses.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Gordon, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and explain an Act passed in the second year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act for the preservation of the Fisheries in certain parts."

Which was granted and the Bill read.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Kerr, the Fishery Preservation Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Thursday.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the thirty third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the laying out and Collection of Assessment and Rates, in every District and Counties of this Province, and to provide for the payment of wages to the Members of the House of Assembly."

Which was lost.

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Mr. Hagerman from the Committee on Distillery Laws reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Still Duty Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following day.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEB. 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Pattie, the Petition of Samuel Street, Esquire was brought up.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Ameliasburgh Division Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Wilson. Messrs. Wilson of *Prince Edward*, and Rogers were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Ameliasburgh Division Bill and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Belong Relief Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Ale House Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Gordon, that the Ale House Bill should then pass, the House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Pattie, White, Kerr, Casey, Gates, Chisholm, Crooks Jarvell, Hagerman, Gordon, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Shaver, Bostwick and Jones of *Grenville*.—16	Messrs. Hornor, Clark, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Peterson, Hamilton of *Wentworth* Baldwin, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Vankoughnet and Walsh—10.

Question gained—Majority 6—and the Bill was signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of *Lincoln*. Messrs. Hagerman and Gates were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Ale House Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Home District Quarter Sessions Bill was read the third time, and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Button, seconded by Mr. Kerr Messrs. Irwin and Hornor were ordered as a Committe to carry the Bill up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Niagara Police Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker

On Motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, Messrs. Hamilton and Randal were ordered as a Committee to carry up the Niagara Police Bill to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his gracious Message, transmitting copies of a communication from the Commissioner in England, by which his detention at the Seat of Government is made known, and expressing His Excellency's confidence that means would be placed at His Excellency's disposal towards defraying the expences of a Service which must thus be protracted far beyond the period originally contemplated, and to assure His Excellency that the House would not fail to take the same into their most attentive consideration was read the first time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his gracious Message, intimating that he must be deprived of the satisfaction of laying before the House of Assembly any information respecting the proceeding of the Board of Arbitrators on the respective claims of the Sister Provinces during the present Session in consequence of the adjournment of the Board and seperation of the Members as notified to His Excellency by the Arbitrator for this Province, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Upper Canada Bank Bill was read the first time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs Crooks, and Hamilton of *Lincoln* were appointed to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

On Motion of Mr. Button, seconded by Mr. Kerr, Messrs. Hagerman and Crooks were ordered to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the several Addresses of this House on the subject of the Commissioner and Arbitrators, and to present the same.

Leave was granted to Mr. Rogers to withdraw the Petition of the Inhabitants of Ameliasburgh to enable him to have the same presented to the Honorable the Legislative Council.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs Jones of *Leeds* and Kerr were ordered to take up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Deluge Levee Bill and request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Petition from John Finlay of Stamford, praying to be restored to the U.E. List, was read.

Mr. Randal, seconded by Mr. Clark, moved that the Petition of John Hardesty might be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the morrow.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon, Pattie, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Clark, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Chisholm, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baldwin, Baby, Hornor, Kerr, Button, Casey, Crooks, Gates, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Shaver, Walsh and Bostwick.—22	Messrs. White, Rogers, Burwell, Jones of *Grenville*, Vankoughnett, and McLean of *Stormont*.—6.

Question gained—Majority 16, and it was ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on the Collectors Bill.

Mr. Crooks in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Crooks reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the Militia Bill with some amendments to which he requested the concurrence of the House, and having withdrawn, the amendments were read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the amendments to the Militia Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Hide embargo Bill

Mr. Hamilton of *Wentworth* in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr. Hamilton reported progress and asked leave to sit again this day three months

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Randal, Peterson, Hornor, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Vankoughnet, Crooks, Shaver, Walsh, Bostwick, and Rogers.—15.	Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Gordon, Jones of *Leeds*, Jones of *Grenville*, Wilmot, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Burwell, Rottan, Casey and Hagerman.—11.

Question gained—Majority 4.—The Report was received and leave was granted accordingly.

The House adjourned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

I beg of you to publish in your next Register the few following sentences hastily committed to paper. I regret that I cannot command time enough to make my ideas more full; upon the important subject to which they refer.

A Petition has been presented to the House of Assembly, praying that measures may be devised to prevent any future Meetings and public Processions of *Orange Societies* in this Province. Little as this subject appears to occupy the public mind, it is one which ought to call forth strong measures of prevention at this time. Not a Session should be lost without doing something. If a law cannot be passed this Session, let the Houses concur in Resolutions declaring their disapprobation, nay, their abhorrence, of such anchristian like conduct.—No Protestant in this country can pretend that he is in fear of any evil from a Catholic.—Any exhibition of the kind alluded to, is therefore wanton, and is produced by a spirit at once proud, insolent and demoniacal. Such a display is a mockery of the Christian Religion, which is the Religion of Peace; insulting to the feelings of all good men; and degrading to the character of the Province.

If such things are sanctioned here, who among us can presume to express any feeling of indignation and horror at those deeds of cruelty, bloodshed and blasphemy, which are committed at an *Auto da fe*, and which proceed from the same anchristian like spirit. The *character* of the guilt is the same, though as it may be less in degree

Let it be remembered by every good man in the Province, that Civil Liberty cannot be preserved in a country where Religious feuds are permitted; and that where they are permitted, there is danger they will be encouraged, and fomented for purposes destructive of the interests and liberties of the people at large. The population of this Province is made up of materials necessarily more discordant or at least various in many particulars than is good for our prosperity or peace as a people, and it behoves our Legislators and all public authorities to consider this fact particularly, and to avail themselves of every means in their power, no only collectively, but individually, to allay every feeling of irritation, and to promote harmony among us, as members of one family, who have met together from far and near, in search of peace and plenty.

Let us thank our Heavenly Father, that we have found plenty; such plenty as few people have possessed in a greater degree. Let all of us, therefore, of every persuation, fall down before HIM in grateful adoration, and pray for that grace which may enable us to love HIM as he himself hath commanded us and then we shall love one another also; for if we say that we love God, and do yet hate or despise our neighbour, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

That we may all love one another as Christians, and the Children and Servants of a blessed REDEEMER, is the prayer of one who is neither a *Roman Catholic*, nor an *Orange-man*, but one who is endeavouring to do his duty as a

TRUE CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

YORK, 3d March, 1823.

For the Weekly Register.

MR. EDITOR,

THERE is a nuisance in Bellville at present, which (with your permission,) I shall endeavour to sweep from society. I have reference to a trio, whose ridiculous pretension to *Satire* have elicited a multitude of "*illfa'rad*" effusions, intended to bespatter the fair fame of their neighbours, but who possessing neither *wit* nor *talent* at composition, labour on with piteous assiduity in their unprofitable vocation, earning nothing but the contempt they merit.

It were vain to hope that reason could effect a reformation in the conduct of the *Junto*, nor might as well preach *consistency* to your sapient neighbour the "*Observer*," but a little bones ridicule *may* achieve a cure; if not, their case is hopeless. I should be loath to proceed harshly, however, at first, as the disease is deep seated, and of long standing, which without proper precaution, might terminate unfavourably.—I merely wish at present; to convince my patients of their danger, and to warn them against improper treatment. They will therefore, submit to the following:—

Receipt.—The *present letter* taken in any *schicle but indifference*; say, a tea-spoonful of reasonable reflection immediately before their next meeting, and should the medicine fail in its proper effect, it must be followed by a potion infinitely more difficult to swallow, and by a few pills whose astringent quality, must render them extremely difficult of digestion.

I am Sir, &c.

CENSOR.

Bellville, 17th Feb. 1823.

DEATH.

On Saturday the 1st inst. MISS SUSAN F RIDOUT, eldest daughter of Samuel Ridout, Esq. Sheriff of the Home District.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend her funeral at o'clock this day.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY AT THE OLD GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13. 1823. No. XI.

By Authority

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Alexander Wishart, and Daniel O'Reilly, Esquires, to be Members of the Board of Education, for the Gore District.

Government House, 12th February, 1823.

MILITIA PENSION OFFICE, *York, December* 18, 1822.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE AGENT for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives Notice, that he is prepared to pay the Pensions of all those persons continued on the List, under the Provincial Statute of the 2nd Geo. 4. up to the 31st inst. viz:—

To Widows whose husbands were killed in Action, or by Casualty on Actual Service, or died of Wounds received in Action, or in Captivity as Prisoners of War.

To Guardians of Orphan Children under the age of 16 years whose fathers were killed, or died in similar circumstances.

To Persons who have obtained Certificates of Disability from the Medical Inspectors, or from the Medical Board

Also, to those Persons formerly on the List, who appeared before the said Inspectors, up to the time of their Examination and rejection, respectively.

N. B. The Widows and Children of Persons who died from Disease, being discontinued from the List, by the above mentioned Statute, need not apply.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, but one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his locations, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as		Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gillis McBean the younger, at the suit of Gillis McBean the elder, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 5th February, 1823. 8-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale. W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, jun'r. and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the front end of Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro' West in said District. On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, 1st January, 1823.

-INDEX AT FRONT.

N. B, Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

8-3w. T. G SIMONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, February 12, 1823. } 8-6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz: The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff, N. C. D.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edger, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d March 1823. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 1—

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Leslie & William Lyon Mackenzie, under the Firm of Mackenzie & Leslie, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d ult.—All persons having claims against or indebted to the said Company, are requested to present them, and make payment to John Leslie at Dundas, who has been appointed to settle the affairs of the said Company.

JOHN LESLIE,
WM. L. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The same Business continues to be carried on by John Leslie in his own name.

Dundas, 3d March 1823. 11—tf.

WILLIAM L N MACKENZIE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that the Copartnership lately carried on by him with Mr John Leslie of York, under the firm of McKenzie and Leslie, having, by mutual consent, been dissolved; he will continue to carry on business on a part of the same Premises, on his own account; and will sell on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Glass ware, Crockery Books, Stationary, Teas, Fancy Goods, Oils and Paints, but has declined to continue to retail Spirituous liquors.

Dundas, March 3d. 1823 42tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRACT of LAND on the River Credit, called Lot let (no.) purchased from the Mississigua Indians, containing about 1628 Acres, and vested in Trustees to be sold for public purposes, will be disposed of at private Sale at the Office of the Attorney General in York on Saturday the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, (in one parcel and not in separate Tracts.

The Terms of Sale are as follows:—15 per cent on the purchase, to be paid down at the time of Sale, and interest on the residue at six per cent annually to be secured on the premises until the Purchaser may choose to pay off the whole principal.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of the said Tract to be endorsed "*Proposals for the purchase of the Credit Reserve Land,*" and addressed to the Trustees for the sale thereof, upon the above terms will be received at the Attorney General's Office in York, at any time before the day of Sale, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the day.

The highest offer will be accepted.—A plan of the said Tract may be seen at the Surveyor or Attorney Generals Offices at York.

York, Feb. 27, 1823. 10—2w

PROPOSALS,

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A succint Report of the Speeches made; the Resolutions entered into; and the Petitions signed, by the Inhabitants of Lower and Upper Canada who were favourable to the Union of the two Provinces:

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A SELECTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS

WHICH APPEARED IN THE

PUBLIC PRINTS ADVOCATING THAT MEASURE.

Subjoined to the facts and opinions thus collected, a brief retrospect of the affairs of the Canadas will be presented; to which will be added, a brief review of the advantages likely to accrue to these Provinces from that consolidation of their strength and resources, which the proposed measure of Union evinces to be the object of the beneficent Policy of His Majesty's Government.

To preserve to the future Historian of the Canadas, valuable materials for his work; to the Merchant, the views which were taken of the probable effects of the Union on the development of the Commercial Resources of these Provinces; and to the General Reader, a source of important and useful information, are among the advantages anticipated from the intended Publication.

When we reflect on the vital importance of the proposed Union, and on the deep interest which it has excited among all classes of the community in both Provinces, we cannot help thinking that the present attempt to present, in a less fugitive form than the Newspapers, a Record of those memorable Proceedings, will be generally approved and encouraged.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD,

Assisted by a Gentleman,

FRIENDLY TO THE MEASURE OF THE UNION.

The Work will be comprised in one Volume, octavo, pica stitched, 5s. A few impressions will be taken on fine paper, price 7s. 6d.; and will be commenced when 200 copies shall be subscribed for.

Subscriptions will be received at this Office; at the Gazette and Mercury Offices, Quebec; at the Chronicle Office, Kingston; and at the Gazette & Weekly Register Office, York.

Montreal, Feb 15, 1822. 9-3w

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving from one *Luther Wood* a PROMISSARY NOTE for Twenty two Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, drawn by the subscriber, payable to the said *Luther Wood*, or Bearer, expressed to be for a Balance due the said *Luther Wood* for the performance by him of certain Settlement Duty on Lands of the Subscribers, in the Township of Ionisfil—as the same was obtained *fraudulently and without consideration.*

S. HEWARD.

York, Feb. 22, 1823. 9-8w

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amhersburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit*, &c. &c would prove of great value to any person of enterprize—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9-3w

☞ THE FARMER'S ARMS.

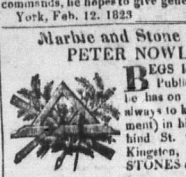
GEORGE NORRIS,

GRATEFUL for the many favours conferred upon him by the Public, whilst Landlord of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON HOTEL, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has entered upon that well known Tavern, designated the *Farmer's Arms*, in the Market Square of York—this House has superior accommodations, and from the unwearied attention it is his determination to pay to all those who may honor him with their commands, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

York, Feb. 12. 1823

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished;
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gable, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

ASHES.

THE Subscribers will purchase ASHES at the following rates for goods, at *Cash prices*, viz: Good House Ashes, delivered at their Potash Manufactory, 10d. New York currency per bushel; Good Field Ashes, 7d.—Those in town who will be at the trouble of saving their Ashes, will have them taken away and be allowed 6d. N. Y.C. per bushel.

WOOD & ANDERSON.

York, 25th October, 1822. 31-tf.

INDEX AT FRONT.

TO be Sold, a very elegant and superior RIFLE GUN, for half the price it cost in England, and Kingston Bank Notes will be taken in payment for it *at par*.—Price £10.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York Auction Mart

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 29, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 53-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. } 54-tf

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber (Agent for the Bank of Canada,) will give *Four Per Cent Premium* for British Gold, 2½ *to 3 per Cent.* for other Gold. Bills of Exchange on Britain of £50 and upwards will be bought at *Ten Per Cent Premium*.—Commissariat Drafts at ten days will be taken at PAR. Private Drafts on the Lower Province or the United States, with approved Indorsers, will also be taken.

R. G. ANDERSON.

York 7th October 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend Lewis Williams, deceased, should not be granted to Jacob Dittrick, Senr. and George Adams, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S.

ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-6tW.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. Wm. Sampson of *Grimsby*, District of Gore; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid*.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession.

☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

SULIVAN & STOTESBURY

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have reduced the prices of the articles of their own Manufacture, viz.

Mould Candles per lb.	"	"	1 0
Dipped do do	"	"	10
Soap per do.	"	"	6½
Starch first quality,	"	"	1 0
Japan Blacking per bottle,	"	"	1 3

York, Nov. 11th 1822. 1-3tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the UPPER-CANADA GAZETTE & WEEKLY REGISTER are respectfully informed, that, as an inducement for greater punctuality in paying the subscriptions *half yearly* in advance, according to the original conditions of this Paper, (which have but in a few instances been attended to,) the Editor has resolved upon lowering the price from five dollars to four dollars per annum (*postage included**) to those subscribers who are punctual in the said half yearly payments in advance, by which much trouble is saved in the collection of these small sums. But this allowance of one dollar on the yearly subscription can only be allowed to those gentlemen who pay half yearly in advance.

The Editor pledges himself that no defalcation as to the quantum of matter shall be experienced in consequence of this abatement in the Terms.—He takes this opportunity of stating that the York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper-Canada, is completed.

* Many of the Subscribers are not, perhaps, aware that the postage on each Newspaper amounts annually, on an average, to *Four Shillings*, which must be paid quarterly by the Editor, whether he receive the money or not.

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30, and 31 of this Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

YORK ALMANAC
AND
ROYAL PROVINCIAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
FOR
1823.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Copies of this Work may now be had, either stitched in coloured paper or neatly bound in red, at the Gazette Office. Gratuitous distribution of extra and unforeseen expenses in the article of paper: the price, this year, will be higher than was intended, viz.—Stitched in coloured paper 3s.—Bound in Roan.—Fine paper 5s.

Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

IN the PRESS, and speedily will be published,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE,
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c; &c.

To Englishmen their own beginning shew,
And ask them why they slight their Neighbours so.

Price one Shilling, Currency.

VALUABLE LAND
IN
PERCY,
IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

To be sold by Private Contract on the most advantageous terms.

Number SEVEN, in the SECOND CONCESSION, of the Township of PERCY, in the immediate neighborhood of a good settlement, and not far distant from the River TRENT, containing 200 Acres. The land is well timbered, and of good quality.—Price, $2 per Acre; payable, if desired, by annual instalments, in 5, 6, 7, or 8 years. *Furs, Flour,* or *Pot-ashes*, at a market price, will be accepted in payment.

☞ For further particulars, inquire at the Gazette Office

York, August 28, 1822. tf

Notice to Printers.
WANTED,

TWO COMPOSITORS, who thoroughly understand their profession, and who can have satisfactory testimonials as to *honesty, sobriety* and industry.—Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, February 4th, 1823.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, or the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822



FURS.

ROBERT COLEMAN will pay the highest market price, *in Cash*, for well seasoned FURS, of the following description:—

BEAVER, MUSKRAT, OTTER, BEAR, DEER, FOX, FISHER, MARTIN, MINK, and RACCOON.

A[illegible] COLEMAN.

York, Dec. 20, 1822. 37-*tf*.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 11.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1823.

Interesting Correspondence.

We are still without any intelligence of much political importance from Europe.—Threatening appearances of war are still exhibited on the part of France against Spain, but without any direct act of hostility being committed.—It seems probable that the extensive and valuable island of Cuba will be shortly added as another gem to the Imperial Diadem of Great Britain, notwithstanding the repeated longings and envyings of brother Jonathan.

Having been requested by a friend for whom we entertain much respect, to publish the Editorial remarks of the *Montreal Gazette* for February 20th, on the "*Bidwell Case*", we have done so in this sheet, and with the greater pleasure, since the view of the subject there taken is very nearly analogous to our own, and the question is undoubtedly of vast importance to this Province. We are of opinion that if Mr. BIDWELL is elected to a seat in our Parliament, he will find that the question of his *right* to so high a privilege, has not been finally set at rest!

Since, in our two last numbers, we have been induced to notice the proceedings of the American Congress, respecting the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, we could not well avoid re-publishing a very sensible and judicious communication addressed to the Editor of the *Quebec Gazette*, (on that subject,) under our Domestic head—We are obliged to our *Newmarket* friend for *his* hints on the same important affair, and we shall probably make use of them hereafter, according to his desire: his instance of the Sound at the entrance of the Baltic, however, appears to us to make rather too much in favour of the Americans, since it is where the river passes through their territory, that they would levy duties, if any where; the case of the *Scheldt* is more in point.—But Great Britain will necessarily reject with indignation these preposterous claims of our ambitious neighbours, who ought never to have been allowed to approach within a hundred miles of the St. Lawrence. A success that has been rather accorded to, than achieved by, them, seems to have intoxicated these arrogant republicans, and led them to assume a language, and plot at designs, highly unbecoming a people so lately brought to the verge of national bankruptcy, in consequence of an inconsiderate and assassin like appeal to arms, when they idly conceived the power of England to be tottering before the usurped empire of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The keen and elegant Satire received from our accomplished correspondent "*Tressillian*" would have appeared in this sheet, but he has requested a postponement for a short time, and it is granted. We hail with a lively pleasure the rising of this bright star in our region, and he need not fear that we shall throw the "*cold chain of silence*" over his harp.—We think we discover the germs of a very superior talent in the composition we have received, giving token of higher excellence hereafter, and we do, indeed, hail with joy the brightness of this rising light, in the hope that the communications of his genius, when more matured, will go to the enlightening of many of those who have hitherto sat in darkness, and to the shewing of more [illegible]

May the Heavens smile and all the Muses "*smile benignant*" on his labours!

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

LONDON, February 15, 1822.

Yesterday being Valentine's Day, the General Two-Penny Post Office was under the necessity of employing nearly 100 more sorters, the day before, in order to circulate with due expedition, the *Anatomy* Poesy, and embl matic assessment *hearts* and *darts*, which the love-stricken of both sexes brought fit to send to the respective objects of their passion; the amount of revenue, on that day alone, being £1500. It is calculated that there could not have been less than 300,000 of these inflammatory packets go through the Post Office, within forty eight hours.

Asia.—A manuscript of the eighth century, hitherto unknown, of a translation of the Bible into the Georgian language, by St. Euphemius, has been discovered in the convent of Mount Athos.

Riches and Benevolence.—The London papers mention a man living at Gibraltar, named Aarou Cordoza, who outrivals the munificence of Bagdad Sultans, and realizes the fictions of Arabian story. With a princely fortune, he possesses the means, and with a generous soul, the spirit, to exercise an unexampled benevolence. Gibraltar, the place of his birth, testifies to the various large pecuniary donations made to distressed objects of all descriptions. Such have been his deeds of benevolence, to both English and Spaniards, in moments of extreme exigency, to the army and navy, that the public thanks of the whole garrison, drawn out on parade, and of the marine commanders, have been rendered him in the most solemn manner, for his protection, and promoting the measures of Government. And during the recent troubles, the Spanish nation have recently decreed him public thanks, and recorded in their archives the obligation the kingdom owes him, for his extraordinary liberality to the Spanish refugees. He is of noble extraction; his ancestors (secret Israelites) quitted Spain to avoid persecution, and with a vast property settled in Gibraltar, where he has constructed the most elegant mansion on the rock. His hospitality and munificence have obtained him the appellation of "King of the Jews;" no being, plebeian or royal, scarcely ever excelled him in benevolence and generosity.

Reported Marriage of the King.—The report of the marriage of His Majesty to a *fair* [illegible] gains more and more ground every day. It was erroneously supposed that the Royal Marriage Act restrained the Sovereign, as well as the rest of the Royal Family, from marrying a subject. His Majesty, is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chuses; but another question arises—whether he could marry without the consent of Parliament?—*Morning Chronicle.*

An extraordinary Shot.—A clergyman in the eastern part of Sussex, a few years since, at a single discharge of his gun, killed a partridge, shot a man, a hog, and a hogsh. broke fourteen panes of glass, and knocked down a gingerbread kings and queen that were standing on the mantle piece opposite the window. The above may be added upon as not exaggerated, but [illegible] literally as it has [illegible]

[illegible] of Dublin to [illegible]—Miss [illegible] and a Freeman of Dublin, at the late [illegible] election.

Currents of the Ocean.—The following paper was found in a bottle which was picked up at Scilly on the 11th instant (December) and transmitted to Lloyd's:—

"Western Ocean.—On board the brig *Royal Union*, Daniel Grant, master, from Quebec to Dublin, out 22 days, lat. 46, 15. N. long. 45 10. W. of Greenwich, by James Pelan, cabin passenger—Friday, September 27, 1822.

"Whoever may this bottle find,
"By reporting us they will be kind!
"Twill satisfy those who're concerned,
"And reap the fruit of our ship's errand;
"Now may you have a prosperous gale,
"With as much aft as bear top gallant sails;
"And may you in the haven lie,
"Safe moor'd beneath a tranquil sky;
"And may you have a happy year,
"Warm fires, good wine, and hearty cheer.

J. P.

Mem.—The *Royal Union* arrived at Dublin the 11th of October.

(Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence, continued from our last.)

COPY (B.)

LONDON, 56 Gower S
April 4th, 18

Sir,

In the different interviews with which you have so obligingly honored me, the contemplated provision for regulating generally the commerce of the Canadas have come alone into discussion. These are of a nature deeply interesting to both Provinces, and the principles on which they are founded clearly manifest the most indulgent and liberal spirit on the part of His Majesty's Government towards the Colonists. No duty can be more pleasing to me as an inhabitant of Upper Canada, than to give any information, and contribute any assistance in framing these provisions, which my knowledge of its local interests may enable me. At the same time I cannot forbear to represent, that a Bill of the kind proposed would go a very little way in removing any of the difficulties in which Upper Canada is at present involved with respect to its Revenue, and would not apply at all to some of the most material points on which its Legislature have now a second time most earnestly brought the interpositions of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, as the only means of indemnity against the injuries which they represent the Province to have sustained from Lower Canada, and the only hope of protection against the recurrence of the evils to which it has been exposed by its state of dependence on the Legislature of another Colony.

I was unwilling to interrupt the consideration of the general measures under discussion, by pressing the particular points last alluded to, [illegible] been afforded you to give the necessary attention to the Address and Report which I had the honor of submitting through Earl Bathurst to the gracious consideration of His Majesty; nor should I do so now, but that I am desirous you should bear those subjects in mind rather as connected with or distinct from, the proposed Bill, in time to avail yourself of every information which the discussion of that Bill may afford you an opportunity of obtaining.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

I need not at present recapitulate the different subjects on which the Legislature of Upper Canada have prefered their petition to His Majesty, looking anxiously but confidentially forward to the just interposition of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament in adjusting its financial relations with Lower Canada as the only means of rescuing its Government from the immediate disgrace of a Public Bankruptcy, and of providing for its future support; they are fully and explicitly stated in the report which accompanies the address, and their proof rests principally on matters of public record. and on other documents to which that report expressly refers.

I shall be happy to attend at whatever time you may do me the honor to appoint, to give any additional explanation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON.

To R. WILMOT, Esq.
His Majesty's Under Secretary of State, for the Colonies, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

BIDWELL'S CASE.

FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

Feb 28.

In endeavoring to ascertain how far the Assembly of Upper Canada was justifiable in coming to this decision upon so important a point there appears to us only one simple question which can present itself for our consideration—Whether Aliens by the mere act of residence in this country, have a right to claim the same political immunities with the natural born subjects? We have no hesitation in the word to say, that they "have not; and in a case which has uniformly engaged the most serious deliberations of the wisest governments, we should indeed conceive it a severe and prejudicial law which would at once open the gates of our free and independent Denization to every denomination of foreigners without the least restraint or disqualifying mark of distinction. An act of settlement by foreigners in a neighbouring State has always been looked upon with jealousy and disgust, and though we are free to admit that in many instances this is a childish and illiberal opinion, yet in the unparalelled circumstances in which Great Britain is placed—with commerce circumnavigating the globe—and colonies in almost every corner of the world—we know not the country whose rights relative to Aliens are more firmly established than those of our metropolitan State. The attention of the Imperial Government to this piece of political jurisprudence has never been relaxed, and in the enactment of the constitution of the Canadas—the identical law in virtue of which the Assembly of Upper Canada enjoy the rights which they are at this moment exercising—the doctrine was enforced in a manner which renders illustration as unnecessary as opposition or cavilling would be futile. By the Act of the 31 George III. cap. 31, s. 22, which is the present constitution of both the Canadas—it is enacted, "that no person shall be capable of voting at any election of a member to serve in such Assembly, *in either of the said Provinces*, or of being elected at any such election, who shall not be of the full age of twenty one years, *and a natural born subject of His Majesty, or a subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a subject of His Majesty, having become such by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada.*" We have no access to know what the import of those arguments were which were set forth in Perry's petition; but however prone they might be to favour the views of Mr. Bidwell, we will venture to affirm, that they did not go the length of denying that Mr. Bidwell was a native of the United States. Indeed Mr. Jones, in a resolution drawn up for the purpose of incapacitating that gentleman from being elected, expressly affirms that he was "born in the United States of America, since the independence of those States, and consequently is by common law an Alien." Now we would ask in what new light Mr. Bidwell and his friends could have possibly understood the plain and positive law which we have just quoted, so as to found upon it one of the most arrogant and unconstitutional privileges that was ever yet demanded. Is Mr. Bidwell a natural born subject of His Majesty? No. Or a subject of His Majesty naturalized *by Act of the British Parliament?* No. Pray then where is his right to elect or be elected a member to serve in the Assembly of either of these Provinces? No where. Is it not plain then to the meanest capacity, that the Returning officer, in rejecting the shadowy claims of Mr. Bidwell, did no more than his duty as a man and as a loyal subject, and that, had he acted otherwise in the face of the law which was at the moment staring him in the face, he must certainly have betrayed his duty to his King and to his country.—We report that the Returning officer did right. In this opinion we are partly borne out by the third Resolution of the Assembly upon the same subject—a resolution *quite irreconcilable* with the two former which we have quoted——"That it is the opinion of this House that in so doing the Returning officer did not act *corruptly or maliciously*, but from misconception of his duty, and that this House does not see any necessity for censuring the said Returning officer for his conduct at the said election." This is the very acme of sophistry, for if the Returning officer "*did not act corruptly or maliciously*", why find it at all necessary to disturb the election of the member he returned? After declaring the last election null, the assembly proceed to declare by their 4th Resolution "that the said Marshall S. Bid well in so far as ALLEGIANCE is concerned was, and is elligible to a seat in this House." This is really alarming and heretical doctrine and is as much as to say, that any man who has the courage to swallow the Oath of Allegiance, *whether otherwise qualified or not* is entitled to elect and be elected a member of Parliament for Upper Canada. But happily for the peace and good government of this country, this is not the doctrine maintained by our present constitution, and is as diff reut from that assumed by this Resolution as naturalization is from consecration

On this very important subject we find ourselves opposed by a whole host of differing opinions; but, as the law at present stands, we think we have adopted the only impartial view that can be taken of it. We have no private motives whatever to influence our conduct, and of the parties more immediately interested we know nothing. Mr. Bidwell, for aught we know, may be a saint or a sinner, a Grecian, a Roman or an American; but we cannot see any thing in his case or that of any other man similarly situated, which can induce us to waver in his favor the least tota of the laws by which our country is governed —If he and other citizens of the United States find it to their advantage to abandon their native country and place themselves under the protection of British laws, it surely does not become them to undermine those laws by insinuating claims and privileges at perfect variance with the whole scop of their nature and intent. It is true that these laws will ever be extended to those who claim their aid; but is there no distinction to be drawn between a stranger and a native? The general law of Nations is perfectly decisive of the question, and the individual law of this Country has drawn such a prominent line of demarcation as to place its violation beyond the reach of force or fiction. A bug and cry may indeed be set up by the Emissaries of a contrary doctrine about political rights and land titles; but this cannot alter a jot of the law, and as we may safely aver, that foreign Emigrants have no complaints to make in relation to personal protection and security of property, we think they ought to content themselves to abstain from all interference with political matters and leave them to be enjoyed more liberally by their more fortunate posterity. We shall close this article by a quotation from a late number of the Quarterly Review which we deem of the highest importance to the people of both provinces. ——"Since the peace, the influx of Americans from the United States to our Provinces, has been incessant, and the numbers are daily increasing to an alarming extent. It would not perhaps be expedient or practicable to exclude them from residence in Canada while there is no interruption to the amicable relations between Great Britain and their Republic; but the continuance of the subjects of the United States, in our territories during a period of warfare is fraught with danger. During the last war, the efforts of the disaffected in Upper Canada, principally subjects of the United States, by birth, were attended by the most mischievous consequences The enemy were constantly supplied with intelligence by them, and every impediment studiously thrown in the way of the public service. It will become a most serious consideration how the recurrence of the same evils may be avoided, when the proportion of naturalized Americans in our dominions shall, in all probability, have become ten times greater than it was in the year 1812. If, under a vigorous and watchful administration, it is deemed possible to retain such settlers among our population without peril; one precaution should at least be carefully adopted, no man should be found in employ of the Colonial Government, whose connections bind him by the ties of interest or of blood to the American Republic."

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. IV.

(From Thursday February 27th, to Saturday March 1st. 1823, inclusive.)

THURSDAY, 27th FEB 1823

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Petition of Charles C. Small, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, praying for larger fees was read.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Grenville*, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Petition of Mr. Small was referred to the Committee on the Administration of Justice.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilson, sprung for leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of a College within this Province.

To which leave was granted and the Bill read

On Motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr Wilmot, the College Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the Hemp Machinery Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of *Lincoln*, the amendments to the above Bill were concurred in and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr Shaver, Messrs. Morris and Hamilton of *Lincoln* were ordered to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on the Insolvent Debtors Bill.

Mr. Vankoughnet in the Chair

The House resumed

Mr Vankoughnet reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Clark, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Randal, Wilmot, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baldwin Baby, Harmer, Rutton, Chisholm, Casey, Hagerman, Bostwick and Kerr—16	Messrs Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon, White, Gates, Nichol, Burwell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Morris, Van Koughnet, and Shaver. —10.

Question gained—Majority 6 and the Report was received accordingly.

On Motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr Hamilton, the Insolvent Debtors Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Yonge Creek Bridge Bill was read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, the Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Cramahe Boundary Line Bill

Mr. Baby in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Baby reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the Cramahe Boundary Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on McCollum's Petition.

Mr Burwell was called to the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Burwell reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House, and asked leave to sit again on the Monday following.

The Report was ordered to be received—leave was granted accordingly, and it was Resolved That it was the opinion of the House that encouragement ought to be given for the manufacturing of Salt within this Province

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Herring Fishery Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Ruttan, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Ruttan in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Ruttan reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Herring Fishery Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Clement's Relief Bill was read the second time

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, Bill for the Relief of John F. Clement, and Jacob Smith was ordered for Committee of the whole on the morrow.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, it was resolved that the Committee should be instructed to separate the same into two Bills.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Still Duty Bill was read the second time

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the House went into Committee on the Still Duty Bill.

Mr Shaver in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Shaver reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr Hagerman, the Still Duty Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the House went into Committee on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message.

Mr Pattie in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Pattie reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr Wilson of Prince Edward, the Petition of Valentine Gill, Esquire, was brought up.

On Motion of Mr Wilson of Prince Edward, seconded by Mr. Rogers, the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Insolvent Debtors Bill, was read the third time

Mr Baldwin, seconded by Mr Wilson of Wentworth moved, that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act for the final relief of Insolvent Debtors in Execution."

In amendment, Mr. Crooks seconded by Mr. Morris, moved that all the words in the original motion, after "Bill, might be expunged and that the following words might be inserted in their stead, "be printed for the information of the County."

On which the House divided

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Gordon, Hamilton of *Lincoln* Gates Burwell, Morris, Crooks Van Koughnet, Jones of *Grenville* Shaver and Hagerman—11	Messrs. Pattie, Clark, Randal Wilson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Wentworth* Wilmot, Baldwin Wilson of *Prince Edward*, Baby, White, Honnor, Jones of *Leeds* Rutton, Kerr, Casey, Rogers, Chisholm and Bostwick—18

Question lost, majority—7

The original question was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Wilson of *Wentworth* Hamilton of *Wentworth* Wilmot, Wilson of Prince *Edward*. Baldwin, Baby, Harmer, Ruttan, Rogers, Casey, Kerr, Chisholm, and Hagerman—16	Messrs. Jones of *Leeds* Gordon Hamilton of *Lincoln*, White, Jones of *Leeds* Gates Burwell, Morris, Crooks, Van Koughnet Jones of *Grenville*. Shaver, and Bostwick,—13

Question gained, Majority 3, and the Bill was signed.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, Messrs. Baldwin and Honnor, were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and to request their concurrence thereto

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Cramahe Boundary Line Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the Bill might pass, the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Randal, Willson of *Wentworth*, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Wilmot, Baldwin Wilson of *Prince Edward*. Baby Honnor, White, Gates Ruttan, Casey, Rogers, Burwell, Chisholm, Morris, and Bostwick—19	Messrs. Gordon, Clark, and Jones of *Leeds*,—3.

Question gained majority 16, and the Bill was signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr Casey seconded by Mr Burwell, Messrs. Ruttan and Gates were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Cramahe Boundary Line Bill and request their concurrence thereto

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Herring Preservation Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Gates Messrs. Chisholm and Ruttan were ordered to take up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Herring Bill, and request their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Casey, the Still Duty Bill was recommitted

Mr. Shaver in the Chair of Committee.

The House resumed.

Mr. Shaver reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the report, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of *Stormont*, Gordon, Hagerman, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Baldwin, Burwell, Casey, Gates, Morris, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Kerr, Van Koughnet, Jones of *Grenville* Shaver and Bostwick.—16	Messrs Pattie, Clark, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, Wilmot, Baby, White, Chisholm, Ruttan, Rogers and Crooks,—10.

The question gained, majority 6, report received.

Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, moved, that the Still Duty Bill might be engrossed and read a third time that day, and that the 5th rule of the House might be dispensed with so far as related to the same

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from Samuel Street, of the Township of Stamford, Esquire, praying to be remunerated for building a Bridge over the Chippawa River was read

Mr Clark, seconded by Mr. Gordon, moved, that the Petition of Samuel Street, Esquire might be referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of Messrs. Nichol and Pattie, and that the said Committee might have power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill or otherwise

In amendment Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Kerr, moved, that after the word "Esquire" might be expunged, and the following inserted, "be taken into consideration this day three months."

Which was carried.

On the original question as amended being put, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Jones of *Grenville* Jones of *Leeds*. McLean of *Stormont*. Gordon, Randal, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Wilmot, Baldwin. White, Baby, Morris, Casey, Rogers, Ruttan, Kerr, Hagerman, and Shaver—17.	Messrs. Pattie, Clark, Chisholm, Burwell, and Bostwick.—6.

Question gained, majority 12, and ordered accordingly

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on His Excellency's Message

Mr Pattie was called to the Chair of the Committee.

The House resumed.

Mr. Pattie reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, two Messages requesting conferrees on the Weights and Measures and Niagara Police Bills.

Mr Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr Jones of Grenville, moved that he might have leave to withdraw the Petitions of Estes, Dulong Spafford, Dowsley and Gardner, in order to enable him to lay the same before the Honorable the Legislative Council.

Which was granted

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Gates, Messrs. Hagerman, Gordon, and Morris were appointed a Committee to confer with the Conferrees of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the Weights and Measures Bill.

On Motion of Mr Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, Messrs Kerr, Hamilton of Lincoln, Crooks and Gates were appointed to confer with the Conferrees of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the Niagara Police Bill.

Messages were sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing them that their requests for Conferrees were complied with and that Committees were appointed to meet the Conferrees of the Honorable the Legislative Council at the time and place appointed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Still Duty Bill was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth and Wilmot were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Still Duty Bill and to request their concurrence thereto

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several Messages and documents.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, it was ordered that the reading of the documents and Messages sent down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, should be the first thing on the order of the day on the Monday following, after reading Petitions.

The House went again into Committee on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message.

Mr. Pattie in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Pattie reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The first resolution was put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada at their last Session, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was graciously pleased to appoint John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, His Majesty's Attorney General, and a Member of this House, to lay at the foot of the Throne the Joint Address of the said Council and Assembly, praying for relief from embarrassments, pressing and increasing, occasioned by the withholding of our just Revenue by the Sister Province.

The second resolution was then put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED.—That the Duties entrusted to the said John Beverly Robinson, of advocating the objects of the said Address at the seat of the Imperial Government, have been performed with a zeal, ability and fidelity highly honorable to himself, and in a manner which fully justifies the expectation which was formed of the advantages this Province would derive from his selection to so arduous and important an office.

The third resolution was then put, and carried as follows:

RESOLVED.—That the thanks of this House be presented to the said John Beverly Robinson, as a testimony of the just sense it entertains of his valuable services and distinguished merits.

The fourth resolution was then put and carried as follows—

RESOLVED.—That the Honorable the Speaker, do communicate a Copy of the foregoing resolutions to the said John Beverly Robinson.

The fifth resolution was then put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED.—That the said John Beverly Robinson, is detained in England at the instance of His Majesty's Ministers for the purposes connected with the interests of this Province, beyond the period for which the more immediate objects of the Joint Address of the Legislature at its last Session required

The sixth Resolution was then put, on which the House divided

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Jones of *Leeds*, Gordon Chisholm, McLean of *Stormont*, Burwell, Hamilton of *Lincoln*, Hagerman, Morris, Vankoughnet, Shaver and Kerr,—15	Messrs. Pattie, Randal, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Casey, Wilmot, Baldwin, Honner, White, Baby, Clark and Rogers.—13

Question gained, majority 2, and it was

RESOLVED, That it is therefore necessary to grant to His Majesty a further sum of money not exceeding one thousand pounds, towards the more effectual remuneration of the said Commissioner Robinson.

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On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs. McLean of Stormont, and Ruttan, were ordered to draft a Bill granting to His Majesty the sum of one thousand pounds towards the further remuneration of Mr. Commissioner Robinson, agreeably to the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, Messrs. Crooks and Burwell were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his gracious Message, transmitting the Report of the Canal Commissioners, and the Reports of the Boards of Education and Trustees of District Schools, and also Treasurers Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wilson of Prince Edward, during the remainder of the Session.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, 1st March, 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the Petition of Peter Jones of Barton was brought up.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of *Wentworth*, seconded by Mr. Clarke, Mr. Hagerman was added to the Committee on the Petition of Daniel Harris.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill.

Mr. Shaver in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Shaver reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the Monday following.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the Address of this House at its last Session.

Which was granted and the Bill was read

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, the Bill to make good certain monies was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following

Mr. Burwell from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. McLean of *Stormont*, the Address was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following

Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr Baby, moved that Mr. Whitney might have leave to be heard again on Monday next at the third reading of the Kingston Bank Bill.

Which was ordered

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Pattle, the House went into Committee on the Salmon Preservation Bill.

Mr. Casey in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Casey reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following Monday.

Mr McLean from the Committee to draft a Bill for the further remuneration of Mr. Commissioner Robinson reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Ruttan, the Commissioner's Remuneration Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the amendment made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the Militia Bill was read a second time.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Casey, the amendment made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the above Bill was concurred in and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, Messrs. Casey and Shaver were ordered as a Committee to inform the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee on the Province Division reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Nichol seconded by Mr Jones of *Leeds*, the Province Division Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Monday.

Mr. Hagerman, from Committee on the administration of Justice, reported the District Attorney's Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, the District Attorneys Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

Mr. Hagerman from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Rector and Wardens of St. George's Church, Kingston, reported a Bill, which was received and read the first time

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell the above Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the following Monday.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Collectors bill.

Mr. Crooks in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Crooks reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

Yeas 9 Nays.

Messrs. Gordon, Nichol, Walsh, Wilson of *Wentworth*, Randal, Pattie, Hornor, Wilmot, Crooks, Hamilton of *Wentworth*, McLean of *Stormont*, Ruttan, Burwell, Shaver, Casey, Gates, Hagerman, Morris, Vankoughnet, Bostwick and Hamilton of *Lincoln*—21 M. Jones of *Leeds*,

Question gained—Majority 20, and the Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Casey, the Collectors Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Tuesday following.

The House adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

From the Quebec Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Neilson,

Sir,

I should be sorry that you or any of your readers who feel interested in the welfare of these Provinces should trust to a broken reed in a point of the utmost importance to them, I therefore beg leave to correct a statement made under the editorial head in your paper of last week in the commenting on the motions of Mr. Sterling and Mr. Walworth in the American Congress relative to the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence. You observe, "We "are so situated that retaliation can have very little "effect, as opposite to that part of the present na- "vigable channel, now within the American bound- "ary, a channel on the British side may at a small "expence be made navigable." In this Sir, you will find yourself mistaken—the part of the channel you refer to as of course that opposite Mille Roches, a few miles above Cornwall, where Barnhart's island has unfortunately been yielded by our Commissioners to the Americans.—The water on our side of this island is so shallow, and so interrupted by rocks, (from which its name of Mille Roches is derived) that I believe there is nothing to prevent men from wading across; at any rate I know from experience that a single log of heavy timber cannot be floated down. The navigable channel, is as you observe, within the American boundary, being on the south side of Barnhart's island, and it is no doubt alive in the memory of your readers who have descended the Long Sault, as their arrival in it must have been a moment of relief from nervous sensation after leaping its tremendous Cascades.—This Channel is in a deep bed, and runs in eddies so smooth and rapid that the heaviest gale has not the power of making a ripple on its surface. This description must satisfy you that it is as impracticable to make a navigable channel on the British side, for rafts and loaded boats, as it would be to turn the channel of the River in our own neighborhood into the valley of Cap Rouge, and bring it out by its supposed ancient bed, the Bijou, into the River St. Charles.—No Sir, our trust must be in our natural and just right to the free navigation of the Channel, and our will to support it; and in Article 3 of the Treaty of 1794, of which I annex you an extract for insertion—Treaties however do not exist for ever, and in some future negociation at Ghent or other distant part this *little* point may be forgotten—moreover it will be seen that the Americans by their late unjust pretensions are neither willing to allow what we claim by the treaty and what is naturally our right—the result will shortly be seen, but it is lamentable that a matter of such vital importance to us should ever become a disputed point—a subject of anxiety and doubt to us.

Barnhart's Island was British Territory, as nature and common sense pointed out to the people of both nations in the vicinity, and was inhabited by British subjects previous to the late resignation of it by our Commissioners to the Americans—it is perhaps the extreme of presumption in any individual, and in some measure odious however strongly he may feel for the honor and interest of his country, to venture an opinion on the decisions of the zealous men who had their nation's trust reposed in them, it is therefore with reluctance, but excited by the apathy which appears to prevail on the subject throughout the Province, (except among our friends at Cornwall, who, from the local situation saw, but too late, the mischief which had been done,)—that I say I think it would have been far better for us if government had saved the trouble and expense which had been incurred, done nothing or even given to the Americans the Islands of Penobriot, of Amherstburgh, or others which they claimed than have bereaved ourselves of, and put into their possession the Gate of the Water Communication between the two Provinces—I say the Gate of the Water communication, and those who know the situation know that I say it truly.—The waters at Amherstburgh where produce is of low value, would probably never become a subject of difference, and if it would be of minor importance, but that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence for our timber and produce even at the entrance of our Cities should be left a point of dispute for us is intolerable and surely will not continue to be regarded by us with calm feelings.—The Union of the two Provinces has of late occupied the thoughts of our wisest men, but knowing well the leading spirit of the American character, I must presume to say that I look upon it as a matter of straw compared with the present subject.

We are told that Mr. Oswald, our Commissioner in 1784, cried when the mistake which he had committed was pointed out to him of dividing the waters of the Lake and fixing the St. Lawrence as the boundary; it is to be hoped that we shall not live to deplore the loss of the free navigation of it.

I fear I have encroached greatly on your limits, but the importance of the subject to all of us and the deep interest I feel in it, must be my excuse.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

18th Feb. 1823.

Extract from the Treaty with the United States 1794 *herewith.*

Art. 3d.—It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective Territories and Countries of the two parties on the Continent of America, (the Country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on Trade and Commerce with each other.

And further—No higher or other Tolls or Rates of Ferriage than what are or shall be payable by natives shall be demanded on either side, and no Duties shall be payable on any Goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other place or places.

* * * * * * * * * *

Died,

Suddenly, at Chippawa, on Monday the 3d inst. Thomas Cummings, Esquire, of that place.—Mr. C. was one of the first settlers in this Province, having joined the Royal Standard during the Revolutionary War, and served in Butler's Rangers. He died unmanly regretted.

14th March, 1823.

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York, U. C. March 19, 1823.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *UPPER CANADA.*

At three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, being seated on the Throne, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the present Session of Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

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

THE state of the Public Business, not requiring the continuance of your deliberations, I think it proper to close this Session of the Provincial Parliament.

The gratification which you would otherwise have enjoyed in promoting works of public utility, has unavoidably been limited by the temporary diminution in our receipt from Quebec, and the demand upon the Public Revenue for defraying the interest of the projected Loan, for the relief of the Sufferers by the late War, a measure which was proposed for your co-operation at the opening of the Session. The Bill which you have presented to me for this purpose, is from its nature, necessarily reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The consideration which you have given to the Laws about to expire, and particularly the judicious amendments which you have made in continuing the Act granting a duty on Stills, call for my warm acknowledgements.

I feel persuaded that very important benefits will result from the pains which you have taken in order to procure a faithful and authoritative record of Judgments pronounced in the Court of King's Bench. By the means which you have afforded me, though not, I fear, sufficiently ample to defray the charge of an additional Circuit into all those Districts with which there may be a suitable communication by land from this seat of Government, I shall, nevertheless, be enabled to establish a Court of Assize and Nisi Prius which from their increase in population, call for it in a more particular manner. I had hoped it might have been found possible to extend the benefits of such Gaol Deliveries to other parts of the Province, by some enactment which would enable prisoners to claim the privilege of trial at the Assizes, Assizes, and I hope that it may hereafter be found practicable by some temporary provision to accomplish this object. By these measures you have shewn yourselves anxious to ensure to your Country those solid benefits of security, peace, and good order which are only to be completely enjoyed when our great Constitutional principle of government by Law is rendered effectual by the easy and upright administration of Justice.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you, in the name of His Majesty, for the Supplies which you have unanimously voted for the Service of this year.

In addressing you, probably for the last time, I feel much gratified in being enabled to express to you my approbation of the principles which have governed your appropriation of the public means, and which have been characterized, as well by a scrupulous attention to the interests of the people, as by a proper regard to the honorable support of His Majesty's Government.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

The contemplated Union of the two Legislatures is still depending in His Majesty's Councils, in which I am authorized to assure you, there exists the greatest anxiety to promote by every means the interests, safety and prosperity of both Provinces. Whatever measures shall be finally adopted will proceed only from this principle, and with a decided aim at these objects. Such are your Sovereign's paternal feelings respecting this valued portion of His Dominions. Should a more extended field of Legislation be opened to your exertions, His Majesty entertains the most confident expectation that you will carry into it a spirit of harmony and conciliation, with that disposition to promote His Majesty's honor and His People's welfare, which has so eminently distinguished your conduct; and the happy effects of which have been manifest, not only within the circle of this Province, but, as you have, in a particular manner experienced on late occasions, in that consideration and confidence which it has acquired for the Representations of this Legislature with the Parent State.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the said location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BELDIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named, on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, 1819, to be called Eden

Zeta, to be called Eden

N. of Eps		Penelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mona	Belmont
N. of Dussone	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Otter	Norma	Charendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gillis McBean the younger, at the suit of Gillis McBean the elder, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 5th February, 1823 } 8-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale. W. H

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, junr. and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the front end of Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro West in said District On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, 1st January, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

8-6w. T. G. SIMONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } *to wit.* }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fiere Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, February 12, 1823. } 8-6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Colsb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff J. D.*

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } *To wit.* }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff, J. D.*

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of JOSEPH CAWTHRA, and against the Lands and Tenements of the late John Brown of the Township of Haldimand, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Brown, viz; The South Quarter of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the Township of Haldimand, containing by admeasurement fifty acres; a proportion of the said land is well cleared and fenced, which I shall offer for sale on the fifteenth day of June next, at my Office, in the Village of Cobourg, at twelve o'clock in the day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, *for Cash only*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereto, at my Office previous to the day of Sale

The above Sale is Postponed untill the 1st day of April next at the Same Place and hour.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff, N. C. D.*

EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep't. Sheriff. N. C. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14th April, 1822. }

N B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } *To wit.* }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus D. Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 Rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff, J. D.*

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } *To wit.* }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff, J. D.*

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d March 1823 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*

15 *tf.*

Wanted to Hire, immediately,

A COOK, and a MAN-SERVANT. It is unnecessary for any persons to offer themselves for those situations, unless they can produce unexceptionable testimonies of good conduct, and particularly of sobriety.

Apply to Lieut. Colonel FOSTER, Ass't. Adj't General, Garrison.

York, March 14th, 1823. 12—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Leslie & William Lyon Mackenzie, under the Firm of Mackenzie & Leslie, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d ult.—All persons having claims against or indebted to the said Company, are requested to present them, and make payment to John Leslie at Dundas, who has been appointed to settle the affairs of the said Company.

JOHN LESLIE, WM. L. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The same Business continues to be carried on by John Leslie in his own name.

Dundas, 3d March 1823. 11—tf.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that the Co-partnership lately carried on by him with Mr. John Leslie of York, under the firm of McKenzie and Leslie, having, by mutual consent, been dissolved; he will continue to carry on business on a part of the same Premises, on his own account; and will sell on moderate terms, for Cash the Produce, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Glass ware, Crockery Books, Stationary, Teas, Fancy Goods, Oils and Paints, but has declined to continue to retail Spirituous liquors.

Dundas, March 31, 1823. 42tf.

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg Leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission, Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *lowest Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN, *A. & B.*

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit, &c. &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of great importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be delivered Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and Dead Stock, Crops, Plate Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

The property are several considerable improvements of a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. Meighan, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

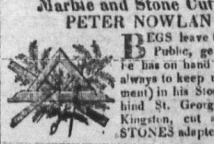
For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Echo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9-3m.

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-tf☞

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Fort Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Ho. Nov. 25, 1822. 33-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Job Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. Nov. 22d, 1822. } 34-tf

— INDEX AT FRONT.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will, on Saturday the 19th day of April next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following Conditions. One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down; one third in Six Months; and the Residue in Twelve Months from the day of Sale, with legal Interest, viz:—

DISTRICT.	Description of Lands. Townships.	No. of Lot.	con's	No. Acre.	By whom Forfeited.
Eastern.	Williamsburgh,	Part of 31,	5th	170	Adam Lanigor
	" "	No. 33,	5th	200	Benjamin Sheil.
	Matilda.	E. half end S. W. quarter of 2,	5th	150	Daniel Sheil.
	" "	Part of E.half of 28 Saide highway	[illegible]	6	Joseph Brockway.
	Osnabruck.	West half of 17.	1st	100	John Conolly.
Johnstown.	Yonge.	Part of 6,	11th	63	Stephen Sowille.
	" "	8	9th	200	John Wickham.
	" "	E. half of 24,	3rd	100	James Patterson.
	" "	Part of 10,	1st	150	Ditto.
	Elizabethtown,	E.half,&Rear half W. half of No.26,	9th	150	Sala Blancher.
	" "	Half of 28,	[illegible]	100	John Blanchard
	" "	Front half of 5,	[illegible]	100	Isaac Coon.
	" "	S. half 25,	[illegible]	100	Palmer Lee.
	" "	Part of 38,	4th	20	Elias Peck.
	" "	16	10th	200	Ebliel Mitchell.
	Leeds,	Kitley, Front end of 19,	9th	100	Jonathan Mott.
	Augusta,	18	5th	200	Joseph Troop
	South Crossby,	12	7th	200	Elias Champion.
	" "	North half of 13,	1st	100	Nathan Mattison
	Crosby,	13	3rd	200	Matthew Franklin.
	Landsdown,	Part of 1,	10th	40	Ira Sanderland.
Gore.	Ancaster,	Undivided quarter of 42,	2nd	50	Oliver Grace.
	" "	Part of 46,	2nd	1-8 1	Ditto.
London.	Oxford W. D.	Life Estate in part of 6.	[illegible]	50	Alexander Graham.
	Delaware,	N. half of 1 and N. half of B. F.	1st	120	Andrew Westbrooke.
Home	York.	No.8 E. Center Road new Survey 13	1st	9 3 4	Matthias Brown.

The following Lands will also be Re-sold, at the same time and place, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, unless the Purchasers thereof at former Sales, shall previously make full Payment for the same.

London.	Walpole,	17	5th	200	Frederick Onstine,
	"	12	6th	200	Ditto.
	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3rd	17 12	Eber Decow.
Home.	York,	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 & 10 W. of Centre	1st	9 3-4 each	M. Brown,
	"	2 Broken Front, [Road N. S. 13	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	4 Broken Front,	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	1,3,4,5,6,7 & 10 E. Center Road do.	1st	9 3-4 each	Ditto.
	Pickering,	35	6th	200	Abraham Wurtz,
	King,	23	10th	200	Andrew Westbrooke,
	"	22	10th	200	Ditto.
	"	22 and 24	11th	400	Ditto.
	E. Gwillambury	Quarter of 7,	3rd	50	William McCarthy,
Gore	Nassau,	7 S. S Dundas Street,	3rd	200	Bela Stephens.
Niagara.	Niagara.	Part of 30, Town of		1-4	Phineas Howell.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk Com'r. F. E.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.
Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK, whose character must be unexceptionable for honesty, cleanliness and skill in her profession.—Also a LAUNDRY MAID.
☞ Apply at the Gazette Office. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore, and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.
☞ All Communications must be *Post-paid*.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THAT well known FARM, Lot. No 17, and in Concession C. The payments will be made easy—a part of the purchase money will be expected down, and the remainder in three or four yearly instalments. The whole will be sold, the equal half or third, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of the Proprietor on the Premises.—Likewise, the equal undivided half of the Scarborough Mills, at present occupied by Edward Thompson.

WM. CORNELL.

Scarborough Mills, June 18, 1822

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30 [illegible] 31 of the Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office.
U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

IN the Press, and speedily will be published,
THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN,
A Satirical Poem,
In two Parts;
By DANIEL DE FOE.
Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c. &c.
To England a their own beginning shew,
And all them why they slight their Neighbours so
Price one Shilling, Currency.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1823.

Editorial Miscellany.

After a long and arduous Session, in which much business of importance has been transacted, our Parliament was prorogued yesterday, and the Speech of His Excellency, the Lieut Governor, on the occasion, will be found on this day's Gazette.

War between France and Spain is now inevitable. The Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Ambassadors have left Madrid, and a Spanish Force had actually violated the French territory. What will be the result of these events God only knows! A formidable fleet for the Mediterranean was preparing in the British Ports, and every thing announces the determination of England to watch with close attention the operations of the belligerents, and to be prepared for the worst; though, at present, in a state of strict neutrality.

As few things give us more real pleasure than to notice the gradual improvement of this country in agriculture and useful domestic manufactures, we feel grateful to *Col. Burwell*, the worthy Member of Parliament for *Middlesex*, for his permission to publish an extract from a letter which he has just received from the London District, respecting the Iron-Works lately established in that part of the country, wherein his correspondent thus expresses himself:

"It is with much pleasure I am able to communicate the intelligence of my having been yesterday an eye witness of some interesting operations at the Iron Furnace, near *Port Norfolk*—I was one of a large party which said 'till near 6 o'clock p. m. and had a fine view of the whole process of moulding, as well as casting a number of large kettles, some of them of forty gallons each. A great variety of other useful kitchen utensils have been cast within these few days; which have a very pretty appearance—fully equal, I think, to any castings I ever saw, excepting that they are not quite so smooth as future castings will be, when the sand employed in the process has been longer in use."

TRESSILIAN will perceive that we have taken two slight liberties with his fine satire which we are sure he will forgive: the first we considered necessary to make the application more general, without weakening the point, or having the slightest tendency to divert the shaft from its ultimate object—this was altering the *definite*, to the *indefinite* article:—the second alteration we thought but fair, that *one Dunce* should not be pushed too far above his fellows, in public notoriety, by having *his* name at length; we have therefore taken the liberty of giving the "C——" only, instead of that celebrated name so well known in the nurseries of England, and amongst the political *canaille* of Upper Canada. As to the poem itself, it very far surpasses any thing of the kind that has hitherto been written and published in this Province; there are couplets in it that would not disgrace the pen of BYRON: indeed it is, throughout, very much in the style, and after the spirit of that noble Bard. Since there is nothing so much dreaded by the *vicious* and *stupid*, and *foolish ones* of the earth as the keen and well directed shafts of the satirist, we hope this able writer will direct his great and promising talents to their proper objects.

The clever poem of "Y." addressed to "Parliolph," has been received, and will appear in our next.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

LONDON, December 15.

Precautionary Measures.—England will be prepared for the worst emergency. Seven sail of the line are at this moment getting ready; and we expect to see ere long, a considerable fleet of observation sent to the Mediterranean.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The very able state paper, in point of Composition, sent by Mr Canning to the Duke of Wellington at Verona, and presented by his Grace to the Congress, is said to rival even the celebrated Manifesto written by the same person, and published by our Government during the Continental war.—*Morning paper.*

A plan is said to be in preparation, to light all the public clocks in London with gas by night.

Electioneering Pun.—It is said that a celebrated barrister has been so successful in his canvas to represent the University of Cambridge, that it is enough to give the other candidates the *Scarlet Fever.*

It is, if not a surprising, a very dreadful fact, that out of sixteen hundred civil bill processes at Macerow, in the county of Cork, *thirteen hundred should have originated in tithes!*

The Widow of Napoleon.—Maria Louisa, the Ex-Empress of France, has it is reported, been invited to visit England, towards which the Grand Duchess feels a strong inclination, provided she can obtain the permission of her father, the Emperor of Austria.

Lord Byron.—We have been informed, says the Salem Observer, by a friend, recently returned from Italy, that Lord Byron has ordered a Yacht to be built, in which he intends to visit the United States.

Hunting Dogs.—A Frenchman has arrived in London with 200,000 francs at his disposal, to purchase hunting dogs for the Prince of Conde.

His late Majesty's Monument.—The workmen are now employed in completing the pedestal of his late Majesty's statue in London road. When the whole is finished it will be surrounded with iron railings, and at the corners will be placed four columns, on each of which a gas lamp will be fixed.

Progress of Christianity.—[The following article is copied from Bell's Weekly Messenger of December 2d 1822.—The facts stated are too singular and striking to be ascribed to mere chance or accident.]

At the last meeting of the Sheffield Public Society, the following interesting facts were mentioned:—Gibbon, who in his celebrated history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an immortable memorial of his enmity to the Gospel, resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman, who, out of his rents, expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very Gospel which his predecessor industriously endeavoured to overthrow, not having had courage openly to oppose it. Voltaire boasted that with one hand he overturned the foundation of Christianity, which it required the hands of twelve Apostles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferny to print his blasphemies, is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. Thus the self same engine, which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible, is engaged in disseminating its truths. It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that the first provisional meeting for the reformation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.

Ganganeli once meeting a Capuchin well mounted, humourously asked the barefooted friar how long it was since St. Francis rode on horseback? and was tartly answered, "Ever since St. Peter rode in a coach."

The witty Lord Ross, (not the present nobleman of that name) had a great aversion to gentlemen of the medical profession: in a fit of illness, a friend advised him to send for a physician—"No," said he, "I am not yet prepared to die!"

Game Laws.—At a meeting of magistrates, held not long since in Somersetshire, a very respectable farmer was summoned before them for killing game on the manor of one of the then sitting magistrates, and convicted in the penalty of £5. The farmer pleaded very hard against the conviction, but all in vain: he then stated that he had an information to lay against a respectable person then present. He was requested to lay it on oath; he did so, and had the aforesaid magistrate convicted in the penalty of £10, for killing game, he having neglected to take out his certificate.—*Devizes Gaz.*

Superstition at Grenada.—In the afternoon a procession was formed, and the image of Jesus Christ carried through the streets, as large as life, on a cross; the multitude chanting a hymn, which had a solemn effect. The next day they formed another procession, and carried the image of the Virgin Mary, dressed up in great style. They say she was found in a box, coming up the river against the current. This is believed by them, and spoken of with seriousness. The inhabitants, for a week following, slept out of town, fearing the earthquake on its return, would do greater damage.

To be acquainted with the rules and forms of this people, especially their religious ceremonies, is so difficult that a stranger is continually off his guard. While passing a church, one must be careful to take off his hat, and at dusk in the evening, when the bells strike, if you are walking, take off your hat and stop long enough to say the Lord's prayer. After this time of night if it is a rare thing to meet any one out of doors—those that do go out, carry a string of beads and a cross hung around their necks, which is the same as a prayer book to them. The mountain on the edge of the town can very plainly be seen split at the top by the late earthquake.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—His Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt (the young Napoleon), sergeant in the regiment of infantry of the Emperor. Yesterday the uniform of this regiment was sent to him, which gave him the liveliest pleasure.—*Paris paper.*

From the Sydney Gazette, 24th May

Extraordinary Death.—The following is the melancholy end of Captain West, of the India whaler, who visited Port Jackson in March, 1822, to

—INDEX AT FRONT.

refit, and resumed her voyage in the ensuing month :—Capt. Moore, of the Woodlark, informs us, that the unfortunate commander spoken of, was heading his boat as usual one day, about three months since off New Zealand, when the trail bark was stove in by a blow from the whale to which they were fast, and the animal almost at the same instant seized captain West by the middle of the body, and nearly tore him asunder. He was immediately picked up and taken on board, when the vessel made for the land; and the hapless mariner, scarcely alive, in a wretchedly mangled condition, was conveyed on shore, where all the assistance that could be rendered was promptly afforded him, but, in four days after the accident captain West entered the eternal world. He was interred in Mr. Hall's garden at New Zealand, alongside of Mr. Wilson, his chief officer, which had fallen a victim to miserable intemperance, and who had been interred about 15 months. The vessel goes home, therefore, under the command of the second officer.

When the town of Sheffield first became famous for its cutlery, a very curious knife, calculated for a variety of uses, was executed with great care, and sent to the Cutler's Company in London. On one of the blades was engraved the following challenge :—

"Sheffield made both haft and blade;
London, for thy life, show me such another knife."

The London cutlers, to show that they were not inferior to their more northern brethren, finished, and sent down to Sheffield, a pen knife, containing only one well tempered blade, in which was a cavity, and in the cavity a piece of straw, fresh and unsinged. Some lines on the blade, mentioning this fact, induced the Sheffield cutlers to break it, when they found the straw, and unable to account for the manner in which it was done, or to imitate it, they confessed themselves surpassed in ingenuity.

Mental composure.—The Abbe Delille had a mistress who was possessed of great violence of temper, the ebullitions of which however were never able to shake his composure. One morning a storm arose while the workmen were employed in putting one of the apartments in color—this you know, is the custom in France, the color is red and prepared with size, and after it is laid on and dry, it is polished with bees-wax and a brush. Fearing to increase the gusts of the lady by opposition, the Abbe took the resolution to decamp. Madame however pursued him with her reproaches, and, maddened by his escape, she seized a pail of red wash, and as the Abbe very thoughtlessly passed under the window, she discharged the contents on his reverend head. Delille looked up and coolly exclaimed, "Voila, mon Abbe changé en cardinal." He slowly mounted the staircase, and without murmur, and even smiling, said to the astonished painter, "Suisje le premier rompe ou a Thisle?" The wit was very severe—for to live as man and wife without marriage is called in France un marriage en detrompe.

Effectual Method of driving away Rats.—Set a trap and take one alive, smear him over with a composition of oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, turn him loose into his usual haunt, and no more rats will be seen.—This method has been tried, and the premises have been cleared of these vermin for two or three years.

Port Wine.—The quantity of Wine drank in Great Britain is more in proportion than in any other country not producing its own; and it is remarkable, that of 24,659 pipes of Port Wine, which were shipped from Oporto in 1821, 23,331 pipes were sent to Great Britain alone.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

In the absence of positive information from Captain Parry and his enterprising companions, every thing that throws a light on the subject of the expedition and the probability of its success, must naturally excite interest. Mr. Eccles, the late surgeon of the Brunswick, makes the following observations on the probability of Capt. Parry's gaining the long sought passage :—

"Having been employed this year in the whale fishing trade, I think I shall be enabled to strengthen the probability of their succeeding in penetrating more to the westward than hath hitherto been, on account of the winds proving more favorable to the prosecution of their voyage along the American coast. Out of five months employed in the whale fishing in Davis's strait and Baffin's Bay, the wind blew from the south and westward nearly three, and always with such violence as leaves little doubt in my mind, that the tract which Capt. Parry determined to pursue, along the coast, would be clear of ice. But the connection which the ice holds with the land in narrow straits, and which requires no ordinary force of wind to blow it off, may be started as an objection to what I have advanced—let it be remembered, however, that the south-westery winds acted upon the ice in the summer months when the sun never set, and whose rays falling upon the land and rocks with which the ice was connected, were absorbed, and rendered capable of diffusing a degree of heat sufficiently powerful to thaw and set the floes at liberty.

"After looking over the principal meteorological journals kept in those regions, I have not yet discovered one in which the south-westerly winds were so prevalent as this year, and the opinions of the majority of the Commanders of the north fishing ships, with whom I had frequent opportunities of conversing, acknowledge the same.

"I have a sanguine expectation of one day (not far distant I hope) hearing of this passage being discovered, by which our geographical and natural knowledge will not only be improved, but science and commerce extended."

From the North American Review, No. 38.

MISSOURI RIVER.

We now see the Missouri stretching far to the north and west, not a tributary, but in itself a principal and mighty river; not of secondary or doubtful magnitude, but beyond doubt the largest river of the known world. The Platte, the Arkansa, and other tributaries of this prodigious stream, would in the old continent be rivers of the first rate magnitude. These, with the Ohio and other eastern branches, draw off the waters of a tract of country now familiarly designated as the 'valley of the Mississippi.' To ears accustomed to associate with the term *valley* the idea of a low ground between hills, in which a few shepherds might feed their flocks, or a few tenements might find shelter from the wind and storm, this name, first applied to the country of the Mississippi, we believe, by Kalmey, sounds singularly large. Herein a valley, in whose fertile shades there repose more inhabitants than the United States contained at the beginning of the revolution. A valley, over which two thirds of the continent of Europe might be spread out, and hardly suffice to cover it.

We have spoken of the Missouri as the largest river known upon the face of the globe. We shall be understood, of course, as including the part of the Mississippi, which is below its confluence, and of which the Missouri is undoubtedly the true continuation. According to the best authorities, the Missouri brings into the common channel four times as much water as the Mississippi; it is at least twice as long, and some of its principal branches are even longer than the last named stream.—The length of this majestic river, from its remote sources in the Rocky Mountains, till its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico, is between four and five thousand miles. During three thousand miles of this course its apparent size is hardly diminished, and even at the Mandan villages, Mr. Brookeridge informs us, that its full channel appeared to him not less broad or majestic than that of the Mississippi at New Orleans. Still higher up, it receives tributary branches, which might compare with the Danube or Indus in magnitude. We know of no other river which draws from such an extent of country, or connects together climates so remote and dissimilar. The Amazon, formerly accounted the chief of streams, hardly exceeds three quarters of the length of the Missouri. The Mississippi of New Holland, which from its size and distance from the sea in the direction of its course, was a few years since thought to exceed all other rivers in extent, has since been "ridden down into bogs and morasses." There remains but one stream, which, for the palm of superiority, may hereafter come into competition with the Missouri, and this is the Niger.

HORRIBLE IMMOLATION.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Oct 23d, 1822.

To the Editor,

Sir—Knowing that you are a Philanthropist, I beg leave to inform you that directly opposite to Fort William, and not above 100 yards to the southward of the late Mr. William Jones' dwelling house at Seebpore on Monday morning at gun fire, a widow, the mother of a large family, was put on a pile of combustibles, and burned to death, attended with circumstances of cruelty which I shall endeavor to describe partly as seen by myself and as I was informed by others.

On Friday the 11th instant, about noon, an old Brahmin died, and at the time of his death was possessed of considerable riches and had two wives, one of whom was *many years younger* than the other, and by each of these wives he had a large family of children, boys and girls, now living. The moment this man expired, his eldest son, heir to all his property, posted off to Allypore, and applied to C. R. Barwell, Esq. Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, for a license to burn *his own mother* and his stepmother, with the body of his father: but it appears Mr. Barwell then *granted license for one wife only*, the eldest *to be burned*. Confident, however, that by another application leave would be obtained to burn the other wife also, the pile was raised, and every preparation made to burn them both on the following day at noon; but at the hour of noon on Saturday no license from Mr. Barwell for the destruction of the youngest woman had arrived, and no license was granted during the whole of that day.

The news of this rather novel circumstance soon spread along Seebpore and Howrah, and thousands of people of all descriptions were assembled to learn the particulars, and many of them, *and me*, the family and Brahmin friends voluntarily confessed, that *both wives* must be burned, *or neither of them could be burned, as the one for whom the license was obtained had declared that she would not be burned alone.*

On Sunday, circumstances remained just the same as on Saturday, for Mr. Barwell was inflexible, and no license to burn the younger wife could they obtain from him, notwithstanding they used every art, artifice, and invention, which the craft and cunning of a Brahmin could conceive.

On Sunday, as on Saturday, crowds of people were in attendance from morning till night, and to all the Europeans who enquired, the declaration of the deceased's family, and attending Brahmin were the same, that the one wife could not be burned alone, she having discented therefrom, and great hopes began now to be entertained by the humane, that Mr. Barwell's firmness would save them both; but the poor creatures were at this time from the moment their husband had breathed his last, on Friday at noon, kept *locked up and not allowed* to taste a morsel of victuals of any description, and the hope which had been entertained of

their being saved from the flames was greatly damped by the fear that both would be starved to death by their merciless keepers.

On the following morning, Monday the 14th inst. at gun fire, notwithstanding the previous repeated acknowledgments and confessions of the attending Brahmin and the family and friends of the deceased, that they could not burn the one wife alone, at that selected period when they thought few eyes would be open to view their proceedings, the elder woman was dragged from her prison of starvation, made to mount the pile and clasp the putrid carcase of her husband, which from its size and distance from the sea in the direction of its course, was a few years since thought to exceed all other rivers in extent, has since been "ridden down into bogs and morasses." There remains but one stream, which, for the palm of superiority, may hereafter come into competition with the Missouri, and this is the Niger.

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such duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the proportion of goods so imported to Quebec, and passed from thence into the Province of Upper Canada, the last of which agreements expired on the 1st day of July, 1819. And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed on behalf of both Provinces to treat for the purpose aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada has certain arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada for drawbacks of divers duties levied under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, and of the said Province of Lower Canada, on goods and merchandize entered at the Port of Quebec, and afterwards imported into the Province of Upper Canada, and consumed therein, which claim is not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada. And it further appears by the said Report that the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, have failed in establishing any regulation for the future, by reason that they could not agree upon the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of drawback on the goods consumed therein. For remedy of inconvenience occasioned thereby, and for the satisfactory investigation, and adjustment of the said claims. Be it enacted, &c. that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act to appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of their respective Province one Arbitrator who together with a third Arbitrator to be named and appointed in like manner by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of (Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick,) and to be a subject of His Majesty inhabiting the said Province of Nova Scotia, &c. shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada, upon the Province of Lower Canada, under the several agreements heretofore subsisting between the said two Provinces since the division of the Province of Quebec, and alledged to be unperformed, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements and also all claims of the said Province of Upper Canada, on account of any matter not embraced within the same.

Add clauses—That the opinion of the majority shall decide.

That if either of the arbitrators appointed for Upper or Lower Canada fails to attend on due notice being given for that purpose, the other two may meet and determine

Power to Administer Oaths, &c.

To send for Witnesses.

Copies of the Award under the hands and seals of the Arbitrators to be transmitted to the Governor of Upper and Lower Canada, and to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

In case of the death of either Arbitrator before decision, the Governor of the Province for which he was appointed may commission another.

The Commissioner from the Province of to be remunerated at the joint charge of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in such amount as the Governor of that Province may appoint,

If any sum be awarded to be paid to Upper Canada, the Governor of Lower Canada, may issue his Warrant upon the Receiver General of Lower Canada in favor of the Receiver General of Upper Canada for the amount.

An appeal to lie to the Committee of the Honorable Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, if [illegible] Province desires it.

Lower Canada, and the payment of drawbacks on

(I should not object to the last provision, but not desire it, on the part of Upper Canada.)

And be it further enacted, &c. that of all duties which have been levied in the Province of Lower Canada since the first day of July 1819, upon any goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities imported by sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, and also of all duties which after the passing of this Act, and before the 1st day of January 1824, shall be levied in the Province of Lower Canada on any goods, wares, merchandize, or commodities imported by sea into the said Province of Lower Canada, the Province of Upper Canada shall be entitled to have and receive one part as the proportion of duties arrising and due to the Province of Upper Canada upon such importations.

And be it further enacted, &c. that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of Lower Canada, shall and may issue his warrant forthwith in favor of the Receiver General of the Province of Upper Canada for such proportion of the duties received in the Province of Lower Canada before the passing of this Act, and shall and may on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each and every year thereafter, until after the 2nd first day of January 1824, issue his warrant in like manner for the payment of such sum as may be then due on account of the said proportion.

And be it further enacted, &c. (clause for establishing the proportion to be paid after first January 1824, by arbitration upon the same principle as that for determining the question of arrears with an appeal to the Committee of Privy Council, or by the Lords of the Treasury or Privy Council, in the first instance on hearing the representations and evidence of both parties,

such proportions to be ascertained every *four* years.)

(To be Continued)

Literary Notice.

We have received the following Communication from *Bath*, to which we are directed to call the attention of our readers;—and as we are inclined to encourage a taste for literature, and especially to foster the growth of native talent in this Country, we hope the author will not languish for want of that kind of patronage which all authors, whether highly or lowly gifted, thirst after.—Ed.

"In a short time will be issued from the Press, a new Romance, intitled the Life, Character, and adventures of Jerry Sneak, the Italian Gallant, 8vo. Price five shillings in boards. From what has been seen of the manuscript, the public may be assured the character is well drawn, and that it presents another correct view of ancient Chivalric notions, as displayed by our hero's repeatedly falling romantically in love with the fair sex, and his miraculous escape from numerous intrigues. It is thought by those who have seen the manuscript that, if this be the first of the Author's productions, he bids fair to rival the celebrated Authors of *Gil Blas* and *Don Quixote*."

Bath, March 1823.

(Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence, continued from our last.)

COPY (C.)

Clauses for adjusting the present claims of Upper Canada on the Lower Province, and providing for the future regulation of the intercourse between the two Provinces, proposed to be inserted in the Canada Bill, after the clauses for the general regulation of the Canada Trade.

And whereas since the division of the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, divers regulations have from time to time been made by agreement entered into and reciprocities of Statutes passed by the Legislatures of the said two Provinces respectively [illegible] Province of Upper Canada, on the importation of goods and merchandize from the Province of Lower Canada into the Province of Upper Canada, and on the exportation of goods and merchandize from the Province of Upper Canada into the Province of Lower Canada, and the payment of drawbacks on such duties to the Province of Upper Canada, on account of the proportion of goods so imported into Quebec, and passed from thence into the said Province of Upper Canada, the last of which agreements expired on the 1st day of July, 1819. And whereas it appears by the Report of the Commissioners last appointed on behalf of both Provinces to treat for the purpose aforesaid, that the Province of Upper Canada has certain arrearages from the Province of Lower Canada for drawbacks of divers duties levied under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, and of the said Province of Lower Canada, on goods and merchandize entered at the Port of Quebec, and afterwards imported into the Province of Upper Canada, and consumed therein, which claim is not admitted on the part of the Province of Lower Canada. And it further appears by the said Report that the Commissioners last appointed for the purposes aforesaid, have failed in establishing any regulation for the future, by reason that they could not agree upon the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada by way of drawback on the goods consumed therein. For remedy of inconvenience occasioned thereby, and for the satisfactory investigation, and adjustment of the said claims. Be it enacted, &c. that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of each of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act to appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of their respective Province one Arbitrator who together with a third Arbitrator to be named and appointed in like manner by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province of (Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick,) and to be a subject of His Majesty inhabiting the said Province of Nova Scotia, &c. shall have power to hear and determine all claims of the Province of Upper Canada, upon the Province of Lower Canada, under the several agreements heretofore subsisting between the said two Provinces since the division of the Province of Quebec, and alledged to be unperformed, according to the fair understanding and construction of the said Agreements and also all claims of the said Province of Upper Canada, on account of any matter not embraced within the same.

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such proportions to be ascertained every *four* years.)

(To be Continued)

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. IV.

(From Saturday March 1st, to Monday March 31, 1823, inclusive.)

MONDAY, 3d March, 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Crooks, the Petition of William Peterson was brought up.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Rattan, the Petition of William Peterson was ordered to be read that day.

On Motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, the Petition of John Pettit, Esquire, was brought up.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill was read the third time.

Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Crooks, the Bank Commissioners Bill was recommitted.

Mr. Shaver in the Chair of Committee.

The House resumed.

Mr. Shaver reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Jones of Leeds, moved, that the following words might be added to the last clause, "except with the consent of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, by instrument under their hands and seals, giving and expressing such consent."

Which was carried.

On Motion of Mr. Willson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Willmot was added to the Committee of Public Accounts.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Petition from the inhabitants of the county of Prince Edward, praying to be set off and made a Separate District.—the Petition from Valentine Gill, Esquire, praying the interference of the House of Assembly in his behalf.—the Petition of Peter Jones of Bartan, praying that a sum of money might be loaned him, to enable him more effectually to carry on his Bull Waggons, and the Petition from William Peterson, praying to be restored to the Indian List,—were read.

The Petition of Valentine Gill, Esquire, was referred to Messrs. Baldwin, Crooks, Willson of Wentworth, and Willmot.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

The Petition of William Peterson was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Hamilton of Lincoln, Crooks and Kerr.

On Motion of Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the Petition of Peter Jones was referred to the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Peter McCallum

On Motion of Mr Morris, seconded by Mr. Nichol, the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill was passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs Nichol and Burwell were ordered to carry up the above Bill to the Hon. the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Canal Commissioners Report was read.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Burwell, five hundred Copies of the above Report were ordered to be printed.

Mr Crooks from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of William Peterson, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Peterson Relief Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on Hartley's Petition.

Mr Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was

RESOLVED—That it was the opinion of the House that the Petition of John Hardey should be referred to a Select Committee, and that the Chairman be directed to move the House to that effect.

On Motion of Mr Randal, seconded by Mr. Pattie, the Petition of John Hardey was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs Nichol and Wilson of *Wentworth*.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Yonge Creek Bridge Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr. Pattie, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Boswick in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Boswick reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Jones of *Leeds*, seconded by Mr Kerr, the Yonge Creek Bridge Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on Clement's Relief Bill.

Mr. Clark in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr Clarke reported that the Committee had agreed to two Bills, viz Clement's Relief Bill and Smith's Relief Bill.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Baldwin, seconded by Mr Randal, the above Bills were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on the Fishery amendment Bill.

Mr Casey in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Casey reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to to received

On Motion of Mr. Hatton, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Salmon Preservation Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Commissioners Remuneration Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Walsh, the House went into Committee on the Bill

Mr Walsh in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Walsh reported the Bill without amendment.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Messrs Randal, Casey, Clark. Walsh, Hagerman, Hatton Burwell, Vankoughnet, Hamilton of Lincoln, Kerr, Morris, Gates, Boswick and Shaver—12	Pattie and Baldwin—2

Question gained—Majority 7, and the Report was received accordingly

On division of Mr. McLean of Stormont, the Commissioners Remuneration Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Address of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his Message and Documents sent down on Saturday the first instant was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. McLean seconded by Mr. Gates, the Address to His Excellency was concurred in and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

The House adjourned.

POETRY.

We cannot introduce the following poetic "Epistle" with greater propriety, than by a few quotations from the letter in which it was enclosed.—ED.

"I have no doubt you have long regarded the work alluded to as any thing but a credit to its author. The base and unmanly attack which he has made, and continues to make, upon the nature of the first respectability, have long since rendered his productions a disgrace to himself, and a nuisance to the public;—but the utter want of delicacy and of feeling, which he displays in his treatment of female character calls with unanswerable appeal, for the indignant reprobation of every generous mind

"I could have wished that some poet of loftier pretensions and wielded the pen of satire on this occasion; but though I despair of doing justice to the subject, yet the wrath of my feelings supplied me at least with the confidence, which the task I have undertaken, required.

"If it is thought I have been too severe on one or two of the Devotees of Dulness, I have at least spared them the pain of inscribing their contempt, ——". "I think from publicity as from a secret; for if ***** were to discover his Satirist, I might expect all the vengeance of his remorseless malice.

I consider the Editor of a periodical work, like yours, as a kind of literary *Confessor*, to whom a thousand *transgressors* in poetry and in prose may unburden their consciences; with the either corrects their errors, or condemns them as incorrigible; but still the finger of FRANCOMASTER is upon his lips, and the errors of his penitents sleep in secresy and silence.

"You will doubtless ask, why I have not first endeavored to procure an insertion of the "*Epistle*" in one of the L. C. papers?—To this I reply, that I have learned how to appreciate the generous promises of a *Yankee Editor*;—and, I thank Heaven, that it is now in my power tolerably my national pride, by thus placing unhesitating confidence in an Englishman to whom I am unknown."

AN EPISTLE TO "A SCRIBBLER."

Sad is the Scene when chill November shrouds
The earth in darkness and the sky in clouds;
When, o'er the length'ning night and gloomy day
The "Polar Spirit" reasumes his sway;—
Sad, though the exhausted Genius of the storm
In the dense clouds should veil his slumbering form;
Sad, though his voice be hushed o'er sea and isle,
When from his work of wrath he breathes awhile;
When, as the time o. Autumn fade away,
The viewless hand of ruin and decay
Flings o'er the misty lake and sombre hill,
Sepulchral silence desolate and chill.

Yet cease, ye fond regrets! that vainly rise
For lovelier evenings past, and brighter skies:—
Hark! from the stillness of nocturnal gloom
Unearthly tones of soothing music come!
'Tis "Hope, the Enchantress:" rising doubly bright
From shades that vanish at the glorious light;
She sings that absent Spring will soon return
To grace with flowers her renovated urn;
Brief is the space ere Winter's reign be o'er,
When earth shall smile in verdure as before,

But ah! there is a Winter dark and drear,
That changeth not with nature's changing year;
Hope cannot gild the gloom of its control—
The breast less, chill December of the soul!
A mockery of life—a living grave,
Deep, dark, and sluggish as the Asphaltic wave!

Beloved of vice, and infamy, and shame,
"——," "——," whatsoe'er thy name!
Thine is the Winter of the Soul! the gloom
But not the quiet of the desert tomb! (1) [light,"
Thine are the cheerless hours "that loathe the
An- thine the horrors of the sleepless night;
While conscience pours upon thy heart and brain,
Remorse unbounded, ceaseless, and in vain!

Thak of thy earlier days when warm and gay,
Virtue and Hope were guardians of thy way;
Whence'er the future, fancy's witchery threw
The gilt-ring veil or rad.ance ever new;—
Then turn thee, maddening to the crimson page. (2)
The blushing trophy of thy worthless age!—
Behold the banners of thy crimes unfurled—
Behold—and shudder with a shuddering world!

Who, Satan dubbed thee his Apostle here,
He named thee "*Luke*," and muttered with a sneer,

"*My Poe's Evangelist hath galled me sore;*
"*Therefore' to shew I hate his cause the more,*
"*Go thou! and prove thyself, by deeds of shame,*
"*An impious satire on his saintly name!*"

* * * * *

Yet not for vice and infamy alone
To future ages shall thy name be known;
Dulness herself adores thee as her swain,
And adds one mistress to thy brutish train.
The puny dunces of the scribbling school
Acknowledge thee their far superior fool,
Lo! "W*******," and "E****s," trembling stand, (3)
With nonsense in their heads, and pen in hand,
Awe-struck, they turn their leaden eyes to thee,
And one cries, "Ba!"—the other, "Zee, zee zee!"
And there Beau——— comes with simpering grace,
And blundering C——y with his vacant face; (4)
Lucus, ("*a non lucendo!*") joins the throng,
And —— more famed for boozing than for song:
There, too, the "*Man of Malt*" thy goddess woos
With rhymes even muddier than the ale he brews;
And there "G. C." appears, the mournful call,
Who writes sad elegies—to make men laugh!
Lo! when he sings, each mourner's eyes o'er-run
With tears—not tears of sorrow, but of fun!)
These, and a hundred others, sing thy praise,
And *Dulness* smiles propitious on their lays;
Whilst thou, with whom the genial goddess reigns,
Vouchsafest each a SCRIBBLER, for his pains;
And Cloacina lifts her vase to spread
Her choicest odours o'er thy ponderous head—
The self-same vase from which the fetid shower
Baptized thy genius at its natal hour.

* * * * *

Oh! happier they, whom misery and tears
Have swept in silence to the night of years,
Than thou, though gold and jewels glittering sheen
The guerdon of thy evil deeds had been!
Deeds which have blazoned thy detested name
In dark yet burning characters of shame.
The hiss of public scorn,—the muse's wrath,
Are scattering vengeance o'er thy lonely path;
Say, wouldst thou shun it as it falls from high?
—Fly from mankind—to some drear desert fly!
Then crouch, deep-howling, in thy sullen lair,
Abhorred thy crimes, unpitied thy despair!

POST CRIPT,

Addressed to such of a "SCRIBBLER'S" Correspondents as have enrolled themselves in "Captain Flash's" Company.

But you, ye nameless vermin of the quill!
Apt graduates in the school of *Fanny H——!*
Ye wretched panders to degraded taste!
What shall atone for all the ink ye waste?
What shall atone for youth's best hours misused,
Religion scoffed at, decency abused?
—Back!—to the counter, or the tavern-bar,
And plod o'er invoices or bills of fare!
Repent your waste of leisure and of ink,
And ere you try to *scribble*, learn to think!

(1) "The desert tomb!" In the most desolate and inaccessible parts of Turkey, the eye of the traveller frequently rests on some funereal monument, the gloomy yet peaceful memento of sanguinary plunder or revenge.

Vide Notes to the "CRISIS."

(2) "The crimson page." Alluding to a late unutterable compilation by the "——— of ———"

(3) In this and the subsequent lines, the reader will easily recognize the signatures of some of those contributors or promoters of public merriment, whose absurd efforts, in the Canadian papers have so often provoked the laughter and derision of their readers.

(4) "And *blundering* C——y." The reader will be convinced of the propriety of this epithet, if he will only venture to examine the heap of trash which this worthy master has in the shape of a newspaper, once a week over the Upper Province.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

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By authority.

Government House,
22d March, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

ROBERT STANTON, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in and for this Province.

Adjutant General's Office, York,
Upper Canada, 24th March, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to assign limits to the undermentioned Regiments, as follows, viz:—

To the First Regiment of East York, the Town and Township of York, East of Yonge Street, and the Township of Scarborough.

To the Second Regiment of East York, the Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Uxbridge and Reach.

To the First Regiment of Gore, the Township of Ancaster and all the Indian Lands in the County of Wentworth

To the Second Regiment of Gore, the Townships of Flamborough East and West, Nelson, Trafalgar, Esquesing and Nassagaweya.

To the Third Regiment of Gore, the Townships of Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford, and Binbrook.

To the Fourth Regiment of Gore, the Townships of Beverley, Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich, and Eramosa.

To the First Regiment of Middlesex, the Townships of Dunwich, Southwold and Aldborough.

To the Second Regiment of Middlesex, the Townships of Malahide and Bayham.

To the Third Regiment of Middlesex, the Townships of Yarmouth, Westminster, Dorchester and Delaware.

To the Fourth Regiment of Middlesex, the Townships of London, Lobo and North Dorchester.

His EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to make the following promotions in the Militia Forces, viz:—

Second Regiment of Glengary.

Captain Peter McIntyre, to be Adjutant, vice Cameron promoted in the 3rd Regiment of Glengary,	Commission dated 6d	Feb.	1823
First Regiment of Grenville.			
Ensign Simon Bigford Fraser, to be Lieutenant vice Munro resigned,	3	do	do
John Benaut, Gent. to be Ensign vice Fraser promoted,	3	do	do
Third Regiment of Leeds.			
Lieut Col. Jones Jones to be Colonel	18	June	1822
Major George Hume Reade, to be Lieut-nant Colonel,	18	do	do
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
Lieut. Donald Bethune, to fill a vacancy,	24	March	1823
Lieut Abel Wright,	do.	25	do do
Thomas Donaldson, Esq.	do.	26	do do
Thomas McLean, Esq.	do.	27	do do
First Regiment of Carleton.			
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
Lieut. D. Kinnear, late of the Royal Artillery, vice Reade promoted in the 3d Regt. of Leeds,	3d	Feb.	1823
Lieut, Wm. Graham, vice Sache do.	4	do	do
Lieut. & Adjutant Alexr. Matheson, to have the rank only,	5	do	do
Lieut. John Powell, to fill a vacancy,	6	do	do
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.			
Ensign Joseph T. Pitt, vice Wm Pitt promoted in the 4th Carleton Regiment,	3	do	do
Ensign George Elliott, vice Naughty do do	4	do	do
Ensign Alexander Cameron, vice Richey do do	5	do	do
Ensign Benjamin Rathwell, vice Ferguson do do	6	do	do
Ensign John Tatlock, vice Graham promoted	7	do	do
Ensign George Pounder, vice Matheson do	8	do	do
Ensign Peter Campbell, vice Powell do	10	do	do
TO BE ENSIGNS.			
Robert Henderson, Gent. vice Catton left the Province.	3	do	do
Wm James, Gent. vice J. T. Pitt promoted,	4	do	do
John Adamson, Gent. vice Elliott do	5	do	do
Joseph Legary, Gent. vice Cameron do.	6	do	do
Richard Rogerson, Gent. vice Rathwell do	7	do	do
John Parker, Gent vice Tatlock do	8	do	do
John Nuthall, Gent. vice Pounder do	10	do	do
James Morris, Gent. vice Campbell do	11	do	do
James McDonell, Gent. to fill a vacancy	12	do	do
Saunders Goodal, Gent. to be Quarter Master,	13	do	do
First Regiment of Frontenac,			
TO BE CAPTAIN.			
Lieut David Rankin, vice Macaulay deceased	24	March	1823
First Regiment of Hastings,			
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
Lieut. Thomas Ketcheson, vice Chisholm promoted	31	Feb.	1823
Lieut. Robert Denison Liddel, vice Macaulay removed to the Addington Militia	4	do	do
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.			
Ensign Hugh Fletcher, vice Ketcheson promoted	3	do	do
Ensign Isaac Stimers, vice Liddel do	4	do	do
Ensign Robert Smith, to fill a vacancy	5	do	do
Ensign James Ketcheson, do	6	do	do
TO BE ENSIGNS.			
James McNabb, Gent. vice Fletcher promoted	3	do	do
Donald Murchison, Gent. vice Stimers do	4	do	do
George Bleecker, Gent. vice Smith do	5	do	do
David Roblin, Gent. vice Ketcheson do	6	do.	do
Tobias Bleecker, Gent. vice Simpson removed from the country	7	do	do
Ezekiel Laurison to be Quarter Master vice Smith deceased	8	do	do
First Regiment of Durham.			
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
J. Bates, Esquire, to fill a vacancy	24	March	1823
Gershom Herrick, Esquire, do	25	do	do
Ensign M. F. Whitehead do	26	do	do
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.			
J. G. Baird, Gent. to fill a vacancy	24	do	do
John Fletcher, Gent. do	25	do	do
J Burke, Gent. do	26	do	do
Erasmus Fowke, Gent. do	27	do	do
Ensign David Bedford, do	28	do.	do
TO BE ENSIGNS.			
Job Fowke, Gent. to fill a vacancy	24	do	do
J Wilmot, Gent. do	25	do	do
Arch'd. Fletcher, Gent. do	26	do	do
Samuel G. Welby, Gent. do	27	do	do
J. Trull, Gent. do	28	do	do
James Hawkins, Gent. do	29	do	do
Wm. Baird. Gent. to be Quarter Master	24	do	do
Second Regiment of East York Militia.			
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
Lieut. John Radenhurst, on the half pay of the 8th (or King's) Regiment of Foot	24	do	do
Hugh Richardson, Esquire,	25	do	do
Wm Shaw, Esquire,	26	do	do
Captain Wm Smith, from the 1st Regiment of East York Militia	27	do	do
Captain John Karr, from do	28	do	do
First Regiment of Middlesex.			
TO BE CAPTAINS.			
John Mathews, Esquire, vice Sword promoted	24	do	do
Lieut. Wm. Windham Phillan, on the half pay of the 89th Foot, vice Springer promoted	25	do	do
Lieut. Alex'r. Ross, vice Edison appointed to the Second Regiment of Middlesex	26	do	do
Lieut. James M. Queen, vice Napoleje appointed to the third Middlesex	27	do	do
John Warren, Esquire, to fill a vacancy	28	do	do
Arch'd McGillis, Esquire	29	do	do
Hugh McCowan, Esquire	31	do	do
James McKinlay, Esquire	1st	April	do

—INDEX AT FRONT.

To be Lieutenants.

Thomas McColl, Gent. vice Saxton promoted — 24 March 1823
Samuel McColl, Gent. vice Rose promoted — 25 do do
John C. Gillis, Gent. vice Wilson promoted — 26 do do
Duncan McKinlay, Gent. vice McQueen promoted — 27 do do

To be an Ensign.

Peter McKellar, Gent. vice Defield promoted — 24 do do

Second Regiment of Middlesex.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

John Backhouse, Esquire — 24 March 1823

To be Major.

John Rolph, Esquire — 24 do do

To be Captains.

Capt. Samuel Edison, from the 1st Regiment — 24 do do
Lieut. Wm. Saxton, from do — 25 do do
Ensign Joseph Defield, from do — 1 April do
Abraham Backhouse, Esquire — 3 do do
Titus Williams, Esquire — 4 do do
Isaac Draper, Esquire — 5 do do

Third Regiment of Middlesex.

To be Major.

Captain David Secord, from the 1st Regiment — 24 March 1823

To be Captains.

Captain Daniel Rapelje, from the 1st Regiment — 24 do do
Lieut. Benjamin Wilson, from do — 27 do do
Lieut. and Adj't. Jas. Nevilles, from do — 27 do do
Lieut. John Conrad, from do — 27 do do
Joseph Smith, Esquire — 7th April do

To be Lieutenants.

Wm. Orr, Gent. — 24 March do
Jesse Zavity, Gent. — 25 do do

Fourth Regiment of Middlesex.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Daniel Springer, from the 1st Regiment — 24 do do

To be Major.

Ira Schofield, Esquire — 24 do do

To be Captains.

Joseph S. Harrison, Esquire — 8th April do
Simeon Bullen, Esquire — 9 do do
Roswell Mount, Esquire — 10 do do
Andrew McKenzie, Esquire — 11 do do
Richard Talbot, Esquire — 12 do do
Daniel Hine, Esquire — 14 do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adj't Gen'l Militia Forces,
Upper Canada.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, U. C. 25th March, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Militia Forces viz :—

STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel James FitzGibbon, from the 1st Reg't. of West York Militia, to be Assistant Adjutant General, — 19th March 1823.

1. REGIMENT OF WEST YORK.

Major John Beikie, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice FitzGibbon, appointed to the Staff, — ditto.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adj't. Gen'l Militia Forces.
Upper Canada.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
4-6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given, that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the issuing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as — Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps — Feucion
N. of Emily advertised as — Edie — Verulam
N. of Smith — Lake — Harrey
E. of do. — — Douro
N. of Asphodel — Alma — Dummer
N. of Seymour — Mora — Belmont
N. of Dummer — Yea — Burleigh
N. of Marmora — Ninia — Lake
N. of Malcolm — — Tudor
N. of Ebezer — No — Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar — Aye — Anglesea
N. of Kennebec — Jus — Barrie
N of Olden — Norma — Clarendon
N. of Oso — Et — Palmerston
N. of Belmont — Carlos — Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
4th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until the 14th day of April next from all persons willing to Contract for the safe *Transport* of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until SIX months notice for its discontinuance be given by one of the parties, viz :—

From York to the Holland Landing.

From the Holland Landing to Kempenfelt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store house at the head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfelt Bay, by the new road into the Store-houses of His Majesty's Naval Depot at Penetanguishene.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and to contain the names of two competent sureties for the due performance of the Contract, the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and to be endorsed "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents are personally to attend at ONE o'Clock on the 14th day of April next, at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS,
H. M. Naval Store keeper.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

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Queenston, and Fort Erie, to His Majesty's Naval Depot at Grand River.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered into the Store-houses of the said Depot from each of the aforementioned places, and to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and endorsed "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at ONE o'Clock on the 14th day of April next, at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS,
H. M. Naval Store keeper.

14-2w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown,
January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fiere*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Archibald McDonell, at the suit of Thomas A. Turner, and another Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the said Court and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the said Archibald McDonell at the suit of Daniel Myres: I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 36 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh in the County of Dundas in the said District, containing Two Hundred Acres of valuable Land, in an advantageous situation, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of April next ensuing at ten o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Cornwall, February 12, 1823. } 8-6w

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots Nos. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
TO WIT: } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Gillis McBean the younger, at the suit of Gillis McBean the elder, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis McBean, the younger, Lot number Five in the fourth Concession of the Township of Gosfield, in the County of Essex, in the Western District, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, be the same more or less, which will be sold by public sale at my office near the Town of Sandwich on the Fifteenth day of April next, for cash only.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich,
5th February, 1823 } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale. W H

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of fieri
TO WIT: } facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Coleman, against the lands and tenements of William Markle, Jun'r. and to me directed, I have taken in execution twenty six acres of land, being the west end of Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Flamboro' West in said District. On the premises are two good log houses, a convenient framed barn, and the whole under good fence. These valuable premises I shall offer for sale on the second Tuesday in the month of April next at noon o'clock afternoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, 1st January, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

T. G. SIMONS.
8-8w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of York, residing in King Street, are requested to attend at Phair's Tavern on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to the Magistracy of the District, to assist them in rendering King Street more Passable for Foot Passengers than it is at present.

York, 27th March, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Bond given by me to THOMAS HARRIS, in the Spring of 1807, for Two Hundred Acres of Land in Toronto, as I hold a demand against the said Harris, as also a *Receipt* against the *Bond*; and am determined never to settle it with any other person than the said Harris himself.

SILAS FLETCHER.

Grantham, March 29, 1823. 14—3w.

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the Copartnership entered into on the first day of January last, by *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, as Forwarders, under the Firm of *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—they now take the earliest method of apologizing to such of their Friends, from whom they may have received promises of support in order that they may make their arrangements as to their transportation; circumstances having transpired which render it indispensably necessary that they should discontinue the business

HENRY JONES,
ALPHEUS JONES.

Brockville, March 24, 1823 14—4w

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS G RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

Wanted to Hire, immediately,

A MAN-SERVANT. It is unnecessary for any persons to offer himself for the situation, unless he can produce unequivocal testimonies of his good conduct, and particularly of sobriety

Apply to Lieut. Colonel FOSTER, Ass't Adjt General, Garrison

York, March 14th, 1823. 12—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Leslie & William Lyon Mackenzie, under the Firm of Mackenzie & Leslie, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d ult.—All persons having claims against the said Company, are requested to present them, and make payment to John Leslie at Dundas, who has been appointed to settle the affairs of the said Company.

JOHN LESLIE,
WM. L. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The same Business continues to be carried on by John Leslie in his own name.

Dundas, 3d March 1823. 4w.

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest Price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit*, &c. &c. would prove of great value to any person of enterprize. It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner *at a great sacrifice*, will be delivery Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier be tween Fort Erie and Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and Dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq Land Agent at York U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS,
Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1. 1823 9—3m

Marble and Stone Cutting.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following Purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Sashes, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions,

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec 12, 1822. 37—52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 25, 1822. 35—*tf*

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will, on Saturday the 19th day of April next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following Conditions. One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down; one third in Six Months; and the Residue in Twelve Months from the day of Sale, with legal interest, viz:—

DISTRICT	Townships.	No. of Lot.	con's	No. Acres.	By whom Forfeited.
Eastern.	Williamsburgh,	Part of 31,	5th	170	Adam Lamger
	" "	No 33,	5th	200	Benjamin Shed.
	Matilda, "	E. half end S.W. quarter of 2,	5th	150	Daniel Shell.
	" "	Part of E.half of 26 S.side highway	1st	6	Joseph Brockway.
	Osnabruck.	West half of 17.	1st	100	John Comolly
Johnstown.	Yonge.	Part of 6,	11th	63	Stephen Scoville.
	" "	3	9th	200	John Wickham.
	" "	E. half of 24,	3rd	100	James Patterson.
	" "	Part of 10,	1st	150	Ditto.
	Elizabethtown,	E.half, & Rear half W. half of No.26,	9th	150	Sala Blancher.
	" "	Half of 28,	9th	100	John Blanchard
	" "	Front half of 5,	6th	100	Isaac Coon.
	" "	S. half 25,	4th	100	Palmer Lee.
	" "	Part of 38,	4th	20	Elias Peck,
	Leeds,	16	10th	200	Ichiel Mitchell.
	Kitley,	Front end of 19,	9th	100	Jonathan Mott.
	Augusta,	18	5th	200	Joseph Troop
	South Crosby,	12	7th	200	Elias Champion.
	" "	North half of 13,	1st	100	Nathan Matison
	Crosby	13	3rd	200	Matthew Franklin.
	Landsdown,	Part of 1,	10th	40	Ira Sunderland.
Gore.	Ancaster,	Undivided quarter of 42,	2nd	50	Oliver Grace.
	" "	Part of 46,	2nd	6 1-8 1	Ditto.
London.	Oxford W. D.	Life Estate in part of 6	ar. lr	50	Alexander Graham.
	De aware,	N. half of A and N. half of B. F.	1st	120	Andrew Westbrooke.
Home.	York.	No. 6 E Center Road new Survey 13	1st	93 4	Matthias Brown.

The following Lands will also be Re-sold, at the same time and place, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, unless the Purchasers thereof at former Sales, shall previously make full Payment for the same.

London.	Walpole,	17	5th	200	Frederick Onstine,
	"	12	6th	200	Ditto.
	Woodhouse.	Part of 6,	3rd	17 12	Eber Decow,
Home.	York,	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 & 10 W. of Center	1st	93-4 each	M. Brown,
	"	2 Broken Front, [Road N. S. 13	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	4 Broken Front,	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10 E. Center Road do.	1st	93-4 each	
	Pickering,	35	6th	200	Abraham Wortz,
	King,	23	10th	200	Andrew Westbrooke,
	"	22	10th	200	Ditto.
	"	22 and 24	11th	400	Ditto.
	E. Gwillembury	Quarter of 7,	3rd	50	William McCarthy,
Gore	Nelson.	7 b. S. Dundas Street,	3rd	200	Bela Stephens,
Niagara.	Niagara	Part of 30, Town of		1-4	Phineas Howell.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk Comm'rs F. E.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can come well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA. } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25—34w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore, and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOB FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. } 14 tf
Nov 22d, 1822. }

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardener and Seedsman, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a large assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*, which he offers on reasonable terms wholesale and retail.—Mr ADAM having saved the Seeds of last years' growth by his own hand, will *guarantee* them to be true kinds and good quality.

He will wait on those who please to favor him with their orders, at his Store, *two doors west of* Mr Dean's, King street.

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, 16th March, 1823. 13 3w.

THE ALBION NEWSPAPER.

ANY Person having No. 4, 12, 18, 30 and 31 of this Publication to spare, may hear of a purchaser by application at this Office

U. C. Gazette Office, Feb. 12, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 14.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1823.

ERRATUM.

In making up our last number an oversight was committed which, though it may have escaped the observance of many, it is necessary to mention.—Two paragraphs beginning with the words, "*We respectfully beg leave, &c.*" and the words, "*In addressing your Excellency, &c.*" which, in fact ought to conclude the *third* address to the Lieutenant Governor were accidentally, in the hurry of making up the forms at a late hour in the night, thrown into the *second* address—published in our Register of last week,

Editorial Commentary.

Whatever may be the talents of the Emperor ALEXANDER as a General in the field, it must now be allowed that he is a perfect master of political manœuvre in the cabinet. Whether he will be finally successful or otherwise, as "*the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong*" we cannot pretend to say, though appearances are at present much in his favour. He seems to have very nearly matured his grand design upon the eastern barrier of Europe, and he has certainly played his men with a masterly hand. He began by exciting the *Greek* to an insurrection on one side, and the *Persian* to actual invasion on the other; whilst, in order to prevent the only league that might possibly be formed against him, at all likely to thwart his purpose, he enjoles the pious descendant of *St. Louis* into a most unjustifiable attack on Spain, not doubting but *England* would be gradually drawn into the assistance of an ancient ally, thereby fully occupying both the attention and the means of the only powers, *France* and *England*, which, united, might have effectually warded off that blow which is now to open all the East to the arms, policy, and ambition of the already immensely power ful Autocrat.

As to *Austria* and *Prussia*, they are effectually, perhaps permanently, pinned to the sleeve of the CZAR by the *Holy Alliance*:—they are cat's-paws, with which to scratch to the right and left, as they may be wanted!

To render no effectual assistance to the brave *Greeks*, was a very important part of the great design, since their long persevering struggles after freedom not only tended to weaken the *Turk*, but also to weaken themselves, and render them more easily fitted for Russian slavery, when the hour arrived in which the great blow was to be struck.—When that great, *wicked*, woman, the magnificent CATHARINE bequeathed her vast designs to her successors, she little dreamt they would so rapidly approach maturity;—and, if the mighty departed are permitted to look back on the mad career and delirium of human ambition, and enter into its frenzied enjoyments, many a ghastly smile must gleam on the wan countenance of the imperial shade!

Although the article is lengthy for the little space we have to allot to it—yet we have thought it right to continue it in this sheet, what may be called the *Manifesto* of Spain in reply to the French Minister at Madrid, because it is a very important document, marking, probably, not only a great era in the History of Spain, but of all Europe, for the times are now pregnant with events of the most portentous, and doubtful, nature originating in this Spanish revolution:—whether the great incense-cloud which appears to be preparing, is destined for the sacrifice of all that is left of rational freedom, and limited monarchy in Europe; or, that it may be raised to witness, and to blaze into endless perdition, the last throws and agonies of an ancient and widely extended despotism, remains to be determined by events now rapidly assuming a decided character.—Our readers may shortly expect news of the highest importance to all Christendom.

After mature consideration we are obliged to declare the address to "*Bardolph*" inadmissible in our columns. All *personalities*, as well as *ill-timed persons* are odious! We care not with how much severity bad principles, or pernicious doctrines, are attacked;—but to seize upon, and expose, any personal weakness, or defect, rather than the moral offence, seems to us very like gibbeting a murderer's hat and cloak, rather than hanging the murderer himself!

We cannot oblige a "*Protestant*" by inserting his remarks on *Orange Societies* this week, for want of room; but we shall endeavour to accommodate him in our next—particularly as we wish to animadvert on some part of his reasoning.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The Government of his Catholic Majesty has just received communication of a Note sent by his Most Catholic Majesty to his Ambassador at this Court, and of which your Excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The Government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this Note, but in order that your Excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The Spanish Government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress of Verona. But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this Congress.

"Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognized by all the Powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

"Perfidious Counsellers prevented his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental Code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the Powers who had recognized it; but an experience of six years, and the general will, engaged his Majesty, in 1820, to the views of Spaniards.

It was not a military insurrection that established the new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion, and of the desires of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The Army of Observation, which the French Government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which still exist in Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved, that the existence of this sanitary cordon, (recently transformed into an Army of Observation,) has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces by exercising the idea of an immediate invasion of the territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the Cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish Government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Comte de Lagarde, which relates to it from the said Congress.

"The days of calm and tranquillity which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her Government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish Government appreciates the offer made to it by his Most Christian Majesty to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his Majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French Government could, at the present moment, to give that of Spain is purely negative: it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in declaiming, in the most shameful manner, the Government of his Catholic Majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her Cortes. This is what the right of nations demand,—a right respected by those with which civilization reigns.

"To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquility, whilst firebrands, like those which feed the evils that affect her, are kept continually flaming, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions.

"Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his Majesty will be to continue tranquilly in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of its cause, and the character of firm ness and attachment to constitutional principles which eminently distinguish the nation, at the moment in which it is placed; and, without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambitious expressions contained in the instructions of the Comte de Lagarde, upon the independence of the Government, upon the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also upon every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to inter at no Power more anxiously than herself; that her motto, and the rule of her present and future conduct are, constant attachment to the Constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any Power whatever to interfere in her affairs.

"Your Excellency is authorised to read this Note to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy if he requires it. Your judgement and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

"Such are the communications which his Majesty orders me to make to you.

[Signed] EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL."

M. de San Miguel, afterwards read the three Notes of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and said:—

"The Government of his Majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these Notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies, and suppositions directed, not precisely against the nation, but against those who governed, and against the individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"The Government of his Majesty having knowledge of the contents of these Notes, has thought it becoming, (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our Revolution,) to declare, in the most decided tone, that it neither recognises, in any manner, the right of intervention, nor admits the necessity for any foreign Cabinet to intermeddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the Note which will serve as an answer to the different Cabinets.

"It would be unworthy the Spanish Government to answer the Notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.

"1. The Spanish nation is governed by a Constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia, in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year, 1812, this Constitution, which was abolished solely by violence, in 1814.

"3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the powers vested in him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

"The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation, only concerns herself.

(To be continued.)

(Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence, continued from our Paper of March 20.)

COPY (C.)

And whereas the division of the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common benefit of His Majesty's Subjects residing within both of the newly constituted Provinces, and not in any manner to obstruct the intercourse, or prejudice the trade to be carried on by the inhabitants of any part of the said late Province of Quebec with Great Britain, or with other Countries, and it has accordingly been made a subject of mutual stipulation between the two Provinces in the several agreements which have heretofore subsisted, that the Province of Upper Canada should not impose any duties upon articles imported from Lower Canada, but would permit and allow the Province of Lower Canada to impose such duties as they might think fit upon articles imported into the said Province of Lower Canada, of which duties a certain proportion was by the said agreements provided to be paid to the Province of Upper Canada.

And whereas in consequence of the cessation of such agreements as above recited, it is necessary to protect the Province of Upper Canada from any evils which might arise from the exercise of an exclusive control by the Legislature of Lower Canada, over the imports and exports into and out of the Port of Quebec. And it is further expedient in order to enable the said Province of Upper Canada, to provide with sufficient certainty for the support of its Civil Government, and for other permanent and necessary charges upon its Revenue to establish such control as may prevent the Legislature of Lower Canada from repealing suddenly and without affording to Upper Canada an opportunity of remonstrance, existing duties upon which the principal part of such Revenue may depend. Be it therefore enacted, &c. that all and every the Duties which at the time of expiration of the last agreement between the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were payable under any Act or Acts of the Province of Lower Canada on the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize into the Port of Quebec, shall be payable and levied until the Act or Acts imposing the same or any of them shall be repealed by an Act or Acts of the said Province of Lower Canada, and until such Act or Acts repealing such duties shall, after a copy of the same has been transmitted to the Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament according to the forms and provisions contained in the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, ch 31, passed in the 31st year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled &c. and the Royal Assent thereto proclaimed within the Province of Lower Canada, according to the provisions of the said last mentioned Act.

And be it further enacted &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, no Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, whereby any additional or other duties shall or may be imposed on articles imported by sea into the said Province of Lower Canada shall have the force of law, until the same shall have been laid before the Imperial Parliament as provided for in certain cases by 31 Geo. III. ch. 31, and His Majesty's assent thereto published by Proclamation in the said Province of Lower Canada, a copy of such Act having been transmitted to the Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. within from the passing of the same

Provided always nevertheless that it shall not be necessary to transmit any such Act to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, if the concurrence of the Province of Upper Canada therein shall be signified in the manner to be specified in this Act.

(Note accompanying the foregoing Draft)

I have drawn up with as much connection as I could, in so short a time, the substance of the different provisions which I have already proposed on the part of Upper Canada.

To reduce them properly to detail will require more particular consideration, but the heads I have given will shew, I hope, with sufficient precision, the nature of the different enactments which appear to me necessary to place the two Provinces on a fair footing with respect to each other in matters of trade and revenue. It is impossible to say that in proceeding with the detail, more eligible modes may not suggest themselves of attaining the same ends with equal justice to both Provinces, and it is very probable that additional precautions may be found necessary to give effect to the measures proposed, but I am willing to be understood that I have no intention to urge on behalf of Upper Canada any measure distinct in principle from those embraced in this sketch, unless it occurs to me in time to admit of my giving Mr. Caldwell notice of it before his departure

(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON.

APRIL 7th, 1822.

Parliamentary Register OF UPPER CANADA. No. VI.

(From Tuesday March 4th. to Wednesday March 5th, 1823, inclusive.)

TUESDAY, 4th March, 1823.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Yonge Creek-Bridge Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Pattie, the Yonge Creek Bridge Bill was passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Vankoughnet, Messrs. Jones of Leeds and Shaver were ordered as a committee to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council the above Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, Clement's Relief Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, the Bill for the Relief of John P Clement, Esq. was passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Casey, seconded by Mr. Clark. Messrs. Wilmot and Hornor were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Hon. the Legislative Council the above Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Smith Relief Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Bill for the Relief of Jacob Smith was passed and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr Morris, Messrs. Wilmot and Hornor were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Hon. the Legislative Council the above Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Salmon Preservation Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Rattan, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the following was added, as a rider to the said Bill:—

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one-half of any such fine as aforesaid, levied or collected, or to be levied or collected, by virtue of this Act, shall be given to the Informer, and the other half shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Commissioners Remuneration Bill was read the third time

Mr. McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Morris, moved, that the Bill might then pass, and that it might be entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money for "the purposes therein mentioned."

On which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. Burwell, Kerr, Gordon Rattan Gates, Chisholm, McLean of Stormont, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hegerman, Morris, Vankoughnet, McDonell, Shaver, and Bostwick—14.	Messrs. Pattie, Randel, Clark. Hamilton of Wentworth, Casey, Hornor, Walsh, and Wilmot.—8.

Question gained—Majority 6, and the Bill was signed.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Shaver, Messrs. McLean of Stormont, and Vankoughnet, were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Hon the Legislative Council the Commissioners Remuneration Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor thanking him for his gracious Messages, transmitting to this House the report of the Canal Trustees of District Schools, and certain Treasurers accounts, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr Cowdy, Messrs. Bostwick and Rattan were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the before mentioned Address.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McLean of Stormont, the Collectors Bill was reconsidered.

Mr. Bostwick in the Chair of Committee.

The House resumed

Mr Bostwick reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Bill as so ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time that day.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

The Salmon Preservation Bill was then read a third time.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr Wilmot, the Salmon Preservation Bill was passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr Horner, Messrs. Casey and Rattan were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Hon. the Legislative Council the above Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Collectors Bill was read a third time

Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Morris, moved that the Collectors Bill might then pass, and that the title might be "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for the Collection of Duties within this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the due collection of the same."

To amendment, Mr Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Jones of Leeds, moved, that after the word "moves" in the original motion, the whole might be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That this Act shall be and remain in force for and during the term of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer."—On which the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. Fattie, Wilson of Wentworth, Casey, Randal, Clark, Wilmot, Walsh, Hornor, Baby, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, Chisholm, and Hamilton of Wentworth.—13.	Messrs Gordon, Nichol, Morris, Gates, Hamilton, of Lincoln, Burwell, Kerr, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McLean of Stormont, McDonell, Shaver, and Bostwick.—13.

The question was last by the casting vote of the Speaker.

On the Original Question the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays
Messrs Gordon, Nichol, Casey, Wilson of Wentworth, Walsh, Morris, Gates, Hamilton of Lincoln, Burwell, Hagerman, Kerr, Vankoughnet, McLean of Stormont, McDonell, Shaver and Bostwick-16.	Messrs Fattie, Hamilton of Wentworth. Randal, Clark, Wilmot, Hornor, Baby, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, and Chisholm.—10.

Question gained, majority 6, and the Bill was signed.

On Motion of Mr Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Casey, Messrs. Hagerman and Hamilton of Lincoln were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Hon. the Legislative Council the Collectors Bill, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Mr Baldwin, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of Francis Leo, Susannah Kendrick, Jacob Vice, and David Crawford, reported that their cases were such as could not be considered as affording them any claim upon the public revenue of the Province.

Mr. Nichol, from the Committee to whom was referred the public account, submitted a report for the adoption of the House. [This Report will be printed by itself.]

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon. the Legislative Council the Heir and Devizee and Liquor Selling Restraint Bills, with Amendments.

The Amendments to the Liquor Selling Restraint Bill were read.

The Amendments to the Heir and Devizee Bill were also read the first time

On Motion of Mr McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Amendments to the Heir and Devizee Bill were ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McLean of Stormont, the Report of Select Committee on Public Accounts was referred to the Committee of the whole on Supply.

Mr Baldwin, to whom was referred the Petition of Sandy Inhabitants of this Province, reported a Bill, which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Orange Club Bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Mr Baldwin, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition from the Inhabitants of Chinguacousey and Toronto, reported, That in as much as the said Petition asked for a Legislative protection for a particular Mill dam, and as such protection could not be extended to that Mill, but at the risk of altering a principle of the Common Law of the Land the Committee could not recommend any Legislative interference in the matter.

Agreeably to the Order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr Hamilton of Lincoln in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Hamilton reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the next day

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the College Bill was read the second time

Mr Baldwin seconded by Mr. Jones of Leeds, moved that the House should go into Committee on the College Bill

On Motion of Mr. Casey, seconded by Mr. Nichol, in amendment to the above College Bill, was ordered for Committee that day three months.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Baby seconded by Mr. Wilmot, moved that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would be graciously pleased to extend the time limited for the appearance of Militia Men, for His Majesty's Bounty in grants of Waste Lands, for their services during the late War with the United States, several such Militia Men not having been able to make their claims within the time heretofore limited.

Which was carried.

Mr. Baby seconded by Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, moved that Messrs. Hamilton of Wentworth, and Wilmot, should be a Committee to draft the aforementioned Address.

Ordered.

Mr Hamilton reported a draft, which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Baby, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the 5th Rule of the House was dispensed with as far as related to the said Address, and it was read the second time

On Motion of Mr. Baby, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the House went into Committee on the Address.

Mr. Casey in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr Casey reported the Address amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Baby, seconded by Mr. Gordon, the Address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

"Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee on McCollum's Petition.

Mr Burwell in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Burwell reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs Gordon, Pattie, Nichol, Casey, Gates, Hamilton of Lincoln Kerr, McLean of Stormont Vankoughnet. Morris, Jeans of Leeds Shaver and Hagerman 13.	Messrs. Randal, Willson of Wentworth Clark, Will not Hamilton of Wentworth, Hornor, Walsh, Baldwin, Bostwick, Ruttan, Crooks and Chisholm.—12.

Question gained, Majority—1.

The Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Morris after the following Thursday for the remainder of the Session.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MARCH, 1823.

Leave was granted to Mr. Clark to withdraw the Petitions of John P. Clement and Jacob Smith

On Motion of Mr Casey, leave of absence was granted to Mr White during the remainder of the Session.

Mr Ruttan also obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the Session.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day the Petition of John Petit, Esquire, praying for payment for services performed by carrying despatches during the late War with the United States of America, was read.

On Motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Petition of John Petit, Esquire, was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Willson of Wentworth, and Crooks, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to extend the time limited for Militia-Men, to obtain their grants for Lands for their services during the late War, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Messrs. Baby and Walsh were ordered as a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the above Address.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee of Supply

Mr Hamilton of Lincoln in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Hamilton reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House, and asked leave to sit again the next day.

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly.

The first Resolution was then put and carried, and was resolved, that a Supply should be granted to His Majesty, to enable His Majesty to satisfy the following services for the year 1823.

	£
For the Administration, of Justice, including the Expense of a Second Circuit.	1600
Lieutenant Governor's Office,	1150
Receiver General's Office,	500
Surveyor General's Office,	1200
Executive Council Office,	650
Register and Secretary,	400
Inspector General's Office,	450
Government Printer,	150
Repairs of Government House,	200
Casual and other Expenses,	500

The second Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Nichol, Crooks, Casey, Gates, Ruttan, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Morris, Bostwick, McLean of Stormont, Shaver and Vankoughnet.—15	Messrs Willson of Wentworth, Clark, Wilmot Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Hornor, Baldwin and Chisholm.—8.

Question gained, Majority—7.

And it was resolved, that there should be granted annually to His Majesty, the Sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Pounds, to provide a Salary for the Adjutant General Militia.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a Message, requesting conference on the District Court Bill

The third resolution was then put, on which the House divided

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Nichol, Crooks, Casey Gates, Ruttan, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln. Hagerman, Morris, Bostwick, McLean of Stormont, Shaver and Vankoughnet.—15	Messrs Willson of Wentworth Clark, Wilmot Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth. Hornor. Baldwin. Chisholm and Walsh.—8.

Question gained, Majority—6

And it was resolved, that a further Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds should be granted annually to His Majesty, to provide a Salary for an Assistant Adjutant General of Militia

The fourth Resolution was then put, on which the House divided

Yeas.	Nays.
Messrs Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Nichol, Crooks, Casey, Gates, Ruttan, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Morris, Bostwick, McLean of Stormont, Shaver and Vankoughnet.—15	Messrs. Willson of Wentworth Clark, Wilmot Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Hornor, Chisholm and Walsh.—8.

Question gained, Majority—7.

And it was resolved, that the Sum of Eighty Five Pounds should be granted annually to His Majesty, to defray the Contingencies of the Adjutant General's Office.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Jones of Leeds, Messrs. McLean of Stormont, and Burwell, were ordered as a Committee to draft Bills, agreeably to the Resolutions reported by the Committee of Supply.

Mr McLean from the Committee to draft Bills pursuant to the foregoing resolutions reported Drafts of two Bills, viz:—Supply Bill, and Adjutant General's Bill.

The Reports were ordered to be received and the Supply Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the following day.

The Adjutant General's Bill was then read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Morris, Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Hagerman, Nichol and Baldwin were appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the District and Surrogate Court Bill.

On Motion of Mr McLean, seconded by Mr Morris, Messrs Burwell and Vankoughnet, were ordered as Committee to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council, that the House of Assembly had agreed to the Conference requested

On Motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr Jones of Leeds, Mr Nichol was added to the Select Committee on the Regulating Bill, and the said Committee ordered to report on the following day.

The House adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

LENOX AND ADDINGTON ELECTION.

We are informed by a Gentleman from Bath, that at the close of the Poll yesterday, the Candidates had an equal number of Votes, viz:—154 each.

Wedded,

On Tuesday the 25th instant, the Lady of Major HILLIER of a Daughter.

Died,

On the 29th inst. FRANCIS WILLIAM the Infant Son of the Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN, His Majesty's Receiver General in this Province.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1823. No. XV.

By Authority.

Government House,
4th April, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments in the District of Bathurst:—

Board of Trustees of the Public School.

James Henry Powell, Esquire, George Thew Burke, Esquire, William Marshall, Esquire, William Morris, Esquire, and James Graham, Esquire

Board of Education.

The Reverend Michael Harris, William Morris, Esquire, Anthony Leslie Esquire and Alexander McMillan, Esquire

Land Board

James Henry Powell, Esquire, *Chairman*, George Thew Burke, Esquire, William Marshall, Esquire, William Morris, Esquire, and James Graham, Esquire

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Eastown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will be subject to general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared re-

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a mode of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as ... Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angiesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oxford	Norma	Cavendish
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
4th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until the 14th day of April next from all persons willing to Contract for the safe *Transport* of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until SIX months notice for its discontinuance be given by one of the parties, viz:—

From York to the Holland Landing.

From the Holland Landing to Kempenfelt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store-house at the head of the Nottawasaga River.

From Kempenfelt Bay, by the new road into the Store-houses of His Majesty's Naval Depot at Penetanguishene.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and to contain the names of two competent sureties for the due performance of the Contract, the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and to be endorsed "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents are personally to attend at ONE o'Clock on the 14th day of April next, at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on

M. B. MENDS,
H. M. Naval Store-keeper.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
4th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until the 14th day of April next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe *Transport* of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, Baggage, &c. as may be required to be forwarded for one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for its discontinuance, be given by one of the parties—from Fort George, Queenston, and Fort Erie, to His Majesty's Naval Depot at Grand River.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered into the Store-houses of the said Depot from each of the aforementioned places, and to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Store keeper," and endorsed "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at ONE o'Clock on the 14th day of April next, as His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS,
14-2w. H M. Naval Store keeper.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon,

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Third first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Kingston, 31 March 1823. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch. It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 2318. 15—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Bond given by me to THOMAS HARRIS, in the Spring of 1807, for Two Hundred Acres of Land in Toronto, as I hold a demand against the said Harris, as also a *Receipt* against the *Bond*; and am determined never to settle it with any other person than the said Harris himself.

SILAS FLETCHER.
Grantham, March 29, 1823. 14—3w.

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the Copartnership entered into in the first day of January last, by *Henry and Alpheus Jones*, as Forwarders, under the Firm of *Henry and Alpheus Jones*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent;—they now take the earliest method of applying to each of their Friends, from whom they may have received promises of support in order that they may make their arrangements as to their transportation; circumstances having transpired which render it indispensably necessary that they should discontinue the business.

HENRY JONES,
ALPHEUS JONES.
Brockville, March 24, 1823. 14—4w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d. Four per cent premium paid for Guineas.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

Wanted to Hire, immediately,

A MAN-SERVANT. It is unnecessary for any persons to offer himself for the situation, unless he can produce unequivocal testimonies of his good conduct, and particularly of sobriety.

Apply to Lieut. Colonel FOSTER, Ass't. Adj't General, Garrison.
York, March 14th, 1823. 12—6

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg Leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A & B

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 360 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit, &c &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be delivered very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and Dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a very Reduction.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9—3m

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 19th day of April next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following Conditions.—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down; one third in Six Months; and the Residue in Twelve Months from the day of Sale, with legal Interest, viz:—

Description of Lands.					By whom Forfeited.
DISTRICT	Townships.	No. or Lot.	con's	No Acres.	
Eastern.	Williamsburgh,	Part of 31,	5th	170	Adam Lanigar
	" "	No 33,	5th	200	Benjamin Shell,
	Matilda,	E. half end S. W. quarter of 2,	5th	150	Daniel Shell.
	" "	Part of E. half of 28 S. side highway	1st	6	Joseph Brockway.
	Osnabruck	West half of 17.	1st	100	John Conolly.
Johnstown.	Yonge.	Part of 6,	11th	63	Stephen Scoville.
	" "	8	9th	200	John Wickham.
	" "	E. half of 24,	3rd	100	James Patterson
	" "	Part of 10,	1st	150	Ditto.
	Elizabethtown,	E half, & rear half W. half of No 26,	9th	150	Sala Blanchard.
	" "	Half of 28,	9th	100	John Blanchard
	" "	Front half of 5,	6th	100	Isaac Coon.
	" "	S. half 25,	4th	100	Palmer Lee.
	" "	Part of 38,	4th	20	Elias Peck.
	" "	16	10th	200	Ithiel Mitchell.
	Leeds, "	Front end of 19,	9th	100	Jonathan Mott.
	Kitley,	18	5th	200	Joseph Troop.
	Augusta,	12	7th	200	Elias Champion.
	South Crossby,	North half of 13,	1st	100	Nathan Mattison.
	" "		3rd	200	Matthew Franklin.
	Crosby,	13	10th	40	Ira Sunderland.
	Landedown,	Part of 1,	2nd	50	Oliver Grace.
Gore.	Ancaster,	Undivided quarter of 42,	2nd	9 1-8 1	Ditto.
	" "	Part of 46,	n. fr	50	Alexander Graham.
London.	Oxford W. D.	Life Estate in part of 6	1st	120	Andrew Westbrooke.
	Delaware,	N. half of 1 and N. half of B. F.			
Home.	York.	No. 6 E. Center Road new Survey 13	1st	9 3 4	Matthias Brown.

The following Lands will also be Re-sold, at the same time and place, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, unless the Purchasers thereof at former Sales, shall previously make full Payment for the same.

London.	Walpole,	17	5th	200	Frederick Gostiney
	"	12	9th	200	Ditto.
	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3rd	17 12	Eber Decow,
Home.	York,	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 7, 9 & 10 of Center	1st	9 3-4 each	M. Brown,
	"	2 Broken Front, [In rear N. S. 15	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	4 Broken Front,	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10 E. Center Road do.	1st	9 3-4 each	Ditto.
	Pickering,	35	6th	200	Abraham Wurtz,
	King,	23	10th	200	Andrew Westbrooke.
	"	22	10th	200	Ditto.
	"	22 and 24	11th	400	Ditto.
	E. Guillembary	Quarter of 7,	3rd	50	William McCarthy,
Gore.	Nelson.	7 S. S Dundas Street,	3rd	200	Bela Stephens.
Niagara.	Niagara	Part of 30, Town of		1-4	Phineas Howell.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk Com'rs. F. E.

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Marble and Stone Cutting:

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chisaled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership. JOB FOWKE,

ERASMUS FOWKE,

NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke & Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33-tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. Wm. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore, and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their account legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOB FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER,

Port Hope, U. C. }
Nov. 22d, 1822. }

34-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardener and Seedsman, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a large assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*, which he offers on reasonable terms wholesale and retail.—Mr. ADAM having saved the Seeds of last years' growth by his own hand, will *guarantee* them to be true kinds and good quality.

He will wait on those who please to favor him with their orders, at his Store, *two doors west of* Mr Dream's, King-street.

York, 16th March, 1823. WILLIAM ADAM.

13 3w.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 15.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

During the publication of the *Parliamentary Register*, and the *Correspondence of Mr. Commissioner Robinson*, it must be seen by our readers that it is impossible for us to adhere strictly to our former plan of arrangement in this paper; but, that plan will be resumed when those important documents are all published.

In the absence of that warlike intelligence from Europe which we daily expect to receive, it is in our power this week to gratify a few of our correspondents by publishing their communications.—As to VERAX, we would fain have refused him admittance, so far as relates to his prefatory remarks, thinking that quite enough has been said on the subject in this country; but, as he is a valuable correspondent, we do not wish to offend him by a refusal.

Wishing to be strictly impartial in our vocation as *Editors*, we could not refuse to publish Mr. SMITH'S letter on the subject of his *Map*; although we have taken the liberty of softening down a few of those expressions which appeared to us somewhat more pointed and severe than the occasion either called for, or justified—the more especially, as some facts were assumed which, to our own knowledge, did not exist. As Mr. SMITH has likewise frequently, in the course of his address, quoted the words "*interesting notice*," apparently with a view of playing upon them, it is but just that we should state that the word "*interesting*" was added to the advertisement by ourselves, in consequence of the satisfaction we experienced on finding the public were about to be gratified by this long expected *desideratum*. It was the only alteration, or rather *addition*, made by us; and, as it was almost involuntary, we feel assured Mr. RIDOUT will pardon us.—Mr. SMITH, who appears to be a deserving young man of talent, seems hurt by the application of the term "*surreptitious*," as he thinks, to his *Map*;—and, like all other parents, whether real or foster, evinces a good deal of sensibility for his offspring, which is all natural enough; but we hope he will excuse our saying, that as his *Map* is to appear so long before the one to be published by the *Surveyor General*, the public will have ample time and opportunity for doing him justice, should his performance deserve it, before any other competitor of consequence comes into the market; and, that he will find it a profitable speculation, we have not the least doubt.—Such being the case, and as there is abundant patronage in store for *both* undertakings, we are sorry to remark any appearance of angry feeling between the parties, a feeling that we hope will speedily subside.

Being great enemies of what are termed *party distinctions*, we have admitted the letter from "A PROTESTANT" with some reluctance; because, although *the greater part of what is stated may be* fact, all such productions serve to keep alive the very flame we wish to see expire for ever.—If we have a dislike to muddy waters we ought not to stir up those pools wherein we know that *mud lies* at the bottom.—Most things are in themselves innocent.—It is the motive which characterizes an offence.—Even in ordinary civilized society, one of the first rules of good behaviour is to avoid giving umbrage, either by word or deed, to those who may be present; but, in the general business of life, and in a more enlarged society, *voluntarily to amuse ourselves* by exciting evil passions or propensities, and bitter recollections, which we know to exist, and which, by being again awakened, *may be* productive of bad consequences to many individuals, is unquestionably criminal.—Where is the creature made up of flesh and blood, that loves persecution, or takes pleasure in being ridiculed, or insulted?—Unless our convivial societies, as well as all our other amusements, are innocent, the sooner we abandon them the better; at all events, there is something due to the feelings of those with whom we have daily intercourse; and, as to religious intolerance, it is manifestly, and universally, on the *decline*, wherever there is any thing like civil liberty enjoyed.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

British Ministry.—The following changes in the British Ministry, are announced in the Sun of the 20th. Mr. Bragge Bathurst retires; Mr. Vansittart takes the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Frederick Robinson is to have the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and Mr Huskinson is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade.—Other changes will of course be necessary.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Naples, arrived at Vienna on the 5th of January.

England, Spain, and Portugal.—The Courier of January 22, says, England it seems, is pledged to support Portugal, in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance, offensive and defensive with Spain, against France In that case the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the Peninsula.

A palpable Hit—In a late fighting party, the morning being hazy, the Duke of Wellington was so intent on his game, that he lost sight of his party and in firing, lodged a charge of shot in the face of Lord Viscount Granville. The wound was not dangerous, and his lordship has recovered.

Singular Character—There is at present living at a place called Glenarie, six miles from Inverary, a person of the name of John Monroe, at the advanced age of 95, who makes a point of walking daily, for the sake of recreation, the six miles between his residence and Inverary; or to the top of Tuilich hill, which is very steep, and distant about two miles. Should the rain pour in torrents, so much the better, and with the greater pleasure does he perambulate the summit of the hill for hours in the midst of the storm. Whether it is natural to this man, or whether it is the effect of habit, cannot be said; but it is well known he cannot endure to remain any length of time with his body in a dry state. During summer, and when the weather is dry, he regularly pays a daily visit to the river Aray, and plunges himself in headlong with his clothes on; and should they get perfectly dry, so irksome and disagreeable does his situation become, that like a fish out of water, he finds it necessary to repeat the luxury. He delights in rainy weather, and when the "sky lowers and the clouds threaten" and other men seek the "bield or ingle side," then is the time that this "man of habits" chooses for enjoying his favorite element in the highest perfection. He never bends his way homewards till he is completely drenched; and, on these occasions that a drop may not be lost, his bonnet is carried in his hand, and his head left bare to the pattering of the wind and rain. He at present enjoys excellent health; and notwithstanding his habits, he has been wonderfully fortunate in escaping colds, a complaint very common in his moist climate;—but when he is attacked, whether in dry weather or wet weather, whether in summer or winter, his mode of cure is not more singular than it is specific. Instead of confining himself and indulging in the ardent sweating potions so highly extolled among the gossips of his country, he repairs to his favorite element, the pure stream of the Arca, and takes one of his headlong dips with his clothes on. He then walks about for a few miles, till they become dry, when the plan pursued never fails to check the progress of the disorder. In other respects there is nothing singular regarding his manners or habits.—*Stirling Journal.*

Progress of Civilization.—The whole number of Students at the Transylvania University in Kentucky in all the Languages and Sciences, is three hundred and eighty-six, on a spot where, less than fifty years ago, Hunting and War were the only studies of the aboriginal race. The attempt to anticipate what will be the progress of improvement in such a country, in fifty years to come, looking back to fifty years past, fills one with astonishment.

Cause of the Greeks.—The accounts of the operations of the Greeks and Turks, are but few. The successes of the former, however, have continued. The account of the signal destruction of the Turkish ships, by the Greek fire ships is confirmed. As a reward for those Turkish officers who escaped, the Grand Seignior ordered their heads to be taken off The reports by the last arrival, of a revolution having taken place in the government at Constantinople, are also amply confirmed, Haleb Effendi, the bloody enemy of the Greeks, was at first banished, and afterwards followed and beheaded. A battalion of troops has been raised in Germany, who were on their way to join the Greeks. One hundred and twenty Greeks had also passed through Silesia to join their countrymen.

Spain.—A letter from Madrid, January 10, says, when the Minister of State began to read the notes from the Allied Cabinets, the most profound silence reigned in the hall and in the galleries, but no sooner was there heard an expression offensive to the Spanish nation, or to its government, than might be seen indignation painted on the countenances of the deputies and of the strangers who were present. "One circumstance, says the *Expectador*, excited our attention, viz; that in the seat appropriated to the diplomatic corps, no persons were seen but the English Ambassador, the individuals attached to his legation, and some English travellers, that is, free men, whose faces manifested the same indignation as those of the Spanish Deputies at beholding the audacity of those who wish to interfere in our affairs."

Signs of the times in England—At Plymouth Fair, a few days since, ten moor sheep were sold for nineteen shillings; out of which the owner had to pay ten pence for penning, so that each sheep made not quite *one shilling and ten pence!* A respectable farmer, of North Petherton, sold at the late Fair, *twenty prime Somerset Ewes* for fifteen pounds. The same farmer sold a *Pig two years ago*, for ten shillings more than the twenty Ewes now fetched! At Nottingham, *three well fed suckling pig*, weighing full 28 lb. was sold at the market for 3s. 3d.—One Nobleman in Suffolk, from mutiny come of *eight thousand a year*, has got of his last half year's rents, *twenty one pounds!* Another who has, *seventy-two* tenants, has *distraints* in the houses, *corns, and goods of fifty-three of them!*—An Agriculturist who resides near Taverton, informs us, that upwards of five hundred acres of land in his neighbourhood, are now unoccupied, owing to the unparalleled distress of the landed interest.

The celebrated Dr. Charles Hutton, F. R. S. died at his house in Bedford Row, on the 21st, in the 86th year of his age.

The illustrious discoverer of vaccination, Dr. Jenner, died at his residence in Gloucestershire, on the 26th of February, aged 74 years,

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The ship of the Russian American Company, Kutusow, which left Cronstadt in 1820, returned there the 2d inst. It brings back from New Archangel, in exchange for the cargo that it has sold there, precious furs to the value of about two millions. Our American Colonies prosper: the best understanding exists there with the neighboring savage tribes. But our establishments and our commerce, which every day take a great increase, begin to inspire some jealousy to the English, and even to the Americans of the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow, has accepted the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, which has excited deep and general regret at Glasgow.

Mr. Abernethy has addressed, it is said, a letter to the Secretary of State, on the necessity of *repealing* the late Act of Parliament, which subjects ill nurrection-men (as they are called) to severe punishment for violating the sanctity of the tomb. Under the present restrictions dead bodies are become very scarce in London, and some of the dissecting rooms are absolutely without an adult subject.

From the late Foreign Journals.

Comets.—According to the calculation of M. Olbers, of Bremen, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the Earth in the same proximity as the Moon; after 4,000,000 years, it will approach to the distance of 7700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equals that of the Earth, the waters of the Ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and cause a second deluge. After 200,000,000 years it will clash with the Earth.

Extensive Resurrection.—The practice of robbing graves to supply Surgeons with subjects for anatomy is carried to an extent truly revolting. We were informed some time since, by a Physician of eminence, that upwards of 2000 subjects are yearly furnished to the various hospitals, &c. in London.

Progress of Civilization.—The Sidney Gazette states, that Francis Williams, late Cashier of the New South Wales Bank, has been sentenced to 14 years transportation, on his own confession, for embezzling from the said Bank no less than £11,975.

French Army of Spain.—The following officers have been named to command in the army which will invade Spain, viz:—Lieut. General the Marquis LAW DE LAURISTON; Lieut. General HARO; Lieutenant General Viscount DONNADIEU; Lieut. General GUILLEMONT; and Lieut. General FOORAT. They all bear decorations of the Legion of Honor, and figured in the Bulletins of Buonaparte's wars. LAURISTON was for a long time Chief Aid-de-Camp of the Ex-Emperor.

Three regiments of the cavalry of the Royal Guard destined for Spain, will be commanded by Generals LAURISTON, RABBE-N, and CASTELNAC.

Presentiment.—A singular circumstance took place in Staffordshire, England, in January. A lad named Thomas Beresford, whilst washing in a reservoir belonging to a Steam-Engine, fell in and was scalded to death. One of the persons invited to the funeral expressed himself, alleging that his own funeral was near at hand. In less than an hour he was taken ill, and died the same day.

An Attorney properly lashed.—Damages to the amount of £1000 were lately obtained in the Court of King's Bench London, by a gentleman against an

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Attorney for a transaction in which the Attorney had neglected to take proper and valid security.

Mary Ann Clark was tried and convicted of keeping a Disorderly House. It appeared that she had two or three daughters, (young women,) and that she kept a house of the most lewd and infamous kind.[1] In the language of one of the officers, who was called as a witness upon the trial, "*It is the worst house I ever saw, but one, in New York.*"—and the evidence of others fully justified the assertion. The foul hag had been in the habit of sending to her resort of infamy, for the basest of purposes, youths of both sexes, of from 10 to 14 years of age. The Court, after a severe reprimand of the disgraceful conduct of the prisoner, sentenced her to the Penitentiary for one year. She begged to have her daughters go with her to the treadmill, or to go to the Almshouse, as they had no father, and nothing to live on.

New Appointments.—Lord Francis Conyngham attended at the Foreign Office on Monday, for the first time since his appointment as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Chawdivan, it is said, will be Envoy to the Court of Berlin, in the room of Sir G. Rose, who retires: the emoluments are £8000. per annm.

An alteration in the uniform and swords of the Royal Marine Officers is about to take place.

The first Marquiss Townshend and General Wolfe. —The great General Wolfe, though a young officer, was, at the siege of Quebec, placed in the chief command. Marquiss Townshend, who was also engaged in the siege, and who had a great talent for caricature, in ridicule of Wolfe's measures, sketched his portrait drawing lines of circumvallation round a privy. The officers were assembled at mess, when General Townshend handed round the caricature, which at length reached Wolfe himself. He quietly put it in his pocket, saying—"I will have it framed, this must be enquired into; we live over-to-morrow, this must be enquired into; but we must first beat the enemy."

Mr. Vansittart.—We learn from the *Courier*, that the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, retires from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which important office he is to be succeeded by the Right Hon. F. Robinson, President of the Board of Trade. Perhaps, (says the Courier) there never existed a Statesman who had fewer infirmities and more virtues than Mr. Vansittart. Besides being a man of much resulted integrity, so clear in his great office, he was a man easily accessible, affable in the highest degree, kindly in all his fienlines. It, to our opinion, he had one fault as a politician, it was that he carried forbearance to his enemies to too great an extent. Mr. Vansittart is to be appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the room of the Right Honorable Charles Bathurst, and is to be raised to the Peerage.

Mr. Huskisson, is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade, and is to be succeeded by the Right Honourable C. Arbuthnot in the office of woods and forests. Mr. Lushington takes Mr. Arbuthnot's situation at the Treasury, and Mr. Herries is to be appointed to the Secretaryship which Mr. Lushington held.

(Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence continued from our last.)

COPY (D)

58 Gower Street, April 18th, 1822.

Sir,

Mr. Caldwell has very politely directed my attention to the Courier Newspaper of Friday last, in which you have published the Resolutions passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada in their last Session respecting the questions between the two Provinces of Canada, on the subject of Revenue. "That the right of Upper Canada with respect to goods, "wares, and merchandize imported into Lower "Canada, or exported therefrom, consists only of "a right of passage through the said Province of "Lower Canada, or depends on conventional ar- "rangements between the two Provinces," is a position which, if admitted, would do nothing to obviate the difficulties which occasion the present embarrassments of Upper Canada, because, as far as respects the alteration of conventional arrangements, the very hardship complained of is that there is none in force to regulate the present, or to provide for the future intercourse between the two Provinces, that Lower Canada omitted through a period of nearly two years to appoint Commissioners to treat, and that when Commissioners were appointed for that purpose, they were not authorized, as they declared, to look into the past, and would accede to no terms which our Commissioners could possibly concur in for the time to come upon the remaining part of the Resolution, namely, the abstract position that Upper Canada has no other claim but to "a right of transit of goods through "the Lower Province," I beg to observe that Upper Canada has not only a right of transit, but of a *free* transit, that is, relieved from any duties which may have been imposed upon such goods, on their entrance into Lower Canada, and that such right has been uniformly recognized by every provisional agreement, since the division of the Provinces. It is conceived, indeed, that Upper Canada has even claims beyond this in respect of goods, which having paid a duty at Quebec under the 14th Geo. III. as well as under Provincial enactments, are consumed in neither Province, [illegible] exported to the United States of America. These claims, though of inferior moment, are urged in the Report which I have had the honor to present, and the reasons stated on which they are grounded. But if the claim of Upper Canada were confined to the right of free transit of such goods *as her inhabitants consume*, the express declarations of the last Commissioners appointed by Lower Canada would deprive her of that right, for they unequivocally declare, in writing to our Commissioners, that "they will "agree to no other arrangement than that each "Province shall collect its own revenue, and that "they will pay us no drawbacks." But the duties imposed by the 14th Geo III. will continue to be levied on importations at Quebec, and no doubt the Legislature of Lower Canada will always add to these duties others of their own, therefore, if they will henceforth pay no drawbacks to Upper Canada, whatever revenue so should to raise from European merchandize as it comes into our Province, can only be obtained by imposing duties *in addition* to those already levied on the same articles, when they arrived at the Port of Quebec, of which we are to receive no drawback, and over which we are to have no control.

Upon the remaining Resolutions I beg to remark that the claims of Upper Canada upon the Lower Province are grounded principally upon former provisional agreements, which it is contended have not been complied with, and proofs offered to substantiate claims under them to a very considerable amount, Lower Canada, on the other hand, denies, though in the positive terms, that such claims exist; it is submitted that Arbitrators can best decide this question. But it is moreover conceived that beyond these claims under agreements unperformed, there may exist others equally clear and just, which those agreements ought not to preclude, unless they are such as the Commissioners who framed those agreements were authorized to adjust, and did in fact consider.

The agreement entered into at Quebec on the 7th June, 1817, between the Commissioners of Upper and Lower Canada, which by these resolutions is not recognized as valid, related only to the payment of a particular sum of £1585, on account of arrearages claimed by Upper Canada, and is wholly unimportant as to any question remaining now to be considered. It was no far sanctioned by the Legislature of Lower Canada, that they passed an Act appropriating the sum to Upper Canada which was ascertained by that agreement, and I cannot conceive for what purpose a question is now raised about it, for it was but a portion of what is claimed, and was neither expressed, nor pretended to be in satisfaction of the claims of Upper Canada, but quite the contrary.

As to the assertion contained in the Resolutions, that the proportion of Goods imported into Lower Canada, and consumed in Upper Canada has materially diminished since the last agreement in 1817, it is fully met and particularly considered in the Report of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, and documents are appended to that report which clearly substantiate whatever is advanced in it on that head.

(To be Continued.)

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

You will confer a favor upon me by inserting in your Paper the inclosed Letter. I feel confident that you will see the necessity which exists for doing away with the injurious effect which the notice therein alluded to is calculated to produce.

Your Obed. Servt.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Having observed in the Gazette of last week a very "*Interesting Notice*," purporting to have come from the Surveyor General's Office, announcing the intended publication of a Correct Map of this Province, I cannot, in justice to a large number of respectable friends, as well as to myself, refrain from offering to the Public, through the medium of your valuable Paper, a few remarks upon the illiberal attempt that has been made to promote the success of *one* undertaking by depreciating the merits of *another*.

The "*Interesting Notice*" is given "in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an Authentic Map of Upper Canada from being imposed upon by a *Surreptitious Copy*," and were it not that I am aware of no other person, (save the Surveyor General and myself,) having made known his intention of publishing, I should be at a loss to discover whether the allusion is really made to my Map; and were it not for the apparent assertion, that it was copied surreptitiously from his, (which is as untrue as it is unmanly,) I should not think it worth the time it would occupy to give it an answer; but in order to do away with all appearance of unfairness on my part, and to remove any stigma that could possibly be supposed to attach itself to me, the following recital will, I conceive, be quite sufficient.

During the first session of the present parliament, the House of Assembly requested His Lieutenant Governor to cause an Accurate Plan of the Province to be laid before them for their use, and the Draftsmen of the Surveyor General's office being ordered to prepare one accordingly, in the ensuing Session it was transmitted to the House in compliance with its request, when one of the members becoming desirous of having a copy made for his own private use, applied to me as a fit person to execute it.

The Map was accordingly delivered to me for that purpose, and remained in my possession about three months, by which time I had complete; a copy; but as the Gentlemen who had employed me to copy it did not apply for it, I considered it to all intents and purposes my own.

I will now, Sir, leave it to yourself, and a candid Public, to determine, whether the manner in

which I procured the copy is at all to be deemed "*surreptitious*."—Far from it;—on the contrary, it was well known even to persons connected with the Surveyor General's office, that the Map was in my possession for the express purpose of taking a copy.

After returning the original, I proceeded to make additions and improvements to my own Map, and feeling very sensible of the benefits which the country would generally experience from the publication of an authentic document of that kind, and also being aware of the disadvantages felt from the want of it, and having no certain prospect of that want ever being supplied otherwise, I completed it with the suggestions of several friends, and determined upon laying it before the Public. The flattering encouragement which the undertaking has received, has by no means *diminished*, but, as may naturally be expected, has *increased* my desire to have it completed, and in such a manner as to deserve an extensive patronage.

Although not engraved in London, I feel warranted in affirming, that the execution of it will meet every reasonable expectation, as it is to be executed by an Artist from Edinburgh, now resident in Quebec; and as to its accuracy, I shall modestly rest the proof of its merits in that respect upon the "*Interesting Notice*" of the Surveyor General, since the chief materials of my Map are derived from the same source with his own.

With regard to the assumption of an *exclusive* copy-right, I have only to remark, that the Gentleman who made the original Map receive salaries amounting between them to upwards of £500 in the year; and as it was a document prepared for the express purpose of informing the Public, and as it was in fact *made public* by being laid before the Representatives of the People, neither the Surveyor General nor his Draftsmen could be supposed to have an exclusive privilege to the copy-right unless it was because they were so amply paid for making it.

The Surveyor General, in his "*Interesting Notice*," informs the Public that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to bring forward the publication—and, I am confident that that patronage is sufficient to ensure him ample success.—When my determination to publish the Map was originally taken, I was flattered I confess, with the promise of that patronage; but, owing no doubt, to the representations of that party which was most likely to be affected by my success, that promise was withdrawn; and I am now left to my own energies, and the support of a generous and discriminating Public for remuneration; and I am pretty confident that I shall not be disappointed. Let the event, however be what it may, I shall have this satisfaction, that were it not for my endeavours, the Country would have remained, for years to come, as it has for years past, deprived of that information which is so material to its growing prosperity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Having seen a Petition that was published in the Observer of Monday last, which is called "*A Petition against Orange Societies, and all other "Party Distinctions*," and which is said to have been presented to the House of Assembly, I wish to make a few remarks thereupon, which I hope you will admit into the columns of your Register.

Although I am neither an Orangeman nor a friend to "*Party Distinctions*," I feel myself called upon to point out a few of the many falsehoods which that Petition appears to me to contain.—It is a matter of deep regret, that men who make such large professions of religion should endeavour to impose upon others by misrepresentation and falsehood.—If we turn over only a very few pages of the history of the period to which the promoters of the Petition allude, we shall find that they were not "Orangemen," but men with very opposite sentiments, who were to be blamed for the disorders and the crimes committed.

The Petition states, that "*in Ireland the unthinking and inexperienced youth are trained from the first dawning of reason with the malignant poison of party spirit, and thereby exposed to commit excess.*"—If the petitioners mean the offspring of "Orangemen," I flatly deny the charge.—Pray, Mr. Editor, what is an "*Orangeman*?"—He is a man that is *sworn* to be *faithful* and *true* to his *King*, and to *defend his country* to the uttermost; aye, and even *to protect* a *Catholic* in the enjoyment of his civil rights and property; and being *sworn* to do so, is it possible he can instruct his children to act in opposition to his own oath?

But, if the Petitioners mean the youth of the Catholics, I can afford them a greater degree of credence, for it is no difficult matter to prove that *they* are *taught from their infancy* to persecute, and to hate those of all other religious persuasions under the broad and general title of *Heretics*.

If, by the "*excesses committed in Ireland, the recollection of which will never be obliterated from the minds of the people of that unfortunate country*," the petitioners mean excesses committed by Orangemen, I deny the alledged fact, and challenge them to point out a *single instance* in which Orangemen were the *first aggressors!*—But, if they mean excesses committed by *Catholics*, I am obliged to allow they have stated *what is fact*:—for, the excesses committed by *Catholics* are unfortunately but too well known.

In the time of Charles I. of *England*, no less a number than 200,000 Protestants were most cruelly butchered by the *Catholics* in poor, devoted, Ireland! and, to use the words of an Historian, on that occasion,—"neither age, sex, nor condition, found any pity.—In such indiscriminate slaughter, neither bonds, nor alliances, nor authority, were any protection.—Numbers were the instances of friends murdering their inmates, relatives, their kinsmen, &c. In vain did flight save them from a first assault; certain destruction extensively spread abroad, met the hunted victim at every turn!"—How dreadful the havoc!—How shocking the scene!—And, have the descendants of those murderers mourned over the crimes of their fathers?—No! to this day the *Catholics* of that country annually celebrate on *Mid summers'eve*, by bon fires and other rejoicings, their *victory* gained over the Protestants. It is said, they formerly collected the bones of their murdered victims, and burned them; but now, for want of the bones they burn wood!

These Petitioners likewise state that, "*it is a fact too well known to every person acquainted with the affairs of Ireland for the last 30 years, that the 12th of July has never passed by, without some deplorable calamity, occasioned by Orange processions*—and, as often as the Orange Flag has been unfurled in that country, it has, almost uniformly, been stained with blood."

It is true that such has been too much the case: but I must again aver that the *Catholics* have been, in every instance, the persons who made the *first* attack.—Such appears to be the disposition of the greater number of that people, that as soon as they discover any thing, even a part of apparel, of an *orange colour*, either upon a man or woman, their blood begins to boil, and to work they go, to the certain injury of the person wearing it—I would ask those men from whence originates their dislike to an *orange colour* more than to any other?—They will, no doubt answer, because it was the colour worn by the Prince of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne! That was certainly a glorious day to the British nation, when civil and religious liberty triumphed over *Romish superstition!* But what would have been the consequence if William had not conquered on that day? those of the opposite party can tell, whose ancestors had invited the *Protestants* to a feast at *Drogheda*, on the banks of that same Boyne-water, under pretence of friendly intercourse, and murdered the whole of them.

But, Sir, it has not been always so that when the *Orange Flag* has been unfurled, blood was there once necessarily shed.—I have been this day informed, by a most respectable man in the Town of York, that in that part of the country from whence he lately came, the *Orange Flag* has been successively unfurled for ten years without either any blood being shed, or any other serious disorder being committed.*

I might point out a great many other facts to show that in *every instance* where outrage has been committed, the *Orangemen* have been compelled to defend themselves, or to lose their lives.—But the *Catholics* seek after a more *tolerant* and *christian-like* spirit, and the time will soon arrive when these blended religious and political distinctions, and parties must cease;—and, for my part, I do think the time is at hand, at least in this country. If you think I have unnecessarily thrust myself forward on this occasion I must again refer you to the false statements of the Petition alluded to for my justification.

I am, &c.

A PROTESTANT.

Newmarket, March 20th, 1828.

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* This *Newmarket Protestant* must allow (*if his own reasoning is true*) that there could not be *many Catholics*, (perhaps there were *none*) in the part of the country alluded to, else

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"THE PRETENDER'S SWORD."

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Observing a few weeks ago that you gave us several columns of amusing matter on the subject of the "*Pretender's Sword*" said to have been discovered in *Glengary*, within this Province, I beg leave to call your attention, and that of your readers, to the following interesting anecdote which is to be found in the "*Magic Lantern*," a valuable periodical publication of these times; with a view of inquiring whether the Brother of the Pretender, or an obscure peasant was most likely to be in possession of the "*precious relic*," and whether it was likely that a man, in the circumstances of the Prince at the time of his disaster, would throw away his only defence, and whether it was not *much more likely* that the Glengary Sword belonged to some more obscure, flying, Chieftain, whom the poor peasant mistook for his supposed Prince, and who was glad to throw away every thing for the disguise of humble obscurity, and to expedite his flight?

Before I conclude, I must assure you that it is merely a simple love of truth, interm ingled with a little antiquarian curiosity, which induces me to put any query on the subject.

I am, your constant reader,

VERAX.

Anecdote of Cardinal York, and Lord Nelson.

When Napoleon Buonaparte entered Rome with his army, all who were not favourable to the conqueror fled from the city; and as nearly all Italy was under his control, there was scarcely any resting place for the fugitives.

Cardinal York, brother to the Chevalier St. George, commonly called "the Pretender," was particularly obnoxious to Buonaparte, from having reflected severely upon his cruelty in a charge he

—INDEX AT FRONT.

made to his Clergy as Bp. of Arisa. He removed to Venice, where the French troops followed him, and he escaped in the disguise of a mendicant friar. He begged his way to a village near Cape Otranto, where he lay secreted for several weeks, subsisting on the charity of the cure of that place. The *Agamemnon*, 74, was then cruising near the coast, under the orders of Captain Nelson, and he learnt the deplorable situation of the Cardinal. Fretting all those antipathies called up by the name of Stuart, and the Cardinal being a presumptive heir to the British Crown, Nelson determined to assist the last of the Stuarts. He went himself on shore, found the illustrious unfortunate in rags, and invited him on board his ship. The Cardinal hesitated not to throw himself on his generosity. He was accommodated with a part of the Captain's cabin, and proper apparel, suitable to his dignity, furnished him. He remained on board seven weeks, during which period the ship was thrice engaged in action. The Cardinal walked the deck with Captain Nelson perfectly undismayed, amidst a scene of carnage. As to which he had hitherto been a total stranger. As soon as convenient, Captain Nelson landed him in the Austrian territories, forcing upon him £100 to defray his expences to Vienna. The old man shed tears when he left his benefactor, and was regretted by all on board, to whom he was endeared by his mild and unassuming manners. Nelson frequently spoke of him with admiration, and said, "That man's example would almost make me a convert to the Catholic Faith!"

The Cardinal had a handsome pension assigned him by the Emperor, and six months after his escape to the *Agamemnon*, he was on board of her again, in the harbour of Genoa. Fortune then smiled upon him, and his delight at seeing his deliverer was sincere. In the fulness of his gratitude he embraced all the officers, and ran about the ship shaking hands with the crew. He repaid his pecuniary obligation to Nelson, and would have trebled the sum, which Nelson refused. He sent on board fruits, bread, wine, and meat, sufficient to keep the sailors feasting for several days, and kept open house on shore for all the officers.

When taking his final leave, he presented Nelson *with a Sword*, which the "Pretender" *had used all his life*; it was plainly mounted in silver, and highly valued by Nelson. It is difficult to tell which to admire most, the generosity of Nelson or the gratitude of the Cardinal; both did honour to their distinct professions, and this anecdote is equally creditable to the memory of two great and good men.

Magic Lantern.]

Niagara, April 1st. 1823.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. VII.

(From Thursday March 6th, to Friday March 7th, 1823, inclusive.)

THURSDAY, 6th March. 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Mr. Clark, the Journals of the preceding year, as far as related to the Petition of John Henry, were read.

On Motion of Mr. Wilmot, seconded by Doctor Baldwin, the 8 part of the Select Committee on Henry's Petition was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Pattie, moved that it might be resolved that the stay of our Commissioner, J. B. Robinson, Esquire, had been prolonged by Order of His Majesty's Ministers, for the express purpose of giving such information as he might be enabled to do, relative to the interests of this Province, whenever the question of the Provinces should be again agitated by the Imperial House of Commons.

After some discussion, Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Elizabethtown, moved, that the whole of the Resolution after the word "Resolved" might be expunged and the following inserted, "That an Humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to dissolve the Parliament.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bill to make good certain monies was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Morris, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Morris, the Bill to make good certain monies was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time the following day.

Mr. Walsh from the Committee, to whom was referred the Register Amendment Bill reported several amendments.

Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Randal, moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Register Amendment Bill should be referred to a Committee of the whole on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Province Division Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Kerr, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Province Division Bill

Mr. Bostwick in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Bostwick reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, McLean of Stormont, Gordon, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Hornor, Baby, Welsh, Burwell, Hagerman, Bostwick.—18.	Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Kerr, Clark, Casey, Ruttan, Vankoughnet, Crooks, Chisholm, Hamilton of Lincoln, Nichol, Gates and McDonell—12.

Question gained—Majority 2.

The Report was received, and leave granted accordingly.

Mr. Ruttan's amendment to Mr Jones of Leeds' Resolution was then put and lost.

Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McLean of Stormont, moved that the further consideration of the Resolution on the subject of instructions to the Commissioner in England might be deferred to that day three months.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Clark, Wilson of Wentworth, Casey, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Hornor, Baby, Gordon, Ruttan, McLean of Stormont, Hagerman and Welsh.—13.	Messrs Jones of Leeds, Kerr, Nichol, Pattie, Randal, Bostwick, Crooks, Chisholm, Burwell, Gates, Vankoughnet, Shaver, McDonell and Hamilton of Lincoln—14.

Question lost—Majority, 1.

Mr Crooks, seconded by Mr Jones of Leeds, moved that all the words in the Original Resolution might be expunged after the word "Province."

Carried

On the original question as amended being put, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Jones of Leeds, Pattie, Nichol, Randal, Casey, Kerr, Crooks, Chisholm, Hamilton of Lincoln, Burwell, Gates, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, Shaver and Bostwick.—16.	Messrs. Gordon, Clark, Wilson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baby, Baldwin, Hornor and Ruttan.—9.

Question gained—Majority 7, and it was Resolved accordingly.

Mr. Hagerman from the Committee of Conference on the District Court Bill, reported meeting and recommended a free conference on the same.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the Bill providing for the publication of the decisions of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, which they had passed with some amendments. Also, a message, requesting the Minutes of Evidence on which the Bills for the relief of John P. Clement, Jacob Smith, Dowseley and others were founded.

The amendments to the Law Report Bill were then read, and ordered for a second reading on the following day.

Messrs Nichol and Hamilton of Lincoln were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the Minutes of Evidence, as required by the above message.

Mr Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Pattie, moved that it might be resolved, That it was the duty of the Commons House of Assembly of this Province to cause the said Commissioner Robinson to be instructed, in the event of the question of the Union of the two Provinces being again agitated in the Imperial Parliament during his stay in England, to remain in England, and to watch the most effectual manner in his power, upon every proper occasion which might present itself, against the adoption of certain Clauses contained in a printed Bill as amended by a Committee of the Imperial House of Commons, as follows:—The 13th, which relates to the qualification of Members:—The 16th, to the introduction of Executive Councillors into the House of Assembly:—The 18th, to extending the Term of the duration of Parliament:—The 23d, to the privileges of Parliament:—And, the 26th, to the continuance of Salaries and Allowances.—And also to remonstrate against the adoption of any clause whereby the the Commons of these Provinces may be deprived of the right which they now possess, of raising and appropriating all monies for Public Services.

In Amendment, Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moved that all the words after the word "Resolved," be expunged, and the following inserted, "That we acknowledge with feelings of the deepest gratitude the paternal regard of our Sovereign and His Parliament, as evinced by the attention paid to the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, transmitted at their last Session to His Majesty, praying relief from embarrassments pressing and increasing, occasioned by the withholding of our just Revenue by the Sister Province.

RESOLVED—That we are further impressed with the liveliest sense of the gracious consideration of our Sovereign, in suggesting such comprehensive measures to His Parliament, as were considered best calculated to remove all grounds for future jealousy and misunderstanding between the Sister Colonies, and most conducive to their good government and prosperity.

RESOLVED—That it appears to us to have been a part of the measures so suggested, to Unite the Legislatures of the two Provinces, thereby imparting to us a just share in all Colonial deliberations affecting the interests of both Provinces.

RESOLVED—That if having been judged expedient to reserve this important part of the projected measures for reconsideration at a future Session, We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the delay, to offer at the foot of the Throne our assurances of implicit reliance on the wisdom and justice of our beloved Sovereign and his Parliament, confidentially assuring ourselves that whatever measures it may please them to adopt, they will be such as are best calculated to secure the freedom and promote the prosperity and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects.

RESOLVED—That while we thus express our sincere and unbounded confidence in the justice and liberality of the Government of our gracious King, yet we should feel ourselves justly liable to the reproach of ingratitude, were we not to express our acknowledgments of the happiness we have derived from the Constitution, as conferred upon us by the Imperial Parliament in the thirty first year of the Reign of our late lamented and revered Sovereign, and we trust that this feeling will be received as an excuse for the hope which we, His Majesty's faithful Commons of Upper Canada, with humble and respectful deference, pray leave to express, that if the contemplated Union be ultimately decided upon, alteration of its provisions in other respects may not form any part of the policy of His Majesty's Government.

On which debates ensued.

Adjourned.

POETRY.

The following lines on the Children of Israel's passage through the Red Sea, and journey through the Wilderness, Mr. Pope thought superior to any thing he had ever met with in the English language. The author is unknown.

When Egypt's King, God's chosen tribe pursued,
In chrystal walls th'admiring waters stood;
When through the wilderness they took their way,
The rocks relented, and pour'd forth a sea;
What limits can Almighty goodness know?
When seas can harden, and when rocks can flow?

DOMESTIC.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON ELECTION.

There are many in, and *out*, door *Patriots* of this Province, that will bitterly bewail the following result

The Lennox and Addington Election terminated last evening in favor of Mr Hum.

The following is a state of the Poll, each day at the close.

	M.	T.	W	T.	S.	M	Total.
Hum,—	134.	100	83.	70.	68.	53	518.
Bidwell,—	134.	117.	86.	63.	65.	40.	508.

Majority,—13.

DIED,

On Monday last, the 31st ult. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Foster, Ass't. Adj't. General, of a Daughter.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

Government House,
April 12th. 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

GEORGE HUME READ, Esquire, to be a Member of the *Board of Education* for the *District of Bathurst*;

AND,

FREEMAN RIDDEL, Gent. licensed to practice *Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery* within this Province.



STATUTES

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

CHAP. V.

AN ACT to Repeal part of the Tenth Clause of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to Explain, Amend, and Reduce to One Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province," and also part of an Act passed in the last Session of the present Parliament, entituled "An Act to Repeal part of, and Amend the Laws now in force for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province," and to increase the Strength of the Companies of Militia.

(Passed March 19th, 1823)

Preamble. WHEREAS difficulties having arisen in carrying into effect many of the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of the present Parliament, entituled, "An Act to Repeal part of, and Amend the Laws now in force for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province, it is expedient to repeal part thereof, Be it Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that the sixth clause, so much of the seventh as relates to the appointment of a clerk, the ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth clauses of the said recited Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

6th part of 7th, the 9, 10, 11, 13, and 16th Sess. of Geo. 4. Ch. 3 repealed.

II. And whereas the strength of Militia Companies is at present too limited, Be it further Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the tenth clause of an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His late Majesty's reign, entituled "An Act to Explain, Amend, and Reduce to One Act of Parliament the several Laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province," as declares that Companies of Militia shall consist of not more than Fifty, nor less than Twenty Men, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the said Companies shall in future consist of not more than Eighty, nor less than Thirty private men.

10th Sec. of 48th Geo 3 Ch. 1. repealed.

Companies to consist of not more than 80, nor less than 30 men.

III. And whereas it is expedient to form one or more Company or Companies of Artillery, *Be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to form and embody from time to time, such Company or Companies of Artillery, and in such county or counties as to him may appear most convenient and fit for the good of His Majesty's service.

Companies of Artillery may be formed.

CHAP. VII.

AN ACT to afford Relief to Persons claiming Lands in this Province, under Assignments from Heirs, Devizees, or Assignees of the original Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patents had issued, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

(Passed March 10th, 1823.)

Preamble. WHEREAS there are many Persons entitled to hold Lands in this Province under and by virtue of claims derived from persons who have held the same as Heirs, Devizees, or Assignees of the original Nominees of the Crown, and who may have died or departed from the province, and such persons so entitled to claim Lands, cannot at present by Law obtain Patents for the same in their own names, and it is expedient to enable them to do so; and whereas it is also expedient to extend the provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the forty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to afford Relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim Lands in this Province as Heirs or Devizees of the original Nominees of the Crown, in cases where no Patent hath issued for such Lands," and further to extend the benefit of the said Act: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Coun-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

cil and Assembly of the Province of Upper-Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons holding or claiming Lands in this Province under any claims or titles derived from any Heir or Heirs, Devizee or Devizees, or Assignee or Assignees of the original Nominee or Nominees of the Crown to claim such Lands before the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed under and by virtue of the said Act, passed in the forty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, in the same manner and at the same time as any Heir or Heirs, Devizee or Devizees, or Assignee or Assignees of the original Nominee or Nominees of the Crown are or may be authorised by law to do; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners, or the majority of them, to allow any Lands so claimed to the person or persons claiming the same, provided sufficient proof shall be adduced to satisfy the said Commissioners, or the majority of them, that the person or persons claiming the same is or are *bona fide* the owner or owners thereof, and that due notice hath been given of such claim, by affixing such notice of the claim in some public place in the Court-house of the district in which such lands shall be situated, for at least three months next preceding to the sitting of such Commission, and the same to be proclaimed in open Court by the Cryer thereof, immediately after the charge to the Grand Jury.

Persons claiming lands as Heirs, Devizees, or Assignees of the original Nominees of the Crown to claim before Commissioners.

Notice to be put up in the Court House of the District where Lands are situated, three months before the sitting of the Commissioners.

And Whereas, the second clause of the said Act passed in the forty eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, only authorises the said Commissioners to hear and determine upon claims preferred by the Assignee or Assignees of original Nominee or Nominees who was or were dead, or absent had left the Province previous to the passing of the said Act, and it is expedient to extend the power of the said Commissioners in that respect, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or the Majority of them, to hear and determine all such claim or claims as may regularly be brought before them, for any Lot or Lots, Parcel or Parcels of Land, when the original Nominee or Nominees of the Crown for such Lands is or are dead or may have left the Province, or in any case hereafter where such Nominee or Nominees may die or leave the Province without obtaining a Patent for such Lands.

Provisions of the 48 Geo. 3d. extended.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any claim or claims shall be allowed and reported by the said Commissioners or the majority of them, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, for the time being, to issue His Majesty's Letters Patent for the Lot or Lots, Parcel or Parcels of Land specified in the report of the said Commissioners as allowed to such claimant or claimants, to or in trust for the person or persons to whom the same may have been allowed, and that all and every the provisions, regulations, restrictions, matters and things which in and by the said Acts passed in the forty fifth and forty eighth years of His late Majesty's Reign, are enacted or contained, of and concerning or in any wise touching or relating to the claim or claims of the Heir or Heirs, Devizee or Devizees or Assignee or Assignees of the Nominee or Nominees of the Crown mentioned in the said Acts, shall be and are hereby extended to the person or persons authorised to claim lands under this Act.

Patents to issue for Lands contained in Commissioner's Report.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners appointed in any District in this Province, to take Affidavits touching any claim or claims to lands under the said Acts, passed respectively in the forty fifth and forty eighth years of His late Majesty's Reign, shall have full power and authority to take any Affidavit relating to claims to be brought forward under this Act, and if any person or persons shall forswear him, her, or themselves, before any Commissioner duly authorised to take such Affidavits, he, she or they, shall on conviction thereof, be subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Affidavits touching Claims, may be taken before Commissioners.

False swearing, Perjury.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, 2d April, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz:—

First Regiment of East York.

To be Captains.

	Commission dated.
Lieut. Wm. B. Robinson, vice Macaulay promoted in the 2d Reg't. of East York,	2d April, 1823.
Lieut. Andrew Warfle, vice Smith appointed to ditto.	3d do.
Lt. Thomas Cooper, vice Karr, do.	4th do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Wm. B. Jarvis, vice Robinson promoted,	2d do.
Ensign Richard Brooke, vice Warfle, ditto.	3d do.
Ensign William Proudfoot, vice Cooper ditto.	4th do.

To be Ensigns.

James Nation, Gent. vice Jarvis do.	2d do.
Charles S. Small, Gent. vice Brooke do.	3d do.
Horace Ridout, Gent. vice Proudfoot do.	4th do.

First Regiment of Gore.

Captain William Crooks, on the half Pay of the Canadian Fencible Regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Loftridge appointed to the 3d Gore.	2d April 1823.
James Racey, Esquire, to be Major, vice Land promoted.	do. do.

To be Captains.

Captain John Westbrook, from an Independent Company,	do. do.
Captain Matthew Crooks, from the 4th Lincoln, vice E. Land appointed to the 3d Gore.	do. do.
George Joseph, Esquire, vice Burney. do	3d do.
Lieut Philip Rymal, vice Kripps do	4th do.
Lieut. John Aikman, vice A. Land, do.	5th do.
Lieut. Alexander Aikman, vice Kern, do.	7th do.
Enos Bunnel, Esquire, to fill a vacancy, do.	8th do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Patrick Hamel, vice Springhead promoted in the 3d Gore,	7th do.
Ensign Nathaniel Crowell, vice Rymal promoted,	9th do.
Ensign Wm. Kerby, vice John Aikman ditto.	14th do.
John Burwell, Gent. vice Alexander Aikman, ditto.	16th do.
John Findlay, Gent. vice Petrie, do.	17th do.
James Corbett, Gent. vice Sturges, ditto.	18th do.
Peter Horning, Gent, to fill a vacancy.	19th do.
Robert Berrie, Gent. ditto.	21st do.

To be Ensigns.

William Shackleton, Gent. vice Bradt, promoted in the 3d Gore,	2d April 1823.
John D. McKay, Gent. vice Almast promoted,	3d do.
Alexander Westbrook, Gent, vice Hamel promoted,	4th do.
John Howell, Gent. vice Rymal promoted in the 3d Gore,	5th do.
Richard Hatt, Gent. vice Crowell, promoted.	7th do.
James Durand, jun'r. Gent. vice Depue promoted in the 3d Gore,	8th do.

William Ritchie, Gent. vice Young promoted.	9th	do.
Milcha Files, Gent. vice Chest do.	10th	do.
John Shaver, Gent. vice Kerby do.	11th	do.
Andrew Edic, Gent. vice Smith, do.	12th	do.

To be Adjutant.

Captain John McIntyre,	2d	do.

To be Quartermaster.

Edward Vanderlip, Gent.	do.	do.

To be Surgeon.

James Hamilton, M. D.	do.	do.

Third Regiment of Gore.

Thomas Taylor, Esquire, formerly Fort Major of Fort George, to be Colonel,	2d April, 1823.	
Lieut. Colonel, William Lottridge, from the 1st Gore, to be Lieutenant Colonel	do	do
Major Robert Land, from ditto to be Major.	do	do

To be Captains.

Captain Ephraim Land, from the 1st Gore,	do	do
Captain Joseph Burney, from	do.	do
Captain David Kripps, from	do.	do
Captain Abel Land, from	do.	do
Captain David Kerr, from	do.	do
Lieutenant Wm. Davis, from	do.	do
Lieutenant Elijah Secord, from the 1st Lincoln,	do	do
Lieut. Daniel K. Servos, from	do.	do
John Secord, Esquire,	9th	do
Peter Hamilton, Esquire,	10th	do

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut Jacob Springstead, from the 1st Gore,	2d	do
Lieut Jonathan Pettit, from the 4th Lincoln,	3d	do
Ensign Simeon Bradt, from the 1st Gore,	4th	do
Ensign David Almast, from	do.	5th do
Ensign William Rymal, from	do.	8th do
Ensign John Depue, from	do.	10th do
Ensign Adam Young, from	do.	11th do
Ensign Thomas Chest, from	do.	12th do
Ensign A. K. Smith, from	do.	15th do
Henry Beasley, Gent.	22d	do

To be Ensigns.

Thomas Horatio Taylor, Gent,	14th	do
John Forsyth,	do.	15th do
Henry Young,	do.	16th do
Daniel Lewis,	do.	17th do
Ashman Pettit,	do.	18th do
Michael Aikman,	do.	19th do
Robert W. Taylor,	do.	21st do
John Schnyder,	do.	22d do
James Wilson,	do.	23d do
James Lewis,	do.	24th do

To be Surgeon.

Oliver Tiffany, Esquire.	2d	do

First Regiment of Haldimand.

To be Lieutenant.

Edward Burton, Gent. formerly a Purser in the Royal Navy.	2d April 1823.	

To be Ensigns.

John Croker, Gent. formerly a Midshipman in the Royal Navy.	do	do
George Henry Doctstader, Gent.	3d	do

To be Quartermaster.

John J. Nelles, Gent.	2d	do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

(*Signed*) N. COFFIN,
Act'g. Gen'l. Militia Forces,
UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Nov. 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
4-6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon.

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHEIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa-*
to wit } *cias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution ten acres of Land, being the south west corner of Lot No. 31 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises, the fee simple of which, together with the life estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale, S. R. td.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. 4d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots N°. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d March 1823. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE SOLD
ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated about Ten Miles from York, Lot No. 23, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres, of which there are about Eighty Acres cleared.—There is a House and a substantial Saw Mill on the Premises; a considerable expence having been laid out on the Dam the last Summer:—it is situated close to the road. The Land is of the best quality.—Application to be made to John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Premises, or to W. W. Baldwin, Esq. at his Office in York.

Yonge Street, April 25th, 1823. 16—*td.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. Macaulay, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, J. B. MACAULAY, } Executors.

York, 5th April, 1823. 16—*w.*

NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Leslie and William Lyon Mackenzie, under the firm of Mackenzie and Leslie, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d ult.—All persons having claims against, or indebted to the said Company, are requested to present them, and make payment to John Leslie at Dundas, who has been appointed to settle the affairs of the said Company.

JOHN LESLIE.
WM. L. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The same Business continues to be carried on by John Leslie in his own Name.

Dundas, March 3d, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 2318. 15—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Bond given by me to Thomas Harris, in the Spring of 1807, for Two Hundred Acres of Land in Toronto, as I hold a demand against the said Harris, as also a *Receipt* against the *Bond*; and am determined never to settle it with any other person than the said Harris himself.

SILAS FLETCHER.

Grantham, March 20, 1823. 14—3*w.*

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the Copartnership entered into on the first day of January last, by *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, as Forwarders, under the Firm of *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent;—they now take the earliest method of apologizing to such of their Friends, from whom they may have received promises of support in or-

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE. YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,
Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and Detroit, &c. &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be disposed of very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on my part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and Dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A Mercer, Esq Land Agent at York U C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9—3m

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will, on Saturday the 19th day of April next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following Conditions. One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down; one third in Six Months; and the Residue in Twelve Months from the day of Sale, with legal Interest, viz:—

DISTRICT.	Description of Lands. Townships.	No. of Lot.	con's	No. Acres.	By whom Forfeited.
Eastern.	Williamsburgh,	Part of 31,	5th	170	Adam Lanigar
	" "	No. 33,	8th	200	Benjamin Shaid.
	Matilda. "	E. half end S. W. quarter of 2,	5th	150	Daniel Shaid.
	" "	Part of E. half of 28 S.side highway	1st	6	Joseph Brockway.
	Osnabruck.	West half of 17.	1st	100	John Conolly.
Johnstown.	Yonge.	Part of 6,	11th	63	Stephen Sconville.
	" "	8	9th	200	John Wickham.
	" "	E. half of 24,	3rd	100	James Patterson.
	" "	Part of 10,	1st	150	Ditto.
	Elizabethtown,	E. half, & Rear half W. half of No. 26,	9th	150	Sala Blancher.
	" "	Half of 28,	9th	100	John Blancherd
	" "	Front half of 5,	6th	100	Isaac Coon.
	" "	S. half 25,	4th	100	Palmer Lee.
	" "	Part of 38,	4th	80	Elies Peck,
	" "	16	10th	200	Jehiel Mitchell.
	Leeds,	Front end of 19,	9th	100	Jonathan Mott.
	Kitley,	18	5th	200	Joseph Troop.
	Augusta,	18	7th	200	Elias Champion.
	South Crosby,	12	1st	100	Nathan Mattison.
	" "	North half of 13,	3rd	200	Matthew Franklin.
	Crosby,	13	10th	40	Ira Sunderland.
	Landsdown,	Part of 1,			
Gore.	Ancaster,	Undivided quarter of 42,	2nd	50	Oliver Grace.
	" "	Part of 46,	2nd	u 1-8 1	Ditto.
London.	Oxford W. D.	Life Estate in part of 6.	gr.fr	50	Alexander Graham.
	Delaware,	N. half of 1 and N. half of B. F.	1st	120	Andrew Westbrooke.
Home.	York.	No. 6 E. Center Road new Survey 18	1st	9 3 4	Matthias Brown.

The following Lands will also be Re-sold, at the same time and place, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, unless the Purchasers thereof at former Sales, shall previously make full Payment for the same.

London.	Walpole,	17	5th	200	Frederick Onstlue,
	"	12	6th	200	Ditto.
	Woodhouse,	Part of 6,	3rd	17 12	Eber Decow,
Home.	York,	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 & 10 W. of Center	1st	9 3-4 each	M. Brown,
	"	2 Broken Front, [Road N. S. 13	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	4 Broken Front,	1st	17	Ditto.
	"	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 10 E. Center Road do.	1st	9 3-4 each	Ditto.
	Pickering,	35	6th	200	Abraham Wurtz,
	King,	23	10th	200	Andrew Westbrooke,
	"	22	10th	200	Ditto.
	"	22 and 24	11th	400	Ditto.
	E. Gwillembury	Quarter of 7,	3rd	50	William McCarthy,
Gore.	Nelson,	7 B. S. Dundas Street,	3rd	200	Bela Stephens,
Niagara.	Niagara	Part of 30, Town of		1-4	Phineas Howell.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk Com'r. F. E

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that they may make their arrangements as to their transportation; circumstances having transpired which render it indispensably necessary that they should discontinue the business.

HENRY JONES,
ALPHEUS JONES.

Brockville, March 24, 1823. 14–3w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

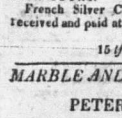
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Cloud Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

***All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke, Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33–tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–24w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NELLES, and G. HALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, District of Gore, and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞All Communications must be *Post paid.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOB FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U. C. }
Nov 22d, 1822. } 34 tf

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs. By order.

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 17th April, 1823. } 16–6w.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1823

Colonial Commentary.

Those who have the conducting of Newspapers may certainly do a great deal of mischief, either by wilful, or thoughtless misrepresentation. It will scarcely be credited by our worthy *Upper Canadian* subscribers who are so well acquainted with that singular degree of harmony and good understanding which has so long and so uniformly subsisted between our present exemplary LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and the two Houses of Parliament, that the late short, we may say *momentary*, misunderstanding which occurred but a few days before the late prorogation, on the subject of the detailed public accounts, and which has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily explained, should have been construed by a zealous Editor in the Lower Province (*Montreal Gazette,*) into a ground of necessity for an immediate union of the two Provinces, in language strangely grotesque like this:—"In the face of such proceedings, &c. who will say that an union is not necessary, in order to put a stop to *this deluge of political strife, and animosity?*—If, however, such an event do not take place, heaven help both the GOVERNOR and the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, and grant them patience under their sufferings!"——!!!——If this learned Editor is never to be drowned in any other deluge than that which springs *from political strife* between our Lieutenant Governor, and his Parliament, he seems to stand in much greater jeopardy of "*ganging t'other way ost o' this wicked world!*"

But another of the *Montreal* Editors has a handsomer, and far more just, method of complimenting our Government upon an occasion where a handsome notice was the *smallest* tribute due—The *Herald* thus more appropriately expresses himself:

"We regret, that the selections we had made for this day's publication, previous to the receipt of the Upper Canada papers, compels us to exclude the dignified reply of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland to an address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the mode of preparing the Provincial Accounts. The firm and temperate manner in which he asserts his determination to maintain the just rights of the Crown, and to permit no innovation therein, at the same time that he manifests a disposition ready to acquiesce in the

reasonable requests of the Representatives of the people, do equal honor to his Patriotism as the King's Representative, and to his urbanity and feelings as a man.

"We shall avail ourselves of the first opportunity to re publish the documents to which the above remarks refer: they merit particular attention on account of the firmness which is manifested on one side, and the good sense and personal regard shewn for his Excellency on the other."

It cannot have escaped those of our readers who are attached to the recollections that will for ever hang upon the days of former times—that our neighbours of the *United States*, however far they may indulge themselves in contemning the ancient splendour, and all that gives pride, and distinction, and honor, to the elder nations of Europe,—are singularly, often indiscreetly, pertinacious and garrulous on the discovery of any *supposed* relic of remote antiquity in their own land, and many have been the smiles extorted from our grave visages by their long, fanciful, dissertations on old Indian Castles, Encampments, Tumuli, &c.—; but, we own we were not prepared for such a paragraph as the following, on the discovery of some *stenographic* memoranda in that *truly venerable* and *classic City of Detroit*, founded by the antient of days in times when the *Genius of History* had scarcely lighted on the muddy brains of our new original race:

"The Detroit Gazette states that a manuscript volume, of between 3 and 4 hundred pages, has lately been *discovered* by Col. Edwards of that town, under one of his buildings. The Book is in a tolerable state of preservation, and is said to be a fine specimen of penmanship. It has been compared with more than thirty different Alphabets, ancient and modern, and although the characters in which it is written bear a slight affinity to several of them, it is very clear that they belong to neither. There is no doubt, from the Latin sentences interspersed through it, that it is a religious work—probably the production of some learned theologian of the seventeenth century, written in a peculiar cypher."!!!"

English dates to the 9th of February, together with His Majesty's Speech have arrived, but too late for this paper; we shall therefore endeavor to put forth a *Supplement* on Saturday next, in which the highly interesting report that "NO UNION IS TO TAKE PLACE" will be also discussed.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

SPAIN.

Felicitations were received by the Cortes from various part of the country approving in the warmest terms of the measures adopted by them on the 9th and 11th of January, and furnish great reason to believe that the spirit of patriotism will in a great degree silence dissention, and excite the Spaniards to oppose the power of France in one resolute and united body. The inhabitants of Olivenza, a town on the frontiers of Portugal, on receiving the news of the sessions of the 9th and 11th, forget all their party feelings, assembled around the Constitutional stone, and, with an abrade at their head, shouted viva to the constitution, and the constitutional king. Dissentions had before prevailed among them; but from this moment they all resolved to unite for the defence of their country.

The soldiers and citizens who had been raised by voluntary enlistment for the temporary security of Madrid, were disbanded on the 2d of February, with the thanks of his majesty, with orders that the officers should all resume their stations if in case of necessity they should again be called out.

The plan of voluntary enlistments for the defence of the country, which was proposed by the Constitutional Junta of Madrid, has been powerfully seconded by the government, and the whole body of citizens. All sorts of corporate bodies, and individuals without number have crowded to offer their services, old men and young, and those of respectable families were seen performing the duty of centinels in the city; and at a single suggestion from the governor, the local national militia of Madrid was joined by the militia of the Towns of the province, the city of Toledo, and many other places. The Government made preparations for arming all the troops which it had called out for its defence, the companies of inspection and the alumni of the central university; and all were ready to fight in the defence of their country and liberty, their lives and fortunes.

The following translations may furnish some idea of the devotion to their country manifested by numerous individuals:

"At the session of the 29th of January, Don Pablo Lopez, well known by the name of the lame man of Malaga, voluntarily returned to the Cortes half the sums of money paid to him in 1820.

"Don Juan Carfa presented a petition, praying that the time which was necessary to allow to his only son, now 16 years old, to enlist for the service of his country, might be overlooked."—*Ib.*

A French Revolutionary Army—It is said a letter has reached town, which states, that one of Buonaparte's distinguished Generals, (LALLEMAND,) was at Barcelona, occupied in raising a corps of 10,000 men, composed of Frenchmen, disaffected to the present Government, who were to be called *Les Chevaliers de la Liberte*; and in case of War breaking out between Spain and France, were to march into the latter country under the tri colour'd banner, with the object of exciting an insurrection, driving out the Bourbons, and seating the young NAPOLEON on the throne of his Father.—*N. Y Mercantile Advertiser.*

Progress of Christianity—The Queen of Thibet has been converted to the Roman Catholic Religion, and has sent to the Pope five 80 Missionaries.

RUINS OF IONA.—The classical antiquarian will regret to understand that a considerable part of the roof of the celebrated Nunnery of Iona has fallen to the ground. The ruins have buried under them the greater number of the beautiful and antique tombstones of the sisterhood, who are interred beneath. It is hoped that the noble proprietor will give the necessary orders for removing the rubbish, for it were matter of deep regret to the public that such venerable relics of religious antiquity should be consigned to that oblivion, which the good taste of the present age was rescuing them from. Upwards of 1000 visitors, including many foreigners of distinction, 'paid the tribute of a sigh,' during the last summer, to the departed glory of the towers of Iona. The most noble and the most beautiful of Northern Europe, during the early ages, were inmates of its cloisters, and we hope that the interesting monument of their existence will still be made visible to the public eye.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

An insertion of the enclosed in your paper will serve, in some measure, to explain to the public the comparative rights of two individuals, as to the publication of a Map of this Province. In so doing you will oblige your's, &c.

Z. Y.

York, 11th April, 1823.

MR SMITH'S communication, instead of serving the good purposes intended, has only tended to shew the instability of the ground which he has taken; and he has in every respect condemned himself by the very facts brought forward on his exculpation. He merely shows that he has *not fraudulently* obtained the copy, and endeavors to found his whole right to publish the work of another on that *single* circumstance. He *must* know, however and his profession must have taught him, that in being merely employed to take a copy of that map or of any other work which after having been finished is left on his hands by his employer, *could* give him no further right than *to that individual copy*;—he might sell it;—he might destroy it—if, in his wisdom he was so pleased;—but he *would have no right to publish it.* His accounting for the possession of the original, and the subsequent taking of a copy through a Member of Parliament (*were that the fact*) is exceedingly lame—the source is not legitimate, as the M.P. had no authority to give him a copy, or to allow him to take one. Would this M. P. himself have a right to publish without the authority of the House of Assembly, even for its own benefit?—No! Would the individual member himself have a right to publish for his own benefit from a plan which belonged to the House collectively?—No!—Then, how can Mr Smith deduce his right and authority to publish what evidently did not belong to him, through a person who had no power to give it?

The public will judge whether he has not *surreptitiously*, or fraudulently, made use of this copy, if, indeed, he has not *surreptitiously* obtained the original, and consequently the copy. He says "*he was employed as a fit person to make a copy,*" and forsooth because the M. P. don't exactly find it convenient to take it off his hands, he considers himself fully entitled to publish, what has cost another individual the labour of years, to pay himself for the trouble of making a single copy.—Really this is very modest—it must have been an excellent copy indeed, and he must have given it infinite consideration, when nothing less than the sum total of the profits which ought to be received by him who framed the original would satisfy him for his trouble.

But even this was not enough for his ambition; he tells his friends he will publish; they applaud; he is flattered; he tells us this has not *lessened* his desire to have it published, and he is now determined to have a name at the expense of another:—so he goes on, right or wrong, and wishes to be thought *patriotic*, by giving to the public, not *his map*, as he calls it, but the Surveyor General's, let who will suffer by it. This is what the world calls making a *fraudulent* use of a thing; for he owns himself that he obtained it for "the *express* purpose of making a copy (not for publication) which he says, "was well known to persons connected with the Surveyor General's office," he however took precious care that his intention of publishing should never come to their knowledge till he was fairly started; and it was not till he had first been at *New-York*, with his proposal that "the persons connected with the S. G's. office" knew any thing about the matter. He then says, "*I proceeded to make additions and improvements to my own map*"—His own map! he acknowledges it to be the work of another, and his "*additions and improvements*" look rather suspicious, as he is no *surveyor, draftsmen, or engineer*, either civil or military—he is a *student at law*, and could have no opportunity of getting such documents as are necessary to make *additions and improvements* to a map framed by persons who had access to every document and *knowledge* to make use of them in the line of their business, and paid every attention to make it complete up to that time—they must have been had either from plans issuing from the S. Genl.'s office, or from some private surveyor's gleanings, and these he now claims as his own!!

And to wind up the whole of his *admirable* letter, he rests the whole proof of the accuracy and merits of his map upon the Notice of the Surveyor General, which he so strongly deprecates, he says, "since the chief materials of my map are derived from the same source with his own"—sure

—INDEX AT FRONT.

enough he says truly the materials were first put together as a map of the province at the S. Genl's office, and he obtains a copy of it in the manner stated by himself; and, then, as I must understand from his communication, servilely copies it—and we are about to see a map of the province by DAVID WILLIAM SMITH! He gives himself a satisfaction in the idea "*that were it not for his endeavours the country would have remained for years to come as it has for years past, deprived of that information which is so necessary to its growing prosperity.*" The fact is, that the very map from which he made his copy was made from a part of a map now in contemplation, and now advertised by the S. General, and I have good reason to believe he knew that to be the case—so that his *patriotic* efforts dwindled into the desire of raising his name, and gaining emolument by a map *surreptitiously* obtained in the first place; *surreptitiously* made use of for publication in the second; and, to have every thing in due keeping, *surreptitiously* defended by a flimsy quibble!—What is the reason he did not resort to the usual mode of getting subscribers—why did he not advertise his plan *openly*, and give it publicity through the papers of the province, or in the American papers, if he rested so securely on the right which he wishes to persuade us he has through this fictitious M. P.? This was the best and most natural method of informing the public that a map was to be published for their benefit—yet this was not done. What will the *discriminating* Public say to this reading of the Gentleman's statement? Will they say that he has done away with the appearance of *wilfulness* on his part? Will they say that he has removed the *stigma* attached to him for the part he has taken in this affair? Or will they say that he has acted upon the plain principle of *mine and thine*, inculcated in us all from our infancy, and of which he cannot be supposed to be ignorant?—The construction they will put upon it is so obvious, and so plain, that the most unthinking person could not for a moment hesitate in coming to a conclusion

His openly saying, that His EXCELLENCY gave him a promise of Patronage, and then withdrew it, can hardly be believed—we all know His EXCELLENCY's love of justice too well to imagine for a moment that he would be influenced by the mere suggestions of *any* party.—Leaving it with you, Mr, Editor, and consequently with the Public,

I remain Yours, &c.

Z. Y.

Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. VIII.

FRIDAY, 7th MARCH, 1823.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Petition of Thomas Markland and others, Merchants in the Town of Kingston—and the Petition of Francis Collins of the Town of York, were brought up.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bill to make good certain monies was read the third time, passed, signed by the Speaker, and sent up for the concurrence of the Honorable the Legislative Council.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Randal, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with, in so far as it related to the Petitions of Thomas Markland and others, and of Francis Collins, and they were ordered to be then read.

Agreeably to Order, the Petition from Thomas Markland, Esquire, and others of the Town of Kingston, praying that measures might be adopted for procuring the immediate expenditure of a certain sum of money now in the Treasury of the Lower Province, in improving the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence—and the Petition of Francis Collins, praying for balance of his Account, were read.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Petition of Thomas Markland, &c. and others, was referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Hagerman, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Leeds, and Crooks.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Randal, two copies of the Petition of Thomas Markland, Esq. and others were ordered to be printed.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Randal, the Petition of Francis Collins was referred to the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Supply Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the House went into Committee on the Supply Bill

Mr. Shaver in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Shaver reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was received nem. con.

Members present, Messrs. *Hamilton* of Wentworth, *Clark*, *Nichol*, *Wilmot*, *Wilson* of Wentworth, *Randal*, *Chisholm*, *Walsh*, *Burwell*, *Baby*, *Pattie*, *Baldwin*, *Kerr*, *Hornor*, *Gates*, *Crooks*, *Hagerman*, *Hamilton* of Lincoln, *Shaver*, *Bostwick*, *McLean* of Stormont, *Jones* of Leeds, *Ruttan*, *Casey*, *Gordon*, *McDonell* and *Vankoughnet*.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, several Messages request ing minutes of the evidence on which the Kingston Bank Bill, and the Yonge Creek Bridge Bill were founded.—Also, requesting a free conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the District Court Bill.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr Burwell, the 8th Rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Supply Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Pattie, Messrs. Hagerman and Vankoughnet were ordered to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the evidence submitted to the Commons House of Assembly on the subject of the Kingston Bank.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council for a free conference on the District Court Bill was concurred in and a Committee appointed for that purpose.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Peterson Relief Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr Hamilton of Lincoln, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Peterson relief Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr Hamilton of Lincoln in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Hamilton reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The first Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hamilton of Went worth, Clark, Nichol, Wilmot, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Chisholm, Walsh, Burwell, Baby, Pattie, Baldwin Kerr, Hornor, Gates Crooks, Hagerman, Hamilton of Lincoln, Shaver Bostwick & McLean of Stormont —21	Messrs. Jones of Leeds. Ruttan, Casey, Gordon & Vankoughnet.—5.

Question gained—Majority 16, and it was

RESOLVED—That a supply should be granted to His Majesty in aid of such funds as might be appropriated by the Imperial Parliament, towards compensating His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States.

The second Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hamilton of Went worth, Clark, Nichol, Wilmot, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Chisholm, Burwell, Baby, Pattie, Baldwin, Kerr, Hornor, Gates, Crooks, Hagerman, Hamilton of Lincoln, Shaver and Bostwick—19	Messrs Jones of Leeds. Ruttan, Casey, Gordon and Walsh.—6.

Question gained,—Majority, 13, and it was

RESOLVED—That it was expedient to raise the sum of £50,000 Sterling by loan to be applied to the said object.

The third Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hamilton of Went worth, Clark, Nichol, Wilmot, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Chisholm, Burwell, Baby, Pattie, Baldwin, Kerr, Hornor, Gates, Crooks, Hagerman, Hamilton of Lincoln, Shaver and Bostwick—19.	Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Ruttan, Casey, Gordon, Vankoughnet and Walsh—6.

Question gained—Majority 13, and it was

RESOLVED—That it was expedient to provide the annual sum of £2000 Sterling for the payment of the interest until the said loan should be redeemed

A Resolution was then reported for providing an additional salary to the Rev. Robert Addison, Chaplain to the House of Assembly.

(To be Continued)

Poetry.

From an English Paper.

TO OUR COUNTRY COUSINS.

In gown and slippers loosely drest,
And breakfast brought, a welcome guest!
What is it gives the meal a zest? — The Paper.

when new-laid eggs the table grace,
And smoking rolls are in their place—
Say, what enlivens every face? — The Paper.

In vain the urn is hissing hot,
In vain rich Hyson stores the pot,
If the vile newsman has forgot — The Paper.

What is't can draw the Vicar's eye,
Even from the tithe-pig smoking by,
To mark some vacant Rectory? — The Paper.

What is t attracts the optic powers
Of Ensign gay when fortune showers
Down prospects of "a step" in "ours?" — The Paper.

What is't can make the Man of Law
Neglect the deed or plea to draw
Ca Sa.—Fi Fa—Indictment, Flaw? — The Paper.

What is't can sooth his Client's woe,
And make him quite forget John Doe,
Nor think on Mister Richard Roe? — The Paper.

What is't absorbs the wealthy Cit,
The half pay Sub, the Fool, the Wit,
The toothless Aunt, the forward Chit? — The Paper.

What is't informs the country round
What's stolen or stray'd, what's lost or found,
Who's born, and who's put under ground? — The Paper.

What tells you all that's done and said,
The fall of beer and rise of bread,
And what fair lady's brought to bed? — The Paper.

What is it tells of plays and balls,
Almack's and gas lights, and St. Paul's,
And gamblers caught by Mr Hall's? — The Paper.

What is't narrates full many a story
Of Mr. Speaker, Whig, and Tory,
And heroes all agog for glory? — The Paper.

What is it gives the price of Stocks,
Of Peya's Loans, and patent locks,
And wine at the West India Docks? — The Paper.

What is it, say, that makes you merry,
With anecdotes of Tom and Jerry,
And "cows" and "larks" in Bartholomfair? — The Paper.

What tells you too, who kill'd or hurt in,
When turtle's fresh arrived, whose skirt is
Much reliev'd by Sir William Curtis? — The Paper.

What speaks of thieves and purses taken,
And murders done, and maids forsaken,
And average price of Wiltshire bacon? — The Paper.

Abroad, at home, in firm or stout,
In health, or raving with the gout;
Who possibly can do without — The Paper.

Its worth and merit then revere,
And close to-day b gins the year,
Forget not midst your Christmas cheer,
Nor think you've one buy too dear — The Paper.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, GAZETTE OFFICE.

Supplement to the Sixteenth Number
OF THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.
~ *Delivered to Subscribers Gratis.*

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1823.

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY.

The last arrivals have brought us matter of the deepest and most lively interest—His MAJESTY's Speech, breathing the soundest political doctrine and truly *British* feeling, must be grateful to his loyal subjects in every part of his widely extended empire; and, what enhances the value of the royal, and ministerial, sentiment, thus so publicly announced, at a time when every thing valuable and dear to man in his civilized state through a large portion of Europe appears to be endangered—is that singular and delightful unanimity which seems to prevail between all parties in the House of Commons.—Thanks be to HIM that "*ruleth among the nations*" there is yet one powerful barrier against political despotism and religious intolerance remaining in Europe;—and long may the Divine blessing like the "*day spring from on high*" rest upon it—to the enlightening and protection of thousands—even to the uttermost parts of the earth!—

Amongst the interesting news received by the last mail none has been more truly grateful to us than the information, (which we believe to be authentic,) that the illustrious CAP. PARRY has achieved the greatest exploit ever contemplated by man—by circumnavigating the northern boundaries of this vast continent—at the same time that his own name is rendered immortal, another unfading triumph of perpetual glory is accorded to the Genius of Britain—the mistress of every sea—the daring explorer of every region.—

"*O, Albion;—O, my country!—great and beautiful art thou amongst the nations!*"

The important question of the "*Union*" is now at rest.—The abandonment of the measure, by Ministers, has been so far officially announced, that we cannot doubt the fact.—We may, however, expect to hear further particulars, as to the immediate causes of this abandonment, from the various agents of these Provinces at present in England—as soon as their reports can be received.—For our own parts we have very little doubt that the measure was proposed to, and pressed upon, Ministers—by a *particular party* who did not scruple to misrepresent the sentiments and opinions of the great majority of the people who are, without doubt, *generally* averse to the Union in both Provinces.—As to the policy or impolicy of the measure, it is very difficult, and at present useless, to come to any decision upon it.

Amongst other subjects of congratulation we have to announce one more immediately, concerning this promising country which is of vast importance, if properly attended to; and we do most sincerely hope that the facts alluded to will prove a new and strong excitement to the industry and skill of our farmers and millers. We have been favoured with the sight of an extract from a correspondence of the first respectability at Quebec which contains advices from the West Indies, stating, that the shipments of *Upper Canadian Flour*, which were made last season, have given entire satisfaction—after speaking of the *quality* in the highest terms, it is at last declared to be, *in all respects, superior to any thing imported from the United States!* The merchants, and farmers, and millers, of Upper Canada have now only to act in concert, and with proper spirit and enterprize in order to drive the Americans from the West India Market for ever!

Opening of the British Parliament.
SPEECH
OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS
TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1823.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

Faithful to the principles which His Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, His Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on the part of foreign powers; and His Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments, and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

In the East of Europe, His Majesty flatters himself that Peace will be preserved; and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with His Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

We are further commanded to apprize you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid respecting depredations committed on the commerce of His Majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which His Majesty has been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government, of the justice of His Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.

We are commanded to assure you, that His Majesty has not been unmindful of the Addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade. Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by His Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at *Verona*; and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject already concluded between His Majesty and the Governments of *Spain* and the *Netherlands*, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding His Majesty's expectations; His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burthens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which His Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

The provision which you made in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects; and His Majesty recommends to your consideration, such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquility of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

Deeply as His Majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which His Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 4.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Earl of Mosley rose to move the address, in doing which, his Lordship delivered a handsome comment and explanation on each of the heads of the Speech On the subject of Ireland, his Lordship remarked, that many painful discussions had taken place in that House, respecting the unhappy situation of Ireland, and the disturbances that had so long prevailed there But he now hoped they would follow up the auspicious recommendation of their Sovereign, and turn their serious attention to the state of Ireland, with a view of correcting its evils Those evils must be probed to the bottom—(*Hear, hear*)—and it would be the duty of all their Lordships, to co operate with the benevolent wishes of their Sovereign in correcting the state of that country. He wished that those landed proprietors of Ireland, who had so long absented themselves, would return to their country and assist in promoting the objects of the government. (*Hear, hear*) He did not mean to make any allusion to those who came here to attend their duty in Parliament; but it was notorious that a large class of persons had been habitual absentees from their estates in Ireland, and that no small share of the grievances by which Ireland had been afflicted arose from their absence. He therefore hoped they would go back, and by their presence and example assist in bringing about an ameliorated state of things in that country.

The Marquis of Lansdown delivered a very able and energetic speech on the affairs of France and Spain, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of France and the allied Sovereigns; and invoking the genius of British liberty, the origin, spirit, and character of our institutions, and our people, to assist the Spaniards if war took place.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that it was the object of His Majesty's Ministers, in the speech which had been submitted to the House, to insure unanimity from all parties—unanimity particularly on the subject to which the Noble Marquis had alluded.

The policy of the British Government was influenced, with regard to Spain, by the principle of non interference with the internal regulation of any State, and that it should let every country judge for itself how it should be governed. This policy was particularly acted upon in the present instance, as the misunderstand and this fatherly, safety on the property of the case itself, without any reference to a note addressed by the government on a former occasion to Verona. (*Hear, Hear!*) His Majesty's Ministers were explicit on the neutrality which they had recommended with respect to Spain; and a Noble Baron opposite had declared that he was satisfied with the explanation which was given by himself on that head.—The Duke of Buccleugh, who was the

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question as one regarding Spain; as one purely Spanish, and not to be mixed up with considerations of the policy of any other country. (Hear!) The Constitution was a compact the Spanish nation and its King agreed to in a time of war, and since acted upon. If that Constitution wanted correction, it was within the power of the legal Sovereign, and the representatives of the nation, to effect it. (Hear!)—Conversion only should be made, and not abrogation enforced. (Hear!) Whatever shades of necessity for interference, open or concealed, might be applied to other countries, none of them could be with propriety applied to Spain. Those who have taken the lead in that nation, have not attempted to push their principles into other countries. They have remained watchful of their own interests, anxious to preserve their own Constitution, but not seeking to dictate to the people of other countries or intimidate the subjects of other Sovereigns. Above all, their conduct deserved approbation, if it were contrasted with the steps pursued in other countries, where revolution was attended by horror and afflicting evils. If any disapprobation could attend the mode in which the people of Spain advanced their objects, this at least should be admitted, that their steps were not tainted by crime or violence. (Hear, hear!) With these considerations there could be no doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of the British Government, and that a strict neutrality should be preserved, even if the question was viewed as one of justice only. But when regarded as one of expediency, it surely was the wisest course to keep this country in a position to act as a mediator, and without shrinking from the avowal of the principles on which it acted, to be in a state to arrest the threatened evils, and, if possible to prevent hostilities. (Hear, Hear!) His (Lord Liverpool) trusted, that he had spoken satisfactorily with respect to the question of war itself; and, he would add, with respect to the injustice of that war. He trusted that he had expressed himself both explicitly and satisfactorily on the impolicy, and the evident injustice of such a war, as affecting interests and results to which he looked.—He could assure the noble lord, with an anxiety, perhaps greater than ever that which the Noble Lord himself felt) arising from causes that must be sufficiently evident to all who heard him (Hear, Hear!)—he looked to the effect of such a war, not upon Spain herself only, but upon France also; and through France upon the whole of Europe. (Hear, Hear!) Much as he dreaded the war as affecting Spain, he would fairly confess that he dreaded it still more, looking to its possible future consequences, as they must affect France. (Hear, Hear.) With respect to the question generally, there was no man, he was persuaded, in the kingdom, who, under the circumstances in which we were placed, would not feel that the policy of this country was neutrality. (Hear, Hear.) But while he (Lord Liverpool,) said this, he would never at the same time follow up the idea, come it from whom it might, that if a case arose of imminent danger and of indispensable necessity, this country was not in a state herself to undertake a war. (Hear, Hear!)

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Mr. L. Childe, and seconded by Mr. Wildman, and was carried unanimously.

In the debate on this subject, Sir J. Yorke expressed his approbation of the address. It was not alone (he said) in favour of the principles avowed in the speech of his Majesty, as regulating the conduct of his government with foreign powers, that he would now raise his voice; but he was delighted to find that they were now going back to those old original principles which had been once the boast of England. He found from the speech of his Majesty, that his representative at Verona had declined being a party to any proceedings which could be deemed an interference with the internal concerns of Spain. It was the duty of every representative to preserve the peace. That he felt to be his duty.—They ought to do more; they ought to raise their voice against any attempt to regulate the internal concerns of the Spanish nation; for in his mind a more outrageous act of violence against a great and powerful nation was never committed.—(*Much cheering.*) It was fresh in the recollection of every person that it was by the gallant exertions of the noble Spaniards that the Bourbons were placed on the throne of France, and restored to possession of that sovereignty from which they were about to precipitate themselves by their own temerity (Hear, hear!) Was it possible that this country could remain an indifferent spectator after a gun had been once fired on the other side of the Bidassoa?—Could a country like this, sensitive as it was in every point of its commerce, hold a neutral position, when so many of its interests would be exposed to danger in the event of such a war as that which was likely to take place? He did not think it possible for England whose commerce extended from pole to pole, and would consequently be seriously affected by a contest which might involve Europe in another war, to refrain from taking a part in it. In no case could she enter into a contest with more credit to herself than in supporting the liberty and independence of Spain against the unjust and outrageous attack of France. There was not a bosom in this quarter which was not filled with abhorrence and detestation at so unprincipled an attack on the right which another country had to frame its own government. The gallant member concluded by saying that he was firmly of opinion, that in the event of a war, this country could not remain neutral. (*To be continued.*)

SPAIN.

Answer of the King to the Message of the Cortes.

MADRID, Jan. 19, 1823.

The following is the answer of his Majesty, the King of Spain, to the Message of the Cortes.

"*Messieurs Deputies,*

I have received with lively satisfaction the Message which the Extraordinary Cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, anew, congratulate myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honour and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the securest guarantee that the existing political institutions—the object of their predilections, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies; how in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sittings of the National Congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shewn, gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments give so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of Foreign Cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the Extraordinary Cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles; they will be convinced that the constitutional King of Spains enjoys the free exercise of all rights vested in him by the fundamental code; they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country, and must affect France.

The sacrifices which under these circumstances, the honour and independence of the state require, will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to hear no other cry than that of liberty and honour. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity that all the children of this great family should assemble round the Constitutional Throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

"At the Palace, January 11, 1823."

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 15th, it was resolved THAT THE KING SHOULD REPAIR TO CORUNNA, and on the 16th, His Majesty with the royal family, was to set out for that place.

BOSTON, March 31.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR

By the Brig Jew, Captain Doane, which arrived at this port yesterday, we received files of Gibraltar papers, and prices current, to the 19th February. The papers contain numerous accounts of the unsettled state of Spain. We extract the following articles, which relate to the war between France and Spain.

At the request of the Government, the Spanish Cortes voted, on the 6th inst. 30,000 additional men to put the army on the War Establishment, (124,579 men,) with strict injunctions to the Provincial Deputations, to see them raised, dressed and armed, within the precise term of one month, and empowering them to supply to this object whatever public monies they can lay hold of.—They also authorized Government to dispose of the Active Militia; to employ such men as have served their time in the latter, if they volunteer their services, and also those who have served in regular corps, whether native or foreigners; to enlist foreigners, although they never served, if they think they can be trusted; to introduce into the kingdom arms, ammunition, and warlike stores of every description; and, lastly, to build, purchase or embargo as much craft as may be required to fit out, for the present, 150 gun vessels for the protection of the Spanish coast, granting, at the same time, 3500 sailors to man them.

His Catholic Majesty has confirmed General Mina in the command of the Army of Operations in the 3th Military District, (Catalonia;) appointed General Ballesteros to that of the armies in the 5th and 6th Districts, (Arragon and Navarre;) and ordered an army of reserve to be assembled in the (province of Madrid,) which will be commanded by Count Abisbal.—These officers will at the same time be commandants General of those four districts.

The Spanish Cortes have empowered Government to admit produce in payment of the arrears of taxes, for the purpose of victualling the fortresses and other places where magazines are to be established; to use all legal means (distress included) to enforce the payment of the taxes in future, and to collect, by anticipation, those which will become due on the 30th of June next.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mr. Huskisson has been returned to the House of Commons from Liverpool.

Mr. Vansittart has been promoted to the peerage, under the title of Lord Bexley. Mr. F. Robinson is his successor in office.

Political strength of England.—At a dinner given at the termination of the Norwich election, Mr. Canning was in the chair. When he was toasted, he delivered a speech, in which he observed, that he was determined to support the most liberal principles, and was proud in stating, that the nation was never more able to support them in the event of her being compelled to take up arms.

Horrible.—A shocking catastrophe has occurred at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle. While playing "Tom and Jerry," a false alarm of fire was given, and such was the rush to leave the theatre, that seven persons were killed, and many injured.

Well done cock and bushin!—It is said that one of the most esteemed actors of the day is shortly to turn the tables upon the nobility who have chosen partners from the theatre, by leading to the altar a lady of nearly the highest rank among subjects, with a fortune commensurate with her station.

Captain Parry and the North West Expedition.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

Captain Parry's Expedition.—The following paragraph, if true, is more important than any other item that has met our view. "Information has reached the Admiralty from Russia, stating that our navigators had accomplished the object of their voyage, the ships having been spoken off *Icy Cape*, by several vessels belonging to Kamptschatka. If this be correct, the great geographical problem is solved, and probably our bold navigators are now on their way home, by way of the pacific ocean." This we copy from the Southampton Chronicle, of the 28th—*the latest paper received.*

Mr. Comp'y. Gen'l. Turquand.—The numerous friends of Mr. Commissary General Turquand will be gratified in learning that gentleman's safe arrival at New York, on his way to this City to take charge of the Commissariat Department in the Canadas.—*Quebec paper.*

Just as this Supplement was going to Press we received contradictory news relative to the Union, which it is now said from respectable authority in Montreal "is to take place." Mr. Wilmot's being declared to Mr Stuart, such to be the determination of Ministers!

Supplement to the Sixteenth Number OF THE Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1823. No. XVI.

By Authority.



STATUTES OF *UPPER-CANADA*,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15*th* DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19*th* DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

CHAPTER X.

AN ACT to permit the Importation of Machinery into this Province free from duty, for a limited time.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it would greatly promote the Growth of Hemp and other valuable articles in this Province, were Machinery for dressing and manufacturing them for Exportation, permitted to be imported into this Province free from duty, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to take out of the unappropriated monies which now remain or hereafter may remain in the hands of the said Receiver General, for the future disposition of the Parliament of this Province, and also of the Stock, Property, Affairs, and Concerns of the said Corporation shall be managed and conducted by Fifteen Directors, one of whom to be President: And whereas it is expedient for the better security of the Public Interest in the said Bank, that a due share in the management and direction thereof should be vested in the Government of this Province. And Whereas the President, Directors, and Company of the said Bank have found from experience that the capital Stock of the said Bank is greater than the present circumstances and commerce of this Province require, and are desirous that the same should be reduced, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for

Governor authorised to appoint Four Directors. the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, to nominate and appoint Four, of the Fifteen Directors aforesaid at the return of each and every election of the same, any thing in the above recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the second Section of the said Act as limits the number of Shares to Sixteen Thousand, and the whole of the sixth Section of the said Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this Act, the number of Shares in

Shares reduced to 8000. the Stock of the said Bank shall not exceed Eight Thousand, and that the whole amount of the Stock, Estate and Property which the said Corporation shall be authorised

Continuance of this Act. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for the space of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

CHAPTER XI.

AN ACT to amend and repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Preamble. WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, to which the Royal Assent was communicated by Proclamation bearing date the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons under the style and title of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada, it is amongst other things enacted, That the number of Shares in the said Bank shall not exceed Sixteen Thousand, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, to subscribe and hold in the Capital Stock of the said Bank for and on behalf of this Province any number of Shares therein not exceeding Two Thousand, the amount whereof the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government for the time being, is hereby authorised by said Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this Act, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, under his Sign Manual to permit the Importation into this Province of Mills for cleaning and dressing Hemp and Flax, and such other Machinery, the Manufacture of the United States of America, as to him shall appear useful and necessary for manufacturing any of the native productions of this Province free from duty.

Governor, &c. to permit the Importation of Mills &c. and Flax from the United States free of duty.

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Shares reduced to 8000. the Stock of the said Bank shall not exceed Eight Thousand, and that the whole amount of the Stock, Estate and Property which the said Corporation shall be authorised

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And Capital to £100,000.

to hold, including the capital Stock and Shares, shall never exceed in value One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

AN ACT prescribing the mode of measuring the contents of Wooden Stills, also for fixing the rate of duty to be paid on all Stills used for the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors within this Province.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient more particularly to define the Manner in which Wooden Stills shall be measured or guaged in this Province, and to ascertain and declare what proportion of the same shall be liable to the payment of Duties, also to continue the Duty on all Stills used for the purpose of distilling Spirituous Liquors within this Province, wherefore Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and appointed by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same,

All Wooden Stills to be guaged and liable to the payment of Duties.

That each and every Wooden Still or Stills which shall or may be used for the Distillation of Spirituous Liquors shall be measured or guaged and shall be liable to the payment of Duties in manner and form as is hereinafter directed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, every person requiring a Licence to use or work a Wooden Still, shall expressly state in the requisition for that purpose, to be made to the Inspector of the District in which such Still shall be situate, the whole number of Gallons, the entire capacity of the Still for which a Licence, so required, shall or may be capable of containing, which requisition may be in the following form:—

Every requisition for a Licence to use a Wooden Still shall express the number of Gallons the same is capable of holding.

Form of Requisition

"I, A. B. do require a licence to work one Wooden Still, the entire capacity of which by admeasurement (or being guaged as the case may be) is capable of containing Gallons and no more, as witness my hand, this day of

To L. Inspector of the District of

{A. B. owner and proprietor of the said Still.

Requisition to be filed with the Collector.

which requisition shall be filed and preserved by the Inspector, as is heretofore by Law required.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Inspector, and he is hereby required to deduct one half the amount specified in such requisition, as a necessary allowance for the operation of Steam in Wooden Stills, and the remaining half of the contents thereof shall be subject and liable to the payment of all such Duties as now are or may hereafter be imposed by this or any other law enacted to be paid on Stills in this Province, Provided nevertheless that every Wooden Still having an additional Tub or Vessel, whether placed on the top or in any other manner attached to such Still, serving the purpose of a Cap or receiver of Steam, and also every Tub or Wooden Still that shall be separated into different divisions for the purpose of receiving and running the low wines, or for heating and preparing the beer or wash for charging such Still, or that may be so divided as aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, every such Tub or Wooden Still shall be liable to and chargeable with the payment of Duties upon the whole capacity of the same.

One half of the entire contents of every Wooden Still shall be liable to the payment Duties.

Every Tub or Vessel attached to the Still shall be liable to pay Duty for its whole capacity.

IV. *And be it futher enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Inspector of each and every District, when and so often as he shall think it proper to ascertain the contents of any Wooden Still or Stills by measuring or guaging the same, at his discretion to bore one or more hole or holes in such Wooden Still or Stills, not exceeding two inches in diameter, that the said Inspector may be the better enabled to measure or guage the same. Provided nevertheless, that every Still which shall be specified in the requisition to have been measured, shall be measured and every Still specified to have been guaged, shall be guaged.

How the Collectors are to ascertain the capacity of Stills.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person or persons who shall use or work any Wooden Still or Stills without having first obtained a Licence for that purpose, or who shall use any other or larger Wooden Still or Stills than are specified in his or their Requisition, or who shall have, or use any Tub or Vessel as a Cap or otherwise attached to any such Wooden Still or Stills for the purpose of receiving the Steam, or who shall have or use any Wooden Still or Stills in which there shall be any false head or heads, by which such Still shall be separated into different divisions, and who shall not state the same in his or their Requisition at the time of applying for and taking out a Licence for the same, and shall be convicted thereof before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District in which the offence shall be charged to have been committed, shall be liable to all the pains penalties, and forfeitures, and shall be disposed of in the same manner and form as are directed by any Law now in force, or that may hereafter be passed for laying and collecting a Duty on Stills

Penalty for distilling without a Licence, and using Tubs, &c. not mentioned in the Requisition.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Tub or receiver of the beer or wash only, shall be deemed and taken to be a Still and subjected to the payment of Duties, according to the intent and meaning of this Act.

What shall be deemed a Still.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in addition to the Duty of one shilling and three pence per gallon, now raised, levied, collected, and paid yearly and every year, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, to and for the Public uses of this Province, from all persons using a Still or Stills for the purpose of distilling Spirituous Liquors, the sum of one shilling and three pence lawful money of this Province for every Gallon which such Still or Stills shall contain agreeably to measurement prescribed by Law for ascertaining the contents of the same.

Duty of 1s. 3d. per Gallon to be levied on the capacity of all Stills.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said duty hereby granted to His Majesty shall be raised, levied, collected and paid in the same manner, and under the same penalties and restrictions as are imposed by any former Act of this Province, imposing a duty on Stills

How Duties shall be levied and paid.

(To be Continued.)

— INDEX AT FRONT.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 24. 1823. No. XVII.

Supplement.

Government House, April 19th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Gent. to be a Surveyor of Land in this Province.



STATUTES

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(Continued from our Supplement of Saturday last.)

for the purpose of Distilling Spirituous Liquors.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for each and every Inspector to demand and receive the same fees for filing a regulation and for issuing a licence, and also to take and retain to and for his own use, the like per centage on all monies that may or shall come into his hands for licences issued by virtue of this Act as is granted by a certain Act passed in the forty third year of His late Majesty, entitled, "An Act for the better securing to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the due collection and receipt of certain duties therein mentioned.

Remuneration of and fees payable to Collectors

X. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this or any other Act contained, shall authorise any Inspector to receive more than £100 in any one year more than One Hundred Pounds as per centage

No Collector to receive more than £100 in any one year as per centage

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies collected by virtue of this Act shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, by the Inspector or Inspectors receiving the same, to and for the public uses of this Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Monies to be paid by Inspectors to the Receiver General, &c. accounted for through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and the same is hereby declared to be in force until the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Continuation of this Act.

CHAPTER XV.

An Act to Restrain the Selling of Beer, Ale, Cider, and other Liquors, not Spirituous, in certain Towns and Villages in this Province, and to Regulate the manner of Licencing Ale Houses within the same.

[Passed March 19th, 1823.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide by law for Licencing houses for the sale of Beer, Ale, Cider, and other Liquors, not spirituous, by retail, in certain towns in this Province, we Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of this Province, beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, all and every person or persons who shall open a house for the sale of Beer, Ale, Cider, or other liquor or liquors, not spirituous, within any town or village of this Province, or within one mile thereof, containing twenty houses or more, by retail, shall, and he, she, or they are hereby required to take out a Licence for so doing, which Licence shall be granted under the hand and seal of any two Justices of the Peace residing within such town or village; or if it shall happen that two Justices of the Peace shall not be residing within such town or village, then by any two Justices of the Peace residing nearest thereto, and which Licence shall be in the form following:—

Licences to be taken out by persons keeping Ale Houses.

Form of Licence.

"We, *A. B.* and *C. D.*, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing (or nearest to, as the case may be) the town or village of do hereby authorise and empower *E. F.* in the house described by the sign of in said town or village, in the district, to keep a common Ale and Victualling House, and to utter and sell therein by retail Ale, Beer, Cider, and other liquors, not spirituous, also Bread and other provisions, *Provided*, that no unlawful game or games, or any drunkenness or other disorder be suffered in said House, or in the Yard, Garden, or Premises thereto belonging, but that good order and rule be maintained therein.—This Licence to continue from the date hereof until the day of

in the year of our Lord for which Licence the sum of two shillings and six-pence may be demanded, and no more.

2s. 6d. to be paid therefor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Justices, before granting such Licences as aforesaid, shall take bond and surety by recognizance of such person or persons to whom such Licence shall be granted, he, she, or they, in the sum of Ten Pounds, and two sureties in the sum of Five Pounds, or one sufficient surety in the sum of Ten Pounds, as well against the using of Unlawful Games, as also for the maintenance of good order and rule, which at or before the next General Quarter Sessions be filed by the Clerk of the Peace of the district, by the Justices taking the said recognizance, and shall be in the following form, for which the person entering into the same shall pay the sum of One Shilling.

Security to be taken for the orderly keeping of houses licenced.

for which 1s. shall be paid.

District, } BE it remembered, that
to wit. } on the day of
in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord , *A. A.*
of in the said district, yeoman, and *B. B.* of yeoman, and *C. C.* of yeoman, personally came before us, *D. D.* and *E. E.* Justices of the Peace for the said district, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lord the King, that is to say, the said *A. A.* the sum of Ten Pounds, and the said *B. B.* and *C. C.* in the sum of Five Pounds each, of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to be made and levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors, if the said *A. A.* shall make default in the condition hereunder written. Whereas the above bounden *A. A.* is licenced to keep a house for the sale of Ale, Beer, Cider, and other liquors, not spirituous, by retail, for one year from the date hereof, in the house wherein he now dwelleth, known by the sign of in Now the condition of this recognizance is such, that if the said *A. A.* shall suffer no unlawful games, drunkenness, or any other disorder to be used or committed in his said house, nor in any out-house, yard, garden, or other the appurtenances thereto belonging, but shall maintain and keep good order and rule within the same, and also in the provisions of this Act, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the District where such person or persons shall reside, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or upon the confession of the party charged, forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds, nor more than five pounds, for each and every offence of which he, she, or they shall be convicted, to be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, by and under the authority of a Warrant from the Magistrates before whom such conviction shall happen, together with all lawful costs and charges, and for want of sufficient distress the body of such offender or offenders shall by order of such Magistrates be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a period not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days.

then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person to whom such Licence shall be granted, shall yield and pay for the same as follows, that is to say, in or within one mile of towns or villages containing not less than twenty nor more than fifty dwelling houses, the sum of Ten Shillings, in towns or villages containing not less than fifty, nor more than one hundred dwelling houses, the sum of Twenty Shillings, and in all towns and villages containing more than one hundred dwelling houses, the sum of Forty Shillings; and that all the monies arising from the issuing of such licences shall be first paid into the hands of the Magistrates issuing the same, and by them within six months thereafter, into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province, to be accounted for through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Duties on licences

Monies paid for licences to be paid to the Receiver General and accounted for thro' the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Magistrates of every town or village of this Province containing twenty dwelling houses or more, shall assemble at some place within the same, on the first Monday in the month of May in each and every year, of which they are hereby required to give six days previous notice for the purpose of receiving applications for licences from persons desirous of opening houses for the sale of Beer, Ale, Cider, and other liquors, not spirituous. *Provided always*, that if it shall happen, that two Magistrates do not reside within the limits of such town or village, then any two Magistrates residing nearest to the town or village aforesaid shall assemble as aforesaid, having given notice as aforesaid, upon application being made to them for that purpose by any two or more inhabitant householders of such town or village as aforesaid.

Time of Magistrates meeting to grant licences.

6 days notice to be given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall presume to open a house for the sale of Ale, Beer, Cider, or other liquors not spirituous, by retail, after the first Monday in the month of May next, and in default thereof, offender to be imprisoned.

Penalty for keeping an Ale House without a Licence.

To be levied by distress.

And in default thereof, offender to be imprisoned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one half of every pecuniary Penalty which shall be levied under and by virtue of this Act, shall be paid by the person receiving the same into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the public uses of this Province, to be accounted for through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and the other moiety to the informer or person who shall sue for the same.

Application & division of Penalties.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Justice, on complaint or information that any person or persons licenced as aforesaid, whereby in the judgment of such Magistrate the recognizance herein before stated shall be forfeited, or the condition thereof broken, may, by summons under his hand and seal, require such person or persons to appear before the next General and Quarter Sessions, to answer to such complaint or information, and also shall bind the person who shall make complaint, or any other person, in a recognizance to appear and give evidence, at which said Sessions a Jury shall be empanelled to enquire of the complaint preferred, and if such Jury shall upon hearing evidence determine that the person complained of, hath done any act or thing whereby the condition of his recognizance is broken, such act being by them named, the Justices before whom such matter shall have been tried,

How Recognizances to be declared forfeited.

shall order the recognizance of such person or persons to be established in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench of this Province, and such person or persons shall be disabled from obtaining a Licence for the sale of Beer, Ale, Cider, or other liquors not spirituous, as aforesaid, for the space of one year then next ensuing.

Upon forfeiture of recognizance, party disabled keeping Ale House for one year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in such town or places where any fair shall be kept, for the time only of said fair; it shall be lawful for every person to use common selling of Ale, Beer, or Cider, or other liquors not spirituous, in booths or other places in such town or place, as aforesaid, without being required to take out a Licence for so doing.

During Fairs, persons may sell Ale, &c. in booths without Licence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates to whom application shall be made for Licences as aforesaid, to determine the number of houses which shall be licenced in each of the said towns and villages, as aforesaid. *Provided always*, That if any person or persons shall have been refused a Licence or Licences by the Magistrates to whom he, she, or they shall have applied for the same, and shall feel aggrieved by such decision, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to apply to the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions assembled, at their next Session, for redress, and if the majority of such Magistrates, so assembled, shall be of opinion that such applicant or applicants is or are entitled to a Licence, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the chairman of such Court of General Quarter Sessions, and he is hereby required to grant a Licence or Licences to such applicant or applicants, upon his, her, or their compliance with the provisions herein before contained.

Justices shall determine the number of Ale Houses proper to be kept in each town or village.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and continue in force for two years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

Continuance of this Act.

(To be Continued.)

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Cross-town, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Crosstown, aforesaid.

JOHN BERTIE,
4-6m *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two years, or that the Location should be forfeited, and in case of Location not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1949, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor Genegal's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta,	to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harrey
S. of the		Dento
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Medoc		Tudor
N. of Ebenezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oc	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the aforementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L
16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa-*
to wit } *cias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution ten acres of Land, being the south west corner of Lot No. 31 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises: the fee simple of which, together with the life estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c. &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By GEO. PLATTEN,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale, S. R. td.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, as your of Samuel B. Coith, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823. } td.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots N°. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only. JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d March 1823. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—std.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of Daniel Breke, the younger, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on Saturday the 10 of May next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, VIZ: Lots Nos. 26 and 28 in the 4th; 25 in the 6th, and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concession Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less. JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

Kingston, April 22, 1823. 17—if

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol Burke's Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12mo.
11th & 14th Edenburgh Review,
Wilson's Egypt in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York. 23d April, 1823 17—t.f.

TO BE SOLD

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated about Ten Miles from York, Lot No. 23, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres, of which there are about Eight, Acres cleared —There is a House and a substantial Saw Mill on the Premises; a considerable expence having been laid out on the Dam the last Summer;—it is situated close to the road. The Land is of the best quality.—Application to be made to John Mills Jackson, Esq. on the Premises, or to W. W. Baldwin, Esq. at his Office in York.
Yonge Street, April 25th, 1823. 16—t.f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. Macaulay, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, } Executors.
J. B. MACAULAY, }
York, 5th April, 1823. 16—4w.

NOTICE.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the Co Partnership heretofore existing between John Leslie and William Lyon Mackenzie, under the firm of Mackenzie and Leslie, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d ult.—All persons having claims against, or indebted to the said Company, are requested to present them and make payment to John Leslie at Dundas, who has been appointed to settle the affairs of the said Company.

JOHN LESLIE.
WM. L. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The same Business continues to be carried on by John Leslie in his own Name.
Dundas, March 3d, 1823. 16 2w.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1818. 15—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the Copartnership entered into on the first day of January last, by *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, as Forwarders, under the Firm of *Henry* and *Alpheus Jones*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent;—they now take the earliest method of appologizing to such of their Friends, from whom they may have received promises of support in order that they may make their arrangements as to their transportation; circumstances having transpired which render it indispensably necessary that they should discontinue the business

HENRY JONES,
ALPHEUS JONES.
Brockville, March 24, 1823. 14—4w.

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interest of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Lowest Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Baskets of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. tf.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Priory of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit*, &c. &c would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. Macrae, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.
Lobo, U. C. Feb 1. 1823 9-3m

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 5d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone Yard, behind St George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimney Cornices Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs; single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of Stone-Cutting and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Fort Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 25, 1822. 33—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that Maria E. Sampson, Abraham Nelles, and G. Ball, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. Wm. Sampson of *Grimsby*, District of Gore, and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Jon Fowke is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. Nov 22d, 1822. } 14—tf

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs By order,

(Signed) THOS. G RIDOUT,
Bank of Upper Canada, York, 17th April, 1823. } 16—6w.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 17.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1823.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY being St. GEORGE'S day, the York Militia were paraded, and went through their various evolutions in honor of His Most Gracious Majesty's birth day, with great credit to themselves.

Mr. SMITH'S second letter on the subject of his MAP has been received; but, being lengthy, it came too late for insertion this week.—The Communication of HIBERNICUS is likewise postponed from necessity.

We are obliged to Mr. Burwell for his letter on the manufacture of Maple Sugar, as it will be of use to many of our country friends who are inexperienced in the very useful practice recommended. The samples which have been sent to us are the fairest, and most beautiful, we have ever seen, and shew the high state of perfection to which the LEMLEYS have brought this important species of domestic manufacture.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a short digest of the latest and most interesting news from Europe.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

War had not yet commenced between France and Spain. In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. CANNING said "*the hopes of preventing peace between those powers, were materially diminished, but not DESTROYED.*"

It is said that France has informed the British Minister at Paris, that his further attempts to mediate between the French and Spanish Governments, would be unavailing.

The fleet from Brest had sailed, and it was reported they were destined against Cadiz.

Disaffection has appeared among the French troops on the Spanish frontier.

The Spanish Cortes are said to have granted letters of marque against French vessels—and 40 commissions had been taken.

LONDON, March 4.

There having been no political news since Saturday, the funds have advanced 1 1-2 per cent. Consols to day are 78 1-8. All Foreign securities are steady—Spanish, 30.

The exportation of munitions of war to Spain and her dependencies, is permitted in England. France is fitting out several squadrons for sea.

Two vessels are said to have sailed from England to Spain, with arms and ammunition.

Besides allowing arms to be exported to Spain—it is proposed in England to permit enlistments for her service.

Paris, February 25.

News from Madrid of the 16th has been this day received by an extraordinary channel. The Cortes under the fear of a war, have offered a full and entire amnesty to all the Royalists who have arms in their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve of Andalusia. If the King is removed to Seville.

Portsmouth, March 1.

We hear that Lord Exmouth has offered his services to command a small squadron of observation which is to be fitted out in case of hostilities between France and Spain—Recruiting parties have been sent out to complete the corps of marines to the number voted by the House of Commons; about 700 will be required for this purpose.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed his resolutions respecting the establishing of a new Sinking Fund of 5,000,000. After a long debate the Committee divided on a motion, of Mr. Tierney to alter the sum to 2,000,000, which was lost, and the resolutions were adopted.

The London Gazette contains an order in Council of Feb 21, revoking a former order which prohibited for six months, the transportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, Africa, or the West Indies.

The revenue of England last year, was 54,414,630l. sterling leaving, after the current expenses, a surplus of 4,965,518l.

The report of the Passage of Capt. Parry, into the Pacific ocean is contradicted.

It was believed at Madrid on the 23d Feb. that the King of Spain would be sent to Corunna or Cadiz, for safety.

An attempt had been made to set fire to the Powder Magazine at Seville, but was discovered in season to prevent the explosion, and the conspirators, (the guards.)

The Spanish Ambassador in London had contracted with one manufacturer alone for twenty thousand barrels of gunpowder, to be shipped with the least possible delay. A vessel had sailed for Cronnon with five thousand stand of arms, being the second export of arms for Spain.

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

New York, March 29.

Mexico.—We learn, by advices from Mexico, that the arrangement which has taken place between Yturbide and the Congress, is not as favorable to the cause of the mushroom emperor as was anticipated. He retains the name, and the insignia of royalty; but every thing real and substantial, respecting the Government, is transferred to the Congress.

Indians in Mexico.—A report lately made by a Committee of Congress gives the following account of the condition of the Indians in Mexico:—

"The Revolutionary Government, immediately on its installation, released them from the service of the militia, (personal service in the mines,) which was the most obnoxious to them. The tribute was continued from necessity, as it afforded a revenue which could not be relinquished at that period. In 1814, they were relieved from the payment of the tribute, and took an active part in favour of the Creoles. The first step of the Independent Government of Mexico, was to remove all the restrictive regulations by which the Indians were kept in a state of minority and pupilage; and to the honour of that government, they now enjoy all the rights and immunities of other citizens. About nine tenths of the inhabitants of those provinces are said to be Indians and castes; and it appears, that within the last fifty years, instead of diminishing, they have increased in numbers, notwithstanding the injuries they have sustained.

Irish Pig Merchant.—An Irish pig merchant, who had more money in his pocket than his ragged appearance denoted, took an inside passage in one of our stage coaches during the late severe frost. A dandy, of the first order, who was a fellow passenger, was evidently annoyed by the presence of Pat; and having missed his handkerchief, tasked him with having picked his pocket, threatening to have him taken before a magistrate of the next stage. Before they arrived there however, the exquisite found his handkerchief, which he had deposited in his hat.—He made a very awkward kind of an apology upon the occasion; but Pat stopped him short, with this remark, "Make yourself easy, my honey; there's no occasion for any bother about the matter. You took me for a thief; and I took you for a gentleman; and we were both mistaken,—that's all my honey."—*Liv. Mercury.*

Singular Fact.—Such is the singular state of things, that wheat has been imported from England into the United States, at a profit for six months past. Neither American nor English gold, bears a premium now with exchange in the New York market.

English gold, however, bears a premium, on the *British par value*, of about five per cent.

Mines of Lake Superior.—It is said that the Copper and Iron, known to abound on the borders of Lake Superior, the Detroit Gazette says, from the mountainous and rugged character of the country, we are warranted in the belief that its other metallic resources are equally important. Indeed it is a matter of historical record that silver ore, of a very productive quality, has been found there. Many years since, a quantity of this ore was carried to London, which yielded seventy five in the hundred of pure silver.

Duelling.—Mr. Gough, in the Surry Assize Court at Kingston, Jamaica, found guilty of sending a challenge to Henry Lord Garrigues, was put at the side bar, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £40, and find security to keep the peace, himself in £100, and one surety in £50, and to stand committed till this fine be paid, and the security entered into.

Col. Gordon, for carrying the challenge, and posting Mr. Garrigues, was fined £30, and directed to find similar security.

The Sea Serpent again.—Captain Thomas, of the brig Abigail, arrived at Mobile, from New York, on the 25th Feb in lat. 29 41 lon 86 1-2, saw a fish judged to be between 50 and 60 feet in length—head as large as a long boat; body appeared to be full of joints; velocity estimated at 18 miles per hour. All on board had a distinct view of the monster.

Greeks.—The Greeks continue, with spirit, their war against the Turks. They have recently captured several valuable vessels bound to Constantinople.

Accounts from Smyrna to Dec. 19. The Turks were busy in adding to its fortifications for fear of an attack from the Greeks.

The Greeks have sent an Archbishop to Rome to negociate a union between the Greek and Catholic Churches.

Longevity of Orange Trees.—There is an orange tree, still living and vigorous, in the orangery at Versailles, which is well ascertained to be four hundred years old. It is designated the Bourbon, having belonged to the celebrated Constable of that name in the beginning of the 16th century, and was confiscated to the crown in 1522, at which time it was 100 years old. A crown is placed on its *cuisse*, with this inscription printed below. "Semé en 1421."

Extensive Insolvency.—We copy the following paragraph from the London Farmers' Journal of the 20th January last. It exhibits a state of things arising either from misfortune or fraud, which might be received with incredulity, if the information had been derived from any other source:—

"It appears from a report made by the House of Commons in May last, that fifteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine persons had been discharged from the Insolvent Debtors Court under the present Act, whose debts amounted to £11,000,000; and the whole proceeds paid into the Court was only £50,064, making a dividend of about five farthings in the pound!"

Spain.—We have translated the following extracts from a long, temperate and well written article on the state of the Spanish nation, published in the Madrid Universal of 1st February—

"The departure from Madrid of the Ministers of

the three Powers, has not produced the least alteration in the public tranquility, nor caused the slightest agitation in the minds of the people; they have looked upon this event with as much indifference as if they had been simple individuals.

As to danger from abroad—if foreigners invade Spain, we will invade France; if they send against us 100,000 men, we will send 200,000 to meet them. If they succeed in the first onset in occupying some provinces, we understand well enough what must be done to dislodge them; if they persist in their designs, we will not be driven from ours and Spaniards need not fear that foreigners can overcome them in contancy. But it is said that the French are very rich and the Spaniards are poor, & this is precisely our advantage. No people ever preserved their liberties by mere dint of money; and if the Spaniards had been as rich, and as much accustomed to comforts and luxuries as the French, few of them would, on the approach of Napoleon, have abandoned their homes. We are indeed poor, but not so much so as our enemies suppose; and finally we are patient and enduring, and shall want neither bread nor steel."

The plan of voluntary enlistment for the defence of the country, which was proposed by the Constitutional Junta of Madrid, has been powerfully seconded by the government, and the whole body of citizens. All sorts of corporate bodies and individuals without number have crowded to offer their services, old men and young, and those of respectable families, were seen performing the duty of sentinels in the city; and at a single suggestion from the governor, the local national militia of Madrid was joined by the militia of the towns of the province, the city of Toledo, and many other places. The government made preparations for arming all the troops which it called out for its defence, the companies of its inspection and the alumni of the central university, and all were ready to fight in the defence of their country and liberty, their lives and fortunes.

Naval Geography.—Captain Smith, of His Majesty's ship Adventure, who has been employed for several years past, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, in surveying several parts of the Mediterranean, has lately returned from an arduous survey of the coast of Africa. By this service, the hitherto unknown Gulph of Syrtis has been thoroughly explored, and the survey of the whole coast between Tripoli and Alexandria is now, for the first time, entirely completed.—In addition to the valuable hydrographical information acquired by this survey, the sites of numerous ancient cities and stations have been accurately determined, and such data obtained, as will throw very important elucidations on the writings of Herodotus, Scylax, Strabo, Leo, and Edrisi.

Freedom of the Press.—A meeting of Delegates from the States of Germany was to be held, to consider of restraints upon the Press.

HIGHLY IMPERTINENT FROM THE STATES

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

"Rumours are afloat, and we fear more than rumours, that our government have received official information from our Ministers abroad, that it is the settled determination of the English ministry to take possession of the Island of Cuba. We know that the last despatches that were received, were enclosed in an envelope, endorsed very important intelligence. Two cabinet councils have been held since the reception of these despatches, and nothing has transpired since they have broke up. On this subject, the National Intelligencer preserves a guarded and ominous silence. Our government it is perfectly well known, would not suffer Cuba to pass under English jurisdiction, with the remark, who is ignorant of the fact, that the question has occupied two cabinet councils. We are perhaps nearer than many are aware, of being concerned, not as neutrals, but as parties in the ensuing contests of Europe. Is there any other question growing out of the present hostile attitude of Europe, that could so directly affect the interest of America? Cuba in the United States, immensely important, not only in its natural, but likewise in its political and commercial connexion with the country."

How modest, how unassuming, master *Jonathan!* but, in truth, Friend BULL wont ask *thy* consent, whether he takes possession of Cuba or not! However, we have no objection to this way of talking provided retaliation is allowed. The State of New York is "immensely important" to Canada "*not only in its natural, but likewise in its political and commercial connection with the country*"—and when the new canals are all finished—we hope "*cabinet councils*" will be held—and that the *Yankees* will not be *suffered* to hold that State any longer!—*Ed*

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Daring Robbery.—A Robbery to a very large amount has been committed within these few days under singular circumstances, at Milton, Dorsetshire, the seat of Lady Caroline Damer. Her Ladyship is at present in London, and the Abbey has been for some time in care of a few servants. The strong room in which the family plate and other valuables has always been deposited was so constructed as to be supposed to be doubted to offer their services, old men and young, and those of respectable families, were seen performing the duty of sentinels in the city; and at a single suggestion from the governor, the local national militia of Madrid was joined by the militia of the towns of the province, the city of Toledo, and many other places. The government made preparations for arming all the troops which it called out for its defence, the companies of its inspection and the alumni of the central university, and all were ready to fight in the defence of their country and liberty, their lives and fortunes.

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holm is at present occupied by some very extraordinary cures of obstinate syphilitic disorders, which have been effected by a Sudermanian peasant of the name of Anderson, who uses fumigation for the purpose. The President of the College of Health, and several other physicians of Stockholm, have closely observed this curative process, Anderson has been liberally rewarded, and there can be no doubt that the details of the new method will be published in the Transactions of the Swedish Medical Society.

Unlucky Defiance.—General M'Clure, the hero of Niagara, who applied the torch to Newark, has published a letter in the Advocate of this morning, in which the Post, Commercial and Statesman, are hung up together as so many traitors during the late war. But the best of the joke is, the General justifies the burning of Newark, as an act of retaliation for burning the Capitol at Washington, when the fact is, that General M'Clure made his campaign in the autumn of 1813, and General Ross in the summer of 1814.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 4.

(Continued from our Supplement of Saturday last.)

Mr. Brougham said, he joined that gallant officer in expressing those feelings which he was sure beat in every English bosom—of unqualified detestation and abhorrence, which if qualified, could only be by a feeling of hatred, as of indignant contempt and disgust at the hypocritical language in which these atrocious principles have been promulgated to the world. He nevertheless approved of the examination used in the Speech, because it might not be prudent to speak more explicitly, and he complimented the mover and seconder of the address, for their manly comment on this subject. There should be but one feeling of reprobation excited against a bold civilized barbarism for having issued a Manifesto, by which he showed every disposition to reduce the rest of Europe to the same state of barbarism in which his own subjects were. It would bring down confusion on France, or rather that small portion of Frenchmen, who contemptible in force as they were in talents, having gained the ascendant over the throne and armed public, would attack our dearest ally, influenced by a base and selfish motive to put down an existing Government, under the false and prejudiced impression that it was incompatible with their peculiar views. Were it not for the extreme pressure of the calamities under which the country now labored, the proposal would indeed be more shocking, and England might stand forward in the defence of her ally without apprehending those consequences which would now be the result of a conflict with France, overwhelmed as she was with debt and taxation. Situated as England now was, he would advocate the necessity of her holding herself in such a position as might rather prevent than precipitate a war. He felt he was justified in so doing by the change of circumstances, without evincing himself to the charge of inconsistency. He then spoke again of the probability of a war, and recommended economy in every practicable way to our house establishments, because he judged it prudent to add something to our naval expenditure. It was necessary to observe, that the policy of this Government dictated a sacred duty towards other states, which were closely interwoven with the interests of this country. They were and by treaty, in the event of an attack upon their ally, Portugal, to protect her interests, and secure any attempt to interfere with her independence, while to avoid this ill-fated expedition against the liberty of Spain take place, would render the necessity of their taking a part in the contest so probable, that he was persuaded, in one week more, England would be dragged into it. He fervently hoped that Ministers had not used such language to the other powers as would induce them to think that this country could observe a strict neutrality, because such a plan would have been neither more nor less than to court all those to which every means should be taken to avoid. His trusted Government was sincere in its wishes towards Spain, because he was convinced that all would willingly, cheerfully, and joyfully co-operate with it in carrying those wishes into effect (Hear hear.) He therefore hoped that Ministers distinctly stated to the French Government their resolution in the event of a war to assist the Spaniards, because he was well aware, that such a resolution would be followed by measures likely to arrest those evils which all were of one mind in condemning.—With regard to the official notes of the allied powers, it must be seen that they were totally devoid of principle. It appeared, he said, admitting their most powerful conduct was right, that the cause of his Imperial Majesty had not been enlightened till within the last ten years, because [illegible] Ancient Majesty had ordered [illegible] directly with that Cortes, and with that very Constitution which his Imperial Majesty's enlightened reason has since taught

—INDEX AT FRONT.

him to condemn; for from 1812 to 1821 not a single iota of the former Constitution has been changed.—He then recognized the same Cortes, and condescended to give it that chosen epithet, 'legitimate,' the name which they go by themselves, and yet this Cortes they now declare to be the grand cause of this outcry. What, he would ask, was the grand cause of this crusade against Spain? Why, it was the legitimate attempt of the people to recover their lost rights. The army has overthrown the despotism which mutiny had established, and it reflected the security of our own dominions; it swelled a shout at the honor and security of Great Britain. (Hear, hear!)

Communications.

("Prairie Dogs.")

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir, ,

Observing the inclosed notice in several of the American papers, and being fond of Natural History in all its departments, I shall be much obliged to any of your numerous Correspondents for such further particulars respecting this apparently *non-descript* animal, as it may be in their power to give.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.
AN ENQUIRER.

Prairie Dogs—The Rev. Samuel Giddings, Methodist Missionary of St. Louis, who took a tour among the Western Indians last spring and summer, gives the following account, in his journal of these singular animals:

'*June* 14, 1822.—We passed a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs. They have the appearance of the grey squirrel in colour and shape, but they are three times as large. Their noise exactly resembles that of the smaller kind of dogs. They burrow in the earth, and are never seen far from their habitation. They live on grass and herbage; and not a spear of grass is suffered to grow within the bounds of their village. On the first appearance of danger, they flee to the mouth of their burrow, and when it comes near, they enter, and can rarely be driven out by smoke or water. Thousands dwell in the same village, forming a little community. Their burrows are from ten to twenty feet apart, with a mound of dirt at the entrance, of from one to two feet in height, which serves as a watch-tower. On the approach of danger, they raise an incessant barking. We were much annoyed during the night by the barking of these animals.'

"For the Weekly Register."

Port Talbot, 10th April, 1823.

Mr. Fothergill,

Aware of the pleasure you manifest on all occasions, in giving, through the medium of your excellent paper, publicity to every thing relative to our domestic manufactures, I take the liberty of enclosing to you two small samples of maple sugar, made this season in our vicinity, and requesting that you will please give this an insertion in the *Weekly Register*.

The *fair* sample is the produce of the early part of the season; the other, near the close. It was made by Mr. John Lumley, a native of Yorkshire, England, who, with his numerous family, is famous for the manufacture of that almost indispensible article of living.

Mr. Lumley's mode of manufacture is worthy of imitation. He provides a rough made bucket for every tree—cost about 1s. c'y. each; by which means, all the produce of the tree is saved in the cleanest manner. His *store-tubs* are also made of staves, containing from 100 to 250 gallons each, as may be most convenient, with which he takes care to be well supplied. He boils in broad *shallow* kettles, and converts daily the syrup into *sugar*, [illegible] over-boiling, as he can [illegible] herewith.—When the season is over, he scalds out his buckets and tubs with hot water, and packs them away under shelter, until again wanted.

In the spring of 1821, the different members of his family manufactured rising of 6,700 pounds of maple sugar, equal in quality to a medium of the two samples I send you. One of them, who had only 90 trees boxed, obtained from them 300 lbs. of sugar, besides making some molasses and a barrel of vinegar. This year has not been so productive by nearly one half; yet they have made from 6 to 7 and 800lbs each.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A. H. BURWELL.

Poetry.

The following lines by Barnard Barton, on the death of a Youth of great promise, will remind the admirers of Cowper of some of that author's smaller pieces.

"We had hopes it was pleasure to nourish,
(Then how shall our sorrows be mute?)
That those bright buds of grace would flourish,
And burst into blossoms and fruit.

But our hopes and our prospects are shaded;
For the plant which inspir'd them hath shed
Its foliage, all green and unfaded,
Ere the beauty of spring time hath fled.

Like foam on the crest of the billow,
Which sparkles, and sinks from the sight;
Like leaf of the wind-shaken willow,
Though transiently, beauteously bright:—

Like dew drops, exhal'd as they glisten;
Like perfume, which dies soon as shed;
Like melody, hush'd while we listen—
Is memory's dream of the dead."

DOMESTIC.

Revenue of the Lower Province for the Year 1822.

Casual & Territorial Revenue,	-	-	£ 6268 16 7
Produce of the 14 Geo. 3, cap 88,	-	-	15,110 16 5
Licences under ditto,	-	-	2 12 0 0
Duties under 48 Geo. 3, cap. 2,	-	-	9,922 13 6
Do.	58	6 and 9,	38,479 8 4½
Licences under do.	-	-	2,769 0 6
Duties under 55 Geo. 3 cap 11.	-	-	15,324 15 4½
Do	55.	3,	4,264 15 0
Do. from Auctioneers,	-	-	1,443 1 3
Do under 59 Geo. 3 cap 4, continued by 2 Geo. 4, cap. 1.			1,325 9 3½
Fines and Forfeitures,	-	-	2,220 16 2½
			£ 85,886 1 4
Deduct one fifth due to Upper Canada, on 14 Geo. 3, c. 88, and on Provincial acts			13,221 13 9
			£ 72,664 7 7

Note—The Revenue arising under the 45th Geo. 3. cap. 13 and 51 Geo. 3. cap. 12, amounting to £2,602 4 9 are applicable to the expenses of the Trinity House [illegible] as the Legislature provides for that establishment, it is added, - - 2,602 4 9

£ 74,699 11 4

The Revenue under 48 Geo. 3 cap. 19 amounting to £436 2 3 for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence is not added, being appropriated for that purpose.

New Brunswick.—From a return just published in a Fredericton paper, of the ships and vessels which entered the ports of the above province in the last year, we make the following extract:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
St. John,	371	75,698	3,841
Miramichi,	448	100,562	4,569
St. Andrews,	115	24,573	1,146
West Ile,	33	6,223	267
Richibucto,	69	12,735	583
Shediac,	19	4,804	166
St. Peters,	23	3,727	193
Total,	1,089	229,380	10,515

Died,

On the 13th instant, Mrs. Dennison, wife of George Dennison, Esq. of this Town.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1823. No. XCI.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty eighth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the nineteenth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 28th day of April instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

APPOINTMENTS

Government House,
April 29th, 1823.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Alpheus Jones, Esq. to be *Collector of the Customs* at the Port of Prescott; and

John McDonald, Genl. to be a Surveyor of Land in this Province.

To be a Trustees of the Public Schools in the *Ottawa District*, under the new Act,

Alexander McDonell, *Sheriff*,
George Hamilton,
Charles Sherriff,
R. P. Hotham, and
John Kearns, *Esquires*.

To be Trustee of the *Bathurst* Public School,
The Reverend Michael Harris.

" " ERRATA. " "

In the Gazette of the 10th inst for "James Henry Powell, and James Graham, Esqrs. to be Members of the Land Board, and of the District School Board" read, James Hamilton Powell, and Hen ry Graham, Esquires, &c



A DESPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract, has been received from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieutenant Governor.

(COPY.)

Downing Street London,
13th. January 1823.

Sir,

I am commanded by the King to acquaint you, that, with a view to the relief of those of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects who suffered from the Calamities of the late War with the United States of America, it has been determined to order an immediate payment, at the rate of five shillings in the pound, on account of the losses sustained, by individuals in Upper Canada, according to the valuation made by the first Commission, it being assumed by His Majesty's Government, that no Claim is likely to be so much reduced in its revision as to render it imprudent to anticipate by this partial payment the more deliberate investigation directed to be made under the second Commission.

If, however, it should have been already directed by that Commission, or if it should be known to you that any Claim which has been unworably reported upon, ought to have been totally rejected, you will feel it your duty to direct the payment in respect of such claim to be suspended, until an opportunity has been afforded for its revision.

I have only further to desire, that you will make His Majesty's gracious intentions to be made known in the Province; and, as soon as the mode of payment can be arranged with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, you will receive more particular instructions for your guidance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.



STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15*th* DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19*th* DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(*Continued from our last.*)

CHAP. XVI.

An Act to repeal an Act passed in the thirty-second year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to establish the Winchester Measure, and a Standard for other Weights and Measures throughout this Province," and to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of obtaining a Standard for Weights and Measures for this Province.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Preamble. WHEREAS an uniformity of Weights and Measures is much desired in this Province, and whereas an Act passed

INDEX AT FRONT.

in the thirty-second year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to establish the Winchester Measure, and a Standard for other Weights and Measures throughout this Province" is found ineffectual to the attainment of that object, Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the said Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

32d Geo 3d ch. 3. repealed.

II. And whereas a sum of money is required to defray the expences of procuring a Standard for Weights and Measures to be used in this Province, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, *And Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and out of the duties raised, levied and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied, and collected, to and for the public uses of this Province and unappropriated, there be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the sum of Seventy-Five Pounds Sterling, which said sum of Seventy-Five Pounds Sterling shall be disposed of, appropriated, and applied towards defraying the expences of obtaining a complete Set of Weights and Measures according to the Standard of His Majesty's Exchequer in England, which said Weights and Measures shall be placed and remain in the charge and custody of His Majesty's Secretary of the Province.

£75 Sterling appropriated towards purchasing a Set of Standard Weights and Measures, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Province.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so soon as the majority of the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled within any District of this Province, shall address the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful for him to order the said Secretary forth with at the cost of the said District to furnish the said District with a true Standard of such Weights and Measures as may be required by the said address, made of such durable materials as shall, by the said Secretary, be deemed most proper for that purpose.

Secretary of the Province to furnish each District with a Standard of such Weights and Measures as are deposited with him.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled for any District of this Province, shall and may appoint a judicious and proper person as Inspector, to take charge of all such Weights and Measures as shall have been by such District obtained as aforesaid, the duty of which Inspector it shall be at all proper times, when application to him for that purpose shall be made, carefully to examine and compare all and all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose, with the Standard in his charge, and when found of the true Weight or Measure, to mark, stamp or brand the same (if a Measure) as near the two ends, or top and bottom as may be, G. IV. R. for which he shall receive for every piece so marked, stamped or branded as aforesaid, four pence and no more.

Magistrates of each District to appoint a person to take charge of the District Standard, and to be Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Inspector who shall examine and mark all such Weights and Measures as are presented to him, found to agree with his Standard.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Magistrates as aforesaid, shall have power to remove from such Office, any and all Inspector or Inspectors appointed as aforesaid, when and so often as they shall think proper, and appoint others to the said Office. Provided always, that all and every the Inspector or Inspectors so appointed as aforesaid, before or immediately upon entering upon the duties of his Office shall take and subscribe to the following Oath, in open Sessions:

Magistrates may remove Inspectors and appoint others.

Inspectors to take an Oath.

Form thereof.

"I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will carefully preserve all such Weights and Measures as shall be given me in charge as a Standard for the District of , and that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the said District of , according to the true intent and meaning of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, according to the best of my abilities and knowledge, and deliver them over to my Successor in Office duly appointed for that purpose when required so to do. So help me God."

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-Keepers, Shop-Keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard of Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights or Measures whereby he sells or buys any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined and stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence two pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in default of distress, such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

Penalty for any trading persons having in their possession any Weights or Measures not stamped by the District Inspector.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That one half of the said penalty, so forfeited as aforesaid, shall be paid to the informer or informers, and the other half to His Majesty's Receiver General, to be applied and appropriated toward the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of his Treasury in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors may be graciously pleased to direct.

Appropriation of Penalties.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said sum of Seventy Five Pounds as shall remain unexpended under the provisions of this Act shall be at the disposition of the Provincial Parliament; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Surplus of the sum hereby granted to remain at the disposal of Parliament.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventy-Five Pounds hereby granted to His Majesty, shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

The sum of £75, hereby granted to be paid by the Receiver General, & accounted for through the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury.

(To be Continued)

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia Grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

To wit:

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of writ a of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution ten acres of Land, being the south west corner of Lot No. 31 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises: the fee simple of which, together with the life estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c. &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

To wit.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By GEO. PLATTEN,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. S. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *To wit.* } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres, 2 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Kingston, 3d March 1823 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
Fieri Facias, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on Saturday the 10 of May next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz—1 c. Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th; 25 in the 6th, and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concession Township of Mados, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

Kingston, April 22, 1823. 17-tf

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

NOT OFFICIAL.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823 18 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hither to carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becearia on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12mo.
14th & 14th Edinburgh Review,
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo —9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do Woodall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

TO BE SOLD

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

AN EXCELLENT FARM, situated about Ten Miles from York, Lot No 23, on the West side of Yonge Street, containing Two Hundred and Ten Acres, of which there are about Eighty Acres cleared —There is a House and a substantial Saw Mill on the Premises; a considerable expence having been laid out on the Dam the last Summer:— it is situated close to the road The Land is of the best quality.—Application to be made to JOHN MILLS JACKSON, Esq. on the Premises, or to W. W. BALDWIN, Esq. at his Office in York.

Yonge Street, April 25th, 1823 16-t.f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr MACAULAY, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, } Executors.
J. B. MACAULAY, }
York, 5th April, 1823 16-4w.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.

—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York. April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette office.* 14—tf

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit, &c &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value. Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.
Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1. 1823 9—3m

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York

Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope. November 22, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, Nov. 23, 1822. 33—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that MARIA E. SAMPSON, ABRAHAM NEELES, and G. BALL, Esquires, have administered to the Estate of the late Rev. WM. SAMPSON of *Grimsby*, Dist of Niagara; and they request that all those who have any claims against the said Estate will forthwith send in their accounts legally attested; and, that all those who are indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment.

☞ All Communications must be *Post paid.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that JON FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C.
Nov 22d, 1822. } 34—tf

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs. By order.

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 17th April, 1823 } 16—6w.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25—34w.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 18.
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

On Wednesday the 23d. instant, being the day appointed for the celebration of His MAJESTY's birth, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, accompanied by his Staff, inspected the 2nd. regiment of Lincoln Militia, and r the command of the Hon. COL. CLARK, at *Stamford*; and, afterwards the 3d. regiment of Lincoln, under COL. WARREN, at *Chippewa*; and we understand His Excellency was pleased to express his approbation of the appearance of the respective corps.

In a Speech, to which it seems scarcely possible to do sufficient justice, (whether we consider the tone of its eloquence, the comprehensiveness of its views, the accuracy of its detail, the soundness of its reasoning, and the intimate knowledge of the affairs of England which it throughout displays,) Mr. ROBINSON, the new *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, has shewn, that the clear *surplus* revenue of Great Britain, for the last year, was £4.965 519; and, that the *surplus* revenue for the *present* year may be taken at £7.244,202, of which sum, *five millions* are to be formed into a sinking fund for the *further reduction* of the *National Debt*, and, upwards of *Two Millions* to be applied to the *remission of Taxes*. The present *actual receipt* of the public revenue of GREAT BRITAIN is stated to be the enormous sum of £52,200,000! Such an exposition of the circumstances of our beloved country, after the unexampled contest in which she has been for so many years engaged, not only proves the depth of her resources, and the elasticity of her energies, but it shews that she has been contending in a *good cause*, and that the blessings of God are upon her labours: for, "*the Earth is the* LORD's, *and the fullness thereof!*" The spectacle which is at this moment exhibited by England is sublime,—glorious, and resplendent, beyond all former example,—and shews what results to nations, as well as to individuals, by a strict regard to moral rectitude;—a persevering intrepidity in the dark and tedious hour of danger; and, above all, by a faithful observance of those nicer feelings and distinctions which the civilized world has agreed to identify and symbolize in the word HONOR;—a word that many, especially in this *new world*, would fain imagine to express a bubble, or a yet more nameless thing, but which does in fact comprehend, and denote, every virtue and high quality that can adorn, or dignify the human race.

Nothing can more clearly evince the paternal solicitude and justice of Great Britain towards these her dependencies than the attention which she has paid to the sufferers during the late war with the United States, even before the Commissioners have finally determined upon the equity of the claims—The *Dispatch* on this subject, which is published in the Gazette of to day, must be read with peculiar interest by numerous individuals of this Province, who will have reason to rejoice in a determination so honorable to the Crown's Servants, as [illegible] cannot fail to produce a most favourable excitement throughout the Province by the immediate distribution of so considerable a sum as *Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling!* For our own parts, we rejoice that it falls amongst a numerous class of brave, and estimable, and *loyal* subjects.

We are happy to learn that our LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has received a Despatch from the Colonial Department at home of similar import with that communicated to the Governor in Chief, and which was lately made public, on the subject of the *Union*; which, it seems, is for the present absolutely abandoned by Ministers.—We say *happily*, because we are satisfied that however beneficial such a measure may prove hereafter, *this is not the time to carry it into effect.*

Had we not determined from the first upon a line of the strictest impartiality, in all disputes of a private or party nature, —and resolved to administer justice, without regard to persons, whenever it was asked at our hands—we should have declined publishing the letter of HIBERNICUS, which appears in this day's paper. We have often declared our strong aversion to *party distinctions of all sorts*; and, being fully convinced that the best way of destroying them is to avoid fomenting, and sometimes even noticing, the passions, and follies, and prejudices, from which they spring, we take this opportunity of assuring the contending parties on the present occasion, that we must forbear inserting any further communications of a similar nature, since we cannot think of making the "WEEKLY REGISTER" a vehicle of party spirit or contention, and of mutual recrimination. Having published the "*Protestant's*" epistle, it might have worn the appearance of injustice, and of a leaning to *party*, had we refused the letter of "*Hibernicus*." This day's publication will, we hope, acquit us of all participation in feelings and distinctions we have for a moment been obliged to contemplate, but not to admit.

Much of what has been just written applies also to another domestic affair that has given us no small degree of pain.—We allude to the controversy in which Mr. SMITH has precipitated himself on the subject of his *Map*.—Having already published an ample statement of the case on both sides, the question of *right* must be placed with sufficient strength and fairness before that tribunal whose privilege it is to decide; after mature deliberation, therefore, we find ourselves obliged to decline bringing Mr. SMITH's *second* letter before the Public; and, after what has been said, we think he *ought not* to censure such a determination.—Before we finally dismiss this controversy, however, justice demands that we should make *one* comment on what has passed —Being assured that His Excellency the LIEUT. GOVERNOR, is far above even the suspicion of an act of injustice, and utterly incapable of holding out a single fallacious *hope* to any individual no matter his station, or process, we entertained doubts, at the time, as to the accuracy of *one* part of Mr. SMITH's statement which nearly amounted to conviction;—but, not having an opportunity of ascertaining the fact at that time, we could not presume positively to deny it—this was the inference (or as some will have it, the *assertion*) that the patronage of Government had been promised to Mr S but was afterwards withdrawn.—We are now *authorized* to state, *in the most decided manner*, that *no such patronage was ever either given, or promised.*

Selections from Books & Foreign Journals.

His Majesty's recommendation for the adoption of measures to secure the tranquility, and to improve the habits and conditions of the people of Ireland, must be hailed with inexpressible joy by every friend to humanity.

The bishop of Meath died lately in Ireland.

Irish promotions.—Dean Arbuthnot, of Cloyne, has been made bishop of Killaloe, the bishop of Killaloe bishop of Down, and the bishop of Down bishop of Meath.

Lord Ashburton died lately in Scotland, after two hours illness

Twenty five children, boys and girls, were drowned a short time ago by the breaking of the ice while they were sliding on a mill dam, near Manchester.

During the late gales and snow storms, five dozen of birds, among which were woodcocks, partridges and larks, were attracted by the Eddystone light, and were driven with such force against the plate glass as to render them easy captives to the attendants, if not "dead game"

A Mr. Wm. Bullock, who has left England for Mexico, is said to have invented a fire ball, which can be thrown a distance of 800 yards, and at once ignite the sail of a vessel

Death of Dr. Hutton.—Yesterday died at his house in Bedford row, Charles Hutton, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. in the 86th year of his age. This venerable character will be remembered with gratitude as long as useful science is duly appreciated Perhaps no name can be mentioned, either ancient or modern that has so successfully promoted those branches of mathematical knowledge, most conducive to the practical purposes of life, as Dr. Hutton He has been an eminent author for upwards of sixty years, and during forty of that period, he discharged the arduous duty of Professor of Mathematics, at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, with the highest honor to himself and advantage to his country. His improvements in military tactics have greatly promoted the success of the British Artillery and Engineers, for the last half century, and have been acknowledged, and adopted by several of the first Professors of the Continent.

The duke of Wellington (says the News) is about to proceed on an important mission to the emperor Alexander, at St Petersburgh We think that reports are right in directing their attention towards this "*mare tenebrosum*," as he is known for Hirwich.

Sir Charles Vernon has been dismissed from office in Ireland, and other important changes are to take place in the Irish Cabinet.

The Duke of San Lorenzo, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, arrived at Dover on the 15th Feb On his approaching the capital, his horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn to the house of the Spanish Embassy in Portland Place

Dr Jenner—The remains of this illustrious and excellent character have been privately consigned to the earth, although it was understood that the British government had proposed to pay the expenses of a public funeral, and to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the deceased.—Dr. Baron, of Gloucester, is stated to have undertaken to write an account of the life of Dr J at the solicitation of the relatives and trustees. The following neat and appropriate epitaph appeared in a Liverpool paper:—

Within this tomb hath found a resting place,
The Great Physician of the Human Race—
Immortal Jenner, whose gigantic mind,
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.
Let retched Infancy his worth proclaim
And lisping blessings on his honored name;
And radiant Beauty, drop one tear,
For Beauty's truest friend lies here!

Courier Office, half past 12, March 4.
The English funds have a great tendency to advance. No public news since Saturday, when they gained an advance of 1 1-2 per cent in consols; at 12 they were 81 1-2.
Foreign Stocks are also rising.
Higher class of taxed carts, 17,630
Riding Horses, 824,000
Lower duty on horses and mules, 72,800

Army Surgeons, requiring each of them to make an immediate return of his fitness or unfitness to go upon immediate service.

Skeleton of a Rhinoceros.—The skeleton of a Rhinoceros was discovered a short time ago, by some miners in search of lead ore, ninety feet below the surface of the earth. In the neighbourhood of Wicksworth, in what is called diluvian soil The bones are in a perfect state, and the enamel of the teeth uninjured

Deep Snow in England.—On Wednesday week, the fall of snow was greater than was ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant at Tronnisle, in the parish of Bronpion near York; and we are sorry to state, that a man, his wife, and three children, who lived in a cottage adjoining the road, which had been nearly six hours, covered with snow, by its drifting, when found by their neighbours, were dead, clasped to each other's arms.

The snow has been so deep in the County of Durham, that a road was actually cut through a drifted pile of 40 feet high, leaving an archway so that the mail passed under it.

Stealing of Dead Bodies.—The following plan for preventing the stealing of dead bodies, is taken from *Medical Gazette*.—"As soon as the Corpse is deposited, let a truss of long Wooden straw be opened, and, distributed in the Grave in layers, as equally as may be, with every layer of earth, till the whole is filled up. By this method the corpse will be effectually secured, as may be found by experience; for it is certain that the longest night will not afford sufficient time to empty the grave, although the common implements of grave digging be made use of for the purpose.—*Inverness Courier*.

General Steam Vessel Company. On the 15th of February, there was a meeting at the London Tavern, of a number of Gentlemen who have associated under the name of the *General Steam Vessel Company*. They are to have a capital of £200,000 sterling, in 4000 shares, to build or purchase Twenty-four Steam Vessels, each of eighty horse power, and to be employed to and from London, and various ports on the Continent and Peninsula

Germany.—The Review said Wurtemburch, the Press, the Deliberative Assemblies, and the publishing of Debates, are to be put down.

Parliamentary Bull. On account of the great number of suicides, a member of the House of Commons moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to make it a capital offence [This reminds us of an opinion given by a young limb of the law, some years since, and about the time that the state prisons were erected—in answer to the question, what should be the punishment for suicide? Answered—*Imprisonment for life*.]

Emperor Iturbide.—News from Mexico about March 1st states, that many towns had declared for the liberal government; and General Rivavera was marching on Mexico to besiege Emperor Iturbide, whose reign is near an end.

BRITISH FINANCES.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement of the finances of the country. He calculated that there would be a surplus of revenue in the ensuing year of seven millions two hundred and forty four thousand pounds sterling. He proposed that five millions be appropriated to the reduction of the national debt, and that the taxes be reduced two millions.

At the conclusion of this speech, which was heard with the utmost attention throughout, a general burst of applause proceeded from every part of the House, and extended to the gallery where the clapping of hands was only restrained by the interference of the officers

Mr. Maberly read the resolutions he intended to propose to the House, for the abolition of the Sinking Fund, and to apply the five millions to a further remission of taxation.—Mr. Ricardo made a few observations on the same subject.

Mr. Baring spoke in favour of a Sinking Fund. Several Members of the opposition eulogized the brilliant, luminous arrangement and good feeling which pervaded the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lord Milton said, that he could not but congratulate the House and the Country upon the spirit that had been manifested by the new Government. He could tell it, since there was an evident change in all its feelings, and even in all its modes of dealing with important public questions.

The reductions proposed are as follows:

Definitely repealed	
Male servants occasionally employed in trade,	37,208
Occasional gardeners,	19,700
Lower class of taxed carts,	9,300
Horses belonging to small farmers engaged in trade,	6,500
Dogs under thirteen hands high, 3s. duty.	4,408
Shop Windows,	150,000
	227,108
Per centage remitted.	
On male servants,	159,500
Clerks, Shopmen, &c	98,000
Four wheel carriages,	145,000
Two wheel do.	95,000
Higher class of taxed carts,	17,630
Riding Horses,	824,000
Lower duty on horses and mules,	72,800
Window, including £100,000 for Ireland, about	1,004,985
	2,233,773

In the House of Commons of the 25th of February, Mr. Hume, the great Parliamentary Œconomist, proposed that in order to rid the Parent Country of the Expences which were annually drawn from it, to support the Public establishments in this Country; and from the expences which she must necessarily be under in defending Canada, should another War be commenced between Great Britain and the United States, that Canada should be permitted to govern, support, and maintain it-self, be severed from England entirely and totally independent either of her or troul or assistance. By this event, the Honorable Gentleman said England would be a gainer of half a million per year, besides the advantage she would reap from a commercial intercourse, which he affirm would be considerably superior to what it could be when under the dominion of England

As a proof of the latter stateme t, he instances the United States, and declares that it is "notorious that America, since her separation, had been a greater consumer of our manufactures than she had, or could have been during her dependence on this country "—This novel motion of Mr. Hume's we do not pretend to justify, although there may appear much plausibility in his mode of reasoning. That Canada has been an enormous expense to England, since the conquest in 1759, no person can deny, and that there are many reasons to sanction the belief that she will continue to be charged with a large yearly expenditure on account of Canada, we fear all can doubt—yet the ministers are not prepared in the present instance to adopt the whole of Mr. Hume's motion, and therefore, as extraordinary assurances given to him by Mr. Wynne, Mr. Hume said he had "no objection to withdraw his motion."

PARIS, Feb. 26.—(Extract of a private letter.)—"Being in the anti-room of the Chamber of Deputies this day, I had, you know, a full view of each member, the tribune being exactly in front of me. So anxious were the *Cote droit* for some excuse to annoy and attack Manuel, that they interrupted him a dozen times in the middle of his sentences You must have an idea of the provoking coolness with which (when calm was restored) he always took up his speech precisely at the place where he had left off, and concluded his sentences in a manner very different from the anticipated meanings given to them by his opponents. But when he came to that passage alluding to the death of Louis XVI and the tendency of which was to show, that "that event necessarily resulted from foreign interference," great tumult ensued. Hyde de Neuville sprang from his place—flew up the steps to the tribune, and would have torn Manuel from it, but the latter prevented such an outrage by stepping on one side. The outcries against Manuel were deafening—the rage of the *cote droit* must have been extreme I saw their menacing gestures, but unfortunately lost the purport of their features, their faces being turned to the tribune —During this scene, Manuel stood with his arms folded—with an imperturbable *sang froid*, from which he only departed when the cries became more than extraordinarily loud, in order to ascertain, by the assistance of his glass, from what individuals they proceeded. Think not that the *cote gauche* was either passive or silent;—turning to the *cote droit*, little —— —— with all the scream of tone and manner which distinguishes him, said—"Yes, ye saints [—] Pharisees ye have read your Bibles to some purpo—se read your garments, and ye cry out 'cruelly him' without listening to his justification!" However disagreeable this may appear, it had partly the effect intended by ——— for it redoubled the fury of the party to whom it was addressed, but it failed to produce that which I knew he sought for—an obtrusive gesture or personal reply from the —— of ——— The noise and confusion became so great, that the President was obliged to suspend the sitting without having been able to procure for Manuel the hearing of his explanation and defence, which I am assured would be found in the termination of the tumultuous scene, one half of which had only been uttered."

PARIS, Feb 27.—*Thursday Evening, seven o'clock*

"We are all full of reports here—one more absurd than the other. The main asserts, that war is still uncertain—another that the Ministry are to be immediately changed—but why, no one can say.—They are in full possession of the confidence of the Sovereign and their majority in the Chambers increases daily. The liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies are making every effort to render the war unpopular. But the scene that occupied yesterday in the Chambers is likely to render them unpopular among all well thinking persons

"It is probable that the fermentation in the Chamber of Deputies will accelerate the departure of the Duke D'Angoulême, and induce the Government to move the army forthwith.

"There was a meeting last night at a leading Opposition Member's. It was proposed, if Manuel should be expelled the Chamber, that the party should all secede. But this was negatived——"

SPAIN.—The London Courier of the 3d ult. gives important news from Madrid of the 21st of Feb. The king of Spain, after dismissing his ministers, was compelled, by the influence of the mob at Madrid, to reinstate them, who surrounded the palace, uttering the most sanguinary threats against the monarch, because he had presumed to exercise one of the simplest acts of the royal prefogative. The national militia were on guard at the palace, dispersed the mob, and saved the king's life "Who, says the editor of the Courier, will now say that the king of Spain is free? How long will it be, before the resemblance is complete between the Spanish and the French revolution? a resemblance, which, it seems, should be smited for ere these measures are adopted that would prevent the completion of the frightful counterpart.

The session of the extraordinary cortes closed on the 19th of Feb. The Speech which was delivered in the name of the king, it would, says the Courier, be an insult to common sense, to consider as declaratory of his sentiments. It spoke, indeed, the sentments of the ministers—the ministers of the cortes—the ministers of the communero —but, not the ministers of *Ferdinand*—and of course, it approved of all that had been done by themselves. The crisis is manifestly at hand, and the next news will be highly important.

[The speech of the king, on closing the extra session, remark, that the interruptions it had experienced, have increased the moral force of the nation; and a hope is expressed, that the civil discord will soon terminate, and the code of 1812 will be firmly established.]

It appears, by Madrid dates to the 22d ult. that the French accounts have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the king had been pressed by his ministers, but he refused to quit the capital, and the ministers resigned. The tumult which it occasioned, alarmed the king, and his sentrested them, at all events, to keep their *portefeuilles* for the present until he could form a government.—They assented, and it is supposed the king will precedeto their recommendation to leave Madrid and keep them.

Alerino says, "it is true I do not like the Constitution, but I like still less the foreigners who would invade my Country" The different parties which existed in Spain, it is said are forming themselves into one body, and that the general cry is, amongst all classes, liberty or death.

Communications;

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

As an Irishman, approving the *spirit* of the Petition against *Orange Societies*, and all party distinctions in this country, which was presented to our Legislature during the last Session, I feel myself called upon to make a few remarks on a Communication published in your Paper of the 10th instant, signed a "PROTESTANT," and dated from *New market*—But, in the first place, Sir, I have to return you my undeigned thanks, for the liberal and enlightened view you gave of that subject, in your editorial remarks of the same date.

This "*New-market Protestant*," Sir, sets out with the appearance of liberality—as an enemy to party distinctions; but, the malignancy of his design is soon revealed—the document he has published is not only an open slander on *Catholics*, but upon all *Protestants*, and is calculated to cause many liberal Protestants in this country to blush—Who could expect, Sir, that in the 19th Century—in this enlightened and well-read age, any person signing himself a "*Protestant*"—professing the *Christian Religion*, would have the hardihood—the unblushing effrontery, to accuse the Catholic Church, undoubtedly the Fiestling of Christianity, of inculcating the principles of persecution and hatred against all other religious persuasions;—and that, too, in a public Newspaper! The writer of the Letter now alluded to, may assume the name of a "PROTESTANT," but he is unworthy of the name of a *liberal Protestant*

Let us see the picture of the Teachers of the Catholic Church, drawn by this humane, enlightened, and charitable "PROTESTANT of the New market Church:—

"I say he, "the Parliamentary [illegible] Catholics, I can afford them a greater degree of credulity, for

—INDEX AT FRONT.

It is no difficult matter to prove, that they are taught from their infancy to persecute and hate those of all other religious persuasions, under the broad and general title of Heretics.

We will now contrast this portrait, Sir, with the character given of the same Teachers, by one of the most enlightened and eloquent of the Irish "Protestant" Barristers—Mr. PHILLIPS, at a public meeting in the city of Dublin, on the subject of the Veto :—

"The Catholic Clergy in Ireland are pure examples of the doctrines they promulgate; pious in their habits—they have no care, but for their flock—no study but the gospel. It is not in the gaudy ring of country dissipation that you will find the STRANGFORDS—the PERCEVALS—the BLAKES, the DENNYS, the MOYLANDS, or the COPPINGERS of the present day:—no not at the levee, at the lounge, or the election riot:—you will find them wherever good is to be done, or evil to be corrected—tearing their mitres in the van of misery—consoling the captive—reforming the convict—enriching the orphan—ornaments of this world, and emblems of a better—preaching their God through the practice of every virtue—monitors at the confessional—apostles in the pulpit;—at the death bed, pouring the sacred unction on the agonies of the pale pair.—Oh! I would hold him little better than the Pirate Robber, who would turn the fire of their eternal welfare into the impure and perishable mass of worldly prefer ment." Who, I ask, Sir, after reading the above, will not consider the "New market Protestant" worse than the "Promethean Robber," and exclaim, in the language of Phillips, "Oh! prejudice, where is thy reason! Oh! bigotry, where is thy blush?

The "*New-market Protestant*" says he felt himself "called on to point out a few of the *many falsehoods*" contained in the Petition. Now, Sir, after he has taken up nearly two columns of your Paper in attempting to point out these falsehoods—I ask him, what falsehood has he shewn? Or, has he not, on the contrary, failed in the attempt, and fully proved the truth of the Petition? This logician of the "*New-market*" school says, "If by the excesses committed in Ireland, &c. the Petitioners mean excesses committed by Orangemen, I deny the alledged fact, and challenge them to point out a single instance, in which the Orangemen were the *first aggressors*!—but if they mean excesses committed by Catholics, I am *obliged* to allow *they have stated what is the fact!!!*" This, Mr. Editor, is a new way of "pointing out falsehoods," and could never enter into the brain of any other person than a New-market *wiseacre*; "the Petition never stated who the aggressors were, but simply that excesses were committed and he, admitting they were committed by either side, proves the truth of the Petition.

With respect to the swaggering "challenge" which he here gives, to point out where the Orangemen were the first aggressors, I accept it, and will give him one instance, out of many that I could give; namely, their late attempt to assassinate the Marquis Wellesley Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Dublin Theatre;—once the "New market Protestant" can prove that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, *by obeying the orders of His Majesty*, in preventing the Orangemen of Dublin from decorating the Statue of King William, in College green, with orange colours, and making their accustomed procession on the 4th of last November, was the *first aggressor*.

The next falsehood which he attempts to point out in the Petition, is, where he says, "These Petitioners likewise state, that 'it is a fact too well known to every person acquainted with the affairs of Ireland for the last 30 years, that the 12th of July has never passed by without some deplorable calamity, occasioned by orange processions—and, as often as the orange flag has been unfurled in that country, it has, almost uniformly, been stained with blood.'" He first acknowledges the last, by saying that "it is *true* that such has been *too much the case*," and then goes on to shew, that when Catholics see orange colours on man or woman, "their blood boils, and to work they go, to the certain injury of the person wearing it;" but shortly afterwards, he convicts himself of falsehood, on the evidence of his "*respectable*" friend in York, by saying that in a certain part of Ireland, where the "orange flag was successively unfurled for ten years, no blood was shed—no murder committed" by either side;—although it is well known there is not a corner of Ireland without Catholic inhabitants! Now, Mr. Editor, (as you have already shewn by your own note on the wretched production), is not this convicting the writer of that Petition of falsehood, with a vengeance? I may here observe, with the "*Protestant*" himself, "What a havoc in the common rules of argument!—how shocking the scene! of distorted and unhappy opposition!

With respect to his allusion to the children's play on mid summer's eve, I ask him, in what page of Irish history did he meet with it? Such a *slander* may take in Upper Canada, but it can never gain ground in Ireland, or with any person acquainted with that country, as it is a notorious fact, that both Protestants and Catholics join in the amusement of the *bonefire*, and that it is chiefly carried on by children, of all religious persuasions, for pay sake, "about cockcrow," or, as regard to, its origin. The only traditions I ever could find for it are two: first, to commemorate an expulsion of the Danes. Secondly, (and what is most generally believed) that it had its origin in Heathen superstition, when the inhabitants worshipped the sun, in the middle of summer.—The allusion to the *Drogheda feast* is too gross to require any remark.

This pious "New market Protestant," who seems possessed of so much *Christian charity and benevolence* towards his brethren of the Catholic Church, asserts that he is not an Orangeman, yet, immediately afterwards, the cat slips out of the bag—he enters the society of the Lodge, and attempts to explain the Orangeman's oath! He says an Orangeman is sworn "*to protect* a Catholic in the enjoyment of his *civil rights and property*," cautiously omitting the word *religious*. Now, Sir, [Lord deliver us from such protection!] Now, Sir, this [Lord deliver us from such protection!] Now, Sir, if he be not an Orangeman, how can he pretend to explain their secret oaths? I would rather imagine, Sir, that he is an Orangeman—but is ashamed to acknowledge it, although to the Orangemen, in my opinion, have reason to be ashamed of him, as such a lame advocate would injure any cause I may observe, Sir, in the words of *I forget*

"How well the subject suits his *noble* mind,
"A *fellow feeling* makes us wond'rous kind!"

He says, Sir, that he "regrets to see men who make such large professions of religion, impose on others by misrepresentations and falsehoods;" but instead of proving this plain dogmatic assertion, he stands himself convicted of palpable misrepresentations—gross falsehoods—and the most glaring intolerance; designed, in my opinion, to throw a foul aspersion on my native country—noble under all her misfortunes—and with a view to stir up, in this country, the very feelings and party spirit, which the Petitioners wish to crush—for the benefit of every Irishman in the country.

I have made the above observations, on the Communication signed a "PROTESTANT," not that I considered any well informed person would think it worthy of an answer, but merely to counteract the impression it may have on prejudiced or illiterate minds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't servant.
HIBERNICUS.

Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. IX.

(Continued from our paper of April 17th)

From March 7th to the 8th, inclusive.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Gordon the consideration of the same was postponed until the morrow.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, Messrs. Hagerman and McLean of Stormont were ordered to draw a Bill authorising the said loan, and providing for the payment of the interest in conformity to the Resolutions of the House.

On Motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Jones of Leeds and McLean of Stormont were ordered to communicate to the Honorable the Legislative Council the evidence upon which the House of Assembly had passed a Bill to erect a bridge across Yonge Creek.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Supply Bill was read the third time, passed signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Orange Club Bill was read the second time,

Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, moved that the House should go into Committee on the Bill.

On which a division took place.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Randal, Wilmot, Willson of Wentworth, Baby, Baldwin, Hornor, Casey, Crooks, Gordon, Hagerman & Hamilton of Lincoln.—15.	Messrs Chisholm, Pattie, Kerr, Burwell, Rattan, Gates, Shaver, Bostwick and Walsh—9.

Question gained—Majority 6, and Mr. Walsh was called to the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Walsh reported the Bill without amendment.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Hamilton of Went-worth, Clark, Nichol, Randal, Wilmot, Wilson of Wentworth, Baby, Hornor, Gordon, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Crooks and Casey.—14.	Messrs. Chisholm, Pattie, Rattan, Kerr, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Vankoughnet, Shaver, Walsh and Bostwick.—10.

Question gained—Majority 4, and the Report was received accordingly.

Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, moved that the Orange Club Bill might be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

On which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. Hamilton of Went-worth, Clark, Nichol, Randal, Wilmot, Willson of Wentworth, Baby, Hornor, Gordon, Baldwin, Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Crooks and Casey.—14.	Messrs. Chisholm, Pattie, Rattan, Kerr, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Vankoughnet, Shaver, Walsh and Bostwick.—10.

Question gained—Majority 4, and it was ordered accordingly.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Gordon and Baby.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, 8th MARCH, 1823

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Peterson Relief Bill was read the third time, passed, signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Orange Club Bill was read the third time.

Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hornor, moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled : An Act for the better preserving the peace"

In Amendment, Mr Casey, seconded by Mr Walsh, moved that the Orange Club Bill might be re committed.

Which was lost.

On the Original Question the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Jones of Leeds, Nichol, Clark, Willson of Wentworth, Baldwin, Hornor, Crooks, Randal, Hamiltoon of Wentworth and McDonell.—13.	Messrs. Pattie, Kerr, Casey, Rattan, Walsh, Chisholm, Gates, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Bostwick, Vankoughnet and Shaver.—12.

Question negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker, and lost accordingly

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the District Attorneys Bill was read the second time.

Mr. Willson of Wentworth, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Daniel Harris, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Willson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Crooks, the Bill securing to Daniel Harris the benefit and exclusive privilege of his new Invention for manufacturing pot and pearl ashes was ordered to be read a second time on the following Monday

Mr. Baldwin from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Valentine Gill, Esquire, reported that the Committee could not interfere with that discretionary power, necessarily vested in the Gentlemen forming the Board of Naval Commissioners over the Engineers and other persons employed by them in the several duties of their Commission: But as Mr. Gill had executed a certain Map of the Country, embracing the environs of Burrington Bay and Head of the Lake; which though not within the meaning of the duties prescribed by the Commissioners to Mr Gill, is nevertheless retained by them as in some respects useful to the object of that Board, the Committee thought that Mr. Gill should be paid the value thereof, at the Sum of £30—the Committee also thought that he should be allowed his time and expense while attending the Board at York—thus,

His attendance nine days,	£11 5 0
And Expenses,	3 11 0

And that upon Mr. Gill's giving the Commissioners plans of the Sections and Levels made by him for their use, he should receive the above sums, in the whole amounting to £47 16s.

Mr. Randal from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John Hardey, reported that the Committee were of opinion that the allegations set forth in said Petition and document in support of the same were correct and that the said John Hardey was of the description of persons intended by His Majesty's Proclamation to be placed on the U. E List, and that his name was, without his knowledge expunged from the same:—The Committee therefore recommended that their Chairman might be permitted to move for an humble Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, founded on the Prayer of the said Petition.

On Motion of Mr Randal, seconded by Mr. Clark, that the Report on the Petition of John Hardey might be concurred in, and that Messrs Nichol and the Mayor of Wentworth should be ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the same.

The House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hamilton of Lincoln, Pattie, Clark, Nichol, Randal, Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Went-worth, Wilmot, Hornor, Baldwin, Casey, Rattan, Gates, Crooks, Kerr and Bostwick.—16.	Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McDonell, Burwell, Shaver and McLean of Stormont.—7.

Question gained—Majority 9, and it was ordered accordingly.

(To be Continued.)

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VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1823. No. XIX.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty eighth day of April instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING :

WHEREAS, on the nineteenth day of March last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 28th day of April instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the twenty first day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.



A DESPATCH,

Of which the following is an Extract, has been received from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, by the Lieutenant Governor.

(COPY.)

Downing Street London, 15th January 1823.

SIR,

I am commanded by the King to acquaint you, that, with a view to the relief of those of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects who suffered from the Calamities of the late War with the United States of America, it has been determined to order an immediate payment, at the rate of five shillings in the pound, on account of the losses sustained by individuals in Upper Canada, according to the valuation made by the first Commission, it being assumed by His Majesty's Government, that no Claim is likely to be so much reduced in its revision as to render it imprudent to anticipate by this partial payment the more deliberate investigation directed to be made under the second Commission.

If, however, it should have been already directed by that Commission, or if it should be known to you that any Claim which has been investigated by you, ought to have been totally rejected, you will feel it your duty to direct the payment in respect of such claim to be suspended, until an opportunity has been afforded for its revision.

I have only further to desire, that you will cause His Majesty's gracious intentions to be made known in the Province; and, so soon as the mode of payment can be arranged with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, you will receive more particular instructions for your guidance.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant.

(Signed) BATHURST.

3 w.—18.



STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XVII.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a Duty on Licences to Auctioneers, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, sold by Auction"

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble. WHEREAS an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, entituled "An Act granting to His Majesty a Duty on Licences to Auctioneers, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, sold by Auction" is about to expire. And whereas it is expedient for a limited time to continue the same, Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled

—INDEX AT FRONT.

"An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,"' and by the authority of the same, that the said Act be, and the same is hereby continued for four years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

58 Geo. 3d. ch. 6, continued for four years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

CHAP. XVIII.

An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to continue, repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fifty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act granting to His Majesty Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and other trading persons therein mentioned, and to extend the provisions of the same."

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the fifty eighth year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord, King George the Third, entituled "An Act to continue, repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act granting to His Majesty Duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and other trading persons therein mentioned, and to extend the provisions of the same, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,"' and by the authority of the same,

That the said Act be, and the same is hereby continued for four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament

(To be Continued)

Executive Council Office, York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps	Zeta	Fenelon
N. of Fenelly as advertised as	Lara	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
S. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit

BY virtue of writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution ten acres of Land, being the south west corner of Lot No. 31 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises: the fee simple of which, together with the life estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c. &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale, S. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq: I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Redolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 3d March 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on Saturday the 10 of May next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 23, in the 4th; 25 in the 6th, and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concession Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

Kingston, April 22, 1823. 17-tf.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

LICENCES AND RECOGNIZANCES

For retailing ALE, BEER, CIDER, and other LIQUORS, *not* SPIRITUOUS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that Blank LICENCES and RECOGNIZANCES, under the New Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, for the retailing of *Ale, Beer, Cider*, and other *Liquors, not spirituous*—suited for every District, may be had at the *Upper Canada Gazette Office*, and can be sent immediately to any part of the Province.

*** Deeds, Memorials, and Blanks of every description.

York, May 7th, 1823. 19-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19-tf.

PLEASURE BOAT

TO BE SOLD,

BUILT of Oak, an extremely fast sailer, and in every respect a complete Vessel of the kind.—It is rigged with jib, foresail, mainsail, and driver.—Original cost, upwards of 40 Guineas, (and not more than four years old). It will now be sold, with every thing belonging to it, at the low price of £15 Currency.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19-tf.

VALUABLE LAND IN ONONDEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of ONONDEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Base, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

—000—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf

Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. MACAULAY, are requested to make immediate

—INDEX AT FRONT.

diate payment; and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, } Execu-
J. B. MACAULAY, } tors.

York, 5th April, 1823. 16–4w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at *the Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the *Falls*.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review,
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Robertson's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bousset's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, 3d & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10*s.* Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interest of their employers.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,
Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit, &c. &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be dearly Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. MEACHE, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823 9–3m

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4*s* 8*d*.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended, and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, at Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, was this day dissolved, as it respects the undersigned Nathaniel Webster. The business will in future be carried on by Job Fowke and Erasmus Fowke, who are authorized to settle the accounts of the late Partnership.

JOB FOWKE,
ERASMUS FOWKE,
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, November 22, 1822.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, the 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25–34w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Firm of *Fowke Webster, & Co.*; and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call and settle with the undersigned, who are duly authorized to adjust the accounts.

JOB & ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, Nov. 25, 1822. 33–tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, at Montreal, in Lower-Canada, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that Jos FOWKE is authorized to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

JOB FOWKE.
NATHANIEL WEBSTER.

Port Hope, U.C. Nov. 22d, 1822. } 14–tf

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs. By order,

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 17th April, 1823. } 16–6w.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

WE detained this number of the "*Register*" to the latest minute, in the expectation of highly important News from Europe; which, however, did not arrive by yesterday's mail—but we may hourly expect to hear of the commencement of hostilities between France and Spain, an event that will apply the torch to an immense pile of combustibles, whose blaze will probably reach to every corner of the civilized world.

The very pretty lines of "X. Y. Z." *from Port Hope*, have been received, and we intend to give them insertion at an early period. The poetical address of "T" has been also received. It has our attention, though we entertain many doubts that however the "*conquering eyes*" of his mistress (which are said to have filled "*the subject world with sighs!*") may be gratified by this display of the "*deadly thrall*,"—she cannot derive much pleasure from the contemplation of the "*faeces*" in the "*secret deeps of his stomach!*"—besides; as it appears this love-sick swain wears a "*beard*," which he is in the habit of "*scratching*"—we would strongly recommend the *Tonsure* before he rushes, thus unshaven, into the fearful presence of a mistress capable of "*covering his face with pimples*" by a single glance of her eye!

Selections from British & Foreign Journals.

A public dinner has been given in London to the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, which was attended by upwards of 400 Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank and talent. On this occasion the following new patriotic song was given in great style by *Mr. Broadhurst*, to the tune of "Scots wha hae," &c.

Spain awak'd from slavery's trance—
Spain who spurn'd the yoke of France,
Saw Napoleon's hordes advance,
Flush'd with victory:

Spain, in native valor rising,
Backward drove th' invading throng;
Bold her sons, and this their song—
"Death or Liberty!"

Proud Iberia, gallant land!
Rear'd the pile by Freedom plann'd—
Fir'd the torch by Freedom fann'd—
Soon'd to bend her knee!

Urg'd by foreign despots, Gaul
Flies to arms, and, venturing all,
Forc'd to fight, but fights to fail,
Leagued 'gainst liberty!

Shall (forbid it, Heaven!) the men
Who, from mountain, rock, and glen,
Baffled France, as France was *then*,
Now defeated be?

Shall they break their patriot vow,
Who master'd strength, to weakness bow,
Yield to France, as France is *now*?
No—they shall be free!

Britons! you whose patriot train
Oft has spurn'd oppression's reign—
You whose hearts beat high for Spain,
Pledge one cup with me:

"Soon may Spain, in justice strong,
"Backward drive th' invader's throng;
"Bold her sons, and this their song—
"Death or liberty!"

Russian Empire in America.—By the arrival at New-Bedford, on Tuesday last, of the ship Belknap, Gardner, from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the brig Pearl of Boston, had arrived at Woahoo,

from the North West Coast, having been ordered off by the officer commanding the Russian North West Company at Norfolk Sound. After leaving the port, she was boarded by the Russian frigate Apollo. Documents delivered to said brig by the commander of the Apollo, declare the Russian claim to extend from lat. 51, North, on the North West Coast of America, northward to Behring's Straits, and from thence to latitude 45, 50 North, on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of these limits, (except in cases of distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The Apollo was about to despatch vessels, and also proceed down the coast for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within these limits —Our citizens, government, and all, have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Muscovy was not in earnest when he issued his famous decree in effect declaring himself Czar of one half of North America also The above, however, we presume, will open their eyes. The question is—shall we submit to it?—*Com. Advertiser.*

Basin of Albany.—The bill authorising the construction of a basin in the city of Albany, at the termination of the Erie and Champlain Canals, having passed the two Houses of Legislature, were on Saturday, approved and signed by the Governor

Sir William Lumley.—The good people of Bermuda have given over all hopes of again seeing their late Governor, Sir William Lumley, in those islands.

A Scotch Doctor outwitted.—A doctor in Scotland was employed by a poor man, to attend to his wife who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint amounting to a suspicion, that he would not be paid. I have, says the man, five pounds, and if, says he to the doctor, you *kill* or *cure*, you shall have it The woman died under the doctor's hands; and after a reasonable time, he called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor if he *killed* his wife? "No." "Did you *cure* her?" "No." Then said the poor man, you have no legal demand, and turned upon his heel.

Marriage by proxy.—It is well known that the rich heiress of Burgundy was not only betrothed to the Archduke Maximilian, but that Louis, Count Palatine of Voldentz, one of the ambassadors of the Archduke, had, in his name, solemnized the nuptials The ceremony was performed as follows:—The fair bride was placed in a becoming *negligee* in the conjugal bed. By her side stood her stepmother, the Princess Margaret of York, together with the first lady of the bed-chamber. The Count Palatine then made his appearance in a singular military *negligee*, that is to say, with his right leg and arm clothed in mail. In this manner he lay down beside the bride; close to him stood the honorable counsellors, and between him and the princess was placed a naked sword. After they had continued in this posture for a few minutes, and probably not even looked at one another, they rose and received the congratulations of the company.

It is difficult to conceive for what purpose this strange, and, to a modest bride, certainly disagreeable ceremony was invented.

The same Maximilian who, in this instance, suffered his place to be supplied by another, on an occasion where the duty is in general most cheerfully performed in person, did the same service in his old age for one of his grandsons, in whose stead he espoused an Hungarian princess. The father of the blooming bride was so enchanted with his agreeable manners, that he wished to have the emperor himself, who was then a widower, for his son in law; but the latter, with equal wit and good sense, replied, that he had often heard his father say, that it was impossible to despatch an old man in a more civil way, than by persuading him to marry a young and beautiful woman.

M. de Chateaubriand.—Mr. Brougham, in calling on the minister of Foreign affairs in the House of Commons for some Explanation in relation to a statement in one of the French Chambers made by a minister whose name stands at the head of this article, gave the following account of his devious politi al course.

"The object, however, of Mr. Brougham's present enquiry was to ascertain the accuracy of a statement made in the speech of that minister, whom it was unnecessary to name, and whom he might be permitted to distrust. One who was already well known as a writer of romantic books, and one who has lately, by some strange chance, been made a Minister—one who had signalized himself by a bombastic work on the genius of Christianity, had immediately afterwards become a devout worshipper of Bonaparte; had afterwards transferred his adoration to the Bourbons, but not before he had carried his piety so far as to compare the young King of Rome, Napoleon II. (with no great reverence) to our saviour Jesus Christ. Eloquence had sometimes in some places been a pernicious enemy to freedom, and fine writing was not unfrequently able to recommend hurtful sophisms; but yet he felt no great fears on the part of Spain that her liberties would fall before eloquence and fine writing of the quality of M. Chateaubriands's."

The eagle eye of Mr. BROUGHAM, thus penetrates into the very Soul of the most *unholy* of all Holy alliances:

"A state of declared neutrality on our part would be nothing less than a declared permission of those evils which we condemned, and a tacit allowance of the atrocious principles which we were unanimous in deprecating. Our assistance would be necessary to avert the wicked enforcement of principles contrary to the law of nations, and repugnant to every idea of national independence. Could any thing be more absurd, more inconsistent, than that Spain should now be repudiated as illegitimate by those, some of whom had in treaties with her, described her government in its present shape, by the very term, "most legitimate Government." Not only was the conduct of the Allies inconsistent with the treaties of some among them with Spain, he would show that their principle of internal interference was wholly at variance with treaties recently made amongst themselves. Those Holy Allies were opposed to their own principles, and by such was the attempt now made to crush the independence of a brave people. Whenever there was a free heart or virtuous mind, there Spain had a natural and an unalienable friend. For his own part, he could not but admire the mixture of firmness and forbearance which the Government of Spain had exhibited. Let the pretext, however, for the war be what it might, the real cause of it was not hard to conjecture. It was not from hatred to Spain or Portugal, considered simply as Spain and Portugal, that the Allied Sovereigns were for marching their hordes into the Peninsula—it was not against freedom on the Ebro, or freedom on the Mincio, that they were making war: no, it was against freedom wherever it was to be found—it was against freedom by whatever men it was possessed—it was against freedom by whatever safeguards it was guaranteed. Freedom was the object of their most inveterate hate, and against freedom they were ready to employ every species both of force and fraud. They dreaded its institutions—they abhorred its spirit; all the benefits which it has conferred upon mankind, all the monuments which have been raised in its honor, all the miracles which have been effected by its influence, they hated with the malignity of demons, for they were compelled to fear and tremble at the very sound of its name. It was on this account that, disguise it as they might, they could feel no real friendship for the people of this country. As long as England remained the country that she was at present, as long as Parliament formed a free and open tribunal to which the oppressed of all nations under heaven could appeal against their oppressors, however mighty and however elevated in doing as I have done, and do the things that I recommend in be done."

—and with all its abuses, it was still too free to please the taste of the continental despots—so long would England be the object of their hatred and machinations, sometimes carried on in secret, sometimes carried on openly, but always carried on with the same unremitting vigour and activity. The principles on which this band of congregated despots had shown their readiness to act, were dangerous in the extreme, not only to free states for reasons which he had before explained, but also to the states over which the very members of this unholy junto presided. Resistance to them was a matter of duty, and the duty of this country was in consequence plain. .

Republican qualifications for a Representative of the people.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, March 20.—Major Robert Bailey offers himself to the freeholders of Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Kenawa, Cabell, Mason, Randolph, and Louis counties, Virginia, imploring them to elect him, the aforesaid major, as their representative in congress.

His qualifications are various—first he states that his father died at the battle of Cowpens, defending the liberties of America—secondly, he inbibed from his parents, his republican principles—thirdly, he promises, should he be elected, to bring in a bill retrenching the salaries of public officers—fourthly, he promises to vote just as his constituents shall dictate—fifthly, to accept no office in the gift of the executive—sixthly, he engages to send to his constituents the journals of the house—seventhly, that where his constituents do not express their opinion, he will be governed by his own.—On this su ject the redoubted major shall speak in his own language.

"I am a child of my own raising; I know what it is to work hard for a small compensation; I know what it is to live rich and independent; I am well acquainted with foreign affairs; and it must be given up that I am with domestic affairs. know what would be good wholesome laws; and depend on my best endeavours to make them. I am well acquainted with every situation in life. I have been a ploughboy, and farmed largely. I have been a tavern keeper, a merchant, keeper of the Sweet Springs; the keeper of Berkley Springs; the keeper, in Washington City, of one of the best hotels that ever was kept in America."

Amidst such a meridian blaze of perfection, we are sorry that the Major has compelled us to examine the other side of the question; he justly observes, however, that the human character is imperfect, and after avowing his faults, he goes on;

"I believe, if any man would look back and find that his conscience don't charge him with something at least as bad as the accusations brought against me; I will agree for that man to be my executioner and destroyer. But I don't pretend to excuse myself on these grounds; there are none of us free from faults; for mine have been many; but they are unclouked. and I have pleaded forgiveness, as before described. And should I meet with your forgiveness, and be your choice, I will repay you all with works and gratitude.

"I have been a great gambler, and out lost thousands and tens of thousands of dollars; and called it pleasure. When I offered you my services in this district before, and told you I would not quit

it, even if you elected me; but now I see my folly. I hope no man will ever gamble, who has any regard for his business; for as sure as he takes to gambling, so sure will his business go to ruin, and he be lost to society, and be in the broad way to hell, without repentance, which it has pleased God to grant me. I only wish that every man particularly every young man, that ever heard of me, would read my book, to receive benefit; as it was my intention when it was written that it should be of use to the human family, as well as profitable to me; that they may now see the inconsistency of

The following constitutes the Major's confession and apology, for having separated himself from the society of his own wife.

"I make these notes by way of apology for leaving my wife, as I have explained in "Bailey's Memoirs." I have left her sixteen years past: but in affluent circumstances, with a good plantation, elegant furniture and plate, slaves to wait on her; paid every debt, so that not one cent could come against her; and loaded two waggons with groceries home to her; and took my two children away by force, and gave them the first education. My son, Edward B. Bailey, who is as well educated as any man in America, is now a practising lawyer in the town of Union, Monroe county. My daughter, Caroline Matilda Bailey, was educated in the best style in Lexington and Winchester, and sent home to her mother. Mrs Bailey's two children, which she had by John Rosang, I educated well, and treated them better than their poor father did. I was told they never lived happy together; and it was my unfortunate lot to be unhappy. We both wish each other well, and think that the public have nothing to do with our private affairs. Look at David, who put Uriah, the chief captain of the host, in front of the battle, and had him killed for the sake of his wife Bathsheba. I don't put myself in competition with these great and good men. King David repented sorely; Robert Bailey has repented sorely, and his misfortunes have been many, prodigality, gaming, &c."

"We are inclined to believe in one part of the Major's declaration at all events, and that is, that he is not descended in a direct line from Solomon: we have what Diplomatists would say official evidence of the fact.

From the London Literary Gazette.

HIS LATE MAJESTY'S LIBRARY.

In our last we noticed the annexed patriotic and generous letter of his Majesty to Earl Liverpool, and have now much pleasure in laying it before our readers. It records one of those royal acts which make kings known with honor to posterity far beyond the fame of victories or conquest.—We therefore abstain from praise—it is its own eulogy. We have only to add, that a numerous meeting (sixteen) of the trustees of the British Museum was held upon the subject of the disposition of this princely gift last Monday, at which the question was adjourned for further consideration Upon this it will depend the advice for incorporation with the national library, or for a separate establishment under the same direction.

(Copy.)

Dear Lord Liverpool—The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive library, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation.

Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere friend,

(Signed) G. R.

Pavillion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823.

The Earl of Liverpool K. G. &c.

BRITISH INDIGO.—A discovery has been recently made, which promises the most important consequences in a commercial and agricultural point of view About two years ago, 280 acres of land near Flint, in Wales, were planted with the common hedybuck, or rose mallow, with the view of converting it into hemp or flax In the process of manufacture, it was discovered that this plant yields a beautiful blue dye, equal in beauty and permanency to the best blue ind go.

Ribbon Men.—The Ribbon men of the County of Dublin have signified, through their Pastors, their readiness to surrender their arms, to break up their association, and take voluntarily, and cheerfully, the oath of allegiance.

CONSUMPTION.—If the writer be not mistaken, he has formerly alluded to a remarkable case which is to be met with in the *Monita et Precepta*, of Dr. Mead.* A young and interesting girl was apparently within a few days of death from confirmed consumption, when a vivid representation, by the visiting clergyman, of future punishment and pain, produced the effect of positive insanity. She raved furiously, but now breathed freely! The functions of her lungs were restored, as reason was suspended, and until her mind became again tranquil, all manifestation of pulmonary malady totally disappeared.

* *A work which, for elegance of modern latinity, stands altogether unrivalled*

LORD BYRON IN ITALY.

Signior Thomasi De San Clare, celebrated on the London stage, had been making the tour of Italy to improve his musical tactics. He was at Reggio, in Calabria, and anxious to proceed to Viegna by the shortest route, where he was engaged to sing before the Emperor. He embarked without passports in an open boat bound to Ancona, a capital town on the Adriatic Gulf, but was seized near Cape Otranto by a Venetian galley, and thrown into prison, where he managed to have a letter delivered into Lord Byron's hands, who very soon had him released. He sang at the nobility's concerts, and became a general favorite. He was also very partial to swimming, and gave a singular proof of his experiness in that exercise. At a moonlight meeting on the shore, he sang to amuse many of the chief nobility without receiving any recompence, and was wearied out with *encores* when the Duke de Montesano insisted upon his repeating a song. He remonstrated in vain, and they pressed upon him till he stood on the last of the Virgin's steps leading to the water.

They thought he was now safe; but to their utter astonishment he made a low b w, and taking to the water like a spaniel, swam across to the square, amidst thunders of applause. Except upon the stage, the Signior was never after troubled with an *encore*. He lodged at an hotel adjoining that of Lord Byron, who honored him with particular notice. Sir —— had for some time vainly endeavored for an introduction to his Lordship. He was a *blackleg*, and vulgar in his language and deportment; more over, his wife was a *blue stocking*, and had penned a novel, in which Lord Byron was introduced as a repentant husband. For these reasons the doors of Lordship's clothes, and his supposed Lordship received the Baronet at his hotel Added to his na- tural stupidity, Sir —— was puffed and vain deceived. The company consisted of several *bon vivants*; the Baronet sat on the right side of the Signior, fully convinced that he was elbowing the immortal bard. The Signior gave some of Lord Byron's songs in a strain of burlesque that created infinite mirth. Sir —— listened with gravity, and marked time with his head. At the close of the evening a bill was presented of "a heavy weight," the mock Lord having left the chair and the room. Sir —— stared; Capt. E——n remarked that they were in a hotel, and every body was glad to pay for seeing my Lord Byron. The Baronet discharged the bill, and went home highly pleased with his new acquaintance. Next day, when promenading, Sir —— met his Lordship in a dress similar to that worn by Signior Thomasi; and after rubbing his spectacles, saluted him with a "How do ye do, my Lord? How does the wine sit on your stomach?" His Lordship did not exactly stomach this mode of salutation, and peevishly exclaimed, "Sir, I don't know you." "Not know me!" said the wiseacre, "for whom you sang so many rich songs last night?" "The man is mad," muttered his Lordship, and pushed rudely past him.

The trick soon reached the ears of his Lordship, who was ill pleased with his name being made so free with; and the Baronet, unable to stand the quizzing, quitted Venice in disgust. His Lordship, fertile at invention, laid a plan to be revenged upon the forward ballad-singer, who had the vanity to suppose he had a person "worthy of any lady's eye." The Countess of —— undertook to make him believe she was smitten with the charms of his person, and in a short time succeeded. The Signior professed himself her admirer, and an assignation was fixed upon to take place in her apartment, where there was only one door, and no hiding place of any description. His Lordship, as concerted, thundered at the door shortly after the Signior had entered; and the lady, under pretence of saving him, thrust him into the chimney, and fastened the board with a spring lock.

His Lordship ordered a cold collation, and a concert of music, as numerous friends came with him.—For the space of three hours the entertainment was kept up merrily, and the Signior suffered penance in the chimney! Imagine to yourself a July day in Italy, and then think what the Signior must have endured. One of the company expressed a wish to change instrumental for vocal music, when Lord Byron observed, he had a bird in the chimney which could imitate the notes of Signior Thomasi to admiration. Going near the chimney, he, in a whisper, demanded a song. On pain of further confinement, the Signior, humbled in spirit, began and finished with some humour the air——

"Pray set the mournful captive free"

His Lordship, then producing sundry benefit cards, made the company (most of whom were those that enjoyed the joke at his expence the preceding evening) purchase them at a high price, remarking that every one was glad to pay for hearing Signior Thomasi sing The son of Apollo was then released, and a free pardon granted on his promising never again to soar beyond his professional sphere.

(To be continued.)

Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence.

(Continued from our paper of April 10.)

Upon the last resolution it is only necessary to observe that it could scarcely have been anticipated by Upper Canada, that the Legislature of the Lower Province would delay for so long a period, the appointment of Commissioners to renew the consultation, and that after they had by that omission subjected us to so great *ill* inconvenience, it seemed not an unreasonable expectation that they would proceed to ascertain the proportion, by the

INDEX AT FRONT.

means which had been last resorted to, rather than aggravate the evils of the delay by the unforeseen requisition of a mass of evidence of past transactions which no precaution or expense which Upper Canada could have employed, would have rendered satisfactory, and which it was well known, at the time it was demanded, could not possibly be obtained.—In truth, the attempt to take an account of all the goods which passed from the one Province in to the other had been abandoned by both Provinces as impracticable, and it is not singular, that we had not, without the aid of the necessary Officers for that purpose, persevered in a system which it was found could not be carried into effect while those Officers existed, and which had been therefore discontinued.

It is true that the Commissioners of Upper Canada would not consent to the mode, proposed for ascertaining the proportion of duties to be paid since the expiration of the last agreement, because they represented and proved that that mode was impracticable and that the result could not be satisfactory. All this appears in the report of the last Commissioners, but I am enabled to shew that sufficient evidence was in fact collected by one of the Commissioners of Upper Canada in conjunction with one from Lower Canada to prove at least the rights to more than the proportion contended for, and in the face of that evidence such proportion was nevertheless refused.

I have only to add that these resolutions of the Assembly of Lower Canada are wholly silent on the most important point, and that with respect to the past claims of Upper Canada, they suggest no means, and hold forth no prospect of their adjustment, while nearly the whole of our revenue for the three last years is detained in their Treasury. These resolutions it is also to be observed, were adopted by the Legislature of Lower Canada, after a knowledge of every point upon which the Province of Upper Canada has entreated the interposition of His Majesty, and the Imperial Parliament; for the Legislature of Upper Canada prayed His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland to transmit to the Government of Lower Canada, for the information of the Legislature of that Province then in Session, a copy of the Address to His Majesty, and of the Report which I have had the honor to present to Earl Bathurst, and I know that these papers were transmitted long before these resolutions are stated to have been passed.

The remarks made by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Marshall, upon some of the enactments proposed by me, for placing on a just footing the financial concerns of the two Provinces, do not affect the most material of these provisions, and the points they involve are so particularly adverted to in the Report I have presented, and in this paper, that I need not at present, urge any thing further upon them. I will only observe that nothing can be more mistaken than to deny the claim of Upper Canada to a just proportion of the duties levied under the British Statute of 14th Geo. 3d.

The Annual vote of the British Parliament pays only some specified salaries.—It defrays but a part and not the greater part of the expense of administering Justice, and supporting the Civil Government within the Province of Upper Canada. How can it then be proposed that Upper Canada shall remain embarrassed from want of funds to meet these objects while upon the articles she consumes, duties are paid at Quebec which are expressly appropriated to that purpose, but which it is now contended are to be wholly expended in Lower Canada.

It is should appear to you that any of the points raised by the Legislature of Upper Canada are so themselves questionable, or are rendered so by any statements or arguments advanced on the other side, I shall be much obliged by having an opportunity afforded me of further explanation.

I have the the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

To. R. Wilmot, Esquire.
Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

(To be Continued.)

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. X.

(Continued from our last.)

SATURDAY, 8th March, 1823.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee to draft the above Address, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr Randal, seconded by Mr Wilson of Wentworth, the fifth Rule of the House was dispensed with as far as related to the Address, and it was read the second time.

Mr. Walsh, from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject of Militia Lands, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to reply as follows:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Possessed of my Sovereign's pleasure respecting the distribution of the lands which I had most earnestly solicited at his most gracious hands, in behalf of a gallant and loyal set of men, it was carried into effect under my orders with particular attention and indulgence, which is still extended to special and satisfactory pleas, yet, I trust so moderated by discretion as not to subject the Royal Bounty to be dishonored by indifference, or neglect: of these circumstances, I think on an occasion like the present it is proper that I should remind you; when without any acknowledgment of what has been done—without any thing brought before me which ought to influence me to such a measure, I am called upon in the hasty form indeed of a request, to annul a deliberate and well considered decision of my own, publicly recorded in the orders issued by my command in my capacities of Lieutenant Governor, and His Majesty's Captain General of this Colony.

Placed in this extraordinary situation, I am compelled to express my regret, that I cannot, in the present instance, enjoy that gratification which you may be assured I shall always experience when my duty and that proper respect which I owe to my station, shall not forbid me to assent to any request with which the House of Assembly may think it expedient to put it in my power to comply.

Mr. Randal, seconded by Mr. Clark, moved that the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of John Hardey's petition, might be concurred in, and that it should be engrossed and read a third time on the following Monday.

In amendment, Mr. Rattan seconded by Mr Gates, moved that all the words in the original motion be expunged, after the word "that," and the following inserted:—"The House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor."

Which was lost.

The original question was then carried and ordered.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, the District Attorney's Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Nichol, Willson of Wentworth, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Wentworth, Gates, Burwell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, and McDonell—10.	Messrs. Randal, Chisholm, Clark, Walsh, Baldwin, Kerr, Casey, Rattan, Vankoughnet and Bostwick—10.

The question was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the Report received accordingly.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the District Attorney Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, moved that it might be resolved, that emigration into this Province was of the highest importance, and deserved encouragement in every possible way.

2nd, That the circumstance of extended emigration into the Province from the United States of America, was inconsistent with His Majesty's Government, it was the indispensable duty of the Commons House of Assembly to express its opinion on certain matters connected with that important subject, being a source of information which it was presumed by the House would be highly acceptable.

3d. That emigration had been retarded and diverted from this Province, by the great increase of fees for grants of Land.

4th, That the benefits of emigration were further greatly limited by the nature of the system of Location, whereby numbers of poor people were seated down on portions of Land distant from each other, and remote from mills and roads, as necessary for the comforts of settlers.

5th. That the want of men of capital, with its usual advantages of superior education, influence, and example, living amongst the new settlers, was a peculiar disadvantage to this Province.

6th. That these inconveniences would be greatly, if not entirely, removed, by the granting of Townships, or other large tracts, to persons of capital, undertaking the settlement thereof, on the reasonable terms of making roads, building mills, providing smiths' forges, tools, and other necessaries requisite for such settlement.

7th, That the reservation of two-sevenths of he Lands the one for the support of a Protestant Clergy, the other under the denomination of Crown Reserves, had a most injurious effect upon the settlement and prosperity of the Province, by the reason of the separation it occasioned between poor settlers, the neglect of the roads and the frequent non-occupation of the best mill seats. The reservation for the support of the Clergy, being made by law, the House did not suggest any change therein; but the other servation reserved by order of His Majesty's Government, would, if granted to settlers, greatly improve the country, and, in effect, be more beneficial to Government by the general prosperity it would give throughout the settlements.

8th, That the Crown Reserves, by reason of their divided and scattered position offered no field for the expenditure of any useful capital, they remained then, as at first, only fit for the poor or laborious settler.

9th. That the Lands in Upper Canada formed a safe foundation for the expenditure of capital, but as capital must be concentrated in order to be useful, the division of the Townships into two sevenths of Reservations, a small proportion unfit for Settlement, and the rest in Locations, half perhaps occupied, the other half unoccupied, rendered it wholly impossible that any capital could be embarked in the purchase and improvement of large tracts.

10th, That a tract of two hundred acres of Land was a very moderate quantity for an industrious man with a family; that less was scarcely worth his occupation;—that fifty acres was no inadequate to the hopes of an industrious Farmer, that he could not with prudence accept it.

(To be Continued.)

Quitting.

St. Johns, N. B. April 3.

At Fredericton, (N. B.) on the morning of the 27th ultimo, after an illness of ten days, His Excellency Major General, George Stracey Smyth, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c. By birth, education, and feeling, he was an Englishman, and no man ever exhibited a more genuine or ardent attachment to the constitution of his country in Church and State. He attained the rank of Major General in the year 1812, and under His Majesty's Commission bearing date the 9th of April the same year, he administered the Government of this Province in the absence of Lieutenant Governor Carleton, by the title of President and Commander in Chief until August 1813, when he went to England on leave of absence. He resumed the Government in August 1814, and continued in the administration thereof until he again left the Province the 25th June, 1816, to administer the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia. On the 1st of July, 1817, he commenced the permanent Administration as our Provincial Governor, having on the death of Lieutenant Governor Carleton been appointed by His Majesty's Commission bearing date the 28th of February, In his last moments he was peculiarly composed, collected, and resigned. His not only made those domestic arrangements which a regard to the welfare of his family naturally prompted, but within two hours of his departure he signed a Commission which was necessary for giving to public business, and for proroguing the House of Assembly which had just finished the business of the Session. His remains are to be conveyed to Halifax, to be deposited in the same vault with those of his late wife whom he has survived nearly six years.

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New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1823. No. XX.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 21st day of May instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty third day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.



STATUTES

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XX.

An Act to repeal part of, and to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the second year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entituled "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force relative to the Preservation of Salmon, and to make further provision respecting the Fisheries in certain parts of this Province, and also to prevent accidents by fire from persons fishing by torch or fire light."

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary to repeal part of, and to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the second year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entituled "An Act to repeal the laws now in force relative to the Preservation of Salmon, and to make further provisions respecting the Fisheries in certain parts of this Province, and also to prevent accidents by fire, from persons fishing by torch or fire light," Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the second clause of the said Act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Persons prohibited from catching Salmon between 10th November & 1st January in each year.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons at any time, from the tenth day of November till the first day of January, in each and every succeeding year to take, catch, or kill any Salmon or Salmon-Fry in any manner whatsoever.

III. And whereas by the Act aforesaid it is among other things enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in the Home District, District of Newcastle, and District of Gore, in this Province, to take, catch, or attempt to take or catch by setting any Net or Nets, Weir or Weirs, any Salmon or Salmon-Fry in any of the Creeks or Rivers in the aforesaid Districts. And for as much as part of the River Trent lies in the Midland District, where Weirs and Nets are now commonly set and used, whereby the salutary object of the said recited Act is in a great measure defeated; for remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this Act, the several clauses, provisions, fines and forfeitures in the said recited Act contained, except in so far as they are necessarily varied or repealed in this Act, shall extend to the whole of the said River Trent in all its windings and turnings, bays and creeks, running into, or communicating with, the same.

The provisions of 2d Geo. IV. ch. 10. Sess. 2d extended to the whole of the River Trent.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

IV. And whereas the intention of the said Act is in a great measure defeated by persons employing Indians to catch Salmon after the expiration of the time limited by the said Act, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to employ, buy from, or receive, under any pretence whatever, from any Indian or Indians, any Salmon taken or caught within any of the said Districts, during the period in which persons are prohibited from taking or attempting to take or catch any Salmon or Salmon-Fry within the said Districts, and all and every person and persons convicted of having infringed the provisions of this clause, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for such District wherein such offence shall have been committed, shall be subject to the same penalty and imprisonment to which persons are now, by the said recited Act, liable for infringing the provisions thereof.

Penalty for buying Salmon of Indians within the prohibited periods.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That one half of any such fine as aforesaid levied or collected, or to be levied or collected by virtue of this Act, shall be given to the informer, and the other half shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General to and for the public uses of this Province, to be accounted for to His Majesty, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Distribution of penalties.

(To be Continued.)

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that no such Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, 1822, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of writ a of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution ten acres of Land, being the south west corner of Lot No. 31 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises: the fee simple of which, together with the life estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c. &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. S. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Reynolds, at the suit of George Jacob and Jean Marie Beaubien, Administrators of William Pack, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of Camden, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres, more or less, which said Lot of Land will be sold by Public Sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June next, at noon, for Cash.

WILLIAM HANDS
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
26th April, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above Lot of Land by Mortgage, or other right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale.

W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown,
January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
Fieri Facias, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Jackson, and to the Sheriff of the said District directed, there will, on Saturday the 10 of May next, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, for Cash only, the undermentioned Lands seized as the property of the said Francis Jackson, viz: Lots Nos. 26 and 28, in the 4th; 25 in the 6th, and 9, 10 and 22 in the 7th Concession Township of Madoc, containing 1200 acres more or less.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff of the Midland District.

Kingston, April 22, 1823. 17-tf.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of FLAG STONE for the Paving of the Side-Walk of King Street.—Any person wishing to Contract, will send in their Proposals to the Subscribers on or before the 20th instant.

S. JARVIS,
JAMES FITZGIBBON,
COMMISSIONERS.

York, 12th May, 1823. 20-1w.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY THE TRUE-BORN ENGLISHMAN;
A Poetical Satire, in Two Parts,
BY DANIEL DE FOE,
The celebrated Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c.

Price One Shilling.

To be Sold at Mr. Thos. Mosley's, York, by Mr. David Smart, and Mr. John Brown, Port Hope, J. G. Bethune, Esq. Cobourg, and Mr. F. Page, Monaghan.

LICENCES AND RECOGNIZANCES

For retailing ALE, BEER, CIDER, and other LIQUORS, *not* SPIRITUOUS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that *Blank* LICENCES and RECOGNIZANCES, under the New Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, for the retailing of *Ale, Beer, Cider*, and other *Liquors*, not *spirituous*—suited for every District, are on sale at the *Upper Canada Gazette Office*, and can be sent immediately to any part of the Province.

* * Deeds, Memorials, and Blanks of every description.

York, May 7th, 1823. 19-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19-tf.

PLEASURE BOAT,
TO BE SOLD,

BUILT of Oak, an extremely fast sailer, and in every respect a complete Vessel of the kind.—It is rigged with jib, foresail, mainsail, and driver.—Original cost, upwards of 40 Guineas, (and not more than four years old). It will now be sold, with every thing belonging to it, at the low price of £15 Currency.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19-tf.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will

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hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 2.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk

Kingston April 26th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD-
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf
Kingston, 28th April, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. MACAULAY, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

GEO. CROOKSHANK, } Execu-
J. B. MACAULAY, } tors.
York, 5th April, 1823. 16—4w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,

THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Fall's of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 19 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review,
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st. 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d April, 1823 17—t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch. It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

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NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

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WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

FOR SALE.

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit, &c. &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be disposed very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Beds, Furniture, &c may be laid in at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec Papers, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months, next ensuing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A MERCER, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to

J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9—3m

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount,—WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

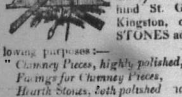
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

" Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Counters Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

* ** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court

To the next of kin to the late Reverend

LEWIS WILLIAMS,

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.
25—34w.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs. By order,

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 17th April, 1823. } 16—6w.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

OUT of the enclosures of the Subscriber on Saturday, the 19th of April last, a black COW with a white mark across her nose, and white throat; having calved about a week when missed; has large udder, and short, thick, bell shaped teats. —If strayed, the Subscriber offers Five Dollars reward to any person who may restore her ;—and, if stolen, Ten Dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the conviction of the offender. 20—1m

Any Person or Persons willing to Contract to Chop 10 Acres of Hard wood Land within a short distance of York, and burn off the brush, are requested to apply to the Subscriber in Scarboro', on the Kingston Road.

HUGH RICHARDSON.
Scarboro', May 18th, 1823.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

It is probable that at this moment WAR is raging with the utmost fury in the Spanish Peninsula.— Our readers will find some very interesting notices and extracts from the last arrivals. We do not wish to occupy the little space allowed us this week by any lengthy discussions of our own, though the times appear to us pregnant with the most stupendous events. The political atmosphere of Europe seems to require another general and awful visitation of tempest, whirlwind, and tornado, in order to disperse those foul and congregated vapours which still envelope many of her antient dynasties. The lessons of experience seem not to have produced the desired end;—they must be renewed until wisdom is perfected.

In the assertions of a person who can deliberately and publicly avow a *falsehood*, were of any material consequence, we would ask Mr. SMITH who it was that informed him we were "*not at liberty to set down here with,*" as to the section of communications sent to this paper? and in what station his optics were when he saw a letter of his inserted in a paper in which it never was inserted namely, *The Upper Canada Gazette?* This piratical and veracious Map-Seizer ought to have been pretty sensible of our *perfect liberty*, and also of our *singular* impartiality in allowing his extraordinary statement a place in the "*Weekly Register*," especially since it contained what the public has very generally esteemed a highly impertinent attack upon one of the most respectable men in the Province, and one who is an "Officer connected with Government." If his Map is not drawn with a greater regard to truth than what is displayed in his letters; his friends have just cause to fear a total and a richly deserved discomfiture.

Selections From British & Foreign Journals.

Greece.—The Hydriots keep under strict blockade the fortresses of Coron & Modon, which do not deserve the honor of a siege, and it can no longer be doubted that all Peloponnesus will be freed between this and April next. Four hundred Cossacks, at first armed with slings, implements of husbandry, and a few fowling pieces, have conquered for themselves altars, laws, a country, arsenals and arms; for the Greeks now possess 150 field pieces, 700 carriage guns, 80,000 muskets; and their navy consists of four hundred vessels from 20 to 600 tons.—*Journal des Debats.*

Trieste, Feb 26.—Letters from Corfu of the 9th have been received. The brave Bozzaris and his son had advanced with intrepidity to Vrachori, capital of Etoli, (beyond the Morea.) The Turks did not dare to give battle, and retired to Vrachori, where they endeavoured to defend themselves.— They fought in the streets with the utmost rage, but at last retired into the houses, whence they were driven by the Greeks setting fire to the town, and all the Turks have perished. The Greeks hope that after this glorious event they may collect all their forces under the walls of Larissa (capital of Thessaly) in the course of the month of March.—*Ib.*

Constantinople, Jan. 25.—The administration of the Turkish government has acquired much regularity and solidity since the death of the Vizier *Haleb Effendi.*—The ministers seem low to pursue

—INDEX AT FRONT.

only the public good and the interest of their master. The Greeks have never been better treated than they are at present even in the times of the greatest tranquillity. On new year's day, there were some serious disturbances in the Greek Metropolitan Church. The rioters were arrested and brought before the Turkish Magistrate. He referred the cause immediately to the Greek Patriarch, saying, that he could not encroach on the jurisdiction of the Supreme Chief of the Greek nation.

The following fact is still more striking. On the day when the news of the surrender of Napoli di Romania arrived in the capital, all the Hydriots and Ipsariots who had been imprisoned in the *Caiques* were released, and lodged in the barracks of the arsenal. This measure was principally extended to those who had been taken *with arms in their hands*.

True figure of the Earth.—Captain Sabine, who was recently in New York, and accompanied Captain Parry as astronomer, in his voyage to Melville Island, is to proceed to Spitzbergen, for the purpose of making observations to determine the true figure of the earth, similar to those he has already made on the Coast of Africa, the West Indies and America. The Griper gun brig is fitting out at Deptford for the conveyance of Captain Sabine.

The Sailors' Medicine Chest.—The surgeon of a ship of war, some years ago, whenever any of the crew complained of indisposition, invariably prescribed copious draughts of *salt water*, instead of physic which he obliged them to swallow. By some accident, this disciple of Sangrado fell over board. A number of the seamen immediately rushed forward to rescue him from a watery grave, which one of his drenched patients observing, loudly sung out, "Avast, you Lubbers! the Docter will take no harm, for he has only fallen into his own *medicine-chest*."

Affair of honor.—A rumor has for some days been in circulation of a *duel* between two distinguished foreigners. The following is an authentic statement of this affair:—About two years ago the Neapolitan General Carascosa, announced his determination of calling out Lieutenant General William Pepe, late Commander of the Neapolitan forces. Very shortly after the arrival in London of General Pepe, he received a letter from General Carascosa, in which, after charging General Pepe with conduct injurious to his reputation, he pointedly avowed his opinion, that military revolutions were in all cases contrary to the principles of honor; that any change in the Government of Naples was unnecessary; and still less in that of Spain. The letter concluded with a challenge in the usual terms. To this letter General Pepe replied, by declaring his opinion, that every free State was indebted for its liberty to military revolution.—That the Spaniards were now a prey to civil anarchy, only because certain individuals, calling themselves Liberals, were, in fact, hostile to the Constitution of the Cortes; that he had employed the authority which his rank and his command had given him at Naples, to resist the despotism of a Government, which, while it rendered the people miserable, was of no actual advantage in the reigning dynasty—and concluded by accepting his challenge.—On the 20th of February, the Generals met; Count Santa Rosa, Ex minister of War of Piedmont, attended General Pepe, and M. Brunet, a French gentleman, General Carascosa. The two parties were sworn—and the combatants engaged—but at the second pass, General Pepe's sword snapped short near the guard, on which the seconds interfered, and the affair, as is usual in such cases, was deferred.—A second meeting took place on Friday last, a few miles from London, not far from Kew Bridge. On engaging, General Carascosa attacked with great impetuosity, but after several passes on both sides, General Pepe, seizing his adversary's sword with his left hand, disarmed him; and placing the point of his sword at his breast, had his life in his power. Here the affair would have terminated, but General Carascosa, on recovering his sword, renewed the combat, which was warmly maintained until he was finally disabled by a thrust from General Pepe in the right shoulder. General Pepe, on seeing his adversary incapable of further defence, declined availing himself of his advantage, and thus the duel terminated."—*Sun, March 6.*

The force of genius.—It is a singular fact, notwithstanding the numerous nobility of Great Britain, and the necessary influence of wealth and rank, that the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Control, are all of pleben origin. This fact has afforded the *noblesse* of France an opportunity to evince at once their pride of ancestry, and the *liberality of sentiment* which they acquired during their exile. It is said that the French Ministry, on recovering from the first impression made by the proceedings of the British Parliament, and the opinions and abhorrence expressed upon the projected crusade against the liberties of Spain, "vented their rage in personal invectives against the Members of the British Administration. They termed the Ministry generally, *un Ministere canaille*—(Ministers of the rabble;)—and then, proceeding in the abstract, and by detail, *Qu'estce que* M. Canning? they demanded: *Le fils d'un actrice*—(the son of an actress:)—Lord Liverpool? *Le fils d'une pauvre homme de lettres*—(the son of a poor man of letters:)—M. Peel? *Le fils d'un fabricant*—(son of a manufacturer:)—M. Huskinson? *Un garcon Apoticare*—(an apothecary's apprentice:)—Le Lord Grand Chancellier? *Le fils d'un Marchand de charbon de terre*—(the son of a coal merchant:)—*Voila, comme ils sont tous!—Tous roturiers—un Ministere tout a fait cannaille!*—(Behold what they are;—All plebeans—a Ministry from the rabble!") We have here a striking example of the force of talents, when steadily exerted, and well directed, to surmount the obstacles which in the monarchial governments impede their progress to eminence and power. The Bourbons, of whom it was aptly remarked by Buonaparte, that they "*have neither learned nor forgot any thing, during the last twenty five years,*" cannot believe in the existence of genius or wisdom, unless found in connection with royal or noble blood. Louis XVIII. is unquestionably a man of education and sense; but aside from him, we doubt whether the united talents of the whole Bourbon race, would equal those of the five Ministers above mentioned.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

CHIMNIES.—In 1200 they were scarcely known in England; one only was allowed in a religious house, one in a manor ditto, one in the great hall of a castle, or a Lord's house—but in Gentlemen's houses of large fortune, they had nothing but what was called *Rere Dosse*, that is a raised back in their halls, where their food was dressed, where they dined, and the smoke found its way out as it could. In King Henry the Eighth's time, the University at Oxford had no fires allowed, for it is mentioned, that after the Students had supped, which took place at eight o'clock, they went again to their studies till nine; and then in the winter, they having no fire, they were obliged to take a good run for half an hour, to get heat in their feet before they went to bed.

Evils of Fortune-telling.—A lady had been married about seven years, had three little girls, and was near her confinement a fourth time, when her husband, being absent on business, wrote to request she would search his bureau for a paper of some consequence; in doing which she found another, inscribed, "Minutes of my fortune, told me in the year 1789," which was seven years prior to her marriage. Curiosity prompted her to open it, when she found as follows:—"E. D. tells me that I am to marry, in seven years, a lady with blue eyes, fair complexion, and light hair, with whom I am to live very happily; that I shall have three daughters; that in giving birth to a boy, the fourth child, my wife shall die." This paper fell into the lady's hands but a few days before she was confined, and caused a depression which she could not throw off; but when the sex of the child was known, the strange coincidence of the three girls, and the boy being, as predicted, the fourth child, so entirely seized her imagination that in three days she lost her intellects, and in less than three weeks (during the whole of which time she was completely deranged) she expired.

Three Remarkable Historical Coincidences.—Among the curiosities in the British Museum there are shewn two Helmets, one Roman, found in this ground, on which the battle of Cannæ, fought 216 years before Christ, and the [illegible] feathers, brought from one of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook. On comparing these, the shape will be found exactly alike, and the latter was made by an uncivilized people at the distance of upwards of 2,000 years since the battle of Cannæ was fought, and who never heard of the Roman name.—The second coincidence is found in the same collection. Two breast-plates are shewn to the visitors, exactly corresponding in uniformity of shape, one taken from the bosom of an Egyptian Mummy, which had been dissected, if I may be allowed to use the term, in the Museum, and the other brought by Captain Cook, among various other curiosities, from the South Sea Islands.—The third coincidence is the manner, described by Captain Cook, in which the South Sea Islanders roast their hogs. This is by means of hot stones placed under ground, and in Ossian's Poems the reader will find that the Caledonians of that time made use of the same method in cooking their hogs for the table.

Miracles.—St. Gregory the Great affirms—and who will doubt him?—that a little Monk got into such a habit of working miracles, that at length the Prior forbade him to exercise his supernatural talent. The Monk conformed to the order; but one day, seeing an honest brick layer falling from the roof of a house, he hesitated, between monastical obedience and charity, in saving the poor man's life; and only ordering him to *remain in the air*, he ran to acquaint the Prior with the case. The Prior gave him absolution for the sin of beginning a miracle without his leave, and allowed him to go through with it,—but *never to do the like again.*

Quick Travelling.—The Norwich Mercury says, "much has been repeatedly said of the extraordinary expedition with which the communication is carried on between the various parts of this kingdom. We have, however, to record an instance of expeditious travelling, which exceeds any thing of the kind hitherto heard of. On Wednesday last the Day and the Times coaches started from London; the former from the Spread Eagles, Grace-church-street; and the latter from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane, at half past five. They came near each other shortly after they left town, and a trial for swiftness throughout the journey was the consequence. The Times arrived in Norwich at half past five, in the afternoon, and the Day at 20 minutes past five, having performed the distance in 12 hours, including all stoppages. It is supposed that in some part of the journey the coaches travelled at the rate of 20 miles an hour. While we mention this extraordinary rapidity of conveyance, we cannot but express our disapprobation of the conduct of the drivers who, for the mere gratification of outstripping each other, thus wantonly risked the lives and limbs of their passengers. We trust, however, that this will be the last time we have to record such a fact; or if it be not, we sincerely hope that the Magistrates will take cognizance of such repetition, and restrain, by the powerful arm of the law, a practice which the accidents daily occurring, have not sufficient weight to put a stop to."

A TOUCH OF THE MARVELLOUS.—Lord Blaney, an Irish Peer, and a General Officer in the English Army, who, it will be recollected was taken prisoner by the French near Gibraltar, and was afterwards sent into France, has lately published an account of his adventures in that country, in which he relates the following most extraordinary occurrence, stated to have taken place while he and his fellow prisoners were drinking their wine after dinner, near Gueret, in France:—

"Three of the wine-glasses broke spontaneously in pieces, and the wine ran about the table and on the floor; the clock, which had before struck tolerably correct, now struck two hundred and sixteen: the screech owls, of which there were abundance in the neighbourhood, made a hideous noise; and appearances," says his Lordship, "were altogether so very strange, that I observed, there must either have been an earthquake, or some most extraordinary event had taken place.—Our imaginations, from being wound up to the highest pitch of conjecture and anxiety, to devise a cause for such strange occurrences, were soon set at rest by a most violent rapping at the door, which proved to be an express, that brought us the agreeable and wonderful intelligence of Napoleon's abdicating the Throne.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM LONDON COURIER, *March* 14.

"CITY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

"There are a variety of rumours this morning at the Stock Exchange. It is confidently stated, that a regiment of the French army, 600 strong, went over to the Constitutionalists, hoisting the tri-coloured flag; another rumour, is a change of Ministry at Paris. Such are the reports. The effect on the French Funds is a fall of 1¼ per cent; Rentes, on Wednesday, 77f. 40c. Consols opened this morning at 73 5 8, and at twelve, had a gain reached 74 (sellers.) Spanish Bonds opened at 28 3-4 and at twelve o'clock, were 29 3-8."

"BAYONNE, March 6.

"Lodgings are preparing in the Episcopal Palace of this city, for his Royal Highness the Duke of ANGOULEME; Monseigneur D'ORTOIS having taken a small lodging in this city.

"Lord LEVISON GOWER arrived at Bayonne to-day from Madrid, on his way to London.

SECOND EDITION.

COURIER OFFICE, Three o'Clock.

We have just received a Second Express, bringing the Evening Papers of Wednesday.

PARIS March 15.

Count Amedee d'Escars, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke d'Angoulemе, set off this morning. The Prince Generalissimo will depart on Saturday (to-morrow.) All the arrangements are made for commencing hostilities between the 1st and 5th of April.

The Emperor of Russia, is stated to have directed a communication to be made to the king of France, that he, Alexander, was highly delighted with Louis's speech at the opening of the session, and that "when such sound doctrines are proclaimed from the legitimate throne of France, the reign of the Jacobins at Madrid is drawing to a close."

Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House in Liverpool, dated 6th March, to their Correspondent in this City

"The report to day is favourable to the cause of Spanish liberty, viz. that 600 men have gone over to the Spanish army from the French—that the Spanish General Mina is marching upon France, his vanguard being composed of 30,000 Frenchmen, under the *tri coloured flag.*"—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

NEW YORK, April 29.

From the Norfolk Beacon, April 29.

Highly important.—It is stated in the Bermuda Gazette of

the 20th of March, that the British had taken possession of the Island of Porto Rico, and it was believed also, that Porto Cabello, the only place in Caracoas now remaining to the Royalists, was likewise placed under the protection of the British flag. It is added, that a French fleet was expected to arrive soon in the West Indies.

Accounts from Portsmouth of the 11th March, say that orders were received at that place for the immediate equipment of a number of vessels of war, amongst which are the Queen Charlotte, 120 guns, Ramillies, 74 guns, and the Albion, 74 guns—the whole to be properly fitted with every necessary article of rigging, masts, &c. and a full complement of men for each ship.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The British Government has entered into contracts with several houses engaged in the Russian trade, for the supply of 3000 tons of hemp for the Navy. The prices agreed to were, 2000 tons St. Petersburgh hemp 30*l* to 1000 Riga 43*l*.

LONDON, March 15.

We are informed, upon the best authority, that several Officers of the Legion of Honor, who have served under the Imperial Standard, have recently left this country to enter into the Spanish service, in which they are to receive commands.—*Globe.*

M. MANUEL.—The following is an accurate account of *Manuel*, the Deputy expelled from the French Chamber.

"He is about 45 years of age, but looks younger;—has a pleasing appearance, and a countenance strongly expressive of talent. He is decidedly the best speaker in the Chamber; and in consequence of his admirable eloquence, he has been the terror of the *Ultras* and a pillar of strength to his party. At the late election, every possible artifice and intrigue were tried to prevent his return.

The English Journals which contains the account of the dinner given in London, to the Spanish Ambassadors, have been seized by the French police.

In consequence of the warlike intelligence from France and Spain, Consols opened yesterday at 73 5 8, with great bustle in the market.—Spanish bonds fell to 28 1-4, and were afterwards done at 29 1-4.

The number of houses destroyed in the late fire at Canton was, according to the English accounts, 13,000. Ten and two nights, the landed safe at Ithaca, and met the fugitive bard, astonished at her magnanimity. In summer days, this action would have formed the theme of an Epic Poem, and pained by a boy, she spread her little sail to the breeze, and departed away, refusing to let any one of us partake of the deserted Island of Sappho and Phaon.

The barren island of Ithaca had charms for the gloomy mind of his Lordship; and I have reason for supposing, that during the enjoy n e of our adventurous days, the manes of Ulysses ploughing the sea and, when he affected madness, to remain from the siege of Troy, may not have been a fiction, for a more barren and desolate place can scarcely be imagined. The Countess took views from it in many places; her pencil is as often in her hand as his Lordship's pen in his; but it was only chance that ever favoured us with a sight of the productions of either.

On his Lordship's return to Santa Maura, we all embarked on board of a small latteen vessel and sailed for Venice. The first night we encountered a violent storm, which compelled us to seek shelter in a small creek on the west side of Sicca. His Lordship proved a good seaman, and showed his "inhis Lordship proved a good seaman, and showed his "inprovidence in the darkened hour." But for his threats and promises, we should have perished on the rocks. The crew, consisting of Albanians, were the most mutinous towards the end of their service. This his Lordship reminded him of after dinner, and gave him a snuff box, which he desired him to keep as a memorial of his gratitude. The [illegible] fellow's heart was so full that he could not keep the [illegible] box contained a note for 50*l*.

Returned from Ithaca to Venice, we frequently made excursions to the neighbouring towns and villages, where his Lordship was well known; and not unfrequently we had warning given at breakfast to be ready for a journey in two hours. This was the usual mode of taking us unprepared. As persons conversation ever lead to a belief of what were his Lordship's intentions; all his actions appeared to spring from the impulse of the moment. It was not always pleasant, nevertheless, to be thus taken by surprise; and the next day, a knight of the first crusades to make ready for a campaign, who had but one suit in which he slept. Whether he is in his commoner, daily, or full court dress, the only change he makes, in dressing on a pair of tan red brown and red leather boots, and flinging a spotted silk cloak over his shoulders. With a case of pistols in the belt, and a large English pohlition a sharp in his hand, he is armed cap-a-pie for all weathers. If he had half a dozen sets ready to take care of the luggage, he invariably would carry a small portmanteau behind him, which held a change of

LORD BYRON IN ITALY.

(Continued from our last.)

The Countess of G——ha occasioned us no noble both in Italy and England, all the romantic tales of his Lordship's being her out of a convent are fictions; she is no subject for a nunnery. Her father is the head of an ancient Roman family, much reduced in its fortunes; he has not his palaces formerly, much reduced in its fortunes; he has not his palaces for their supports, and Lord Byron by chance occupied it when his daughter was given in marriage to the Count G——, an officer poor in every thing but titles. Lord B——made the bride a liberal present of jewels, and in a short time he became the *locum tenens* of his bridegroom. An amicable arrangement was made, the Count set off to join his army at Naples, newly organised, and the Countess remained on the proof of the noble Lord, where the latter sees as no [illegible] Italian woman, not more [illegible] Spanish female woman, not more [illegible] guitar of the household. [illegible] Spanish female woman, not more than twenty-two years of age, of a gay, volatile disposition; rides like an Amazon, and fishes, hunts and shoots with his Lordship. Nature appears to have formed them for each other. She is beloved by all the domestics, and is friendly to every one that wants her aid. She speaks English with purity, and possesses many accomplishments.

Her spirit is of the most intrepid description. Two months ago we went on a shooting party to the Island of Santa Maura, the ancient Leucadia, where Sappho took the love er's leap, and buried in oblivion all memory of Phaon's inconstancy. My Lord was taken with one of his odd vagaries, and, without saying a word to any one, embarked in a boat to Ithaca. Chance directed a boat to St. Maura, putance to Ithaca. Chance directed a boat to St. Maura, putance to Ithaca. Chance directed a boat to St. Maura, putance

linen; before him was a pair of horse pistol holsters, in which he kept his sketch-book, papers, pens, and ink, and three or four silk and cambric handkerchiefs, which he was in the habit of dipping in the rivers and springs, and rubbing his forehead with. No man was more particular in the attendance of his servants, and no one had ever less occasion for their services. He kept them for the convenience of his friends alone, and in that particular certainly studied their comforts to the neglect of his own. We took the road to Verona, which was a favorite city of his Lordship's, from a romantic notion which he entertained that the Romeo and Juliet of Shakespeare had absolutely existed within its walls, and he has been heard to declare, that he would point out the ruins of Friar Lawrence's hermitage. In fact, like Gray and Mason with their Druids, Temples of Odin, and Fatal Sisters, his Lordship brooded over darkened scenes, accordant with his imaginings. All he "thought each strange tale devoutly true."

Communications:

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

YORK, 13th May, 1823.

ALLOW me, Sir, to state, that the Z. Y. who appeared in the last OBSERVER, and he who appeared some time before in your Paper under the same Signature, are different persons. I was led to this, by observing a Communication in the OBSERVER under this Signature, respecting the state of the Roads, to which, (whatever may be its merits,) I have no title; and it seems to me hardly fair in one person to communicate his ideas under a Signature so recently used by another, as it must lead the public to believe that they were written by the same person. If any one wishes to embark his literary talents in the public prints, it is but just that he should sail under his own colours, and he should not try the strength of his pinions at the expense of another.

Yours, &c.

Z. Y.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

An humble minstrel of an humble but romantic and beautiful spot, solicits from the Editor of the Weekly Register his indulgence to the following tribute effusions They were partly dictated by impressions received from the surrounding scenery, and regret at leaving so sweet a retirement for the more gay and busy world.

From icy winter's cheerless gloom,
Cold and dismal as the tomb—
From sunless skies that scowl, and bring
Tempests wild and withering,—
Sweet is the change when dee away
Those waning storms beneath the ray
That, glowing, sheds o'er earth and sea
Spring's soft and bright tranquility.—
Sweet is each blossom newly born,
Fair pageants of the vernal morn!—
Kiss'd by Apollo's playful beam,
Fair are the wanderings of the stream;
Its Siren murmurs, as it flows,
Lulling the bosom to repose.—
Sweet, as the peaceful waters heave
With the soft swell the wild winds leave.
Beneath the hallowing moonlight smiling.
Beautiful as the heaving breast
Of infants in their guiltless rest.
Nor can that slumber pure beguiling—
Sweet in the dewy hour of even,
When hearts catch, too, the balm of heaven,
And wish, as day's decline we view,
Our exit were as lovely too—
Sweet, when the starry skies are glowing,
And balmy Zephyrs, softly blowing,
Steal through the quivering leaves, and pay
Its sighs their fond farewell to day.—
Sweet, when day's songsters carol too,
That vesper-hymn and lov'd adieu!
'Scap'd from the world's wild, wintry jar,
Sweet, my Cora sweeter far
That winning voice's melody,
Soft as the Zephyr sich of even
That glowing smile and beaming eye
Kind as the laughing ray of heaven—
To dash the tear-drop from this brow
And chase the lingering cloud of woe.
But ah! life's chills will blight the blossom
Nurtur'd in this hapless bosom—
So might I wish for changeless spring,
Or books of everunbowed never,
As hope that smile again will bring
A bliss to me, and bless for ever:
With that no sound but notes of gladness
Would startle thought, and never sadness
Fling its chill silence o'er the grave,
Echoing now with lays of love,
As hope that voice again to me—
Will bring its thrilling witchery.

Yes, my Cora, we must part—
The vernal blossom of the heart,
Love's early flowers there gaily blooming
Beneath those lovely smiles illuming,
Chok'd by the tear and scorching sigh
Must wither now and droop and die.
—Farewell! and shall we meet again,
Ask not the faithless, reckless main!—
Ask not the bark all madly driven,
But raise that angel-voice to heaven.

X. Y. Z.

Port Hope, May 2nd, 1823.

Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. XI.

(Continued from our last.)

11th, That an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the foregoing Resolutions, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to forward the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State, together with His Excellency's favorable recommendation thereof.

On which debates ensued.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Debate was adjourned till the following Tuesday

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Surrender of Church Lands Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr Burwell, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Shaver in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Shaver reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

Leave of Absence was granted to Mr. Chisholm till the following Tuesday.

Agreeably to Notice, Mr. Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Gates, moved for leave to bring in a Bill appropriating a sum of Money for obtaining a Standard of Weights and Measures, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Leave was granted and the Bill read.

On Motion of Mr Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Casey, the Weights and Measures Bill was ordered to be read the second time on the Monday following.

Agreeably to Notice, Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Burwell, moved, that it might be resolved that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting His Excellency to procure for the information of the House of Assembly a statement of the dutiable articles imported into the Port of Quebec for the years 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1822, also an account in detail of the gross duties collected upon such Articles in each of the said years, distinguishing the amount collected under the Several Acts imposing the said duties, and the sums charged for collecting the same; Also, that His Excellency should be requested to direct accounts of the same for future years to be laid before the House; Also, a general statement of the Internal Revenue of this Province for the same periods.

Which was carried.

Agreeably to Notice, Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Gates, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and continue in part, an Act passed in the 59th year of His late Majesty's Reign, for the establishing a Police in the Town of Niagara.

Leave was granted and the Bill read.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Gates, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Niagara Police Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Gates, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Gates in the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Gates, the Niagara Police Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Burwell, Messrs Hagerman and McLean of Stormont, were ordered to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the resolutions of this House.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the amendments to the Heir and Devisee Bill were read the second time.

The first amendment was read as follows:—
Press. 2. line 8. After "original" insert "Nominee or",
Which was concurred in.
The second amendment was then read as follows:—
Press 2. line 15 After "claim," insert, "by a Rising such "notice of the claim in some public place in the Court "House of the District in which such land shall be situated, "for at least three months next preceding to the Sitting of "such Commission, and the same to be proclaimed upon "Court, by the Cryer thereof, immediately after the Charge "to the Grand Jury."
Which was concurred in.
The third amendment was then read as follows:—
Press. 4 line 11. After "Perjury," expunge the remainder of the Bill.
Mr. McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr Hagerman, moved that a conference might be requested with the Honorable the Legislative Council on the amendments to the Heir and Devisee Bill.
Which was lost.
The Question of concurrence to the third amendment was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS
Messrs. Randal, Willson of Wentworth, Honor, Hamilton of Wentworth, Walsh, Casey, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, Burwell, Nichol and Bostwick.—11	Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Clark, McLean of Stormont, Kerr, Gates, Hagerman, Vankoughnet and Shaver,—8.

Question gained—Majority 3, and the amendments were signed by the Speaker.
A Message was then sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council to inform them of the same.
Agreeably to the order of the day, the Adjutant General's Bill was read the second time.
On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Nichol, the House went into Committee on the Adjutant General's Bill.
Mr Honor in the Chair.
The House resumed
Mr. Honor reported the Bill without amendment.
On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS
Messrs Jones of Leeds, McLean of Stormont, Casey, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, Gates, Burwell, Vankoughnet Shaver & Bostwick.—12	Messrs. Clark, Kerr, Willson of Wentworth, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Honor and Walsh,—7.

Question gained—Majority 5, and the Report was received.
On Motion of Mr Hagerman, see ended by Mr. Nichol, the Adjutant General's Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.
Agreeably to Notice, Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr McLean of Stormont, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws regulating the Intercourse between the Province and the United States of America.
Leave was granted, and the Bill was read.
On Motion of Mr. Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr Hamilton, the Intercourse Amendment Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Monday.
Adjourned.

MONDAY, 10th MARCH, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of Hardey's Petition was read the third time.
Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr McLean of Stormont, moved that the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, might be recommitted this day three months.
On which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Nichol, Walsh, Jones of Leeds, Kerr, Casey, Burwell, Hagerman, Vankoughnet McDonell, Shaver, McLean of Stormont and Bostwick—12.	Messrs. Pattie, Randal, Willson of Wentworth, Baldwin, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot and Gates—7.

Question gained Majority 5, and it was ordered accordingly.
Agreeably to the order of the day, the District Attorneys' Bill was read the third time.
On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the District Attorneys' Bill was recommitted.
Mr. Gates was called to the Chair.
The House resumed
Mr. Gates reported the Bill as amended.
The Report was ordered to be received.
On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the fifth rule was dispensed with, as far as related to the District Attorneys' Bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.
Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bill to enable the Surrender of the Patent for certain Church Lands in Kingston was read the third time, passed, signed by the Speaker and sent unto the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

(To be Continued.)

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of May instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conceiving, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty third day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON.
Secy.

P. M.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XXII.

An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debts, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the Creditors of that Institution.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Preamble. WHEREAS, Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, and others, some time in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, did set on foot and establish a certain Association under the style and title of "The President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Upper Canada," and procured subscriptions thereto, to a considerable amount, for the avowed purpose of raising a joint and transferable Stock, upon the credit whereof to issue Bank Bills, and carry on the business of Banking at the town of Kingston in the Midland District of this Province; and whereas the said Association having stopped payment and declared itself insolvent, whereby a great portion of the inhabitants of this Province, holding their said Bills or Notes, and who have taken Stock in the said Bank, as well as others, have been defrauded of the same, and are likely to be without redress, unless some Legislative remedy should be provided for their relief; Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the honorable George Herkimer Markland, John Kerby, Esquire, and John Macaulay, Esquire, shall be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners and Trustees, to be styled the Board for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada established.

Board for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, in whom shall be vested all the Estate, both real and personal, Bonds, Bills, Notes, and other Securities, Stock, Rights, Credits, and Effects of the said Institution so established, as aforesaid, and which Board, by its name and style aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive, and notwithstanding a further day may be given for the payment thereof, of and from all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the said Association, or to any person or persons to its use, all the demands due or growing due thereto, and to sell or dispose of, either at private sale or public auction, all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, as

Its powers in recovering debts and applying sums received.

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may come into their hands by virtue of this Act, and to apply the same, after the expenses of carrying this Act into effect, in discharge of such certificates as shall be granted to persons having claims or demands; *Provided always*, that if it shall so happen that the whole or any of the persons herein named as Commissioners and Trustees, shall be unwilling to act in such Commission and Trust or that any vacancy shall occur therein, then and in such case the Honorable George Herkimer Markland, John Kerby, and John Macaulay, or any two of them, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to nominate and appoint at their discretion a person or persons to act as Commissioner or Commissioners, as aforesaid; and *provided always*, that in any subsequent vacancy the acting Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power, and they are hereby required to appoint a fit and discreet person to supply such vacancy.

Power of filling vacancies in the Board.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Commissioners, or the majority of them, shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all claims and demands against the said Bank, as well by the Stockholders for the amount of the Stock originally subscribed for or purchased by them, whether declared forfeited by the rules of the said Bank or not, and holders of the Notes of the said Bank for the value thereof, as by other creditors of the said Association, and to grant the claimants certificates of the amount so found due to them, which certificates shall bear interest from the date thereof, and be paid by the said Board out of any monies that shall come into their hands by virtue of this Act, *Provided always*, That no certificates that may be granted to the said Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, or either of them, or to any other Director or Officer, or Stockholder of the said Association shall be paid until the certificates granted to other persons shall have been first paid and discharged.

Board to hear thirdly to hear and determine all claims.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board shall have full power and authority to call before them, by Warrant or otherwise, as may be deemed most expedient, all or any of the Directors and other Officers of the said Company, and to require them to produce all the Books, Papers and other documents of the said Bank, and to examine them touching the affairs of the said Bank, and to reduce their examination to writing to be filed amongst the records of the said Board, and also to commit the said persons or any of them, or bind them in recognizances, either alone or with sureties, according as the Board shall deem expedient, for further examination; and also in case they or any of them shall refuse to make a full discovery of the affairs of the said Bank, or to produce any books, papers, or documents relating thereto in their possession, power or control,

And upon refusal to give evidence, &c. to commit them to Gaol.

when thereunto required by the said Board, he or they so refusing, shall stand committed to the common Gaol of the District where the Board shall sit until he or they shall comply therewith.

Board to appoint a Clerk.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board shall appoint a Clerk who shall sign all Warrants, Certificates and other papers by order of the Board, who shall receive such a stipend while employed as the said Board shall deem proper, to be paid out of such monies as shall come into their hands by virtue of this Act.

Days and places of meeting to be published.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board shall from time to time appoint certain days and places, when and where they will sit for the hearing of claims, and shall publish the same in such newspapers as they shall deem expedient.

Persons authorised to administer Oaths.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board, their Clerk, and all Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Court of King's Bench shall have power to administer Oaths to all persons required to be examined by virtue of this Act, and that all and every person or persons who shall forswear himself or themselves in any affidavit or examination taken in pursuance of this Act, shall upon conviction, incur all the pains and penalties which may be inflicted upon persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury by the Laws of this Province.

Penalty of Perjury inflicted for taking false Oaths.

Board to keep an account of all Notes redeemed by them.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Board shall keep an account of all the Notes presented to them for payment, and for which they shall give such certificates as aforesaid, and shall, upon giving the said certificates, write upon the said Notes in red ink, "Cancelled and certified by the Board," and shall deposit the same with the records of the Board until the affairs of the said Bank shall be fully settled and adjusted.

Parties concerned in the said Bank authorised to bring actions one against the other

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Board shall find it necessary to appropriate the whole or any part of the share or shares of the profit or stock, found by them to belong to the said Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, or any other Officer or Director, or Stockholder of the said pretended Bank, they, the said Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, or other Officer or Director, or Stockholder, or their respective executors or administrators, shall and may severally and respectively have and maintain an action or actions at Law, as for money had and received, the one against the other, his executors or administrators, for any loss sustained by the party bringing such action against the other by whose fraud, defalcation, abstraction or misapplication of the funds of the said Bank, the Board aforesaid may so find it necessary to make such appropriation.

Board to furnish an annual account of their proceedings to be laid before the Legislature.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners aforesaid, and all such Commissioners as may be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, shall furnish an annual account and statement of the affairs of the said Bank and their proceedings therein, to be laid before the Legislature of this Province, the first day of every Session, till the final settlement and closure of the said affairs by this Act committed to them.

Sales of the estates of the Directors prohibited until affairs of the Bank are closed.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all sale, conveyance or transfer whatsoever, of the private property or estates of the said Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, John William Ferguson, Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Henry Murney, John M'Lean, Thomas Dalton, Archibald Richmond, John Cumming, Neil M'Leod, or any or either of them, heretofore made in contemplation of the insolvency or failure of the said Bank, or in contemplation of evading any remedies to be provided by law for the security of the public against losses by the said Institution, are hereby declared to be fraudulent and void, and of none effect; and that no sale, conveyance, or transfer, hereafter to be made by the said Benjamin Whitney, Smith Bartlet, John M. Ferguson, Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Henry Murney, John M'Lean, Thomas Dalton, Archibald Richmond, John Cumming and Neil M'Leod, or any or either of them, or their respective property or estates, shall be good or valid in law, till the final adjustment of the said affairs of the said Bank, except with the consent of the said Commissioners or a majority of them, by instrument under their hands and seals, giving and expressing such consent; *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to repeal any provisions or remedies made and provided in an Act of the British Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of the Reign of George the second, chapter thirty-seven, entituled "An Act for restraining and preventing several unwarrantable schemes and undertakings in his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America."

This Act not to affect remedies under the 14th Geo. 2d. ch. 37.

(To be Continued)

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Mid and District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such enhancement application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called Eldon	Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Dalton, at the suit of Rufus Pomeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Vittoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cumming, Esquire, I have taken in execution Lot No. 19, in the 1st Concession of Charlotteville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolerable good farm-house and barn, a number of bearing Apple-trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Vittoria, at nine o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri To wit:* } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Dailey, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to *wit* } *cias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District against the Lands and Tenements of John T. Elrod, at the suit of George Crookshanks, I have seized and taken in execution one acre of land, being the south west

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corner of Lot No. 81 east side of Yonge Street in the First Concession of the Township of Markham. There is a good Dwelling House and Out Houses on the premises: the fee simple of which, together with the like estate, of the remainder of the said Lot No. 31, on which are a large Dwelling House, Brewery, Distillery, &c. &c. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday the twenty-sixth day of May, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff H. D.
By Geo. Playter,
Deputy Sheriff H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
24th Nov. 1822.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. S. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Reynolds, at the suit of George Jacob and Jean Marie Beaubien, Administrators of William Park, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of Camden, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres, more or less, which said Lot or Land will be sold by Public Sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Thursday, the 26th day of June next, at noon, for Cash.

WILLIAM HANDS
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
26th April, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above Lot of Land by Mortgage, or other right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of Sale. W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown,
January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in Cyrus & Wm. Wells Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N.B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 17 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facios*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjodge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE TITLE and INDEX to the First Volume of the U. C. GAZETTE, (NEW SERIES) and WEEKLY REGISTER, compound, being now ready for Delivery, Subscribers are respectfully informed, that Spare Numbers may be had to complete the Volume by an *early* application at the Gazette Office.

ALSO,

A few Perfect Copies, with Titles and Index complete, neatly done up in Boards.—Price £1. 1s. *Currency.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

THE TRUE BORN ENGLISHMAN;
A Poetical Satire, in Two Parts,
BY DANIEL DE FOE,
The celebrated Author of Robinson Crusoe, &c. &c.
Price One Shilling.

To be Sold at Mr. Thos. Mosley's, York, by Mr. David Smart, and Mr. John Brown, Port Hope, J. G. Bethune, Esq. Cobourg, and Mr. F. Pege, Monaghan.

LICENCES AND RECOGNIZANCES

For retailing ALE, BEER, CIDER, and other LIQUORS, *not* SPIRITUOUS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that *Blank* LICENCES and RECOGNIZANCES, under the New Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, for the retailing of *Ale, Beer, Cider,* and other *Liquors, not spirituous*—suited for every District, are on sale at the *Upper Canada Gazette Office*, and can be sent immediately to any part of the Province.

*** Deeds, Memorials, and Blanks of every description.

York, May 7th, 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

—ooo—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

191f
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf

PLEASURE BOAT

TO BE SOLD,

BUILT of Oak, an extremely fast sailer, and in every respect a complete Vessel of the kind.—It is rigged with jib, foresail, mainsail, and driver.—Original cost, upwards of 40 Guineas. (and not more than four years old). It will now be sold, with every thing belonging to it, at the low price of £15 Currency.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—*tf.*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak).* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—*tf.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

4to Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d ol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodhall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review,
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works,
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d *April,* 1823. 17—t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office.
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.
M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. tf.

FOR SALE,

A FINE PROPERTY, lying on the Navigable River Thames, in the Province of Upper Canada, it consists of about *Nineteen Hundred Acres*, of most Excellent Land, divided only by the said river, which abounds with fine Fisheries and many and great advantages.

On it there are three excellent Mill Seats, and an adjoining Pinery of 300 Acres, which from the situation, being the nearest to the large and improving Settlements of *Amherstburgh, Sandwich and Detroit, &c. &c* would prove of great value to any person of enterprize.—It possesses also extensive Flats on the river, well calculated for raising *Hemp and Tobacco*, which articles are becoming of the first importance.

The whole of this property, which has been obtained by the owner at a great sacrifice, will be sold very Cheap, or it will be exchanged for any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between Forts Erie and the Outlet at the head of Lake Ontario, or on the Sea Coast between New York and Halifax, or on the Sea Shore of England, Scotland, or Wales, giving or receiving the difference of value, Live and dead Stock, Crops, Plate, Linen, Books, Furniture, &c may be had at a valuation.

On this property are several considerable improvements in a high degree of cultivation, with Houses, Out Houses, &c. &c.

The Subscriber requests the Editors of the Niagara Herald, Upper Canada Gazette, and the Editor of the New York Spectator, to insert the above in their respective papers for three months.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

rest accruing, whose bills will be paid on demand by A. MICKLES, Esq. Land Agent at York, U. C.

For particulars apply to J. MATTHEWS.

Lobo, U. C. Feb. 1, 1823. 9-3m

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

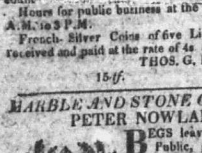
Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*

15-tf.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.



PETER NOWLAN

BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Lintles, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-6tm

SURROGATE COURT, } By ROBERT KERR, Esquire,
District of NIAGARA } Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin to the late Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS.

YOU are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court for the District of Niagara, on the twenty fourth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of same day, to shew cause why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the said Reverend LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, should not be granted to JACOB DITTRICK, Senr. and GEORGE ADAMS, both of the Township of Grantham, in the said District, Yeomen.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1822.

L. S. ROBERT KERR,
Surrogate for the District of Niagara.

25-34w.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the *BANK OF UPPER CANADA* will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Annual Election of Directors by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year as the Law directs. By order,

(Signed) THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 17th April, 1823. 16-3m.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by promises, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

The MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-tf.

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. II. No. 21.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1823.

Colonial Committee.

The Letter of EUSEBIUS has been received and is now lying before us.—It refers to a matter of that the unworthy magistrate. great moral importance, and must be attended to, though we cannot insert it in the present Number of our Publication. The liberty and sacred profession of the Press is not merely an inestimable security of public rights and freedom, but it serves as the cause of private virtue by ever-awing vice, and lashing folly, whenever the moral structure of society is threatened.

We are very desirable there are many subjects for severe and merited animadversion, even in this slanderly peopled community, and we are furnished with some instances that we shall deem it no less easy to bring forward at an early period, in consequence of our private admonitions being unattended to.—The natural tendency of mal practices, long continued, is blindness and obduracy—until the coil of iniquity, is wholly unfolded, and the extremity of the line is found;—then comes the hour of shame and vengeance, and the cowardice which ever marks secret villany, leaves the wretch exposed, under the irresistible lash of universal indignation without a single ray of hope to shelter him ever to rise again.

If the name of the party in the case alluded to by EUSEBIUS is made known to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (who, as is well observed by this writer, "*hath taken his station by the side of religion and virtue,*") we have no doubt

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH & FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Death of Lord Keith.—Information has been received of the death of Admiral Lord Keith, G. C. B. near Kinceardine, North Britain. His Lordship was made a Post Captain, March 11, 1778; a Rear Admiral of the Blue, Feb. 14, 1795; a Rear Admiral of the White, June 1, 1795; and Admiral, January 1st, 1801.

He celebrated Generals. Duke [illegible] near London on the 14th of March aged 84 years.

Mr Charles Kemble had gone to Lausanne, to convey his brother's remains to England, for interment in one of the National Cemeteries.

Two men were executed in Ireland, on the 12th March, for the murder of Major Going, on the 14th October, 1821. This unfortunate country still continues in a very unsettled state.

A Tailor has been applied to in London, to ascertain the price at which he will furnish uniforms for 1000 Irishmen, who are about to join the Constitutionalists of Spain.

Barca, Mysterious!—An Algerine squadron sailed Feb 4. for Egypt.—The Dutch Consul had given notice that if they took a Spanish vessel, the Dutch squadron would attack them.

Slavery in England.—It is a curious fact, that so late as the year 1283 the Slave-trade existed in England; as may be seen by the Annals of Dunstable, wherein is the following passage:—"*this year we sold our slave by birth* Wm. Pike, *and all his family,* and received one mark from the buyer."

SLAVERY IN BRITISH COLONIES

In the British House of Commons on the 13th of March, Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition relating to slavery in the British Colonies.

Mr. W. remarked that the petition originated with the Society of Friends commonly called Quakers, and it prayed for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. It was to him a matter of much gratification to recollect that the first petition which had ever been presented to Parliament against the Slave Trade proceeded from the same body.—They then, as they did now, appealed to the great principles of humanity and righteousness, contended that the country ought not to pursue a course of conduct,—

when justice and humanity prescribed another. The petition was read and ordered to be printed, Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that he would call up the subject on the 23d of April.

There seems to be an intimated acquiescence on the part of the self-styled Liberals of Portugal to the wickedness and oppression of the slave-trade! In the course of yesterday's debate, Mr. Canning mentioned that Portugal had absolutely refused to consider either of the points given up by the government of the Netherlands. The first was, that every ship taken with one slave only on board should be subject to the same consequences as if she carried a cargo of them; and the second, that a ship wrongfully fitted up as a slave ship should equally be regarded as engaged in that traffic.—Both the points Spain had conceded, but Portugal had refused.

Opportune Illness.—The King and Queen of Spain remained ill on the 27th March. The Queen had grown worse. The King had made some further changes in his ministry.—Fifty four persons were arrested at Valencia, on the 9th, and six of them shipped off.

March 29th was appointed for the departure of the King for Seville—and he was expected to be 20 days on the road.

Curious Relics.—It is a fact not generally known, that the sheet which received the head of Charles I. after his decapitation at Whitehall is carefully preserved along with the common pall, in the church at Ashburnham; the blood with which it has been stained entirely covered, now appears black. The watch of the unfortunate monarch is also deposited with the linen, the movements of which are still in perfect. These relics came into the possession of an ancestor of the present Lord Ashburnham, immediately after the death of the King.

Portuguese Patriotism.—In the sitting of the Portuguese Cortes of the 6th, Mr. Moura proposed, and the Assembly approved of, the establishment of National Guards—and, at the conclusion of his speech, the Hon Member, all his Colleagues and the spectators repeated the oath to die, if necessary for the Constitution.

INDIAN CONJURERS.

(From HARRIOT'S Struggles through Life.)

Without any pretension to being thought a conjurer myself, I may venture to give a general opinion of the relative merits of the natives of Europe and those of Asia. In a variety of slight and trifling practices, the Asiatics may be reckoned at least equal to their European brethren, while some of their objects of deception and dexterity appear on a far larger scale and more difficult to account for. As specimens, I will mention an instance or two.

At a chaveau, or treat, given to a large party of officers, in a tope, or grove, of mangoe trees, a travelling conjurer and son made their grand salaam in the course of the afternoon, offering to shew their exploits. The boy, who might be eleven or twelve years old, knelt down at about three or four yards distance; my officer was desired to take a melon and place it on the boy's head. The father, driving a crotch stake into the ground near to us, charged his match lock gun with powder, and then requested any of the company to load it with a bullet which he produced. Kneeling down, he took his aim by resting the point of his long gun on the crotch; and firing, shot through the melon. This he performed three times, and there was no appearance of collusion, the boy being closely watched by officers who stood a little apart on each side of him. We credited the father accordingly for his excellent shot; but he so confidently decried us in some other feats of dexterity, that, at the close of his performances, we concluded there must have been some deception in his firing at the melon, though we could not discover it. One of his tricks was as follows:—

He put the boy into a round basket with a lid to cover it; but first sent the boy with another such basket empty, which he placed on the earth about the same distance he had been fired at. When the lid of the basket was tied down over the boy, the father spoke, and the voice answered as from the boy in the basket close to us. The father ordered his son to remove into the basket that had been carried and placed at the distance of sixty yards or more, empty; and in about the time it might have taken to walk that distance, the son called to his father, the voice sounding as from the farther basket. On this, the father untied the lid, opened and turned the basket up, empty; and, ordering the boy to shew himself, he did so by rising up from the distant basket. This feat, or trick, was repeated, but we could not discover it.

At another time, I have seen a girl, about fifteen years of age, suspended in the centre of a large tent, without any apparent means of supporting her from falling. She was huddled all in a heap and swaddled thick with clothes, so as to shew only her face, which looked sickly. We were not allowed to touch either her or the bundle she was wrapped in, but we cut the air above and below her every way with our swords, as we walked round her, without being able to account by what means the bundle, with the girl in the middle, was suspended. I resign it therefore, for solution, to more able conjurers than myself.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15

The Duke d'Angoulême set out this morning for the Army. His Royal Highness left the palace of the Tuileries at four minutes before nine o'clock. After breakfasting with his Majesty, he proceeds first to Perpignan, and thence along the line of the Pyrenees, and the different divisions of the army to Bayonne. A small number of persons assembled to witness his departure, but no particular feeling was manifested. His Royal Highness and suite occupied two carriages; his servants and baggage had been sent away some days ago.

A courier arrived this morning at the English Embassy from Madrid. He left the Spanish capital on the morning of the 7th. Every thing was then tranquil. The Court was preparing for its transfer to Seville.

The noble Commandants of the 22 legions of the National Guards are now ashamed of their orders of the day. They find that in order to be the interpreters of the feelings of their corps, they have given them a language which they indignantly repel. The great body of them are enraged at being declared liable to laws contrary to the spirit of their institution. The denounced sergeant has become not only the object of their applause but of their liberality. It has been announced, that a sword is to be given him by his comrades. In addition to this mark of regard, more than 600 of them have subscribed to offer him a great dinner on the 29th inst. M. Jouve Mabon, a painter, who is employed in repairing the apartments of the Duchess of Berry, being a captain in the National Guard, is to preside. He thus exposes the advantages of situation, to testify his regard to his principles.

PERPIGNAN, March 10

The Baron d'Eroles has established his head quarters at St Laurent de Salanque, and is to complete his army there. 2400 men of the Army of the Faith have been stationed from St Hyppolite to Villeneuve de la Riviere, so that the head quarters are in the centre; 2000 men of the same army are to be cantoned in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, Ayera.

The French Sergeant who refused to execute the order of the Chamber of Deputies against Manuel, has received many marks of attention from the most distinguished characters in Paris. a public entertainment was given to him, and he has been presented with swords, snuff boxes, and many other articles with appropriate inscriptions.—The sentiments expressed by the National Guard, with respect to this celebrated character, have been considered by the nobility sufficient to justify a new combination of that body, by which they will not be permitted to choose their own officers.—This measure sufficiently evinces the degree of confidence which should be placed in the soldiers of France under the present government.

The French Press remains under the most severe restrictions; a Printer has been deprived of his right to print, for a slight infringement of the laws which govern the Press—so much for the *freedom* enjoyed by the subjects of *His Most Christian Majesty.*

POMOLOGY.

As the season is at hand for making experiments on Fruit Trees we cannot do better than republish the following striking illustration of facts which may be turned to good account by all those attached to pursuits of this interesting nature.

Fruit Trees—The Rev. Mr. Hempel, Secretary to the Pomological Society of Altenburg, in Saxony, has recently published a small work, entitled, 'An Easy, Simple, and Infallible Method to Force every Fruit Tree to Blossom, and to Bear Fruit.' Of this highly important and interesting pamphlet we present the lovers of horticulture with a translation from the German.

In my early years, I saw my father, who was fond of Pomology, and skilled in that science, cutting a ring on several branches of trees, which already were in blossom, for the purpose of producing by that means, larger fruit than usual. This was to his invention, but, as far as I can recollect, derived from a French Journal. Thirty years ago, when I was a boy, I practised this operation in imitation of him, and thereby obtained large pears and plums.

In repeating this operation of *ringing* the branches, which I did merely for the purpose of getting larger fruit, I observed that the branches so operated upon always bore the next year. By this repeated appearance I was led to the idea, that perhaps this mode of ringing the bark might be a means of compelling every unproductive branch to yield fruit. With this view, I cut rings upon a considerable number of branches, which as yet showed no blossom, and found, by repeated experiments, the truth of my supposition indisputably confirmed by experience.

The application of this experiment, whereby upon every bough or branch fruit may artificially be produced, is very simple and easy, and the mode of proceeding as follows:

1. With a sharp knife make a cut in the bark of the branch which you mean to force to bear, and notice from the place where it is connected with the stem; or, if it be a small branch, or shoot, near to where it is joined to the larger bough. The cut is to go round the branch, or to encircle it, and to penetrate to the wood. *A quarter of an inch* from this cut, you make a second cut, like the first, round the branch, so that by both encircling the branch, you mark a ring upon the branch; a quarter of an inch between these two cuts you clean away with the knife, down to the wood, removing even the fine inner bark, which immediately lies upon the wood, so that no connection whatever remains between the two parts of the bark, but the bare and naked wood appears white and smooth. But this bark ring, which is to compel the tree to bear, must not be made at the right time, that is, when buds, nature's buds are strongly swelling or beaking out into blossoms. In the same year a callous is formed at the edges of the ring, on both sides, and the connection of the bark, that had been interrupted, is restored again without any detriment on the tree, or the branch operated upon, in which the artificial wound soon again grows over.

By this simple, though artificial means of forcing every fruit tree, with certainty, to bear, you obtain the following important advantages:

1. You may compel every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, to show its fruit, and decide sooner, whether, being of a good quality, it may remain in its first state, or requires to be grafted.

2. You may thereby, with certainty, get fruit of every good sort, of which you wish to see the produce, in the next year.

3. This method may probably serve to increase considerably the quantity of fruit in the country.

The branches so operated upon are long full of fruit, while the others that are not ringed, often have nothing, or very little on them. This will be easy to be explained from the theory of the motion of the sap; for, when the sap moves slowly to arrive, it produces fruit buds, which is the case in old trees; when it moves vigorously, the tree forms wood, or runs into shoots, as happens with young trees.

Though I arrived at this discovery myself, in consequence of trying the same process with a different view, namely, to increase only the size of the fruit, but not to force barren branches, that were only furnished with leaf-buds, to bear, this latter application being before quite unknown to me; I will, on that account, by no means save myself out for the first inventor of this operation, but I was ignorant of the effects to be produced by this method, and only discovered them by repeated experiments of my own, which I made for the promotion of pomology. Frequent experience of the completest success has confirmed the truth of my observations. Nor do I think that this method is generally known, at least to all those to whom I showed the experiment, the effect produced appeared new and surprising. At all events, the method, supposing it even to be an invention of other date, is, as far as I know, not yet been fully described by any one, who publishes [illegible]

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Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. XII.

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 10th March, 1823

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Adjutant General's Bill was read the third time

Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to provide a Salary for the Adjutant General of Militia of this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned"

Mr. Casey, seconded by Mr. Clark, moved in amendment, that the following might be added as a rider, "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be, and is hereby declared to be in force for and during the term of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of Parliament and no longer."

On which the House divided,

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Pattie, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Wilmot, Casey, Baldwin, Clark, and Kerr—8.	Messrs. Shaver, Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Gates, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, McLean of Stormont, Burwell, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McDonell, and Bostwick—12.

Question lost. Majority, 4.

On the original question the house divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Shaver, Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Gates, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, McLean of Stormont, Burwell, Hagerman, Vankoughnet, McDonell and Bostwick—13.	Messrs. Pattie, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Wilmot, Casey, Baldwin, Clark, and Kerr—8.

Question gained. Majority 4.

The Bill was passed, signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the honorable Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Niagara Police Bill was read the third time.

On Motion of Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, the Niagara Police Bill was passed, signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply

Mr Gates in the chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Gates reported a Resolution.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Messrs. Pattie, Nichol, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Hornor, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Bostwick, Clark, Kerr, Jones of Leeds, McDonell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Burwell, and Gates—16	Messrs. Walsh, Shaver, Ruttan, Casey, Vankoughnet, and Hagerman—6.

Question gained Majority, 10. And it was

Resolved, That it was expedient to provide an additional fund for obtaining surveys and plans for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of this Province.

That the sum of one thousand pounds should be appropriated towards that object.

On Motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr McLean of Stormont, Messrs. Jones of Leeds and McDonell were ordered to prepare A Bill in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Committee of Supply

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Registry Bill.

Mr Wilson of Wentworth in the Chair.

The house resumed.

Mr. Wilson reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received

On Motion of Mr Casey, seconded by Mr. Ruttan, the Registry Amendment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the District Attorney's Bill was read the third time

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman that the Bill should pass, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Kerr, Nichol Randal, Messrs. Clerke, Horner, Walsh, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Wilson of Wentworth, Jones of Leeds, Pattie, Jones of Hamilton of Lincoln, Shaver, Hagerman, McDonell, McLean of Stormont and Bostwick—16.	Casey, Baldwin, and Vankoughnet—6.

Question gained. Majority, 9. And the Bill passed, was signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the amendments to the Law Reports Bill were read the second time.

On Motion of Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, a conference was requested with the honorable the Legislative Council on the subject of the above Amendment.

Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. McLean of Stormont, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide a pension for the Reverend Chaplain of the House of Assembly, and that the 8th Rule might be dispensed with for that purpose.

Which was carried, and the Bill read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman seconded by Mr Vankoughnet, the Chaplain's Salary Bill was read a second time on the same day

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr Vankoughnet, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Bostwick in the chair.

The House resumed

Mr. Bostwick reported the Bill amended

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS.
Messrs Kerr, Nichol, Clark, Wilmot, Hamilton of Wentworth, Walsh, Gates, McLean of Stormont Vankoughnet, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman Bostwick, and Ruttan—13	Messrs. Randal, Hornor, Wilson of Wentworth, Jones of Leeds, Shaver, and Casey—6.

Question gained—Majority 7, and the Report was received accordingly

On Motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr Vankoughnet, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr. McLean of Stormont from the Committee appointed to confer with the Conferrees of the honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the District Court Bill, reported that they had met the Conferrees on the part of that honorable House, when the following Amendments to the above-mentioned Bill were by them proposed

In the second Clause to expunge the words, "the several days upon," and insert "the Monday of the week in."—The effect of this amendment would be, that the several District and Surrogate Courts would commence on the Monday of the week in which the Quarter Sessions would be held. It was also proposed to insert at the end of the Clause the following words, "And the Judge presiding in each of the said District Courts shall make his precept for summoning the Jury returnable on the first day of each term respectively: Provided always, that no Jury summoned to attend any District Court in this Province, shall be required or obliged to attend at such Court for a longer period than one week."

In the third Clause it was proposed to insert the words, "the expiration of six weeks," and to expunge the words, "any time."—This amendment, if adopted, would give to Defendants a period of six weeks after verdict rendered before any Judgment could be entered up.

It was proposed to expunge the fifth Clause, and in its stead to insert, "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any Plaintiff or Defendant, in any Action now pending, or hereafter to be brought in any District Court in this Province, to sue out a writ or writs of Subpœna, as occasion may require, from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown or Deputy Clerk of the Crown in any District in this Province, to compel the attendance of any witness or witnesses resident out of the Jurisdiction of the District Court in which such Action shall be brought or pending, to give evidence at the trial of such Action; which writ or writs of Subpœna shall be as effectual, and the person or persons disobeying the same shall be liable to the same penalties as if the Action had been commenced and prosecuted in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province; and the said Court of King's Bench shall have power and authority to proceed against the person or persons disobeying the said writ or writs of Subpœna, as in other cases of contempt."

Your Committee consented to recommend the proposed amendments, with the exception of that to the third Clause, to the adoption of this Honorable House

Your Committee were induced to withhold their consent to the amendments proposed to the third Clause, by the consideration, that if adopted, it would give to Defendants a period of six weeks more than, according to the existing Laws, they are entitled to, before Execution could be issued against them

Mr. Wilmot from the Committee, to whom were referred the Petitions of the Inhabitants of the County of Durham, and of Joseph Losee, and others, of Whitby, Reported, That however desirable it might be to grant to the Petitioners a sum of money for the Repairs of the Highways set forth in their Petitions, yet in the present low state of the Public Funds of the Province, they cannot justify themselves in recommending the Prayers of the Petitioners to the favorable consideration of your Honorable House

Agreeably to Notice, Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Kerr, moved that the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Province, and the Administration of the Provincial Government, the Salaries and other Allowances to the Officers and Clerks of the several Executive Departments had been considerably augmented.

2nd. That although unacquainted with the cause of such augmentation, they believed it to have been in consequence of the depreciated value of money, and consequent high prices of commodities.

3rd. That the same cause no longer existing, it was expedient that the said Salaries and Allowances should be reduced to their original amount, or as nearly as might be found practicable to the scale authorized previous to the year 1796.

4th That an humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, founded on the preceding Resolutions, and praying His Excellency to take the subject into His serious consideration, and thereupon to direct such reduction in the Public Expenditure as might be deemed practicable to be made.

Which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Shaver, Messrs Jones of Leeds and Burwell were ordered to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the Resolution of the House

Agreeably to the order of the day, Harris' Patent Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. Willson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hornor, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Randal in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Randal reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received

Mr Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, a message informing the Commons House of Assembly that they had agreed to a Conference on the Law Report Bill, and had appointed a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr. Gates, Messrs. Hagerman, Nichol, McLean of Stormont, and Hamilton of Wentworth, were ordered as a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council on the Law Report Bill

On motion of Mr Willson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr Hornor, the Bill for granting a Patent to Daniel Harris was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr Hagerman from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Loan to be obtained for the purpose of compensating the losses of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, sustained during the late war with the United States of America, reported a Bill, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Kerr, the Loan Interest Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow,

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Weights and Measures Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr Ruttan seconded by Mr Hamilton of Lincoln, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Hagerman in the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Hagerman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr Ruttan, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, the Weights and Measures Bill was ordered for a third reading the following day

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Intercourse Amendment Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Kerr, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. McLean of Stormont was called to the Chair of the Committee.

The House resumed

Mr McLean reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr Vankoughnet, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Intercourse Amendment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Adjourned.

(To be Continued.)

Poetry.

Three Things a Good Wife should be like; with Three Things she should not be like.

A wife domestic, good and pure,
Like SNAIL, should keep within her door;
But not like Snail, in silver track,
Place all her wealth upon her back.
A Wife should be, like ECHO, true,
And speak but when she's spoken to;
But not, like Echo, still be heard
Contending for the *last* word.
Like a TOWN CLOCK a Wife should be,
Keep time and regularity;
But not, like Clocks, turn tongue so clear,
That all the town her voice might hear.
Young man, if these allusions strike,
She whom as bride you'd hail,
Must just be like, and just unlike,
In every SNAIL, and CLOCK, and STEAD!!

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the Sun—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 22.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE important news of the passage of the *Bidassoa* by the French army and of a formal declaration of war on the part of France against Spain, which was inserted at length in the *Sun*, having been contradicted in the most positive manner by the *Courier*, we have considered it useless to give any account of it in this paper

Symptoms of *Bissextile, or Leap Year*, have already made their appearance.—We have been favoured with a *deeply* interesting communication from an "*antiquated virgin*," which it would be exceedingly ungallant on our part wholly to neglect, although we are not without our suspicions that the lady wears "*blue stockings*," and is somewhat of the *masculine* order;—however, as female correspondence is always most delightful to us, and as we may expect to have our hands full next year, when it will be the privilege of many a lovely maiden now languishing in a state of "*single blessedness*" to make such overtures to the obdurate of the other sex, as to her may seem good—we had better, perhaps, begin by arranging matters first with those who cannot well contain for a few months longer.—it is most probable, therefore, that the powerful appeal sent to us by the fair correspondent alluded to, will appear in our next—together with some pretty verses from the same quarter.

It would give us pleasure to meet the wishes of Mr. ARGYLL, but his communication is too long for our columns, in the present state of public business.—If he gives us permission to abridge, and state his case as well as we can, in our own way, we have no objection to do it—for we really sympathize with him in his disappointments, believing he deserves well of the public.—The Petition of the Saddlers and Harness-makers of York is under consideration.

EUSEBIUS will see his letter in this number.—He is, evidently, an able writer; and, what is better, a man of sound principles.—We hope his communication will have the desired effect. Without being personal, he has pointed to the delinquent with as much delicacy as could be observed in a case of such a nature.—He shall always find us ready to co-operate in any service which has for its object the suppression of vice, and the support and encouragement of that virtue without which, the greatest states and proudest monarchies must gradually moulder away, and be as the cities of the earth whose places may be sought and not found.

Mr. Gourlay has not only once more addressed the Under Secretary of State on the subject of this country, and his own affairs; but, he has induced Mr. Home the "bonny Jem of Aberdeen" to allude to his case, as being one of great hardship, in the House of Commons; in the course of which allusion Mr. H. was so unlucky as to say that he spoke "*feelingly*" when he observed that it was "*hard to a poor man merely to accuse the over-wealthy some*" a remark which occasioned much laughter in the House, since there is not, perhaps, any Member of that august assembly so continuously troublesome as himself; and, with all his logic, it would be difficult for him to point out a more legitimate cause for expulsion than that of being *criminally* troublesome, which was the fact in *Gourlay*'s case: we were pleased, therefore, to find Mr WILMOT rising to assert, that the wandering, crack brained radical "*had grossly vilified the Government of Upper Canada.*"—We suspect the cause of this singular character will not gain much by the change of his parliamentary advocate from Sir James M'Intosh to Mr. Home

Since we began this Commentary, we have received the *Albion* of the 17th instant, in which we find the following paragraph, which seems to shew that the *Sun* was not altogether misinformed:—

"We have received private information, from a source on which we can rely, THAT THE FRENCH ARMY PASSED THE BIDASSOA ON THE 24TH MARCH.—Thus the invasion of Spain is at length commenced"—*Courier.*

Before we conclude, we must notice, (since it is too late to do it in any other part of the paper,) a very calamitous event that occurred about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in Newgate-street in this town. An elegant mansion lately repaired, and to which many conveniences have been added, the property of SAML RIDOUT, Esq. was totally consumed by fire. Mrs. COCKBURN, the amiable and truly respectable mistress of a Seminary for young ladies, well known in this Province, was to have removed, with her whole establishment, into this house in the course of yesterday, and we are sorry to say, that independent of the cruel disappointment and inconvenience to which this deserving lady is subjected by the unforeseen calamity, she has sustained a serious pecuniary loss.—Mr Ridout's property was insured to the amount, as we are told, of £500. What adds to the dark features of this distressing event is the suspicion, there is but too great reason to entertain, that it did not proceed from accident, but was the work of some abandoned incendiary—though one would have thought both the parties interested in the property, thus wickedly destroyed, as *free*—and as *decently* free, from personal enemies, as the lot of humanity could permit. We have something to say hereafter on the subject of the *Fire-Engine*, which it was found would not play, and respecting certain regulations that should be adopted, as precautionary measures for the future, which we cannot now insert.

As the following *Card* came too late for insertion in its proper place, we cannot refuse it admission at the end of our commentary.

A CARD.

Mr S. Ridout begs leave to return his thanks to the Inhabitants of the Town and to the Officers and Troops of His Majesty's Reg't in Garrison, through whose prompt assistance at the fire yesterday morning, part of his property was saved.

YORK, 29th May, 1823.

Selections From British & Foreign Journals.

THE KING.

BRIGHTON, April 2, 1823.

It is with much concern we state, that His Majesty experienced a fresh attack of gout in his foot last night, which, however, was as slight as sudden and we have the happiness to add that His Majesty was pronounced much better this morning. At this time (half past 9 o'clock P. M.) the physician's report is equally favourable. A council would have been held at the Palace to day but for the above event; its delay is not expected to exceed a day or two.

BRIGHTON, April 3.

Three o'clock P. M.—The slight but sudden re-visitation of gout in His Majesty was mentioned yesterday. It is with extreme satisfaction we this day add, that the promising symptoms of yesterday were not fallacious. The gratifying report to enquirers at the palace this morning has been, 'His Majesty has had a good night, and is much better to day.'

Departure of Ferdinand VII. from Madrid.

MADRID, March 20

The King, Queen and Infants attended by the great officers of State left Madrid this morning. There were but few people (not short 200) in the square of the Palace to witness their departure; but a vast concourse assembled at the gate of Toledo through which they were expected to pass, as the Guards had been stationed there from an early hour. Amongst the crowd there was doubtless a variety of different sentiments but all seemed dejected and the common wish evidently was that the King might not leave Madrid. A strong body of troops with artillery were on duty in the Plaza de la Constitution, to repress any disorder which might arise.—The Royal party left the Palace privately in Sedan Chairs a little before eight, and got into their carriages upon a private road, they thus avoided passing through the gate from which the troops were withdrawn about nine. At 9 o'clock all remained quiet. The Cortes will remain for a few days.

The Farmers' Journal says:—We are authorized to state that as soon as the Easter Holidays are over, practical steps will be taken to invite and form an extensive union of the landed interest, and to convene meetings of the same, to take into consideration the condition of the Agricultural and landed property at this important crisis.

A severe shock of an Earthquake was experienced at Palermo, on the 5th March—a number of houses and churches were destroyed and many live lost.

The King of Spain left Madrid on the 20th March.

BAYONNE, March 27.

An Aide de Camp of General Guilleminot was arrested yesterday, and delivered into the custody of two gendarmes, who have taken him to Paris. The reason assigned for this arrest, is a military conspiracy in which he is implicated.

Two battalions of volunteers have arrived at Barcelona from Majorca. Ten thousand muskets of English manufacture have been landed at Bilboa.

Contradictory.—The Courier of the 5th April, contradicts the report published in the Sun and some other London papers, that our Government had received the Declaration of War, and that a day had been appointed for its delivery; and asserts that this, as well as the alarm of the French Government lest our sailors should enter the service of Spain are groundless fabrications. The Sun assumed such an air of authenticity, in the publication of these events, that if the reports are really unfounded, it has succeeded completely in mystifying the country Journals. The Glasgow paper from which we copied the news gave it without any remark.

Authentic.—We lately informed the public that the army Surgeons had been applied to with a view to ascertain the number of those who were ready for service.—The application produced the resignation of a great many of the Medical attendants of the army, and we understand that the vacancies are immediately to be filled up by persons who must be ready to take the field with their regiments, at the shortest notice.—London Sun, 2d April.

Russia and France.—It is rumoured in the Dutch papers, that Russia has resolved to send three divisions of 40,000 men each to enter France, and remain there during the invasion of Spain, and that this measure is at the instance of the French Ministers, at the Courts of Russia and Vienna.

It is said the Russian Ministers in Denmark and Sweden, have [illegible] in case of War between France and Spain.

Several French officers, had sailed for Spain.

Polar Sea.—Accounts have reached us from Admiral Krusenstern, that a Russian Officer had accomplished the extraordinary journey of 30 days on the Polar ice, and had arrived at an entirely open Polar sea.

The British House of Commons, adjourned on the 27th of March to the 10th of April.

The late marriage act has been repealed.

North American timber for building, has risen at Glasgow, within the last 4 months, from 1s 8d to 2s 2d per foot.

Lord Amherst, Governor General of India, arrived in the *Jupiter* 50 Gun Ship, at Madeira, on the 20th March, on his way to his new Government.

From a late London Paper

On Wednesday two of the Lords of the Admiralty, attended by the comptroller of the Navy, and Sir H. Davy, Dr. Woollaston, &c attended at the Navy Office, to witness an experiment by Mr. Harris, of Plymouth. A small barge, fitted with a mast, was moored at the Admiralty-stairs, and a small boat stationed at some distance with a loaded howitzer. The object of the experiment was to prove, that electric fluid, discharged from an electrifying battery, and conducted by a wired rope affixed to the top of the mast, would pass down the mast, through the magazine, and into the water, without doing any injury in its passage either to the magazine or mast. The electric fluid, it was then expected, would discharge the howitzer, the water acting as a conductor, without their being any communication between the vessel and the boat, the communication being then continued on the negative side, along another wide rope, would return to a window in the room from which it had started, and fire a small quantity of powder. The result was highly gratifying, it being conclusive as to its infallibility, and the ingenious inventor, no doubt, received much pleasure from the experiment. The object of the inventor is to preserve ships from being struck by lightning at sea, many of which, it is supposed, have gone to the bottom in consequence of such accident.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.—The *Literary Chronicle* says, "Among the advantages attending the privilege of franking allowed to the members of the British Senate, we do not recollect to have been seen that of franking the tidings of one's own death. Yet that even this may rank among the number, was proved the other day by the following singular circumstance: The late Admiral K——— had franked an envelope for a letter intended to be written to one of his relatives: he died before the day for which it was dated, and the frank was actually used to cover a letter to the same relative, to announce the death of the noble writer

Ireland.—Outrages of a most alarming and extensive nature continue to be perpetrated in that unhappy country—particularly in *Cork* and *Limerick*.—After detailing various instances of robbery, murder and arson, the latest papers assure us that the state of the South of Ireland appears to be getting every day worse. The Dublin papers of April 1st, contain nearly thirty bills of burning houses and destroying cattle. In several instances the landlords were successfully resisted, but in all of these the houses appear to have been fortified in such a manner as shews clearly the alarmed state of the country. A letter from a gentleman on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick considers in these words:—"Were a foreign enemy landed, and the country under military execution, property could not be more insecure than it now is, or less at the disposal of the owners." It is to be remarked, however, that the Grand Juries are sitting very carefully to the claims for compensation for burning beggars and houses; and in the county of Mayo one claim for £500 compensation for malicious burning was entirely thrown out.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OF THE ALERT, DUBLIN PACKET.

Liverpool, March 29.—It is our painful duty to record the loss of one of the packets of this port, by the sinking of which, while on her last voyage from Dublin, it is supposed (according to the report of the few survivors) upwards of one hundred of our fellow creatures, men, women, and children, have suddenly perished. She sailed from Dublin on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning made the coast of Wales. The wind had been generally favourable, but about 10 o'clock the Captain finding the breeze abating, the vessel driving towards the West Mouse rock, sent the boat ahead, in expectation of clearing it by towing. The tide however, at this unfortunate juncture, became so low as to render abortive the efforts of the crew, and about 1 drifted the vessel on the rock which she struck, though not with violence, but it was soon discovered that the shock would end the vessel to lock considerably, and the pumps were immediately set to work. The water, in defiance of every exertion soon reached the cabin floor. All who could, now beat every exertion to bail out the water with buckets. The leak continued to increase rapidly, and all efforts to keep the vessel afloat appeared unavailing; and there being no wind, it was impossible to run for shore.—In this desperate situation individuals leaped [illegible] to the sea to reach the boat, which had been towing a head, and which contained the [illegible] never to be penetrated is to be drawn over the terrific scene that closed their earthly career. There were about 120 persons on board.

Greeks.—The cause of the Greeks appear to be everywhere successful, and that of the Turks every where on the decline.

AN ITALIAN PREACHER.

From LADY MORGAN'S *Italy.*

While at Bologna we were taken to hear the celebrated preacher the Canonico—and his sermon both for its manner and matter, was extremely curious. Like all the Italian preachers, he had a conventional style and [illegible] he commenced each discourse with a sort of whining cant and then suddenly dropping his declamatory tone, he adopted a familiar gossipping manner, the most humorous and diverting that can be imagined, alternately making his cap, taking it off, or putting it on, or appealing to the cushion (which is always affixed to the side of the pulpit in Italy). His subject was "*Charity?*"—Charity, he said, is the love of your neighbour—I say (he continued emphasing the word) to the lovely expression and homely spirit of the Scripture, meaning literally your *neighbour*, whom you should love through Christ, (the Church) and not in the vague sense of modern philosophy which talks of humanity and philanthropy, and such jargon; but this sort of charity, my dear Christians means murder and extortion, which is the true object of philosophy. Charity, my dear Christians, is a mantle made not only to cover your own sins, but the sins of your neighbor: Here he paused, and shook a little tin box, on which a Friar went about collecting, and the preacher proceeded: I beg charity in silent on a act, dear Christians. It does not like philosophy, attach vices to a class, or the charity of modern philosophy is to exclaim against the holy mother church With these philosophers Monks are rogues, and Priests, robbers. Here he fixed his eye on some young men, and at his familiar question of, "What think ye my Christians?" there was a general titter. Then putting on his cap, after a long pause, he opened another exordium in the usual nasal whine, which he concluded by saying, "Charity, my Christians, bids you open your mantle wide, and close it upon a sinner, sinners have been gracefully imitated (he said with his own robe); for the sum of charity is to give and to forgive!"—Here again he rattled on box, and his confessor once more resumed his office, and collected from the congregation He preached, as they all do in Italy, extempore; and, after a short pause, resumed his sermon precisely at the character of fresh auditors, who seemed to change every twenty minutes, and to come in, and to go out, as a matter of course.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

It is often asserted, and, no doubt, justly, that wherever the Liberty of the Press exists free from the shackles of arbitrary power, it is impossible that political abuses should either be numerous, important, or permanent. Tyranny cannot bear inspection, for its empire (when not seated in fear) being supported by prejudice, and ignorance of the true principles of rational freedom, must inevitably sink to ruin whenever those principles are fairly understood. But the province of the Press is not limited to mere political concerns;—it legitimately claims a share in the guardianship of public morals, and serves as the honored handmaid of religion. It is an important part of its duty to expose vice and immorality, and convey frequent lessons of useful instruction to every class of mankind. To these purposes I am aware the power of the press is often applied, but I fear not so often as sound principle might require. I am also aware that the state of society renders it rather a delicate task to lash vice effectually, and make a personal application of its necessary antidote in order to induce reform, without resorting to persons in a which would be condemned,—and yet, a man given to vicious habits is not likely to be wrought upon, unless he knows himself to be publicly pointed at. Besides, to theorize and speculate upon virtue, no obligation, &c. in a general way, [illegible] vice, is not likely to do much good. Practice must tread upon the heels of theory in all the concerns of man; and personal, individual application could only answer that end.—A physician would be termed something more than a quack, should he administer labels and recipes to his patients, instead of healing medicines.

Vice to the discerning eye assumes, in the different grades of society, different degrees of ugliness.—Most of our habits are thus ordinations; and we naturally look up to those above us as to several rank for the patterns of our conduct—hence we readily frame excuses from their examples for any moral delinquency;—may, more, we even find precedent for many aberrations from correct principle, which are little else than the twin brothers of crime.—Th se who bear the pulmical fabric upon their shoulders, stand, as it were, a mark for public opinion to shoot at.——ere no influence of dull decisions, fill the place of moral censors which correspond to the st pol ical letters; and in this case they stand equally conspicuous, and are a fatal mark for the public opinion. Their conduct is equally public property, but their bad example is far more pernicious, because it is plenty and imperceptibly goes to sap the foundation of all civil polity, by corrupting the public mind, and weakening the necessary restraints upon vicious principles, which also are capable of retaining men in the bonds of society.

Amongst all the vices to which poor human nature is prone, there is scarce one more dangerous and destructive in its consequences than that forbidden in the seventh commandment.—Indeed if it be been said, that the degree of female chastity existing in a nation ought serve as almost a certain rule by which to estimate that nation's moral, religious, and political character:—and I think there is not much risk in saying that degree as much varied according to the value set upon it by the male sex.

Now, suppose a man of some claim to respectability should be guilty of a gross breach of that commandment—that he was the husband of a virtuous and faithful wife; the father of a numerous and promising family of children, amongst whom were several sons and daughters grown up to maturity;—by, more, that he should be clothed with magisterial authority—that he were a conservator of the public peace, and a guardian of the public morals:—suppose, I say, he were to se uce the daughter of his friend, whom he had received as an inmate of his family, a companion to its daughters: and, what I blush to suppose, that she were their near relation;—that her shame should become public, and the fruits of illicit commerce impress upon her the name and duties of a mother:—that he should forsake his family—leave the partner of his bosom destitute of all a wife should expect from her husband: her sons and daughters destitute of his fatherly counsel and advice, and the lessons of virtue so much needed by the young and inexperienced; and his little children wanting that care and protection none but a father is qualified to give:—that he should transfer the duties of a husband from her who had the only claim upon them, to the an unfortunate being whose prospects in life had contributed so much to destroy, and whose grieving parents he had so deeply injured:—In what light, I pray, should we regard that man? Should he not be looked upon as a monster in vice and depravity, whose sight to the common courtesies of life, and the privileges of friendship was fairly cancelled by his misconduct?—Do we suppose his brother magistrates would sit down with him to the solemn discharge of their important duties, and mock the virtues and good senses of the community by associating the ideas of legal proceedings, of correcting vice, restraining crime, and protecting innocence and virtue, with such a glaring instance of [illegible] in one of their number?—Is it possible they could feel themselves free at home in such a case, with such a man sharing in their deliberations, and giving his voice to their decisions? Ought we not

to suppose, out of respect to them and the stations to bring her the infant. He arrived at the place. No sooner had his eyes reached the child, than he was almost struck dumb with horror. A black snake, it said, was coiled a round it—and Aissa believed he beheld him extending his fatal jaws to devour the infant. The father rushed forward; and the serpent, alarmed at his vociferation, retired into the hollow tree. He took up his daughter inhort, and retired to the mother. He gave her child into her arms; and as he was informing her of the wonderful escape of the infant, some travellers appeared, and soon relieved them of all their wants. They proceeded gradually, and came to Lahore—to The Emperor Akbar, at the arrival of Aissa, he his court at Lahore. Asaf Khan, one of that monarch's principal [illegible] attended near the presence. He was a distant relation to Aissa, who was received by him with kindness and friendship. To employ him, he made him his own secretary. Aissa soon recommended himself to Asaf in that station, and by some accident his diligence and ability attracted the notice of the Emperor, who raised him to the command of a thousand horse. He became, in process of time, master of the household; and his genius being still greater than even his good fortune, he raised himself to the office and title of Amaun-ul-Hoon, or high treasurer of the Empire. Thus he, who had almost perished through mere want in the desert, became, in the space of a few years, the first subject in India.—The daughter, who had been born to Aissa in the desert, received, after his arrival at Lahore, the name of Meher-un-Nissa, or *The Sun of Women*. She had some right to the appellation; for in beauty she excelled all the ladies of the East. She was educated with the utmost care and attention. In music, in dancing, in poetry, in painting, she had no equal among her sex. Her disposition was noble, and [illegible] and satirical, her spirit lofty and unconfined. Selim, the Prince Royal, one day visited her father, when the public entertainment was over; when all, except the principal guests were withdrawn, and the musicians and dancers according to custom, were introduced in their veils. The ambition of Meher-un-Nissa aspired to a conquest of the Prince. She sung—he was in raptures; she danced—he could hardly be restrained, by the laws of decency, to his place. Her stature, her shape, her gait, had already done their work. She was the highest pitch.—When his eyes seemed to devour her, she, as by accident, drop her veil, and shone upon him, at once, with all her charms. The confusion which she could well feign on the occasion height ened the beauty of her face. Her modesty was alarmed by the presence of the Prince, and she withdrew. Selim followed her with his soul into love. He was in a violent during the remaining part of the evening. She endeavored to confirm by her art the conquest which the charms of her person had made. Selim, distracted with his passion, knew not how to procure her. Meher-un-Nissa had been betrothed by her father, to Aly Couly Shere Aigun, a Turkoman nobleman of great renown. Selim applied to his father Akbar, who sternly refused to commit an act of injustice, though in favor of the heir of his throne—of the Prince of Hindostan! and Meher-un-Nissa became the wife of Shere Aigun. The latter, however, suffered in his prospects in life, for not having made a voluntary resignation of the lady to the ensamored Prince. Though Selim durst make no open attack upon his fortunate rival during the life of Akbar, he was often forbidden the rising sun, and threw accumulated disgrace on Shere Aigun. He became disgusted, and left the court at Agra. He retired into the Province of Bengal, and obtained from the Subahdar of that country the superintendency of the district of Burdwan.

Shere Aigun, on the departure of Meher-un-Nissa, which Selim had repressed from a respect and fear of his father, returned with redoubled violence when he himself mounted the throne of India. He was now absolute, no subject could thwart his will or his pleasure. He recalled Shere Aigun from his retreat. He received him with encouragement, and showered upon him the most distinguishing favors. His original name was Aisa Jillo, but he having killed a lion he was dignified with the title of Shere Aigun, or the Overthrower of the Lion.—Under the latter name he became famous in India. In the year 1607 Shere Aigun had served with great reputation. He had distinguished himself in a particular manner under Khan Khanan, at the [illegible] King of Sind, by exhibiting prodigies of strength and valour. Preferments had been heaped upon him, and he was highly esteemed a court during the life of Akbar, who loved to reward a brave action. Jehangire, who succeeded to the throne, was [illegible] of Shere Aigun to the presence. He received him graciously at first, and [illegible] Shere Aigun, notwithstanding his [illegible] was naturally open and generous, returned it [illegible] Jehangire kept his court at Delhy, when he called

Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. XIII.

(Continued from our last.)

TUESDAY, 11th March, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Registry Amendment Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Reverend Chaplain's Salary Bill was read the third time.

Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. McLean of Stormont, moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to provide an additional allowance to the Reverend Robert Addison, Chaplain of the House of Assembly, for his long and faithful services as Chaplain thereof."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs McDonell Clark, Walsh, Baldwin, Wilmot, Kerr, Rutan, Crooks, Gates, Burwell, Vankoughnet, Hamilton of Lincoln, Nichol, McLean of Stormont, Bostwick, and Hamilton of Wentworth,—16.	Messrs. Pattie, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Hornor, Casey and Shaver,—6.

Question gained—Majority 10, And the Bill was sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Weights and Measures Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, Harris' Patent Bill was read the third time.

Mr Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act granting to Daniel Harris of Toronto, in the Home District of this Province, the exclusive privilege for using or permitting to be used, his new invented method of manufacturing Pot and Pearl Ashes for the time therein mentioned."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS
Messrs. Jones of Leeds, McDonell, Pattie, Randal, Wilson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Hornor, Kerr, Rutan, Walsh, Gates, Casey, Burwell, Vankoughnet, Nichol, Shaver and Bostwick,—20.	Messrs. Clark, McLean of Stormont, and Hamilton of Lincoln,—3.

Question gained, Majority 16—and the Bill was passed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Intercourse Amendment Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

On Motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, Messrs. McLean of Stormont, and Jones of Leeds were ordered as a Committe, to prepare an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity to the report (concurred in by the House) of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, ordered to enquire if any and what deduction might be made in the sums annually charged to defray the expenses of the administration of Justice within the Province. Also on the resolutions of the House relative to reduction of expenditure.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the debates on Doctor Baldwin's Resolutions of Saturday.

In amendment to which, Mr. Willson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr Clark, moved that the House should resolve Itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the proposed resolutions.

Which was carried, and Mr. Pattie was called to the Chair The House resumed.

Mr Pattie reported that the Committee had agreed to the first Resolution, and asked leave to sit again on the following day.

The Report was ordered to be received: leave was granted accordingly; and it was resolved that Emigration into the Province was of the highest importance and deserved an encouragement in every possible way.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee, to confer with the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council on the subject matter of the Law Reports Bill, reported that they proceeded to the Conference Chamber, where they acquainted that there was no objection to the amendment of the Honorable House in and to the Law Reports Bill, when it was proposed that a renewal of the conference should be asked and that to enable the Committee to discuss said amendments it should be a free conference.

On motion of Mr. Hingerman, seconded by Mr Vankoughnet, it was ordered that a message should be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting a renewal of the Conference with that Honorable Body on the amendments to the Law Reports Bill, and that the same should be a free conference.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the relief of Matthew Crooks, of Ancaster, Esquire.

Which was carried, and the Bill read.

Mr. Jones of Leeds reported a Bill for the appropriation of a sum of money for the improvement of the Inland Navigation, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Bill for the relief of Matthew Crooks was ordered to be read a second time that day.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Bill appropriating £1000 for the improvement of the Inland Navigation was ordered to be read a second time that day.

Agreeably to order, the Crooks' Relief Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Casey in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Casey reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, the Crooks Relief Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to order, the Inland Navigation Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Leeds, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr Casey in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Crooks reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Pattie, that the consideration of the resolutions relative to instructing Mr. Commissioner Robinson in London, should be then resumed, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS
Messrs. Gates, Jones of Leeds, Pattie, Randal, Chisholm, Vankoughnet and Shaver.—7.	Messrs. McDonell, Walsh, Wilmot, Baldwin, Hamilton of Wentworth, Hornor, Hamilton of Lincoln, Crooks, Burwell, Bostwick and Casey.—11.

Question lost—Majority, 4

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, seconded by Mr Burwell, moved that a Select Committee should be appointed to investigate and report upon the Contingent Accounts of the Session, and that Messrs. Hagerman, Nichol, Baldwin and Wilmot should compose said Committee

Carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Loan Interest Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Chisholm in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Chisholm reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down a Message informing the House that the Honorable the Legislative Council had agreed to a free conference on the Law Reports Bill.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Crooks' Relief Bill was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Burwell, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the claims for losses sustained by His Majesty's subjects in this Province during the late war with the United States of America.

Which was granted, and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Clark seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to ascertain and amend an Act passed in the 36th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act for the better regulating of certain coins current in this Province.

Which was granted, and the Bill read.

Members present—Messrs Pattie, Vankoughnet, Clark, Wilson, Jones, Randal, Nichol and Bostwick.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

DOMESTIC.

Misunderstanding in New Brunswick.

The Government of the Province of New-Brunswick has been thrown into the greatest confusion by events which have taken place since the decease of General Smyth. It will be recollected that the Honorable Ward Chipman was called upon by the Council to administer the Government, the two Senior Counsellors having declined assuming that authority: but Mr. Chipman had scarcely entered upon the duties of his office, when one of the ancients repenting himself of his modesty, and vexed that his *nolo gubernare* had been taken seriously, put in his claim. We are told that a wordy war of proclamation and counter proclamation has ensued, each Governor professing himself to be the "*real Simon Pure*," and in this ridiculous state matters remained when the despatch addressed to His Lordship the Governor-in-Chief left Fredericton. Lieut. Winslow, h. p. who is the bearer of it, proceeded by land to Sorel on Thursday, his instructions being to deliver it personally to his Lordship.

On Monday the 1st Division of the 60th Regiment left this place for Kingston, to relieve the 68th Regiment, which is under orders for Quebec, and the same evening the 1st Division of the 70th Regiment arrived in the New Swiftsure from Quebec, which Regiment is to be quartered in this District.—*Mont. Gaz.*

From the Upper Canada Herald.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland and suit arrived in the Frontenac on Saturday last; and yesterday his Excellency inspected the 68th Regiment, which we understand is shortly to leave this Post. The different evolutions performed by that fine Regiment afforded great amusement to the inhabitants of Kingston, a great many of whom were present, and witnessed a sham attack upon Fort Henry, which was defended by Colonel Bredin of the Royal Artillery. We regret that our limited knowledge of Military tactics prevents us from giving a more minute description of this interesting scene.

Poetry.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

The following lines are much at your service if you think they have sufficient merit to obtain a place in your valuable Paper.

P.

York, 26th May, 1823.

SONG

For an American Indian.

The whistling sound of the tempest is high,
Swift roll the dark clouds o'er the face of the sky:
The howl of the wolf, and the cry of the fox
Are heard in the wilderness 'mong the steep rocks;
Aloft the bald eagle cowers o'er the tall trees,
The sea-gull laboriously battles the breeze;
See, see! the dark waves break white on the shore,
Borne hurriedly on with a hoarse sullen roar;
The red lightnings flash from the dense murky cloud,
Now follows the thunder, appalling and loud!
Oh, pity Allana! my bright bosom'd fair!
The maid of my soul, with the dark flowing hair.—
She wanders alone in the wilderness far,
Expos'd to the rage of the demons at war!
Oh, spare her! oh, spare her! ye spirits that fight,
And give my Allana again to my sight!

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Wm Macaulay, on the evening of the 17th inst. at the house of Capt. Robert Lyon, Senr. of *Port Hope*, Sophia, the eldest and amiable daughter of that gentleman, to Marcus Fayette Whitehead, Esq. Attorney at Law.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 21st day of May instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby commanding, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty'th day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

STATUTES
OF
UPPER-CANADA,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, MET AT YORK ON THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, AND PROROGUED ON THE 19th DAY OF MARCH FOLLOWING, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Anno Domini, 1823.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XXXVII.

AN ACT for the better preservation of the Herring Fishery at the Outlet of Burlington Bay.

[Passed 19th March, 1823.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of the Herring Fishery at the Outlet of Burlington Bay, in the Gore District, Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to take or catch, or attempt to take or catch, by setting or drawing any net or nets, weir or weirs, seine or seines, any Herring at the Outlet of Burlington Bay, or within two hundred yards of the said Outlet on the shore of Lake Ontario, between the first day of September and the first day in January inclusive, in each and every year, at any other time than Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Penalty for infringing the before mentioned Regulation.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall be convicted before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Gore District, on the oath of one credible witness other than the informer, of infringing the provisions of the foregoing clause, such person or persons respectively, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than Five Shillings, with costs, or in default of payment, be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding thirty days, nor less than two days, unless the penalty and costs shall be sooner paid; one half the said penalty to be paid to the informer or informers, and the other half into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General, to and for the public uses of this Province, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Distribution of penalty.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *CPk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Hereford
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Muloc		Tudor

N. of Elzevee	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William McMullin, in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William McMullin, Lot No. 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession in of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, containing 167 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

N.B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. McL. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, TO wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rufus Pomeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Vittoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, TO wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cummings, Esquire, I have taken in Execution Lot No. 19, in the 1st Concession of Charlotteville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolerable good farm house and barn, a number of bearing Apple-trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court-house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Vittoria, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
May 2d 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, TO wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Reynolds, at the suit of George Jacob and Jean Maure Beaubien, Administrators of William Pack, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of Camden, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres, more or less, which said Lot of Land will be sold by Public Sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Thursday, the 26th day of June next, at noon, for Cash.

WILLIAM HANDS
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
26th April, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above Lot of Land by Mortgage, or other right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of Sale. W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Conger, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown,
January 18th, 1823.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock. A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 28th day of June next, at the same place and hour.

John McLean,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

Government Contract
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to supply

Fresh Beef,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Assist't. Comm'ry Gen'l.

York, 24th May, 1823. 21-3w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brock's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23-12 mon.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART,
Clerk

Kingston April 26th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualification required, will be Sobriety, Honesty, Industry and Cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 tf. *Cashier*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the Bank will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FONSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18-14w.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE TITLE and INDEX to the FIRST VOLUME of the U. C. GAZETTE, (NEW SERIES) and WEEKLY REGISTER, conjoined, being now ready for Delivery, Subscribers are respectfully informed, that Spare Numbers may be had to complete the Volume by an *early* application at the Gazette Office.

ALSO,

A few Perfect Copies, with Titles and Index complete, neatly done up in Boards.—Price £1. 1s. Currency.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol,
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d *April,* 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d *April,* 1823. } 14—tf

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Cloved Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' conceived claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d *June,* 1813. 28-tf.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "mirror the very body of the time—its form and pressure"*— No. 2d.
We shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1823.

CURRENT COMMENTARY.

The detail of the movements of the French army in Spain occupying much space, our prefatory remarks must be short.—All this rapid success on the part of the French was of easy anticipation—and, though the crusade may differ in its complexion, and results, from that of Buonaparte against Moscow; yet one cannot help the recollection of that fearful and celebrated example crowding upon us at the present moment;—the more especially, as the designs of MINA, a man of known ability and enterprise, are so entirely screened from the public view.—We cannot bring ourselves to believe this revolution will pass away like that of Naples!

Our readers will find an appeal from the Saddlers and Harness makers of York, in a subsequent part of this paper, which, we trust, will have the desired effect of securing what little patronage can be enjoyed in this infant colony, to the legitimate objects. The people of CANADA are continually imposed upon by manufactures from the U. S. of the meanest, and most flimsy description, but with a fair outside.—It is, besides, by no means creditable, either to our patriotism or judgment, to purchase an article from a foreigner and rival, when one of better quality, and at a cheaper rate can be had at home.

A meeting of the York Bible Society was held on Saturday last in the School-house, at which His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR presided.—This meeting was very respectably attended; and after an able and highly interesting report was read by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. STRACHAN, Rector of York, several resolutions, having the enlarged objects of this invaluable institution in view, were proposed and adopted.

Selections From British & Foreign Journals.

LONDON, April 4.

At Lloyd's, a policy was effected this day at 1½ guinea per cent premium, to pay one hundred per cent. loss, should any hostilities between France and England take place before the 5th May next.—This is probably a speculation on an action betwixt Sir C. Owen and the French squadron, should the latter attempt to gain a settlement in, or to blockade the Island of Cuba. Another policy at 30 guineas per cent. to pay £100 per cent. should the Spanish bonds of 1821 be sold in London at 40 within four months. The underwriters here have got a large premium, but they run great risk of paying a loss.

The DUKE OF NORFOLK is married to Lady Mary Ann Gage, widow of Sir Thomas Gage,—The DUKE OF ST. ALBANS to Mrs Cuthbert;—and LORD PERTH to Miss Howard.

The celebrated Colonel Thornton.—Died, at Paris, in March, after a long confinement, and at a very advanced age, the celebrated sporting Colonel Thornton. He preserved his faculties and convivial disposition to the last.

MONUMENT TO Mrs. KEMBLE.

We find that it has been determined, at a meeting of the admirers of the late Mrs. Kemble, to erect a Public Monument to her memory. The Earl of Aberdeen presided at the Meeting, and among the names of the Committee who were appointed to superintend the management of the thing, we observe with pleasure the following:—The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Holland, Mr. Canning, Sir C. Long, Sir J. Mackintosh, Sir T. Lawrence, R. Heber, Esq. &c. &c. The monument is to be placed, either in St. Paul's Cathedral or in Westminster Abbey. Subscriptions are received at Coutts' and Drummonds' and "in consequence," is observed in one of the resolutions "of the great number of individuals who may probably be desirous of uniting in a last tribute to the memory of one from whose exertions they have so often experienced instruction and delight: it is proposed, with the view of rendering this concurrence as general as possible, that the amount of each subscription should be as low as may be consistent with the attainment of the object."

Dreadful affair.—On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, the neighborhood of Newington, London, was thrown into great consternation. Mr. Briggs, a respectable tradesman of King's-row, left his home and chaise for a short time by the footpath; in the interim of going into his house, three coal-porters passed, and one of them struck the animal, which caused it to plunge on the footpath, and a man was nearly killed. Mr. Briggs, on seeing the transaction, remonstrated with the men on the impropriety of their conduct, when some words arose, and an attack was made upon him, in which he received a severe blow, supposed to be on the jugular vein, which felled him to the ground and instantly caused his death. Mrs Briggs, on being informed of the circumstances, became frantic, and although medical assistance was immediately procured, she is in a deplorable condition, being pregnant with her fourth child. Two of the offenders were taken into custody, and await the result of the coroner's inquest.

Consumption of Liquors in London.—It is calculated that not less than 68,000 pipes of wine, 10,000,000 gallons of spirits, 3,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are annually drank in that metropolis.

Destruction of Deer.—Five hundred Deer perished in the Earl of Tankerville's Park, at Chillingham Castle, Berwick shire, during the late stormy weather in that neighborhood.

A Wooden Clock at Letaloo.—Some time ago the Missionary Society sent to the King of Letaloo a present of a wooden clock, with three little figures which strike bells, at the hours and quarters This simple piece of mechanism has excited the greatest astonishment in the minds of the natives. Some of them dispute among themselves whether these little figures were made by God or man; they also wished to know whether they ate rice or milk; it was also reported among them that these three admired little men had come in the night in a waggon without oxen.—In short, the clock appeared to them the most wonderful thing ever known to their country.

Blow Pipe.—A new Blow pipe has been invented by Mr Gurney, which includes the wonderful properties of at once perfect safety, and a power equal to at least ten times that of any other instrument of the kind hitherto in use. To those who are acquainted with this subject, it will be sufficient to say that Mr. Gurney's blow pipe is capable of permitting the use of a flame of the mixed gases twelve or fourteen inches in length when required—that no known substance resists its power—that a platinum wire a quarter of an inch in diameter melts before it almost immediately; tobacco pipes have been converted into perfectly transparent glass, and a steel file had a hole burnt through it in less than half a minute. It will be recollected that the flame produced by the common condensing blow pipe is not more than three fourths of an inch long, and that the late Dr. Clarke, in using that instrument, considered it a complete triumph of art to be able to melt a platinum wire the size of a knitting needle. Even this was effected at imminent risk, several destructive explosions having taken place. Dr. C. latterly resorted to the expedient of building up a brick wall between himself and his instrument.—*London paper.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 5.

"Saturday Evening."—The French Frigate la Guerriere has been taken, almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colors, one of which was a brig of [illegible] or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style. Two [illegible]

The following is also an extract from another private letter dated Paris, April 18:

"All the letters from Bordeaux and Havre express the greatest alarm with respect to the vessels which they expect from day to day. A letter from Bayonne of the 15th inst. announces the capture by a Spanish corsair of a ship laden with grain, which was carried into St. Sebastian. A Spanish ship of war is placed below the river."

The French Funds continued to fall on Saturday.

A communication from Calais announces the receipt there of a telegraphic despatch from Paris, stating that "the advanced guards of the French army had entered Vittoria and Bilboa."

Spain.—The King and royal family arrived on the 1st inst. at Andujar, in Andalusia, which is about 100 miles from Seville. Enthusiastic cries in favor of the "Constitutional King" were every where raised in honor of the Royal journey.

On the eastern frontier no movements have yet taken place. MINA's designs are veiled in darkness, and seem to have filled the French Ultras with more misgivings than they are desirous to avow. Even the Etoile bears witness to the formidable preparations made at Barcelona to receive the invaders: the cannon are mounted; the dismes filled with water; and, in aid of a small corps of Regulars, 18,000 militia have undertaken the defence of the place. On the other hand, much vigor is displayed, especially by her Highness the Duchess of Angoulême, who reviews the troops at Bordeaux, and passes judgments on their appearance.

THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.

The French crossed the Bidasson on the 7th April, having been occupied several days previous in the necessary preparations. The intelligence was communicated from Bayonne by Telegraph, in two hours and a half. An attempt was made by a few French refugees, of whom we slightly spoke in our last, to induce some French regiments to desert, by raising the new powers' cry of "Vive Napoleon!" The answer of the French officer in command was "Vive le Roi!" and a volley, which at once dispersed the hostile bands, of whom no more was seen

As soon as the passage of the Bidasson was effected, leisurely, and in order, the Constitutionalists deserted Irun, and all the posts they held in its neighborhood, and retired to St Sebastian.

French papers, and Telegraphic communications, have been received in London, up to April 20th A series of extracts will best show the position of affairs. The result is, that the French have met with no resistance of consequence —that they are in possession of Bilboa, Tolosa, Vittoria, of the fortress of Guetaria, on the sea side, and in front of St. Sebastian, and probably of Burgos.

St. Sebastian, so famous for the siege it stood against the British, is now invested by the French, as well as Pamplona in Navarre, all which province, as well as that of Catalonia, is in array against the Constitutionalists.

PROCLAMATION.

"The Duke d'Angoulême, General in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards

"The King of France, by recalling his Ambassadors from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would return to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighboring states.

"The French government has for two entire years endured, with a forbearance, without example, the most unmerited provocations; the revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his dethronement—which menaces his life—which calls for his dethronement—which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond its frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it now [illegible] Spain.

"The duties and of its cause, to produce the insurrection of

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Nardes and Piedmont. Devoted in its expectations, it has buried traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate, under its protection of treasonable rebellion, the plots which they had formed against their country. It is time to put a stop to the anarchy which have Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august sovereigns, whose the same intentions and the same views unite with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and interest of France.

" Spaniards!—Kyanee is not at war with your country—Sprung from the same blood as your Kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your glory. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at the head of 100,000 French soldiers, but it is only to unite myself with the [illegible] of order and the laws, to assist them in setting free their captive King, in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole people from the dominion of an ambitious few, who, while they proclaim liberty, are preparing only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

" Spaniards!—Every thing will be done for you and with you. The French are not, and wish not to be, any thing but your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall float over your cities; the provisions procured by our soldiers shall be administered in the name of Ferdinand by Spanish authorities; the severest discipline shall be observed; every thing necessary for the service of the army shall be paid for with a scrupulous punctuality; we wish nothing but your welfare since; as soon as we shall have obtained it, we will return to our country, happy to have preserved a generous people from the miseries produced by revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

Head Quarters, at Bayonne, }
April 2d, 1823. }

LOUIS ANTOINE.

" By his Royal Highness the Prince General in Chief, the Counsellor of State, Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty. MARTIGNAC."

The Etoile publishes a royal ordinance, conferring on the Duke de'Angoulême, as commander in Chief of the army of the Pyrenees, authority, first, to fill up all vacancies and make all promotions; secondly, to bestow the orders of St. Louis, Military Merit, and the Legion of Honour, and to award such recompenses in general as he shall think fit.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

S. Jean de Luz, April 7.—One hundred and fifty, or two hundred French and Italians, presented themselves to day with a tri-coloured flag on the Spanish side of the Bidassoa. The 9th regiment of light infantry, with Gen. Valin at its head, were on that side. The General ordered three canon shots to be fired on this body. Fifteen of them were killed or wounded. Among the former are four French officers, or persons who had fled from justice. The troops wished to cross the river on foot, and pursue the enemy, who immediately fled.

" The Bidassoa was crossed on the 7th, and the Duke d' Angoulême was on the Spanish soil at 9 o'clock.

" De Lamotte, formerly a Captain in the legion of the Seine, and implicated in the plot of the 10th August, 1819, is seriously wounded in the affair. He had been condemned to five years imprisonment and 300 francs of fine.

" The army marches in three divisions—one upon Tolosa, direct for Madrid; one upon Pampeluna; and another upon St. Sebastian.

" The regiment Alexander, in garrison at Irun, evacuated that town on the approach of the French.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH RECEIVED AT CALAIS.

" Calais, Friday, April 18, 1823.

" M le Maire.—A telegraphic despatch of this day announces that our advanced guards have entered Vittoria and Bilboa.

(Signed) " CHAS. DENIQUIS,
Director of the Telegraphs.
(A true copy) " A BENARD,
Mayor of Calais.

" Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour.

PARIS, April 17.

The advanced guard of our army has passed without difficulty the famous defiles of Salinas, four leagues in advance of Vittoria, where the head quarters of the Prince will be on the 17th inst.

His Royal Highness quitted Tolosa, after having installed a Junta, which has given new force to the confidence of the people in the promises of his Royal Highness.

It is asserted that the French Government, on the principle that France is not what may be properly called at war with Spain, will not issue letters of marque, or permit any [illegible] of Constantinople. It is said also, that our royal marine has received orders not to take any but Spanish armed vessels, and to let merchant ships pass. It is added, that the Government has made the arrangement known to the different Cabinets of Europe, demanding, in its turn, that they will not allow of the fitting of Spanish privateers in their ports, nor the sale of such prizes as these corsairs may take.

Preparations are making at the Hotel of the Portuguese Legation, for the departure of the Minister of his most Faithful Majesty. The passports for the Legation have just been delivered at his desire. It seems that his Excellency will depart in the course of next week. It is said, that with those, passports the Minister received a note, expressing the regret that was felt at his having determined to leave this capital, since France has not shown any hostile disposition towards Portugal, nor sent any order to the French Minister at Lisbon, and Consuls of his Most Christian Majesty to quit that Kingdom.

TOLOSA, April 14.

The Spanish people declare so decidedly against the Government of the Cortes, that [illegible] Government on leaving Madrid, shown an intention to defend the approach to this place, they were surrounded on all sides by the population, who obliged them to throw their artillery into the water. This fact is certain. Never was an army seen more obedient to its commander, more attached to its King, than our army. The Spaniards lavish on it the sincerest demonstrations of unlimited confidence.

The country people bring provisions on the road; every thing is regularly paid for. The day before yesterday, while the General was passing through the town, a market was held, which was as numerously attended by country people, and as well supplied as ever.

General Quesada has entered Bilboa.

We have received, by express, the following interesting letters which we hasten to lay before our readers:—

St. Jean Pied de Port, April 14.

The information that I have collected since the French army passed the Bidasoa, states—that the Spaniards receive it with the greatest enthusiasm, and that the clergy every where came to the body to meet the troops as they arrive.

Pampeluna, which, according to the revolutionary papers, was to receive a numerous garrison, and be provisioned for a year, is on the contrary, ill provided with troops, and destitute of every thing. The garrison, including that of the Castle, does not exceed 2,000 men, half of them militia, who, by the accounts of persons worthy of credit, wait only for a favorable opportunity to abandon a cause which they detest, or which they have joined only by force. On the 9th in the night, 100 of the militia rushed from Pampeluna, desirous of being informed of the arrival of the French, and joined Col. Juanito, to whom they offered their services

The young men of Lucsido who had taken arms for the constitution, and who were near St. Sebastian, desert to return home; sixty of them arrived in the night of the 11th. It is affirmed that Andalusia has risen in favor of the legitimate cause, and that 10,000 men are already under arms.

Bayonne. April 14, 8 A.—(by express)—

I have announced to you that Pampeluna had been evacuated by the garrison, composed of 2000 men, 1000 only have left that place to escort to Arragon valuable effects, which had been deposited in that town. The remainder of the garrison is composed of militia, who have neither the power, nor the inclination to defend themselves; if they were to attempt it, the inhabitants are so enthusiastic in favor of the good cause, that they would open the gates themselves.

All the accounts from the army are excellent, and our troops are now before the walls of St. Sebastian, without having experienced the smallest loss. The garrison, wholly confined to the place, has not made any sally since the division of Gen Bourke drove it back figliting; its forced repose, and the departure of the revolutionary necessaries, Nuttil and Fabvier, give every reason to expect a speedy surrender.

Bilboa is occupied by our troops—the news is certain. Many of our vessels, laden with provisions have sailed for that port, which is of great importance.

We have stated that Ballasteros had given up the defence of the defiles of Salina, and retired towards Tudela. Letters of the 14th mention that Gen. Molitor, who has advanced with his corps, has just obliged Ballasteros to evacuate Tudela also.

Thus success every where attends the French army.

Gen Quesada has taken possession of Bilboa at the head of his corps, which consists wholly of Spanish Royalists. A French garrison will however be put into the town, on account of the import.

From Bayonne, April 17.

The Major General to his Excellency the Minister of War

" There is nothing new from the army The troops are in full march.

" The army of Perpignan, which await the arrival of the Duke d'Angoulême on the Ebre, will be in movement from the 20th to the 22d inst.

" In a few days our 100,000 men will be in a line Then the decisive blow will be struck.

" Pampeluna and St. Sebastian are invested; but they have not been attacked, and all the rumors which have been circulated on this point are falsified and ridiculous.

" Insurrections multiply in the interior of Spain "—*Journal des Debats.*

From the Gazette de France.

Letters from Lisbon of the 26th, and from Oporto of the 25th of March, state that the Count d'Amarante continues in the same position. Rego was still at Amarante. Great dissatisfaction prevailed at Oporto and Lisbon, because the Government delayed and lingered upon any of the troops.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Marseilles, dated April 12—" An order, by Telegraph, was this morning received by the authorities of this port, to lay an embargo on all Spanish vessels; this was immediately put into execution, and several of which were outside the port, on the point of sailing, were compelled to return by the boats of the men of war lying here."

FROM THE COURIER.

LONDON, April 22.

We have just received by express, from Paris, the following Telegraphic communication:

PARIS, April 20.

The Port and citadel of Guetaria have been taken by our troops. Two hundred men, among whom were two Colonels, and ten other officers, have been taken, with five pieces of cannon, and provisions.

It is said that the enemy have abandoned Burgos since the 14th. Every where the French army meet with the best reception.

Sweden.—The speech of the King of Sweden, at the opening of the States General, forms a most refreshing contrast to the illiberal and despotic principles which have issued of late from the Holy Alliance. All the notice he takes of any thing out of Sweden, is to say, that the events of our age furnish proofs of the evils of revolutions which generally produce democratic anarchy or despotic oppression. He tells the nobility that they were instituted for the defence of the State, and desires them to continue to imitate the virtues of their ancestors, and to have for their device—" Honor the country and the King." He tells the Clergy to preach concord, peace, and obedience to the laws. He tells the Burgesses to make commerce and industry flourish, which, to a free country are as advantageous as victories. He bids the peasants congratulate themselves as the fostering parent of the present generation, and of those that will succeed; and never to regard with disdain the plough which afford to their fellow countrymen their principal supplies. He calls upon them all to make laws in consistence with the constitution. He tells them that experience has informed him that it is for the advantage of the country that the judicial power should be independent of the Crown; and adds that a message to that effect will be communicated to them. He then speaks of the currency of the country, as a thing to be approached with the utmost caution and to temper carefully with which it ought to produce disagreeable consequences. He then expresses his determination to diminish the public burthens as far as possible: and directs their attention to the public works of the country, and thanks them for the help they have given him towards them. He concludes with stating his intention to marry his son to the daughter of the King of Bavaria.—*London paper.*

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

—" The kindly spring inspires
Reviving heat, and kindles genial fires."
VIRGIL.

SIR,

The loyal, patriotic, and constitutional sentiments displayed in the editorial department of the *Weekly Register* compel me to admire the sound principles of its conductor; and the publication of his Sketch on the Present State of CANADA, inserted in the York Almanac, assures me of the deep interest which he takes in every thing concerning the advancement of this, his adopted, country.

The bounteous hand of nature has given to CANADA an immeasureable tract of highly fertile soil, the greatest portion of which is still teeming with its spontaneous productions.—This fact, Mr. Editor, has led me to lament, with you, the inadequate number of human beings at present to be found on so extensive and productive a soil.—Whatever may have a tendency to remove this complaint will, I am sure, be received by you with that amenity of disposition which characterises the gentleman.

—Now, Sir, Editor, there are among st us a great number of those creatures usually termed *Bachelorz*, who appear unanimously and resolutely determined not to contribute towards remedying this great evil—I beg of you, therefore, Mr. Editor, to issue a public manifesto, strongly reprobating

the pernicious consequences of such unmanly determinations:—let your reproof be conveyed in the most emphatic language:—let it even go beyond that of the Roman Emperor Augustus, on a former occasion, of which I will now beg leave to remind you.—On his return to Rome at the close of a successful war, several complaints were made to him that too many of the young men of quality remained unmarried. " The Emperor, therefore, assembled the whole Equestrian Order, and having separated the husbands from the single, did [illegible] to the former, for the [illegible] of their wives and children; but he told the latter, that their lives and actions had been so [illegible] to censure; that he knew not by what name to call them; not by that of men, for their performed nothing that was manly, not by that of citizens, for the city might perish a thriftstanding their care; not by that of Romans, for they designed to extirpate the Roman name. Then proceeding to shew his tender care, and hearty affection for his people, he further told them, that their course of life was of such pernicious consequence to the glory and grandeur of the Roman Empire, that all other crimes put together could not equal theirs, for they were guilty of murder in not suffering those to be born which should proceed from them; of impiety, in causing the names and honors of their ancestors to cease; and of sacrilege in destroying their kind, which proceeded from the immortal Gods. Therefore, in this respect they dissolved the government by disobeying its laws, betrayed their country by making it barren and waste, and demolished their city by depriving it of inhabitants."

A doctrine so promulgated, and in such language, must surely, Mr. Editor, have a tendency to make these naughty creatures—these incorrigible *Bachelors*, more corrigible; and abandon their cheerless lives of celibacy, which cannot fail to comfort the heart of

Your most obed't. &c. &c.
" AN ANTIQUATED VIRGIN."

Port Hope, May 26th, 1823.

HORRIFYING CASE.

Smalzville, Nov. 6.—The following dreadful event lately occurred in this neighborhood. The owner of a lonely cottage being out on a chase, a beggar, to all appearance old and weak, entered it at noon day, and asked alms of the woman who was at home with only her two younger children. The kind hearted woman invites him to rest himself, while she goes out to get him something to eat and drink. After the beggar had satisfied his hunger, he, to the no small astonishment of the woman, assumed a different language, and with a threatening voice, demanded the money, which he knew, he said, her husband had in the house. The wretch rushing on her with a large bread knife, to force her to acknowledge where it was deposited, she declared herself ready to give him what money she had, and for this purpose mounted a ladder in a trap-door leading to the loft above. As soon as she had mounted she drew up the ladder after her, so that it was impossible for him to get at her. Finding that she disregarded his menaces, he seized the two children, and swore he would either kill or maim them, if she did not immediately come down and deliver him the money as she had promised. The woman remained in the loft, and strove to force a hole through the thatch and call for help. While she was thus employed, the monster cut off their ears and noses, and at last killed the poor maimed innocents, scornfully proclaiming to the mother the murder he had committed. For instantly, however, her cries were heard by an officer who was passing by in an open carriage, who sent his servant (while he remained sitting in the carriage) to enquire what was the matter. The servant hastened to the spot, but on entering the cottage was met by the murderer, who plunged the knife into his heart, so that he fell and expired without a groan. The officer, surprised at his delay, went himself to the cottage, where perceiving the horrid scene, he attempted to stop the flight of the murderer, and with his sabre cut off all the fingers of his right hand, but was not able to [illegible] him of the opportunity to escape through the door as it stood open. The woman had, when the officer was passing, made her way through the roof, and run to the village, which was at a pretty considerable distance to fetch assistance. Meantime the husband on his way home meets the blood stained murderer, whom he recognizes as the beggar who frequented that part of the country.

The hypocrite, concealing his fears as he affected lamentation, held up his mutilated hand, saying, " Make haste! there is in your house a murderer, who has killed your children, and likewise a man who attempted to defend them, and from whom I have narrowly escaped in the condition you see." The terrified countryman, while the atrocious villain hastens to escape, flies with his loaded gun to his hand, to his cottage, perceives through the open door the officer and his bloody corpses of the children; takes him of course for the murderer, levels his piece, and shoots him dead on the spot! The wife coming up with the villagers, beholds the dead, sees the officer fall, utters a piercing cry, exclaiming, " You have killed our deliverer—murdered my benefactor!" The husband, whose whole frame is shaken by the horror of the scene, and still more by his own rash deed, stands like a statue, motionless and speechless, falls back in a fit, and expires.

ROYAL ARMORY, HAY-MARKET.

The exhibition of arms and armour, now open in the Haymarket, comprising an extensive and costly collection of military weapons and appointments of every description, to use Shakspeare's expression which has, of late, threatened to extirpate the Roman name. Then proceeding to shew his tender care, and hearty affection for his people, he further told them, that their course of life was of such pernicious consequence to the glory and grandeur of the Roman Empire, that all other crimes put together could not equal theirs, for they were guilty of murder in not suffering those to be born which should proceed from them; of impiety, in causing the names and honors of their ancestors to cease; and of sacrilege in destroying their kind, which proceeded from the immortal Gods. Therefore, in this respect they dissolved the government by disobeying its laws, betrayed their country by making it barren and waste, and demolished their city by depriving it of inhabitants."

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advantages of the old porter's absence, and recovered themselves without discovery into the house. The principal door being bolted at the usual hour, Shere and his family went to bed. Some of the assassins, when they thought he was fallen asleep, stole silently into his apartment. They prepared to plunge their daggers into his body, when one of them, who was an old man, being touched with remorse, cried out with a loud voice, " Hold! have we not the Emperor's orders? let us behave like men. Shall forty full upon one, and that one asleep?" " Coward!" said Shere, starting that instant from his bed—drawing his sword, he placed himself in the corner of the room, there he was attacked by the assassins. In a few minutes, many of the villains lay, weltering in their blood, at his feet—Shere only had escaped without a wound. The old man who had before remonstrated, [illegible] Shere took him by the hand, praised and thanked him for his fidelity, and having enquired about those who hired the assassins, dismissed him with handsome presents to relate the particulars abroad.—Treachery, suspected by nobody, at length disclosed the fate of his life; he avenged his death before he fell on the author of it—but he could not avert the fatal stroke, inflicted on him by six balls, fired into him at once from distant enemies.—The conduct of his widow is different. ly related—important it is, that she afterwards lived many years with Jehangire, and was quite as much his partner in the throne as in retirement!

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, Saddlers and Harness makers of York, return our sincere thanks to those friends and customers who have given us their support in business.

We beg leave at the same time to enter our humble protest against a practice which has, of late, threatened to establish all domestic manufactures in the line of our profession in this vicinity.—We allude to the importation of Saddlery, &c. on mercantile speculation, from the United States; which, being of a very inferior quality, can be sold at a low price.

For ourselves, we renounce all idea and spirit of combination.—We are ready to afford our services to any private Gentleman arriving in this country with a supply of articles manufactured upon the Canadian Establishment to, and from the United States; and we appeal with confidence to the generosity of all those who have the smallest desire to cherish and protect the struggling efforts of domestic manufacturers in this infant Colony,—for ourselves we have no hardship of our own before a discerning and a generous public to lie in the hope that we shall find our interests protected, and that we shall not be called upon to alter, improve, or repair any articles imported from the United States.

If the quality of the articles is considered, we can afford them at a *cheaper rate* than our neighbours, so that the plea of saving expence is done away with.—We trust we are above that low trick and artifice which has imposed inferior manufactures upon the Canadian Public by subterfuges to, and from the United States; and we appeal with confidence to the generosity of all those who have the smallest desire to cherish and protect the struggling efforts of domestic manufacturers in this infant Colony,—for ourselves we have no other honorable means of obtaining a support for our families than by the exertion of our professional labours: for the public, generally, the advantage that will be gained by protecting our interests will be the retention of money in this country, that would be otherwise sent away to encourage foreign rivals.

We beg leave to assure the public, that, from the ample supply of materials now at our command, and the quality of the leather which is superior to any thing of the kind heretofore manufactured in this country, we are enabled to execute any orders that may be given to us in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

With all respect and humility, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, the Public's obedient servants,

THOMAS SULLIVAN,
THOMAS CARROLL,
JOHN FRENCH.

Poetry.

ON THE CHARACTER OF THE DUTCH.

A Dutchman's breeches in full taste
Two opposite extremes divide—
Buttons like platters at the waist,
Buttons like pen. town the side.

These different buttons in full view
Display the Dutchman's constant trim—
The *large* shew what he'll get by you,
The *little* what *you'll* get by him.

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Parliamentary Register
OF
UPPER CANADA.
No. XIV.

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, 19th March, 1823.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Randal, the petition of John Carey was brought up, the 85th rule of the House dispensed with, and said petition ordered to be read that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the act for making additional provision for the improvement of the Inland Navigation of the Province, was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition from John Carey, praying for further remuneration for reporting debates of last session was read.

On motion of Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Hornor, the above petition was referred to the Committee on the contingent accounts, with power to charge in the contingencies of the House any reasonable allowance that they might think him fairly entitled to.

On motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Pattle, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Coin Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hornor, in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Hornor reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-day.

The Report was received and leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Clark from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Pettit, Esquire, reported that the Committee had fully examined into the matter set forth in said Petition, and the certificates by which it was supported, and found that the claim made by him upon the Revenue of the Province, was for services of a purely military nature, performed by order of the commanding general in that section of the Province, during the late war with the United States of America. therefore, although from Mr. Pettit's good character, and the highly respectable certificate accompanying his petition, the Committee could entertain no doubt of its justice, yet being for services under the military government, they could not recommend any appropriation from the funds of the Province.

Mr. Nichol from the committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to retrenchment, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, the fifth rule of the House was dispensed with in so far as related to the said address, and it was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded as above, the House went into Committee on the address.

Mr Vankoughnet in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr. Vankoughnet, reported the address without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on Doctor Baldwin's Resolution.

Mr. Gates in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr Gates reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Loan Bill,

Mr. Shaver in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr Shaver reported the Bill as amended. The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Bostwick the fifth rule was dispensed with in so far as related to the said Bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Commissioners appointment Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, the House resolved itself into a Committee on said Bill.

Mr Walsh in the Chair,

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door

Mr. Boulton master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the Church Lands surrender Bill, and the marriage confirmation Bill amended,

The above mentioned amendments were then read.

The amendments to the Church Lands Bill were read a second time and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Wilson, of Wentworth, Messrs. Crooks and Bostwick were ordered as a Committee to inform the Honorable the Legislative Council that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendments made to the surrender of Church Lands Bill

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating to His Excellency that during the Session the detailed accounts laid before the House of Assembly by His Excellency's order, had been examined by a select Committee appointed for that purpose, who had reported that they found under the item of the administration of justice charges to the amount of £370 sterling, for the salaries, and contingencies of various persons in the Judge, King's Council and clerks of assize—that in their opinion the said allowances were made at a time when the country was very thinly peopled, the accommodations bad, the expenses of travelling high, and the salaries and emoluments of those officers, much less than at the present; and also, that the fees and contingent expenses of the King's Council and clerks of assize had increased very considerably in amount, and that it was found that many cases were prosecuted by the crown officers at the public expense, which ought to be inquired of at the sessions, at the expense of the prosecutors individually, viz. assaults and batteries, nuisances, and other minor offences, which were frequently brought forward from vindictive feeling.

The select Committee before mentioned further reported, that an annual charge of £200 sterling for a clerk's salary and the rent of an office, appeared in the accounts of the Attorney General, and that, as that officer received a fee exclusive of his official salary for the performance of everyact of public duty, they did not see the propriety of such a charge, and that in their opinion a very considerable saving to the public might fairly be made in the following items.

Travelling allowances, King's Counsel	£150.
Clerk and Office Rent, Attorney General.	120
Clerks of Assize.	100
Reduction and saving of fees, by removing trials of minor offences to Sessions,	210.
	£570.

That the house having taken the said report into consideration, and having incurred therein, and they being desirous that the revenues of the Province might be relieved from every charge which could, without injustice be dispensed with, most respectfully begged leave to submit to His Excellency's particular consideration the propriety of the savings suggested by the said report.

They further begged leave to request His Excellency's attention to the augmentation which had taken place in the salaries, and other allowances, to the officers and clerks of the several departments of the Executive Government; and, although unacquainted with the cause of such augmentation, as they believed it to have arisen from the depreciated value of money, and consequent high price of commodities, (cause which no longer existed) they humbly submitted to His Excellency's consideration the propriety of reducing the salaries and allowances alluded to, as nearly as might be found practicable to the scale authorized previous to the year 1796—That, while they were desirous that a proper retrenchment, in all practicable cases, should take place, they begged to assure His Excellency, that they were far from entertaining any wish to deprive any servant of His Majesty of a fair and reasonable compensation for the services performed, or attached to his situation.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, Messrs. Walsh and Fattle were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency, the Lejutenant Governor, with the above address

Mr Jones of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Shaver, moved, that the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the Marriage Confirmation Bill, might be then read a second time, and that the fifth rule of the House might be dispensed with, as far as related thereto.

On which the House divided

YEAS	NAYS
Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gates, Crooks, Hagerman. McDonell and Shaver —7.	Messrs Pattle, Nicol, Hamilton of Wentworth, Randal, Wilmot, Hornor, Baldwin, Vankoughnet, Chisholm, Bostwick, Walsh and Kerr —12.

Question lost—Majority, 5

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Loan Interest Bill was read the third time.

Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Willson of Wentworth, moved, that the Bill pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act, granting to His Majesty a sum of money, annually, to defray the Interest on a Loan to be raised for compensating certain of the Inhabitants of this Province for losses sustained by them during the war with the United States of America.

On which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS
Messrs Burwell, Pattle, Nichol, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Hornor, Wilmot, Baldwin, Chisholm, Bostwick, Walsh and Kerr —12.	Messrs Jones of Leeds and Vankoughnet.—2.

Question gained, Majority.—10 The Bill passed, and was sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence

The House, went again into Committee on the Commissioners appointment Bill.

Mr. Walsh in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr. Walsh reported the bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the Commissioners appointment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to notice, Mr Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, moved that it might be resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct, 1000 copies of the provincial statutes passed in the years, 1820, 1821, and 1822, to be printed for distribution within the Provinces, and assuring His Excellency that the House would make good the expenses thereof.

Carried.

(To be Continued.)

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

York, June 2d, 1823.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA held this Day, pursuant to Public Notice, the undermentioned Persons were duly elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz :

THOMAS RIDOUT, Esq.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Hon. JOSEPH WELLS.
Hon JOHN M'GILL.
CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
JOHN S. BALDWIN, Esq.
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun. Esq.
GEORGE MONRO, Esq.
WILLIAM W. BALDWIN, Esq.
PETER ROBINSON, Esq

The following Persons being appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as mentioned in the Provision of the Provincial Statute, 4. Geo. 4. Chap. 11, viz :

Hon. JAMES BABY, *Inspector General,*
Hon. J. H. DUNN, H. M. *Receiver General,*
H. J. BOULTON, Esq. H. M. *Sol General,*
WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the same day, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. was unanimously re-elected as President.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
23-3w. CASHIER.

DOMESTIC.

Nearly 1000 Emigrants have already arrived at Quebec.

SEAL FISHERY.—No less than 62 vessels, averaging nearly 350 tons each, and navigated by 1131 men had been cleared at Newfoundland for this lucrative business, on or before the 25th March.

QUEBEC, May 20.

The Brig Jones, from Boston, arrived in our port this morning, being the first American trader which has entered at the Custom-House of Quebec, under the provisions of the Trade Act; the American ensign waving on this part of the St Lawrence is a novel sight The wind continues strong from the eastward, and vessels are hourly coming in.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has granted 4000 dollars the present year for the encouragement of Agriculture. A handsome sum for a Province whose revenue and resources are small. It has also granted 800 dollars to a Steam Boat Company.

ASSIZE OF BREAD
IN THE TOWN OF YORK.

For the current month 4lb. Loaf, fine, Seven Pence Currency.

Death.

Died at Sandwich, on the 4th inst. much regretted by his numerous friends, after a short illness of five days, GEORGE T. P. IRELAND, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the Western District.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1823. No. XXIV.

By Authority.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty first day of May instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING :

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of April last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 21st day of May instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby continuing, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the twenty third day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz :

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zone, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep-		Feuelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Esmir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevere	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Kindersley	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Olio	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out
to wit. } of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William McMullin in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William McMullin, Lot No. 32 in the Re-survey of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, containing 167 Acres which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day

INDEX AT FRONT.

of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. McL. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rufus Pemeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 5, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Vittoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cumming, Esquire, I have taken in execution Lot No. 19, in the 1st Concession of Charlotteville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolera le good farm-house and barn, a number of bearing Apple-trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court-house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Vittoria, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
May 2d 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLISS,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16–10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District, } BY virtue of a Writ of
to wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Reynolds, at the suit of George Jacob and Jean Moule Beaubien, Administrators of William Pack, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of Camden, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres, more or less, which said Lot of Land will be sold by Public Sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Thursday, the 26th day of June next, at noon, for Cash.

WILLIAM HANDS
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich,
26th April, 1823.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above Lot of Land by Mortgage, or other right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of Sale. W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown. } BY virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a two story Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots N°. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Kingston, 3d March 1823. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

☞The above Sale is posponed until the 28th day of June next, at the same place and hour.

John McLean,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston. 26th May, 1823

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

Government Contract
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to supply

Fresh Beef,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 23th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Assist't. Comm'ry Gen'l.

York, 24th May, 1823. 21–3w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' conceived claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York. 3d June, 1813 28–tf

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Building, and Completing a GAOL, and COURT HOUSE, in the Town of York, agreeably to a Plan, Elevation, Model, and Specification to be seen at the said Office.—Persons desirous of Contracting for Erecting the said Buildings, to give in their Proposals, & Estimates, on or before Tuesday the first day of July next ensuing.

ALSO,

Proposals will be received at the said Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Sinking a Well, Stoning, and Fixing a Pump therein, in the said approved manner, at the Market Square in the said Town, for the convenience of the Public —Those Persons desirous of Contracting for the same, will also give in their Proposals, on or before Tuesday, the said first day of July next ensuing.

By order of the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace. H. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York 5th June, 1823. 3 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will continue to hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ " "
Office hours from 10 to 3.

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 24th day of June instant, (to pay off Legacies) Park Lot No. 16 in the first concession from the bay in the township of York, containing one hundred acres. It will be put up to sale in ten several Plots of Ground containing nearly ten acres each; each Plot will measure ten chains deep and nine chains sixty links wide, forty links being reserved on the eastern boundary-line for a road from front to rear of the Plots. It is so contiguous to the Town that inhabitants wishing for small inclosures of pasture cannot any where be better accommodated.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase-money paid at the time of the sale, one other third thereof in six months after and the residue in twelve months with interest on the unpaid instalments. Titles will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the one third deposit tendering the deeds and also sufficient and satisfactory security for the payment of the subsequent instalments.

WILLIAM W BALDWIN,
Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late
Miss Elizabeth Russel of York deceased

York, 10th June 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15 tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the Bank will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 13th of that month, on the capital paid in.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

York, June 2d, 1823

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA held this Day, pursuant to Public Notice, the undermentioned Persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

THOMAS RIDOUT, Esq.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Hon. JOSEPH WELLS.
Hon. JOHN McGILL.
CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
JOHN S. BALDWIN, Esq.
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun. Esq.
GEORGE MONRO, Esq.
WILLIAM W. BALDWIN, Esq.
PETER ROBINSON, Esq

The following Persons being appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, agreeable to the Provision of the Provincial Statute, 4. Geo. 4. Chap 11, viz:

Hon. JAMES BABY, *Inspector General,*
Hon. J. H. DUNN, H. M. *Receiver General,*
H. J. BOULTON, Esq. H. M. *Sol. General,*
WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the same day, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. was unanimously re-elected as President.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

23–3w

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23–12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of L nox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber. JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the Summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. Ford, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18-14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols,
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Wodehill's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Volume's C——— 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN;

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Cables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Collectars, Jams, & Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of Stone-Cutting and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent these persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch. —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at [illegible]eral price by Mr. Thomas Morley, A. & B. York.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned Saddlers and Harness-makers of York, return our sincere thanks to those friends and customers who have given us their support in business.

We beg leave at the same time to enter our humble protest against a practice which has, of late, threatened to extinguish all domestic manufactures in the line of our profession in this vicinity—We allude to the importation of *slop* Saddlery, &c. on mercantile speculation, from the United States; which, being of a very inferior quality, can be sold at a low price.

For ourselves, we renounce all idea and spirit of combination.—We are ready to afford our services to any private Gentleman arriving in this country with a supply of articles in our line, for his own use; but, we conceive it a great hardship and injustice to be called upon to repair work we should be ashamed of turning out of our respective Shops, at *any price*—to become *Cobblers*, as it were, to the flimsy manufactures of the United States.—We throw open the peculiar hardship of our case before a discerning and a generous public in the hope that we shall find our interests protected, and that we shall not be called upon to alter, improve, or repair any articles imported from the United States.

If the quality of the articles is considered, we can afford them at a *cheaper rate* than *our* neighbours, so that the plea of saving expence is done away with—We trust we are above that low trick and artifice which has imposed inferior manufactures upon the Canadian Public by adventurers in, and from the United States; and we appeal with confidence to the generosity of all those who have the smallest desire to cherish and protect the struggling efforts of domestic manufacturers in this infant Colony.—For ourselves we have no other honorable means of obtaining a support for our families than by the exertion of our professional labours; for the public, generally, the advantage that will be gained by protecting our interests will be the retention of money in this country, that would be otherwise sent away to encourage foreign rivals.

We beg leave to assure the public, that, from the ample supply of materials now at our command, and the quality of the leather which is superior to any thing of the kind heretofore manufactured in this country, we are enabled to execute any orders that may be given to us in the most complete and satisfactory manner, and on the most reasonable terms

With all respect and humility, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, the Public's obedient servants.

THOMAS SULLIVAN,
THOMAS CARROLL,
JOHN FRENCH.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 21.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Early success in a contest like that now carrying on in Spain, is of vast importance to what would *appear* the weaker party. The following paragraph reached us just as this commentary was going to press.

(Madrid Official Extraordinary.)

Published on the 4th of April, at 11 at night.

"I have this instant (10 p. m.) received by express, a bulletin, which I hasten to communicate to the public.

"*Political Government of Valencia.*

"Amidst the shouts which resound from every quarter of the city. I have the satisfaction to announce to your excellency, that we may now consider ourselves as entirely freed from the faction by which we were threatened. The gallant Colonel Don Antonio Bazon, Provisional Commander of the Province of Castellon, while on his march from that point on Valencia, encountered between Murviedro and Almanara the rebels assembled to the number of 5,000 men, with three pieces of artillery, and ranged in order of battle, with the avowed intention of disputing the passage. The Colonel had only 1,000 men under his command, but all of tried valour. In less than ten minutes, he gained a complete victory—a victory, perhaps, unparalleled in the course of the eventful struggle which Spain is now making for the defence of her liberties. The result of this memorable day has been 800 of the enemy's force killed, and 200 taken prisoners, with 1,000 muskets and 8 ammunition waggons.—But perhaps the greatest advantage which we shall derive from this victory is, that the remnant of the faction are struck with panic, and dispersed in all directions.

"This affair took place at nine in the morning; and at eight this evening this victorious column arrived, and assembled round the stone of the Constitution, where it raised its songs of triumph.

(Signed) "J. ABISBAIL."

Valencia, 27th *April*, 1823.

An article under the head of Russia and England, deserving of very serious consideration is introduced this week. It is taken from *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, a work that has obtained a high character for upwards of twenty years, and upon whose statements, generally, much confidence may be placed. Every motion of the Autocrat should be watched by England with the most scrutinizing jealousy. If the balance of Power in Europe exists any where since the lamentable and profligate dismemberment of Poland, and the crash of the brazen empire of Napoleon, it is in the hands of England, whose moral power, with the means she has of making it *felt*, is immense, and far beyond that of her more physical strength

The present crisis is in the highest degree interesting to the cause of rational liberty and to the march and progress of enlightened principles. The use of printing—the diffusion of commercial opulence—and the full and ready inter-course which now connects all parts of the civilized world, have given an intelligence and a weight to public opinion which it never possessed in any former period.—And it is now, we thank God, a match for the power of any ruthless Despot, or set of Despots, to arrest the magical influence of that great talisman, Public opinion, as to hide the glorious beams of heaven's great luminary, and cover the fair regions of Europe with the mantle of perpetual night.

The *un-holy* alliance may well regard the struggles of Spain and of Greece, and the demonstrations of Sicily and Poland, with terror—a terror that must be continued until these infatuated monarchs of the continent yield to the light of knowledge and the spirit of truth.—If they could but appreciate the happy lot of our own beloved Sovereign, whose power and security is equally great with that of His people, in whose hearts and affections he lives and reigns, they would surely cherish, rather than attempt to crush and extirpate, those principles on which so much happiness and prosperity is founded.—But, there are yet some strong holds of superstition and bigotry, and despotism to be overthrown, and much of the rubbish of the ancient schools to be swept away from the continent of Europe, before the evil spirits which have so long prevailed. can be successfully exorcised :—where the carrion lies, there is the vulture and the raven;—and the "*Bird of Jove*" sits not in the haunts of the owl and the bat, which love to bliuk in darkness

Ever since we perused Mr. Owen's plan for regulating, maintaining, and colonizing the Poor of England, and beheld his "*portraiture*" prefixed to the said plan, we ventured to clap him down as *non compos* in our note-book.—A great man, and an admirable writer, has justly remarked that all men are mad upon some particular subject ;—but this gentleman seems cracked at all points—We have published his *infallible* as a very singular attempt towards a general blending of contrary doctrinal opinions by a demolition of all those little fences and palings with which innumerable sects *insane have* thought fit to surround their spiritual domains. This fanatical *Rasee* is at present on a cruise amongst the *White boys* of Ireland, who are not unlikely to assist in a work of DEMOLITION—no matter the object!

Some comments on friend *Carey's* speeches, at tributed to Mr. McDonell and Dr. Baldwin, in his Parliamentary Debates, on the subject of *Orange Societies*, have been received, and will appear in our next.

As a notice from Mr. Angell arrived too late for insertion in the proper department of this publication, we give it in this place.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of York, and its vicinity, will be held on Friday evening next, between the hours of six and eight o'clock, at Mr. Phair's Tavern, Market Square, to take into consideration the best means towards completing the York Subscription Bridges over the Don, and for other important conveniences connected therewith.

The Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

York, 11th June, 1823.

Selections fro[illegible]rish and Foreign Journals.

The late Fire at Constantinople.—It appears that none of the houses of the Ambassadors have suffered, though that of the Austrian Internuncio was in great danger.—Great alarm was caused by the danger that the powder magazine would be blown up. Happily there was time to ship off part of the powder; the rest was thrown into the sea.

The damage done to private and public buildings, magazines, mosques, &c. is inestimable.—An idea may be formed of its extent, when we consider that it included the suburbs of Tophana, Fundukli, Balibazar, and Rabatsch to Deimabegueche, a distance of a league and a half. The number of houses and shops destroyed, may be 3000, with fifty or sixty mosques and chapels.—No less than 40,000 people are without habitations. Unhappily a considerable number of persons have perished, either being unable to fly on account of sickness, or being overtaken and enveloped in the flames

Though no human power could check the flames, every thing possible has been done to relieve the unfortunate sufferers, both by the Sultan and the great Officers of the State; All classes of inhabitants vie with each other in receiving the houseless, and that the charity peculiar to the Mussulmans shows itself on this occasion in no less a striking light than the resignation and composure of those who have lost by this catastrophe their property, and perhaps what is still dearer to them, their friends.

During so long a scene of terror, when all the magistrates were engaged in exertions to extinguish the flames, there were no means to fear disorders and excesses; the public tranquility and security was not a moment disturbed. That it might not be endangered in the city itself, the Sultan ordered the Aga of the Janissaries to keep them all in their barracks and at their usual guard houses. So expert as free are at Constantinople, it is seldom that such misfortune has made so profound an impression on the minds of the Turkish people as this. With astonishment and consternation they beheld the conflagration consume its devastating fury to the Turkish houses alone, and when it approached the Christian dwellings, as if checked by a Supernatural Power, turn back on the quarters of the Mussulmans; nay, many houses not belonging to Mahometans remained uninjured in the midst of the flames

Ireland.—The London Gazette contains two despatches from the Marquis Wellesley, on the state of Ireland, but not of a later date than Jan 29 He recommends the extension of the act 30 Geo. III, to Ireland, and the continuance of the Insurrection act In reference to the tricks of Whiteboyism, his Lordship relates as follows, viz

"It is a curious circumstance, however, in the character of these transactions, that, in several instances the grain had been artfully separated from the straw, and had been sold, by the proprietor of the stacks, for its full value; and that the same proprietor had destroyed the stacks of straw by fire with a view of recovering from the barony the full value of corn already sold. These cases were not infrequent. The incendiary was of course indiscoverable The fact of such numerous and recent conflagrations, was alledged to be an indisputable proof of general combinations, until the vigilance of the military and police actually detected a considerable number of the stacks of straw, cleared of the grain, and prepared for the fire, and thus discovered the simple mystery of this double fraud."

An Active Schoolmaster.—According to the German Pedagogic Magazine, vol. 3. p. 407, died lately in Spain, a Schoolmaster, who for 51 years had superintended a large institution with old fashioned severity; from an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the others had calculated that in the course of his exertions he had given 911,500 canings. 124,000 floggings. 209,000 cuffs, 136,000 slaps with the ruler, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart; it was further calculated that he made 700 boys *stand on*, pun. 650 *kneel on sharp edges of wood*, 5,000 wear the fool's cap, and 1,700 hold the rod How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator.—*Whitehaven Gazette.*

Curious Illustration of the Number 2.—There is now living in a neighboring village a man who has been three times married, each of his wives' names were the same; he has had three children by each, and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage

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three years, has three children living, the third by each wife, and whose birth days are within three days of each other:—his last wife has been dead three years, and he expects to be married again in three months.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Emanuel Swedenborg.—A curious circumstance relative to this once celebrated character, and which excites unbounded interest among his numerous followers, has come to light within these few weeks past. It appears that he departed this life about 80 years ago, and was buried in a vault of a small church or chapel in the neighborhood of Ratcliffe high way. Some time after his interment, one of his disciples came over to England, and whether prompted by supernatural inspiration or his own blind superstition, does not appear, conceived the wild, chimerical, and romantic project of digger, to gain admittance to the cemetery where the body was deposited. Here, in the silent hour of midnight, (having previously supplied himself with the necessary implements) he broke open the coffin, and severed the head from the deserted saint, with the former of which he safely decamped to his own country. This relic he preserved with the greatest care and veneration till the day of his death, when it was discovered by his surviving relatives; and from written documents left behind the fanatic, the whole circumstances connected with this extraordinary affair were developed. His friends alarmed at the consequences that might follow such an unhallowed violation of the tomb, and being desirous of atoning in some measure for the sins of him who had been guilty of so great a crime, caused the head to be forthwith transmitted to this country, with a request that the coffin might be re-opened for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the identical head of the saint, and if so, that it might be restored to its original situation. In compliance with this request, the coffin was opened, and the above story proved to be perfectly correct, the trunk only of a skeleton presenting itself to the astonished eyes of those around. The head has accordingly been re-interred with due solemnity in the presence of the Elders of the Church.

Most singular discovery.—We are favored with the following by a correspondent, the truth of which may be relied upon:—"The late arrival from antique lands an opportunity of being gratified with as extraordinary a specimen of sorcery as ever was exhibited in this country. A few days ago, the Royal College of Physicians were presented with a *human heart*, which was found in a Sarcophagus dug out of the ruins of an Egyptian Temple, and which still retains its full size and fleshy softness. The Sarcophagus was imported from Malta before being opened, where its contents were explored in the presence of several persons, and some of the medical men of the Island. The most persevering force of the hammer and chisel were required before the lid of the sarcophagus could be removed. It was found filled with bituminous matter, and containing a fluid of the colour and appearance of old port wine, and which fluid immediately enveloped this most unique relic of human mortality. This heart is now pre-served in spirits in the manner of anatomical preparations. The fluid is kept in a phial separately, and according to the analysis of Sir Humphry Davy, consists principally of vegetable extractive matter with a portion of resin.

Extract of a letter from Paris.—It is confidently stated here, that the Duke of Angoulême was very reluctant to accept the command of the Army of observation; and when he at last assented, he expressed a wish that "he might be shot in the first engagement, for he foresaw in the war the ruin of his family." Strange, that a Prince taking so just a view of the probable issue of this serious war, should lend himself as an accessory to the commission of an useless crime. M. de Talleyrand, who, whenever his country is in a desperate crisis, is in the habit of contributing a joke for her consolation, has on the present disastrous occasion been delivered of the following *bon-mot*, which (in its last clause at least) seems to have the merit of truth, if not of brilliancy—*La guerre d'Espagne est inevitable et infaisable:* War with Spain is inevitable and impracticable.

Rome.—We had the requism of Canova performed at the Church of the Saint Apostoli. All the Academicians attended, and his finest monumental works were ranged in the church in Gesso, and the two noted lions were placed on each side of the door. The church was partially hung with black, and the music and ceremony were very imposing. The poetry was by Mieriti. The same writer mentions that the Duke of Devonshire has bought all the modern sculpture of merit in Rome.

Sicily.—A commercial friend just arrived from Sicily, informs us that the *state of things* in that Island is still considered at very precarious by the intelligent foreign residents. The people seem to be meditating a new attempt at a revolution. It is said that they have stores of arms and ammunition secretly prepared, and that they are only waiting for a favorable moment to rise against the present government, and establish a government of their own. He states that while lying in the harbor he heard the firing of cannon, and to ascertain the cause of it, he went on shore to the fort of Naples, and to ascertain a government of their own. He states that while lying in the harbor he heard the firing of cannon, and to ascertain the cause of it, he went on shore to the fort of Naples, and to ascertain the cause of it, he went on shore to the fort of Naples, and to ascertain a government of their own. He states that while lying in the harbor he heard the firing of cannon

for the distance they fell is not sufficient to bruise them. Probably pears trained in this way would answer well in England.—*Trans Hort Soc*

FRENCH MODE OF BUTCHERY

(From "Mon Journal des huit Jours" by Rev. W. B. Wake, *Curate of Maidstone)*

"I had this morning an opportunity of seeing the difference between the English and French character in the article of killing their animals. We perceived a little boy leading a cow by a string fastened to her horns, through a butcher's shop, where hung several joints: my friend observed that they were going to kill her, a remark which I treated with perfect incredulity, replying, that they would hardly take her through the shop, nor would she go so willingly to the slaughter-house. But nothing was more true. The animal walked into a back space, as quiet as a lamb, and instead of being hacked and knocked about as with us, fell dead in a moment, even while I looked upon her. The thread in their ear, and the animal is in all respects the same I understand that Lord Somerville, the patron of the Agricultural Society, some years ago made an attempt to introduce into England this humane mode of killing the larger animals, by simply dividing, or wounding, the spinal marrow, (a practice known amongst us by the phrase, *pithing*) but that he could not prevail over the obstinacy and prejudice of ancient custom. I was curious to know why the French beast should be so gentle on going to his death, when the English is so restless and outrageous; and I received perfect satisfaction on this point, for the peasantry live on terms of familiarity with the animals, and treat them with such kindness that they will follow them any where; and secondly, the place of slaughter is after every instance of fecundity cleansed from the smell of blood. The butcher who performed this operation had not even an assistant on the occasion; nor was there the least noise except what was occasioned by the tumbling down of the animal. This humane mode is understand, practiced all over the Continent, and no man of common feeling can refrain from wishing it to be adopted by ourselves."

Natural History.

Sea Monster.—The Douglass sailed from New York on the 3d of April, and on the 6th, at 3 P. M. lat. 35 W. long 58 40, discovered, as they supposed, a vessel bottom upwards, three points on the weather bow. The Douglass braced sharp, and came within forty feet of her, or rather of a Sea Serpent, or sea monster of some sort.

The height out of water was about 40 or 12 feet; length, 25 to 30 feet; breadth 12 feet, with flippers like a turtle on each side, one third of the way from the tail. Length of the flippers from 12 to 15 feet, one on each side near the tail, 8 or 6 feet in length, with a tail from 20 to 25 feet long. The head appeared doubled round by the tail, and the monster had a huge lion-face, with large and terrible saucer eyes. —At 30 or 40 rods distance, the shell of the monster looked like a clinker-built vessel, of 25 to 30 tons, bottom upwards —the seams or laps newly paid. There were large barnacles, on the body, and his velocity was about 1 1-2 mile per hour. The last the Douglass saw of this Son of Neptune, he was apparently bearing away for Bermuda

English Gardens.—Since the discovery of the new world, our English gardens have produced 2945 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.—*London paper*

Durability of Oak.—As a proof of the durability of oak, it may be sufficient to observe, that there is now standing in the hop ground of Mr William Lawrence, at the Chequers, Tudely, in the county of Kent, an oak hop pole, which has been in constant use for these 70 years past. Its present length is 18 feet, and has stood the weather equally with other poles in the same plantation.

Sagacity of the Dog.—Singular Occurrence.—A gentleman of Hampstead had a remarkably fine pointer dog, who, in jumping a gate, happened to break his leg. He was taken to a surgeon at Mill-hill, who set the leg, and put on the proper bandage. After the first or second time, the dog went regularly twice a day to have his leg dressed, till it was well. Some time after the leg was cured, the surgeon, one morning while at breakfast, saw Cato jump the half-door, and immediately shewed signs that he wanted the door opened; on going to which the surgeon perceived to his surprise, that Cato had actually brought him a patient which he had picked up, a poor terrier bitch with a broken leg.!!—

From the Washington Gazette

Faithfulness of the Dog.—Six or eight weeks since, an old man, a shoemaker, died in the house of a farmer, about 10 miles from this Borough, and was buried in the Roman Catholic grave yard; near the turnpike, about 6 miles from the town. When the coffin containing the body was carried out of the house, a large dog which had manifested some signs of attachment to the deceased, and had for some months belonged to this farmer, was observed to smell at it. Some time in the course of next day the dog was observed at or near the grave, where he continued pretty constantly for several days and nights, frequently scratching on and about the grave and bawling. The family at the nearest dwelling did not give him any thing to eat, for 4 or 6 days, supposing by that means that the dog would be induced to leave the place: but seeing no disposition in him to do so, and being informed to whom the dog belonged, they afterwards frequently fed him. He continued his attendance at the grave several weeks, but not so closely as at first.—Frequently rambling over the fields in the day time, but generally returning at night, and lying down on the grave. A man of the family who knew the dog had belonged, called at the grave yard, about three weeks since, to know whether the reports of the dog being there were correct. At his approach the dog showed evident signs of dislike to him, by growling, &c. and would not permit him to enter the yard, until accompanied by a boy who lived near, and with whom the dog had become acquainted. On the 5th inst. the dog was enticed away by a man who had been in the farmer's family during the winter, and followed him to the house of his master, where he was secured a day and a night; but a circumstance occurred which rendered it necessary to loose him in the night, whereupon he came to the yard gate, near the farmer's dwelling, appeared to get on a scent, and immediately disappeared. The writer called on the 10th inst at the nearest dwelling to the grave yard above mentioned, and was informed that the dog had returned there on the night he had been loosed. Any persons who may feel inclined to doubt this statement and feel curious to ascertain the facts, may satisfy themselves, by an enquiry of the family residing near the grave.

A Well authenticated instance of an extraordinary Presentiment fulfilled.

MILES PETER ANDREWS & LORD LYTTLETON

The death of the celebrated and erudite Thomas Lord Lyttleton, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, cannot fail to live to the memory of those who have heard it. He professed to have been warned of his death, and the time thereof, as follows:—About a week before he died, he said he went to bed, pretty well, but restless; soon after his servant had left him, he heard a footstep at the bottom of his bed; he raised himself in order to see what it might be, when one of the most angelic female figures that imagination could possibly paint, presented itself before him, and with a commanding voice and action, bade him prepare, and prepare himself, for on such a night at the *hour of Twelve*, he would surely die! He attempted to address the vision, but was unable, and the ghost vanished: and left him ill a state more easily conceived than could be described. His valet found him in the morning more dead than alive, and it was some hours before his Lordship could be sufficiently recovered to send for his friends, to whom he thought it necessary to communicate this extraordinary circumstance. Mr. Miles Peter Andrews was one of the number sent for, being, at that time, one of his most intimate associates. Every person to whom Lord L. told the tale naturally turned it into ridicule—all knowing him to be very nervous, tried to make him believe it was a dream; so they certainly considered it themselves. Lord L. filled his glass with company, and appeared to think as his friends would with him, Mr. M. P. Andrews had business which called him to Dartford, and therefore soon took his leave, thinking Lord L. quite composed on this subject, so that his friend's dream dwelt so little on his imagination, that he did not recollect the time when it was predicted that the event would take place. One night after he left Pitt Place, the residence of Lord L. he supposed he might have been in bed half an hour, when, endeavouring to compose himself, suddenly his curtains were pulled open, and Lord Lyttleton appeared before him at his bed-side, standing in his robe-de-chambre and night cap. Mr A. looked at him some time, and thought if so odd a freak of his friend's, they he began to reproach him for his folly, in coming down to Dartford Mills without notice, as he could find no accommodation however, said he, I'll get up, and see what can be done. He turned to the other side of the bed, and rang the bell, when Lord L. disappeared. Mr. Andrews's servant soon after entered when his master enquired where is Lord Lyttleton? The servant, all astonishment, declared he had not seen any thing of his Lordship since they had left Pitt Place. Pshaw, you fool, replied Mr. A. he was here this moment at my bed-side. The servant persisted it was not possible—Mr. Andrews dressed himself, and with the servants, searched every part of the house and garden, but no Lord L. was to be found! Still Mr. Andrews was not help believing that Lord L. had played him this trick for his disbelief of the vision, till about four o'clock the same day, an express arrived to inform him of Lord Lyttleton's death, and the manner of it, by a friend who was present, and who gave the following particular account of it. That on the morning before Lord Lyttleton died, he entered the breakfast room, between ten and eleven o'clock; appeared rather thoughtful, and did not answer any inquiries made by his friends respecting his health, &c. At dinner he seemed much better, and, when the cloth was taken away, he exclaimed, "*Richard's himself again!*" but as the night came on, the gloom of the morning returned. However, as this was the predicted night of dissolution, his friends agreed that it would be right to alter the clocks and watches in the house. This was arranged by the steward, without Lord Lyttleton suspecting any thing of it, his own watch, which lay upon his dressing table, being altered by his valet. During the evening they got him into some pleasant discussions, in which he distinguished himself with peculiar wit and pleasantry. *At half after Eleven*, as he conceived it, he ordered over to bed, and all supposed [illegible] good night, and left them all delighted with his calm appearance. During the day not the least hint was given by any one to him of the dream. But of course, as soon as he had withdrawn, the conversation naturally turned upon it.—The discourse continued till nearly twelve o'clock when the door being hastily opened, Lord L.'s valet entered pale as death, crying out, "My Lord is dying!" His friends flew to his bed side; but he expired before they could all assemble round him! Lord Lyttleton's valet gave to them the following statement, viz. That Lord L. made his usual preparations for bed; that he kept every now and then looking at his watch; that when he got into bed, he ordered his curtains to be closed at the foot. It was now within a minute or two of *Twelve* by his watch which he held to look at often, and seemed pleased to find it nearly keep time with his own. His Lordship then put them both to his ear to satisfy himself if they went. When it was more than a quarter after twelve by our watches, he said, "*This Mysterious Lady is not a true Prophetess, I find.*" When it was near the *real hour* of Twelve, he said, "Come, I'll wait no longer; get me my medicine; I'll take it, and try to sleep!" I just stepped into the dressing room to prepare the physic, and had mixed it, when I thought I heard my Lord breathing very hard—I ran to him, and found him in the agonies of death.

Poetry.

THE FIRST KISS OF LOVE.

BY GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.

Away with your fiction of flimsy romance,
Those tissues of falsehood which folly has wove;
Give me the mild beam of the soul-breaking glance,
Or the rapture which dwells on the first kiss of love.

Ye rhymers whose bosoms with fantasy glow,
Whose pastoral passions are made for the grove;
From what blest inspiration your sonnets would flow,
Could you ever have tasted the first kiss of love.

If Apollo should e'er his assistance refuse,
Or the Nine be disposed from your service to rove,
Invoke them all round, bid adieu to the muse,
And try the effects of the first kiss of love.

I hate you, ye cold compositions of art,
Though prudes may condemn me, and bigots reprove,
I court the effusions that spring from the heart,
Which throbs with delight to the first kiss of love.

Your shepherds, your flocks—those fantastical themes,
Perhaps may amuse, yet they never can move,
Arcadia displays but a region of dreams:
What are visions like these to the first kiss of love?

Oh! cease to affirm, that man, since his birth,
From Adam, till now, has not with wretchedness strove;
Some portion of Paradise still is on earth,
And Eden revives in the first kiss of love.

When age chills the blood, when our pleasures are past,
For years fleet away with the wings of the dove,—
The dearest remembrance will still be the last,
Our sweetest memorial—the first kiss of love.

* The admirers of the "*Ayrshire Ploughboy*," the sweet "*Bard of Coila*," will not fail to remark the analogy between this sentiment and the following exquisite lines from the "*Cotter's Saturday Night*." *Ed.*

"If Heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare,
One cordial in this melancholy vale,
'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest, pair,
In other's arms breathe out the tender tale,
Beneath the milk white thorn that scents the evening gale."

DOMESTIC.

Between 2 and 3,000 settlers have arrived at Quebec this season; and nearly 200 vessels from Europe.

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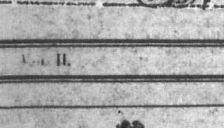
By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty third day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 23rd day of June instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby considering, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4-6m.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have not been lodged from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee as is deemed expedient to reserve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent applications, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1823.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 8th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Maripoga, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Hervey
E. of do.		Dover
N. at Appledal	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mara	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Methera	Ninis	Lake
N. of Belmont		Tweed
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jas	Barrie
N of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } By virtue of a writ of
To wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William McMullin in favour of Thomas Powers, I have seized in Execution, as belonging to the said William McMullin, Lot No 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, containing 167 Acres which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day

INDEX AT FRONT.

of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

N.B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. McL. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rufus Pomeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Vittoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cumming, Esquire, I have taken in execution Lot No. 19, in the 1st Concession of Charlottesville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolera le good farm house and barn, a number of bearing Apple trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Vittoria, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
May 2d 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the first Monday in the month of January, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16–10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District, } BY virtue of a Writ of
to wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Reynolds, at the suit of George Jacob and Jean Marie Beaubien, Administrators of William Pack, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 6, in the first Concession of the Township of Camden, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres, more or less, which said Lot of Land will be sold by Public Sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Thursday, the 26th day of June next, at noon, for Cash.

WILLIAM HANDS
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Sandwich, }
26th April, 1823. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above Lot of Land by Mortgage, or other right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff previous to the day of Sale. W. H.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, in favor of Samuel B. Cobb, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823 }

N. B. Any person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—d.

☞The above Sale is postponed until the 28th day of June next, at the same place and hour.

John McLean,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office.
Kingston, 26th May, 1823 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of the Township containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Reuben St. George, and Co. I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of George Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO. CARTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 20th May, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

G. P. 6 w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' conceived claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23–tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Building and Completing a GAOL, and COURT HOUSE, in the Town of York, agreeably to a Plan, Elevation, Model, and Specification to be seen at the said Office.—Persons desirous of Contracting for Erecting the said Buildings, to give further Proposals, & Estimates, on or before Tuesday the first day of July next ensuing

ALSO,

Proposals will be received at the said Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Sinking a Well, Stoning, and Fixing a Pump therein, in the most approved manner, at the Market Square in the said Town, for the convenience of the Public.—Those Persons desirous of Contracting for the same, will also give in their Proposals, on or before Tuesday, the said first day of July next ensuing.

By order of the Court,

S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace. H. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York 5th June, 1823. } 3 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,

E. URQUHART,
Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.

E. URQUHART,
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 24th day of June instant, (to pay off Legacies) Park Lot No. 16 in the first concession from the bay in the township of York, containing one hundred acres. It will be put up to sale in ten several Plots of Ground containing nearly ten acres each; each Plot will measure ten chains deep and nine chains sixty links wide, forty pear personally before the Commissioners, in order links being reserved on the eastern boundary-line for a road from front to rear of the Plots. It is so contiguous to the Town as to render it admirably adapted for the above recited Act. ing for small inclosures of pasture cannot any where be better accommodated.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase-money paid at the time of the sale, one other third thereof in six months after and the residue in twelve months with interest on the unpaid instalments. Titles will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the one third deposit tendering the deeds and also sufficient and satisfactory security for the payment of the subsequent instalments.

WILLIAM W. BALDWIN,
Executor and Trustee of the Will of the late
Miss Elizabeth Russel of York deceased.
York 10th June 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 14th June, 1823. 14–tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the Bank will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

By Order,

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

York, June 2d, 1823.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, held this Day, pursuant to Public Notice, the undermentioned Persons were duly elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

THOMAS RIDOUT, Esq.
WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Hon. JOSEPH WELLS.
Hon. JOHN M'GILL.
CHRISTOPHER WIDMER, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
JOHN S. BALDWIN, Esq.
D'ARCY BOULTON, *Jun.* Esq.
GEORGE MONRO, Esq.
WILLIAM W. BALDWIN, Esq.
PETER ROBINSON, Esq.

The following Persons being appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, agreeable to the Provision of the Provincial Statute, 4. Geo. 4. Chap 11. viz:

Hon. JAMES BABY, *Inspector General,*
Hon. J. H. DUNN, H. M. *Receiver General,*
H. J. BOULTON, Esq. H. M. *Sol. General,*
WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, Esq.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the same day, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. was unanimously re-elected as President.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
23–3w. Cashier.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of Cameron & Leslie, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 19th, 1823. } 23–12 mon.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brock's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET.

THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House contains a dining room, breakfast room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hither to carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N.B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. FORD, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register.
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Buckes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do Woodsall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 8th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will [illegible]

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d *April*, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor-General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

NEW
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse.
MARKET SQUARE, YORK.
M. and R. MEIGHAN.

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

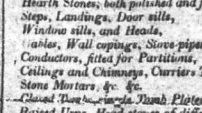
Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones; both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curtain Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Chissel Tooth or Jo Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimension.

in short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water, to all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—tf

SALES.

FOR Sale at Public Auction,—On Wednesday, the 16th proximo (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale) the following Lands, lately owned by Samuel Wilson, Lot No 20 West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 210 acres, in one or two lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. On the Premisses there is a Large and Well finished Barn, Dwelling House, Out-Houses, with an Orchard and many other extensive Improvements.

ALSO,

Lot No. 30 on the West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing the like quantity of 210 Acres, in Lots of 25 and 50 Acres, of which a Plan will be seen at the time of Sale.

N.B The Terms of payment are as follows: One fourth of the Purchase-Money to be paid down, and one forth every Four Months, with Interest, so that the last Instalment be paid at the expiration of Twelve Months.

W. ALLAN,
Trustee of said Property.

York 10th June, 1823.

CHINA AND EARTHEN WARE.

JOHN CLOWES, China and Earthen-ware Manufacturer, from the Staffordshire Potteries England, begs to inform the Dealers, Merchants, and Public in general of York and its Vicinity, that he has just arrived at Kingston, with a Large Assortment of

CROCKERY AND CHINA.

From his knowledge and experience in the above Business, J. C. is persuaded the above articles will be found of such quality and price as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. He earnestly solicits an early call at the Warehouse of Mr. Finchley Kingston

June 12th, 1823. 25—*tf.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

The MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch. It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf*

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of creditable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

No.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE American Papers have of late been filled with lengthy and very amusing accounts of the great Horse race between *Henry* and *Eclipse*—from which it would appear our neighbours are "*repenting fast*" towards Carinthian maturity. It is said that upwards of 60,000 persons, from all parts of the States, were present; and, that bets to the amount of more than a *Million of Dollars* were depending on the event. The match itself, was for 20,000 ₤ a side—Both horses of English extraction.—From the particulars of the race, as narrated in the papers, it is quite clear that an expert English Jockey could have won upon either horse,—and it would probably now prove as profitable for SAM CHERRY, BUCKLE, CLIFT, or JACKSON, to make occasional trips from England in the line of their profession, as for our first rate players in theirs.

It is satisfactory to find there is at length some probability of the Bridges over the Don, in this vicinity being completed. We are, ourselves, the more anxious on this account, from the hope there is reason to entertain—that these, and other improvements, in the neighbourhood, will eventually lead to a draining of the great marsh at the east end of the Town; for, until this is done, it is utterly impossible the place can be healthy at all seasons of the year.—The Public are not sufficiently impressed with the alarming insalubrity of such situations.—We beg to refer our readers to a very interesting letter from DR FREEZEY to Sir JOHN PRINGLE in the Phil Trans. for 1773 and another from DR. Price to DR. HOSSLEY, in the same work for 1774, both on this subject, which throw considerable light upon it. We have it in contemplation to republish these letters in this Work, as being highly interesting to many persons, and applicable to various situations in this country; but, particularly to the neighbourhood of Y—k."

Venerating, as we do, that great and glorious event which secured the BILL of RIGHTS, as the most blessed political inheritance of Englishmen, and which put the finishing stroke to that wonder of the world, the BRITISH CONSTITUTION—we have admitted the communication signed "*No Orangeman*," thinking his remarks moderate and just—We have a great respect for the worthy member for *Glengarry*, believing him to be a strictly conscientious man; but, in this instance (if the speech correctly reported) his zeal has undoubtedly led him to cast a reflection upon the memory of WILLIAM III. as severe as it is unwarrantable,—it being quite evident to an impartial reader of the work to which he alludes, as to the otherwise known facts of the case, that the King imposed upon, whilst abroad, by the representations of the EARL BREADALBANE and Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, and was led to exclude certain persons, amongst whom were Mr. DONALDS of *Glenco*, from a general pardon that was extended to those rebels who laid down their arms and submitted, by a certain day.—But there is surely no passage in the work referred to which can be strained to prove any positive order being made by the King for the terrible massacre of *Glenco*—the honour of which was peculiar to the Right Treachery and ferocity of the times in cases where a small feud existed.—It is evident, to us, that the EARL of BREADALBANE stretched his authority, and availed himself of the circumstance of Mr. DONALD of *Glenco* being a rebel, and under the displeasure of his Sovereign, in order to gratify his revenge by committing one of the most cruel—detestable,—and horrid crimes ever heard of.—But in honest, sober, truth it does really appear to us quite as unjust to lay that shocking outrage to the charge of KING WILLIAM, as it would be for any future historian to attribute the barbarous outrages now daily committing in Ireland to the present Ministers and Government of this Empire.

Accounts of excesses continue to be received from IRELAND, of bitter scenes for the precincts of Pandemonium than for a country of Christians. We shall give some extraordinary notices from them in our next.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The Prince Regent of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham last week, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. She is the largest vessel in the navy, her length being 244 feet, her greatest depth 64 feet, and greatest width 53 1-2. She has four decks, her burthen is 2,600 tons, and she is capable of mounting 132 guns. The stern is nearly the same shape as the bows, the advantage of which is, that she can bring at least four guns to bear upon the enemy in any direction.—She has been seven years on the Stocks, and is supposed to have cost 200,000*l*. She went off in the finest possible style.

English Commerce.—The press of business, of late, at the Liverpool Custom House, has been unusually heavy. The exports to all parts of the world have been greater than at almost any former season. During the quarter, ending the 5th inst. there have been exported 41 1-2 millions of square yards of printed calico, and the amount of the debentures payable thereon (including other excise goods exported within the same period) exceeds 168,000*l*. So great has been the demand for cottons at Liverpool, that their wages have increased to 4*l*. and 4*l* 10*s* per month, in vessels to British America.

The Spanish Character.—The Spaniards are generally short, thin, and well proportioned. Their complexion is olive, their manners are grave and slow but graceful. *They are distinguished for their national and personal pride.* These prevent them from stooping to the more grovelling vices. They are credulous, superstitious, and bigoted; but at present not intolerant. They are revengeful; but assassination are less frequent than formerly, and are not common except in Andalusia and Grenada. Jealousy was formerly a common characteristic of the nation, but it has been succeeded by a more criminal indifference. One of the most striking of the present national manners and customs is the common practice of adultry under the mask of religion. The cicisbeo has appeared as a distinct class of men in Italy several centuries since, and were soon found in Austria, Spain and Portugal. In France they were unnecessary. In Italy they are usually gentlemen. In Spain they are often monks and ecclesiastics. They are called *cortejos*, and often discover a singular degree of fidelity and constancy in their criminal attachment.

In general the Spaniards are patient, cautious, distinguished for their sobriety and temperance, *charitable, friendly*, faithful, and strictly honest in their dealings. They are obedient to the laws, and willing to undergo any sacrifice for the honor of their country.

The manners of the different Provinces, have each also their peculiar characters. The Catalans are the most industrious, active and ingenious. They are fond of property. Their manners are rude and vulgar. The Valencian is mild and supple in his manners, idle, subtle, and false. All the mountebanks and tumblers come from Valencia. The Andalusian is well made, nimble lively idle, vain, extravagant and licentious. The Castilian is haughty, grave, distant, dignified, mistrustful, and usually well informed and intelligent. The Gallicians leave their own country, and are employed in the rest of Spain in the lowest occupations, as in sweeping chimneys, and cleaning shoes. Most of the servants are Asturians; they are faithful, not very intelligent but exact in the performance of their duty.

SPAIN was anciently called *Hesperia*, or *Western*, on account of its being the most western part of the world known to the ancients, and *Iberia*, from the river *Iber*, now the *Ebro*.

Isle of Man.—A Court of Gaol Delivery, [illegible] at Castle Rushen, Isle of Man, on Tuesday, the 10th ult. before his Grace the Duke of Athol, for the trial of John Cannain and Catharine Kinread, for wilful murder, by administering arsenic to the wife of John Cannain. This attrocious case arose out of a criminal connexion between the prisoners, who connected the dreadful scheme of destroying the wife by means of poison. It was proved, in the clearest manner, that the husband had purchased arsenic, and that the female prisoner administered it to the deceased, mixed up in a bason of milk. The body had been interred for some days; but, in consequence of strong suspicion falling upon the prisoners, it was taken up, and after being opened, a large quantity of arsenic was found in the contents of the stomach. The trial lasted the whole of the day, and was conducted, with great attention, by James Clarke Esq. the Attorney General of the Island. The prisoners were convicted, and received sentence of death, which will be carried into effect as soon as the King's pleasure is made known. This dreadful murder has excited, as it well might, a strong sensation throughout the Island, where a trial for murder has not before occurred for the last 30 years.

Ingenious Penmanship.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Beckett, residing at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, has been induced to produce another specimen of his extraordinary performance of penmanship. Having observed, in the 37th part of the Percy Anecdotes, (ingenuity, p 37) that a gentleman now living at Liverpool has written Goldsmith's Poem of the *Traveller* (408 lines) in a square 3 1-2 inches by 3 1-2 inches. (which is there inserted as a wonder,) Mr B commenced his arduous task, and wrote with the greatest facility Goldsmith's Poems of the *Traveller, Deserted Village, Retaliation, Hermit on Women, Hermit on Inhabiting of Quebec*, and a Sonnet, without any abbreviation; that is in a square 3 1-2 inches by 3 1-2 inches, the whole comprising 1,008 lines, and about 40,000 letters!! It may be distinctly read with a magnifying glass, and by some without that help.—Various things of the kind have been produced by others, but this is considered to be the greatest piece of ingenuity that has ever been written. It will be placed in the British Museum.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Coursing Extraordinary.—Last week the following curious circumstance took place in the Island of Sebeen: G Cupis, Esq. in company with a friend, was walking over he grounds, followed by his celebrated dog Dick, when suddenly a brace of hares started from their forms at the same instant. Dick espied, and picked up one in great style without a single turn, which he left, and taking of his own accord after the other, run a long straight mile in view, when he succeeded in turning, and ultimately killing her. On the gentleman taking up the first, and proceeding towards the last spot of action, they were met by Dick returning with the second hare in his mouth.

Cabriolets in London.—Cabriolets, like those used in Paris, (says a morning paper,) are to be introduced in London in a few days. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Cabriolet is nothing more than our one horse chaise, with a hood as a shelter from the rain. "The coachmen are to be seated," a correspondent informs us, "at a little distance from the passengers, and in order to render this circumstance palatable, the proprietors of the Cabriolets set forth, that none but men of acknowledged good character shall be employed, who are also to be provided with decent clothes by their employers; likewise the men are to be shaved every morning, and compelled to have three clean shirts on a week. But the greatest attraction will be a saving of *fourpence* in a mile. The proprietors of the Cabriolet not requiring more than eightpence per mile. Another advantage is, that the safety of the passengers has been considered; in fact, if the horse should trip or even fall down, the persons seated in the Cabriolet cannot be thrown out. With respect to being hired they will take their stands, and have numbers similar to hackney coaches. In cases of emergency, in order to admit three persons, provided one of them could handle the reins, the coachman will ride behind."

Singular title.—The following remarkable title puts us in mind of those used in the puritanical times in England. It is copied from an American paper. Ed.

Strange Advertisement.—We copy the following singular advertisement from the Lancaster Press.—A few copies of "A BRIDLE FOR DEVILS," being an evangelical curb to muzzle them, who, having been bitten by the Old Serpent, grow under the infernal poison. By a lover of whole bones, has been left at this office for sale.—Price 6 1-4 cents.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Mr. Canning appears to have offended the Courier, if we may judge from the following paragraphs.

In commending on the papers connected with foreign relations the Courier calls the question of Portugal "Tinkling" and concludes thus:

"In short, it is impossible to look at the actual state of affairs, and not feel that the neutrality of this country is suspended by a hair.

The whole paragraph is obviously intended as a hit at Mr. Canning!

Praising the late Lord Londonderry, the Courier says!—"That honest and sincere Statesman, who would have parted with his life rather than his principles, disdained to warp them, even for a moment, for the sake of a little vulgar popularity; he would have found a way to preserve the honour and dignity of the empire without exasperating Foreign Governments by the violence of invective and reproach."

Variorities.—Mr. Hugh Bell and Mademoiselle Marcandotti were married at Banff church on Palm Sunday. The Earl of Fife gave away the bride. Mr. Bell gave the officiating minister 100gs. The happy pair arrived at Ramsgate on Sunday week, on their way to Dover, where they embarked for Ostend. The lady is not the daughter of Lord Fife; she is the legitimate daughter of a Spanish gentleman of good family. When his lordship first became acquainted with the mother, then a widow, Mrs Bell was already five years old.—Lady Cochrane is making great preparation for her departure for South America. Her baggage and suite will embark in the course of the ensuing week.

The young Duc de Reichstadt (son of Napoleon) received, on the 20th of March, (his birth-day,) an ensign's commission from his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. It is curious enough that the appointment of the Duke of Wellington's son, (the Marquis of Douro) to an ensigncy bears the same date.—James Tennis has undertaken to walk 5,000 miles in 18 days (Sundays excepted) on the road between Doncaster and Sheffield, to commence on the 14th inst. He is a native of Ottrington, in Yorkshire, and in his 51st year.

Hyson Tea.—The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in the State of North Carolina. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

From the French Causes Celebres.

Remarkable Resuscitation.—Two men in trade, who lived in the street St. Honore, in Paris, nearly equal in circumstances, both following the same profession, and united in the closest friendship, had married each a child, much about the same age. These children were brought up together, and conceived a mutual attachment, which, ripening with years into a stronger and more lively sentiment, was approved by the parents on both sides. This young couple were on the point of being made happy by a more solemn union, when a rich financier, conceiving a passion for the young maid, unfortunately crossed their inclinations by demanding her in marriage. The allurements of a more brilliant fortune induced her father and mother, notwithstanding their daughter's repugnance, to consent to the change. To their astonishment, however, she was obliged to yield, and sacrifice her affections by becoming the wife of the financier. Like a woman of virtue, she forbade her ex-lover the house. A fit of melancholy, the consequence of this violence done to her inclinations, by entering into an engagement of interest, brought on her a malady, which so far benumbed her faculties, that at length she was given over by the physicians, apparently dead, and was accordingly laid out for burial. Her former lover, who had once before beheld her in a similar situation, believed himself that she might possibly be again in a trance. This idea not only suspended his grief, but prompted him to bribe the grave digger, by whose aid he dug up the body in the night time and conveyed it home. He then used every means in his power for recalling her to life, and was overjoyed on discovering that his endeavors were not ineffectual. It is not easy to conceive the surprise of the young woman on her resuscitation, when she found herself in a strange house, and as it were in the arms of her lover, who soon informed her of what had taken place on her account. She then comprehended the extent of her obligation to her deliverer; and love, more pathetic that all his persuasions to unite their destinies, determined her to escape with him into England. This was effected, and they lived for some years in the closest union.

At the end of ten years, they conceived the natural wish of revisiting their own country, and at length returned to Paris, where they took no precaution whatever of concealing themselves, being persuaded that no suspicion would attach to their arrival. It happened, however, by chance, that the financier met his wife in one of the public walks. The sight of her made so strong an impression on him, that for some time he remained motionless with astonishment. Soon, fully convinced of standing the language she made use of to impose upon him, he left her with the conviction that he was not deceived at finding her a living substance. The singularity of this event gave more charms to the woman in the eyes of her former husband than she before possessed. He therefore acted with such address, that he discovered her abode, notwithstanding all her precautions, and reclaimed her with all the regular formalities of justice. It was in vain the lover maintained the right which his cares for his mistress gave him to the possession of her; that he represented her inevitable death, but for him; that his adversary divested himself of all his own rights, by causing her to be buried; that he ought even to be accused of homicide, for want of having taken proper precautions to secure himself of her death; and a thousand other ingenious reasons, which were suggested to him. But, finding that the judicial law was unfavorable, and that it was not it prudent to wait the result of a definitive judgment, he fled with his mistress into a foreign country; where they passed the remainder of their days without further molestation.

Arts and Sciences.

Curious Machinery.—From the Leeds Mercury.—On Wednesday last, a highly interesting experiment was made with a machine, constructed by Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Wood, in this place, under the direction of Mr. John Blenkinsop, the patentee, for the purpose of substituting the agency of steam for the use of horses, in the conveyance of coals, on the iron rail-way, from the mines of J. C. Brandling, Esq. at Middleton, to Leeds. This machine is, in fact, a steam engine, which, by the intervention of a few trifling assistance of cranks turning a cog wheel, and iron cogs placed at one side of the rail-way, is capable of moving, when lightly loaded, at the speed of ten miles an hour. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the machine ran from the Coal-staith to the top of Hunslet-moor, where it was, afterwards, met by eight waggons of coals, each weighing 3 1-2 tons, were hooked to the back part. With this immense weight, to which, as it approached this town, was superadded about fifty of the inquisitives mounted upon the waggons, it set off on its return to the Coal-Staith, and performed the journey, a distance of about a mile and a half, principally on a dead level, in twenty three minutes, without the slightest accident. The experiment, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators, was attended with complete success; and when it is considered that this invention is applicable to all rail-roads, and that upon the works of Mr Brandling alone the use of fifty horses will be dispensed with, and the corn necessary for the consumption of at least two hundred men with a saving proportionably similar to the hard breathing or snorting of a horse—the escaping steam representing the breath at his nostrils, and the deception altogether aided by the regular motion of the engine-beam, and the rapidity of motion rendering accurate observation, to the ascent, the rate is about four miles an hour, and, on level ground, from five to six.

New Invention.—An invention has just been brought to perfection for the cutting, spreading, and twisting of the wicks of candles, by which piece of machinery a single person can cut, spread, and twist, five reels in one minute, by which more than one half of the manual labour in the making of candles will be saved.

From a French Journal.—Lithography.—Lithography continues to add to its honours, and daily to make new conquests. Not only are lithographic engravings impressed in colours, but there is even a process by means of which oil paintings may be printed off. M. Malapeau, to whose researches we are indebted for this discovery, took out a patent at the end of last year; to secure to himself the advantages of his invention; and he has since that time made many new applications of the process, all of which have perfectly succeeded. It is not for us to describe here the various means which M. Malapeau employs, to take off upon canvass a faithful copy of an original painting. Suffice it to say, that neither the drawing nor the colouring, nor even the handling of the master, suffer from this method of multiplying the best productions of the art of painting in oil. Another advantage not to be passed over in silence, is, that pictures thus copied by lithography may be sold at a very moderate price.

Natural History.

THE STORK.

Rastock in the Duchy of Mecklenburg—On the 31st of May, 1822, a Stork was shot on the estate of Count Von Bothmer, on the coast of the Baltic, not far from Wismar, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. This Stork had an arrow, which was probably discharged at it by some African savage, sticking perpendicularly in its neck. The arrow was two feet seven inches in length, of black wood, with an iron head of rude workmanship, which was fastened to the wood with a string. It projected by nearly one third of its length above the back of the Stork, and the lower part about an inch in breast. It was observed that several other Storks endeavoured to free their companion from this ornament, which it doubtless brought from its winter Africa. A draughtsman of the name of L. Laithe, drawing of it on stone; it was afterwards stuffed, and preserved in the Museum of Rostock.

EAST COAST OF GREENLAND.

Liverpool, Sept 24th, 1822.

The ship Baffin, capt. Scoresby, jun. arrived here on Thursday, from Greenland, with 165 tons blubber, the produce of nine whales. During the intervals of the fishery capt. S. employed himself in making observations on the geography and natural history of the long lost eastern coast of Greenland, which was wholly unknown for three months.—The result, we understand, is a survey of the eastern coast of that almost unknown country, from lat. 75 north to 60, comprising an extent of coast, reckoning its numerous indentations, of 800 miles; capt. S. discovered some extensive inlets from the number of which he is induced to consider the whole country a large assemblage of islands. He landed on various parts of the coast, and on each visit to the shore, discovered recent traces of inhabitants, and obtained fragments of their implements.

It is important to geography to know, that the Island of Jan Mayen, which is laid down in all charts, is very unlike what it is represented in our best charts, and that it is erroneous in longitude, in most cases, was not less than 15 degrees. We understand that he has made large collections of plants and minerals, particularly of geological specimens. The Baffin left the coast of Greenland on the 20th of Aug. soon after encountering a tremendous storm, in which the Prince of London was dismasted. This vessel (the Duncan) was afterwards towed out of the land ice by the Baffin. Capt. Scoresby, jun. and attended by her until well equipped with jury masts, and put into a state considered fully capable of performing the passage to Liverpool.

Sea Serpent.—The animal recently caught in the waters of Jersey, and now exhibiting in Broadway, is really a curiosity. It is no shark, nor horse mackerel, and whether fish or flesh, it is really a sea monster of no ordinary kind. It has two huge muscular fins, or rather wings, a little back of the gills, and two very large pearly, silver feet back of the fins, about the size of a man's leg, and the fore leg somewhat resembling the fore half of a human foot, with a toe about an inch long, on the heel. On the back is a single fin, with a fin on the top of it. The tail is peculiarly constructed, and when the animal was in motion, was curled about six or seven feet. The mouth and throat are enormously large. The animal had no heart, and the liver was situated back to the tail. There was not a bone in the body; the whole texture substance, (of which we have a specimen) being a kind of elastic gristle. The skin is of a dark brown colour, and entirely without scales. The animal must have been of immense power, and in the water might well have been taken for a sea dragon, worthy of being rode by Neptune himself. After all, we know but little of the wonders of the mighty deep.

A mallet set—A tree, lately felled in Halifax co. to cut into bungs, was found to contain in a hollow, 4 racoons, 3 flying squirrels, 4 grey squirrels, one fox squirrel, a scorpion, hornets nest, and a screech owl. Five gallons of honey were obtained from the nest of bees.

Anecdotes.

Extraordinary Female Duel.—Notwithstanding the great number of duels which are continually occurring, the history of late years does not present us with those of female heroines. I am apt to doubt it. That we are the most artful and cunning of created beings is true; but does that prove that either Dodd, me, or you are rational? Dodd was one of the best tempered men on earth; generous, charitable, and happy to serve and assist every man who required his time, his purse or his advice. He had great susceptibility, and went through what was worse than a thousand deaths during his long confinement. Visiting him one morning, I asked him how he had slept? "I have slept *none to night*," said he, "they have been all night, unrivetting and knocking off the chains of the felons who suffered to day, and every blow they gave was to me as the stroke of death." The last time I saw him, (going unfortunately when Mrs Dodd was taking her last farewell of him,) I found them with their hands closed in each others, lost and insensible to every object, which surrounded them with such distress of mind pictured on the countenances that I should have thought it an act of charity had some benevolent hand struck them instantly dead. A mother at such a hurtful sight, would shudder, and horribly affecting. It was the misfortune of my whole life in which I coveted power. I quitted the room but the scene never can be effaced from memory

I am persuaded that though both their eyes were wide open, and their hearts were fluttering with inconceivable agitations, they neither of them had the power of sight, speech, or motion! That was the minute to have been a king!

After Dodd's death I heard of some transactions of his which grieved, though not removed, my concern for his fate.

When I arrived in England from France, I asked the custom-house officer for news. He told me a Doctor of Divinity was in Newgate for forgery; and I thought (I know not why) said in my mind, *Then it is Dr. Dodd!*

P THICKNESSE.

Communications.

(For the Weekly Register.)

MR. FOTHERGILL,

Being aware you are no party-man, and having noticed your objections, on a former occasion, to admit the angry philippics of individuals incensed against each other, on questions merely of a party nature, in the columns of your strictly impartial paper, it is possible you may decline publishing the few remarks sent her with; but I assure you, Sir, it is the cause of truth alone I wish to serve.

The Observer has put some strange language and assertions into the mouths of Mr. McDonell and Dr. Baldwin in his Parliamentary Debates, respecting *Orange Societies*, which I find some difficulty in placing to the credit of those Gentlemen. It is not easy to separate the memory of *William* III. from the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which placed him on the throne of England, and on the merits of which there is a remarkable unanimity amongst all classes of politicians; and, it must follow, that, if there are few or no Scotchmen who revere the memory of those times, the thousands and tens of thousands of Scots, who so largely shattered our present Gracious Sovereign upon his late visit to the *land of cakes*, must have been decided hypocrites; since it is impossible to forget that it was in consequence of the Revolution, and the election of King William, the Royal House of Brunswick so happily succeeded to the British Throne.

Dr. Johnson once observed, that "*a Scotchman must be a very sturdy moralist, who does not love Scotland better than truth*"—In this instance, a love of both,—of truth and of the country—it could indence a Scotchman to venerate that memorable event, since there is no part of the British Empire more deeply and extensively indebted to it than Scotland, which has advanced in civilization, wealth, and consequence, in the most wonderful manner during the last hundred years.—Yet we are told by the worthy Member for Glengary, that few or no Scotchmen can venerate the cause of so many great results.

As to the Orange Processions in Upper Canada, about which so much fuss is made, it is hard to say which is most surprising, whether any human biped, older than a child of nine or ten years, should take pleasure in flourishing a bit of coloured rag in the air, and marching like geese to a duck pond, at certain times,—or, that men pretending to some sense, should take offence at it! But, if large, bearded, children, from 20 to 40 years old, and upwards, should wish to amuse themselves in this truly childish way, why, in God's name, let them, and leave the gravity and wisdom of Parliament for the consideration of weightier matters. For an exposition of the extreme absurdity of attributing an intention to assassinate the Viceroy of Ireland, on a late occasion to Orange men and the ridiculous consequences of that attempt, I must refer the reader to a speech of Mr. Brownlow's in the British Parliament, on the 14th of April last, supposing you can spare no more room on the present occasion, permit me, notwithstanding what I have written, to subscribe myself

NO ORANGEMAN.

York June 11th, 1823.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. XV.

(Continued from p. 182.)

WEDNESDAY, 12 March, 1823.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Walsh, Messrs. Bates and Rostwick were ordered to wait on address to His Excellency pursuant to the forgoing resolution.

Mr. Bates reported a draft of an address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, which was received once and read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Rostwick, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Rostwick, the address was adopted and ordered for a third reading the same day.

Mr. Hagerman reported that the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly, appointed to confer with the conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the amendments made by that house unto the two reports bill, had agreed to recommend to the adoption of the house, the following amendment, viz

The striking out of the last clause of the bill and the insertion of the following.

And be it further enacted &c. That the said treasurer of the said law society shall pay into the hands of his Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, for the time being, the several sums of money to be by him received under the provisions of this Act, to be applied towards the payment of a salary not exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds of lawful money to a reporter, to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, the same being a member of the law society, whose duty it shall be to report the cases and decisions of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in the said Province; *Provided always* that the said reports may be sold for the benefit of the reporter

And be it further enacted &c. That the salary herein delivered to be payable to the said reporter, shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, out of the monies which may hereafter be paid into his hands by the treasurer of the law society aforesaid, in discharge of such sum or sums warrant or warrants as may from time to time be issued by the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, and be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as his Majesty the Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

Also to agree to the amendments made by the honorable the Legislative Council to the other Clauses of the said Bill.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the House went into Committee to take into consideration certain resolutions respecting the public accounts.

Mr. Randal in the Chair.

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, a message intending the House of assembly that the Honorable the Legislative Council had agreed to the amendments proposed at the free conferences in and to the two reports Bill.

Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Vankoughnet, moved that the amendments recommended by the free conferees of the two reports Bill ought to be concurred in.

On which the House divided.

YEAS	NAYS
Messrs. McLean of Stormont,	Messrs. Baldwin, Clark,
Cattle, Boswell, Wilmot, Ran-	Hornor, and Jones of
dal, Hamilton of Wentworth,	Leeds—6.
Casey, Burwell, Kerr, Chis-	
holm, Vankoughnet, Crooks,	
Gates, Rostwick, Hagerman,	
Shaver, and Hamilton of Lin-	
coln—17.	

Question gained—Majority 13

The amendments were accordingly concurred in, and information sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council to that effect

The House went again into Committee on the Resolution respecting public accounts.

Mr. Randal in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Randal reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was received, and it was resolved that the Committee on public accounts had been unable to make a satisfactory report, from the perplexed manner in which those accounts were made up.

That it occasioned a great portion of the time of the Committee in extracting and clearing the disbursements charges from the Receiver General's account, of warrants paid by him for various services.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

That these warrants being issued at broken periods, and no account rendered of the outstanding claims to complete the year, occasioned much confusion.

That the want of detail of all monies paid for the services specified in the Bill of supply, as also the resources from whence those were paid, precluded the committee from an opportunity of making any remarks whatever upon any extraordinary or improper expenditure, thereby rendering their report extremely unsatisfactory to themselves and to the House, placing the House, in the embarrassing situation of either voting away the public money without being able to assign to their constituents any other or better reason than the blind confidence of implicit acquiescence, leaving it for the unfortunate destitute of the means of carrying on the public service by withholding the supply, from their inability to judge of the necessity of granting it.

That an humble and respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, founded on the preceding resolutions.

On motion of Mr Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Nichol and Baldwin were ordered as a Committee to draft an address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the above resolutions.

Mr Nichol from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Markland of Kingston, and others, reported the following resolutions which were received and adopted by the House.

Resolved, that by the 30th clause of the trade act it is among other things enacted, that the expense of improving the Saint Lawrences shall in future be defrayed by such measures, and in such proportions as the arbitrator to be appointed under the provisions of this act, shall determine upon the prayer of either Province *Provided always*, that no such determination shall be carried into effect until same be framed and enacted by the Legislatures of both the said Provinces.

2dly That by an Act of the Provincial Parliament of the Province of Lower Canada, passed in the 46th year of His Majesty's Reign, certain rates and duties payable at Chateauguay and Montreal were imposed on all Scows, Rafts, & Cribs, passing the rapids between Chateauguay and Montreal, and were appropriated as a permanent fund for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence between Lake Saint Francois and Montreal.

3dly That it appears from a printed statement of the public provincial accounts of Lower Canada for the year 1821, the amount of rates levied under the said Act, and mentioned on the 1st November in the said year, was £5203 6s. 7d.

4thly That a large proportion of this fund was levied upon the trade of Upper Canada

5thly That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, founded on the above Resolutions, and praying His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to direct the attention of the Arbitrator on the part of this Province, to this important subject; and to recommend that from the said fund provision be made for obtaining an accurate survey of the River St Lawrence, by an Engineer properly qualified, to report on the improvements that may be made therein; that the same may be referred to the consideration of the Legislatures of both Provinces at their next Session, in conformity to the provisions contained in the said Act of the Imperial Parliament.

On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, Messrs Hamilton of Wentworth, and Hagerman were ordered to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the resolutions of the House.

Mr Hamilton of Wentworth reported the draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Clark, the address was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

On motion of Mr Crooks, seconded by Mr Burwell, the House went into Committee of Supply and the 5th rule was dispensed with as far as related to the same.

Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Hamilton reported two resolutions, which report was received, and it was resolved, that it was expedient that the sum of Five thousand Pounds should be raised by way of Loan, for the purpose of opening a passage for vessels into Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario;—And that it was expedient that a toll should be levied on vessels, boats, craft, rafts, and all articles passing the said canal, to pay the interest on the said loan, and to redeem the principal thereof.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Bostwick, Messrs. Hagerman and McLean of Stormont were ordered as a Committee to draft Bills pursuant to the resolutions of the House.

Leave of absence was granted to Charles Jones, Esquire Member for Leeds, for the remainder of the Session.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 13th March, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the printing one thousand copies of the Statutes for the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, for distribution, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Horner in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Horner reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Nichol, Casey, Kerr, Vankoughnet, Cook, Gates, Burwell, Hagerman, Shaver, & Bostwick —10.	Messrs. Clark, Randal, Wilmot, Horner, Baldwin, Hamilton of Lincoln, & McDonell—7.

Question gained—majority 3—the Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on Dr Baldwin's Resolutions.

Mr Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Gates reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs Nichol, Casey, Gates, Burwell, Hagerman, Shaver, McDonell, Bostwick, & Hamilton of Lincoln—9.	Messrs Clark, Randal, Wilmot, Horner, Baldwin, and Cleveland—6.

Question gained—majority 3—the Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Lower Canada Lumber duties, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Clark, the House went into Committee on the address.

(To be Continued.)

Poetry.

Acrostic.

How bright a gem doth virtue seem
Exshrin'd in form so rare!
Love ne'er illumin'd votary's dream
Ecstatic, with celestial beam,
Nor gilded aught so fair —
Meek, "modest worth" around her glows,
And from her lip such music flows,
Contentment lends her pliant ear,
Nor roves in quest of sounds more dear;
Ah! happy who the while
Beast by such witch a willing yoke,
Begets her heavenly smile.

Nemo

Belleville, June 9th, 1823.

Domestic.

York Subscription Bridges.

On Friday evening last, pursuant to Public Notice given in the U. C. Gazette, a meeting of the Subscribers, and other inhabitants of the Town of York, was held at the house of Mr. Phair, in the Market place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances in which the Engineer has been placed by constructing a Bridge, (the charges of which were to have been defrayed by Voluntary Subscriptions,) over the mouth of the river Don, when the following Resolutions were proposed and adopted:

That, Mr Edward Angell, being duly appointed as Engineer to construct a Bridge over the mouth of the river Don, according to a Plan and Estimate submitted to, and approved and signed by, a Committee at a former meeting of the Subscribers, held at the Mansion-House Hotel, in the Town of York; and, having conducted himself in every thing relating thereto with skill and attention, is honorably entitled to the further protection and support of the Subscribers, and of the Inhabitants of this Town generally, the funds already contributed being wholly inadequate to meet the exigences of the undertaking.

That, a Committee be again appointed to examine into the present state, and progress, of the Building, and to take into consideration the circumstances in which the Engineer has been unexpectedly placed by a failure in the amount of the first Subscription; and, that a second Subscription be forthwith solicited from all classes of persons, and that a report of the measures adopted be laid before an early subsequent meeting, in order that the Bridge may be finished with all possible dispatch.

That, the following Gentlemen constitute the said Committee, viz.

Henry J. Boulton, Esq. *Sol. Gen.* — Charles Small, Esq. and Allan McNabb, Esq.
Dr. Widmer.
S. Heward, Esq.

That, the Committee be requested to draw up a Memorial, setting forth the claim which the inhabitants of York conceive they are entitled to urge in consequence of the operations of the late war with the United States of America, by which their former Bridges over the Don were destroyed; and, that the same be laid before the Commissioners recently appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (under 9th Geo. 4th of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament,) to inquire into, and pay, the losses sustained by sufferers on that occasion.

That, the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Angell for his unremitting attention in constructing the present Bridge, under *the many inconveniences and disappointments* with which he has had to contend; having embarked *solely* with the Subscribers in the fullest confidence of being defended from all pecuniary loss, without taking into account any recompense at all for his own professional services, which have displayed much talent.

That, this Meeting be adjourned until Friday Evening next, at seven o'clock, when it is hoped the Committee will be able to report progress.

That, the thanks of this meeting be given to Charles Fotheroill, Esquire, for his gentlemanly and impartial conduct in the Chair, and for his exertions in promoting the welfare of all concerned.

York U. C. June 13th 1823.

(TRUE COPY.)

The Magistrates of Montreal have certainly much to answer for, in permitting those scandalous outrages of all decency called *Charivaris*.—&c.

Charivary—In taking notice of the lamentable transactions of the last few days, we are so much hampered by the various reports in circulation, that it is an impossibility to relate a narrative of the occurrences of Monday and Tuesday nights without being in danger of making some serious misstatement. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a general relation of the principal facts, leaving the various merits of the case to be decided by the proper authorities. On Monday night the Charivary party while parading before the house of one of the gentlemen at whom their exertions were directed, had a serious rencontre with the persons within, during which several shots were fired from the house upon the crowd assembled in the street, and volleys of stones were precipitated against the windows, which did great injury to the house and moveables. Unfortunately one person was wounded so seriously that he died a few hours after, and several were materially injured. We do not intend to offer an opinion as to which party were guilty of the first aggression, as at present the public mind is in a dreadful state of suspense, and while the legal authorities are investigating the affair we shall withhold any further remarks upon the transaction.

The unfortunate man who lost his life in this affair was John Swails a person of excellent moral character, and who was in the house from which the firing came during the former part of the evening.

The night succeeding the above transaction a body of men armed with clubs, at about the hour of eleven o'clock repaired to the house of the person who had opposed the Charivary, and finding no one within, the dwelling was in a manner demolished. All the inner part of the house was destroyed, every door and window smashed, the furniture broken, and the whole building rendered uninhabitable.

The Military, under the immediate order of the Magistrates have paraded the town every night since the above transaction.

On Thursday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Swails, and after a minute investigation, we understand that the Jury returned a Verdict of *Wilful Murder* against one, and as accessary, against the other, whose names, we forbear for the present to publish.

QUEBEC.
Vessels this season 161.—Passengers &c. 3505

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1823. No. XXVI.

Vol. II.

Upon Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty third day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 23rd day of June instant, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and the em to do as may seem necessary, and hereon follow.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number five, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Midland District, or his representative, do show cause within six months why the Location should not be cancelled, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BETHUNE,
4—6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with-held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will, in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, subveisted from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Eels, to be called Eldon.

N. of Eps	Esmr	Fenelon
N. of Emily as surveyed as	Esmr	Verulam
N. of South	Lake	Harvey
E. of do:		Douro
N. of Ashpodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Jona	Effingham
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzevor	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Ialadar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oxden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ex	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } By virtue of a writ of
To wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William McMullin in favour of Thomas Powers, I the undersigned Sheriff of the said District have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William McMullin, Lot No 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of [illegible] in the County of Hastings, containing [illegible] acres, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Saturday the 26th day

of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. McL. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rufus Pomeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Vittoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cumming, Esquire, I have taken in execution Lot No. 19, in the 1st Concession of Charlotteville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolerable good farm house and barn, a number of bearing Apple-trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court-house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Vittoria, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
May 2d 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House th reon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Kilborn, a parcel of Lot No. 34, Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as be longing to the said John Kilborn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Store-House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown,
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq: I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus Dellersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South part of the West Half of Lot No. 2 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the County of Lenox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the Thirty first day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 3d March 1823. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are quested to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff, previous to the day of Sale. 11—td.

☞The above Sale is posponed until the 29th day of June next, at the same place and hour.

John McLean,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Hom District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Quetton St. George, and Co. I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected, All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 20th May, 1823. }

N, B, Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

G. P. 6 w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain Inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' conceived claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23-*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Building, and Completing a GAOL, and COURT HOUSE, in the Town of York, agreeably to a Plan, Elevation, Model, and Specification to be seen at the said Office.—Persons desirous of Contracting for Erecting the said Buildings, to give in their Proposals, & Estimates, on or before Tuesday the first day of July next ensuing.

ALSO.

Proposals will be received at the said Office of the Clerk of the Peace, for the Sinking a Well, Stoning, and Fixing a Pump therein, in the most approved manner, at the Market Square in the said Town, for the convenience of the Public.—Those Persons desirous of Contracting for the same, will also give in their Proposals, on or before Tuesday, the said first day of July next ensuing.

By order of the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clerk of the Peace. H. D.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York 5th June, 1823 } 3 w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15-*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the Bank will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada; lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims, and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART.
Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM *Springfield*, near Mr. WHITSON'S Tavern, Yonge Street, York, U. C.

A BAY HORSE,

about fifteen and a half hands high, with a few white hairs in his face, and some white on his off hind-heel:—He has a large switch tail, with a remarkable mane of hair from his head to his tail, and is Six years old.—He has been missing about Ten days.

Whosoever will give such information respecting this HORSE, so that he may be recovered by the rightful Owner, shall receive the reward of *FIVE DOLLARS* on application to *Mr John Armour*, at Springfield aforesaid.

York, June 20th, 1823. 27-*tf.*

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. } 23-12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice.

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m.

VALUABLE LAND IN ORONIEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of ORONIEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One-eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19-*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply of the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

LICENCES AND RECOGNIZANCES

For retailing ALE, BEER, CIDER, and other LIQUORS, not SPIRITUOUS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that *Blank* LICENCES and RECOGNIZANCES, under the New Act, passed during the last Session of Parliament, for the retailing of *Ale, Beer, Cider*, and other *Liquors*, not *spirituous*—suited for every District, are on sale at the *Upper Canada Gazette Office*, and can be sent immediately to any part of the Province.

*** Deeds, Memorials, and Blanks of every description. *York, May 7th, 1823* 19-*tf.*

PLEASURE BOAT

TO BE SOLD,

BUILT of Oak, an extremely fast sailer, and in every respect a complete Vessel of the kind.—It is rigged with jib, foresail, mainsail and driver.—Original cost, upwards of 40 Guineas, (and not more than four years old). It will now be sold, with every thing belonging to it, at the low price of £15 Currency.—Inquire at the Gazette Office *York, 7th May, 1823* 19-*tf*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

THE TITLE and INDEX to the FIRST VOLUME of the U. C. GAZETTE, (NEW SERIES) and WEEKLY REGISTER, conjoined, being now ready for Delivery, Subscribers are respectfully informed, that Spare Numbers may be had to complete the Volume by an early application at the Gazette Office. Also,

A few Perfect Copies, with Titles and Index complete neatly done up in Boards.—Price £1. 12 Currency.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,

THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what ice he may require for the use of his family during the summer and fruit seas.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Co partnership hitherto carried on under the Firm of FORD & CARFRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of one of the Partners removing to the Lower Province.

JOHN FORD,
THOMAS CARFRAE.

N. B. The business will be carried on in the same place, by J. Ford, who is authorized to settle their Accounts.

May 1, 1823. 18 14w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
2d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodvill's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
8th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 3d, & 5th vols. Scottish Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to state, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN.

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by effecting their Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

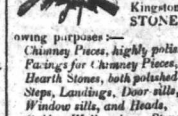
for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Cables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

in short every description of Stone-Cutting and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

SALES.

FOR Sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 16th proximo (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale) the following Lands, lately owned by Stilwell Wilson, Lot No. 20 West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 210 Acres, in one or two lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. On the Premisses there is a Large and Well finished Barn, Dwelling House, Out-Houses, with an Orchard and many other extensive Improvements.

ALSO,

Lot No. 30 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing the like quantity of 210 Acres, in Lots of 25 and 50 Acres of which a Plan will be seen at the time of Sale.

N. B. The terms of payment are as follows One fourth of the Purchase-Money to be paid down, and one forth every Four Months, with Interest, so that the last Instalment be paid at the expiration of Twelve Months.

W. ALLAN,
Trustee of said Property.

York 10th June, 1823.

CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE.

JOHN CLOWES, China and Earthen-ware Manufacturer, from the Staffordshire Potteries England, begs to inform the Dealers, Merchants, and Public in general of York and its Vicinity, that he has just arrived at Kingston, with a Large Assortment of

CROCKERY AND CHINA.

From his knowledge and experience in the above Business, J. C. is persuaded the above articles will be found of such quality and price as cannot fail to give general satisfaction He earnestly solicits an early call at the Warehouse of Mr. Finchley Kingston.

June 12th, 1823. 25—*tf.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch. —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and requirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 26.
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

The Greeks continue successful, and promise to work their own deliverance without ostensible aid from any foreign power,—European prints are silent as to the movements and designs of Russia and Prussia.—Austria has received a severe galling insult from the Greek Navy in attempting to veto the blockade of the Turkish ports in the *Morea* and *Epirus*;—an insult she seems obliged to put up with, her own marine being in a state of great weakness.

The armies of France have nearly reached the bait in the Spanish trap—the moment it is touched retreat becomes difficult, if not impossible. It is no longer the occupation of the capital of an invaded country which determines the fate of modern warfare—Madrid, though comparatively an open city in the heart of an extensive country, is not without her natural circumvallations.—A very cursory view of a map of Spain must convince even an ordinary observer, of the extreme hazard which an invading army must run in such a country filled with narrow defiles —In many of the Provinces a regular army seems scarcely necessary.—the guerilla system appearing the best adapted for the annoyance and *final* destruction of an enemy —Something of importance relating to the present situation of the French army may be gathered from the following interesting paragraph from a late *Courier*.

The Courier of the 5th May states, that advices had been received in London of the Duke d'Angoulems having experienced difficulties of a nature which he did not anticipate, when he calculated on an easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of those difficulties is not explained; but the Courier communicates, on "authority" the fact that 30,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France, in consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angoulems to hasten their march The unexpected resistance offered by the strong hold of St Sebastian, Pamplona, and Figerorus, seem to threw some light on this requisition for additional levies But we apprehend there is a stronger inducement for this, not mentioned in any of the French papers. The little opposition which the invaders have met from any thing like regular armies since their entrance into Spain, and the fact that the road from Burgos to Madrid lies through mountains where the guerillas and the main body of this part of the Spanish army, are stationed, must have created an apprehension in the mind of the French that a snare has been laid to entrap them in these fortresses; for how reconcile the cordial reception which the French are every where said to meet with from the inhabitants with the circumstance of the principle fort resses refusing to surrender, without supposing that some plan of this nature had been resolved on by the Cortes?

We are glad to find the subject of *Duelling* taken up by an able writer as our correspondent *Eusebius* although we can scarcely hope he will be successful in a cause which requires the upsetting of prejudices which custom has so long sanctioned, and fashion so often applauded —His essay, we are afraid, will suffer from division, because it rises in strength and energy as it proceeds with the argument;—but is at too long, for us to insert in one number—we must therefore be compelled to postpone the concluding part until next week.

Of all the professors of Christianity, the *Friends*, or *Quakers*, approach the nearest to moral perfection in this particular. —They know that nothing short of *implicit obedience* can be pleasing or satisfactory to the Divine Lawgiver;—they know that it is quite impossible for them to leave a right to take away *that* which they can never give.—Life;—they know that no *quibble* can avail the polluted soul when placed in shuddering nakedness before the dread tribunal of an offended God? and may not one of these humble followers of a crucified Redeemer utter the feelings of his heart in language like this! —Alas! how long shall mere outward profession assume the rank of vital religion?—Dost thou consider, wretched man that thou art! whose life is thou art attempting to mock? a Being of Almighty and Infinite Power!;—even that Being whose mere word millions on worlds sprang instantaneously into existence, who said, "*Let there be light!*," and *there was light!*—Had thou the blaspheming hardihood to equivocate with such a Being?—Is there any darkness to any mystery, any clause, any reservation open or secret, in this Law?—Is it not simple, plain, and untwistable?—

"Thou shalt not kill"!—No human wickedness in the shape of ingenuity can put in, or infer a clause here;—these are four simple words of unsophisticated import.—Here can be no evasion, no exception, no permission given to man to murder each other under this or that pretence. The command is express, positive, and unchangeable.—"Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord.—Go to, now, thou *foolish* one! thou man of *fashion*; thou man of *honor*, stained with the blood of thy brother, and say who shall be thy counsellor, and who shall be thy advocate in that dark and terrible hour when the crash of the universe is in thine ears, and returning chaos, illumined by the conflagration of an expiring world yawns at thy feet?—Alas! alas! unhappy man that thou art, painted bubble of this world's honor will retain its shadowy forms no longer, and thou must stand a poor, miserable, convicted, despairing contemner of thy insulted Saviour—but *Justice* must condemn thee!

The sweet effusion from Nero will appear in our next.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the early appearance of a new literary work in this Province, to be conducted by Ja's M Caswell, Esq.—It is entitled "Theologia Hand-book for the encouragement of Loyalty, Genius, and Merit,"—It will be published quarterly, in a 12mo. form :—the terms *One Dollar* per annum, payable in advance.—The specimen we have seen, and which is in press, is highly creditable to the author; and the low price at which it is published seems to promise a general circulation.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals

Sir Robert Wilson has left London for Spain.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Arch deacon Loring have both fallen sacrifices to their unremitting exertions in the promulgation of Christianity in India.

Mr Canning has very properly assumed as imperative a tone towards the Dutch government, that Mosher must either act justly, conform to his will, and restore the specie lost in the Lutine frigate, or go to war, *instanter*, with John Bull, who in this instance is not willing to be bullied out of his right.

France and Spain.—The French are proceeding towards Madrid with the greatest caution.

The French army had entered Lagrono, on their march to Pampelune. The Duke of Angoulems had crossed the Ebro on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their houses on the approach of the invaders, and the municipality of Logrono, before the army entered the city, sent out a deputation to meet the Duke, and to request that he would not destroy the city.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angoulems had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the loyal subjects of King Louis with the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord Cochrane.—In addition to the intelligence from Rio Janeiro, by the ship Corbinian, at this port, we learn that Lord Cochrane had arrived there and entered into the Imperial Brazilian service. He had taken the command of a fleet consisting of a seventy-four, some frigates, smaller vessels, and fire ships, and had sailed for St. Salvador for the purpose of destroying the King's fleet lying there. The manning of Cochrane's fleet was the cause of the impressment of sailors, and the embargo of which we have heard, was doubtless laid to prevent a knowledge of the expedition reaching St. Salvador.

House of Commons.—Sir F. Burdett brought forward a motion that it was incumbent on the House to enter into a full and strict examination of the conduct of the Sheriff of the city of Dublin at the trial of the men concerned in the attack on the Marquis of Wellesley, in the Dublin theatre After some discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of 44.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d, Lord Holland moved for copies of all communications made to the government since September, 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against the invading armies He understood that a paper of this description was in existence.

The Earl of Liverpool could not, at the present moment, produce the document alluded to The case then stood with Portugal: if she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to intervene, but if it were with provocation. Great Britain was not bound to interfere. He wished the motion withdrawn, at least for a short time.

Among the papers communicated to Parliament on the 14th April, with reference to France and Spain, is a despatch of Mr Secretary Canning to Sir Wm. A'Court, the British Ambassador at Madrid. It contains the following paragraphs which are decisive of the views and designs of His Majesty's government :—

"Such is the summary of the present state of things, on which depends the fearful alternative of peace or war. We earnestly desire the former; not only for our own interests, as Mr San Miguel suggests, but for the larger interests of Europe, those of Spain included, in which ultimately, if not immediately, our own no doubt may be involved.

"We wish for peace therefore in Europe; but peace for ourselves we are determined at all events to preserve; and should our efforts to maintain it be seen France and Spain prove abortive, we shall have the consolation to have discharged the duty towards both of a faithful and disinterested ally; and shall retire thenceforth within the limits of a strict neutrality

"This last topic you cannot state too clearly, our press too strongly upon M. San Miguel; as there are not wanting those who may wish to inspire him with the notion that the anxiety which we manifest to recede Spain from the war, is an earnest of a determination to join her in the war, if it should come upon her. I have discouraged in the most decided manner some obscene indications of a wish and hope of this kind, in the Spanish mission in this country.

Gamonds.—When Robespierre had been guillotined at Paris, a Gascon officer in the French army thus expressed the dread he had entertained of that tyrant:—As often as the name of Robespierre was mentioned to me, I used to take off my hat, in order to see if my head was in it."

Unlucky Simplicity.—The Irish papers, in describing a late duel at Waterford say, that one of the combatants was shot through the *fleshy* part of the *thigh bone*!—But this is nothing to the real Irish bull of a man, named Hendrick who a few days ago, lodged a complaint at the Dublin Police Office against a comrade, named Twiney, for cheating him out of his share (the produce of a set of harness which they had stolen out of a coach house that morning Hendrick told his story with great naïvete, and mentioned where the horse had been sold, but was quite astonished when the Magistrate ordered him to Newgate Search was immediately made for Twiney.—*Carlisle paper.*

"*Poor auld Eyreland again*"—A piece of news from an old magazine :—April 21, 1791, one William Peters was committed to jail, in Ireland, being found alive, on a journey, *three days after he had been executed for horse stealing.*

Variation.—The Fahrenheit scale of [illegible] degrees in the province of Kussuh, the south west corner of China have suffered from a fall of snow. Various families, and their cattle have perished, 93 families remain, on whom

—INDEX AT FRONT.

by order of the emperor, no duties are to be levied for three years. The emperor of China has dismissed all the tutors of his fourth son, a boy of fourteen, because he found him unable to *write verses!* and the emperor himself was able to write them at thirteen.—At the Somerset assizes, G. Clark, theDriver of a stage-coach between Bristol and Bath, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 12 months hard labor at the tread mill, for causing the death of a passenger by furiously driving, while in a state of intoxication, and overturning the coach. This is the first conviction in that country under the recent act of parliament, which empowers the judge to transport for life; but as this was the first case under the statute, Mr. Justice Bayley, after the above sentence only, in the hope that it would act as a warning to the fraternity.

From the Christian Observer for March. 1823.

Education in Egypt.—Mr Salt has lately communicated the following intelligence from Cairo. We would earnestly hope that under the course of policy pursued by the present enterprising Bashaw of Egypt, that country will become an extensive field open to the progress of education and Christian light.

"This morning," says Mr. Salt, I had a conference with the Bashaw; His Highness observed that he had a visit from Mr. Wolff, with whom he expressed himself much pleased; that that gentleman had proposed to him to establish a school on the new system adopted in England at Soulak near Cairo.—His Highness said, I must first explain to you that a project of this kind has great difficulties. In Europe people pay consideratly for the education of their children; here, on the contrary, at our Lyceum at Soulak, I am obliged to pay some forty, some an hundred piastres per month; and even then difficulty can I persuade them to come, so ignorant and barbarous are the people of this country, whether Copts or Levantines. I feel ample of the liberality of the gentlemen who have commissioned Mr Wolff to make the proposal, and if they are willing, shall have great pleasure in having their assistance in such a work; but I recommend that it should be at my Lyceum. Let them send clever men, capable of teaching the new system of education and the sciences, and I will afford them every facility; that is, I will collect for them as many scholars as I can get together; Let them teach the languages, Italian French and English Trigonometry, or measuring of land and weighing, connected with the sciences of engineers; but let these they send be men of abilities; I shall be glad so contribute towards the payment of such men"

Mr. Wolff, the gentleman mentioned in this extract, has been travelling at the expense of some gentlemen in England, as a Christian Missionary, chiefly to the Jews in Syria and other parts of the East. He had projected the establishment of a school or college at Aleppo, and his proposal is united to have met with warm approbation from the inhabitants; but the earthquake having set aside the project for a time, he transferred his views to Cairo, where we shall rejoice to hear that it has been carried into effect.

IRELAND.

Dublin papers of the 28th April have been received by the Eliza from that port, bringing London dates to the 28th of that month, inclusive, but furnishing no later intelligence from the French army. The accounts from Ireland continue of the most alarming nature, Limerick and Cork are the most turbulent Counties, they are disgraced by daily scenes of conflagration and pillage, and even the neighbourhood of the capital is not exempt from such outrages. The Southern papers are filled with details of the most atrocious acts, notwithstanding the strong force of Military and Police on duty in the disturbed Districts the influence of Capt. Rock appears undiminished. By a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of the 22d. The baronies of Uppercross and Newcastle, part of the county of Dublin, are declared to require an extraordinary establishment of Police. Thus has the nefarious and unprincipled system of spoliation and mischief, by the infatuated peasantry of the country, reached almost to the very verge of the metropolis. What their objects are, other than to commit wanton outrage, no person out of their own sphere can tell. It is evident from this new call for an extraordinary establishment of Police so near the metropolis, where misery and want could not be said to predominate, that it is not the wildest and most distressed part of the country that is alone subject to these lawless acts of confederated guilt. The quarter of Ireland were wretchedness may be said to exist in its most appalling characters, such as Connaught, is tolerably free from disturbances, while other places, where the condition of the peasantry is much better, are exposed to their midnight violence. We know not when or where these disturbances will end, but we trust some immediate means will be taken by Parliament to protect the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of the country.

The investigation of the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin is fixed for the 22d May, is a Committee of the whole House of Commons.

We must say, that at present it is give the perusers alluded to, we copy the following from a late number of the Glasgow Courier.

"Our columns to-day contain a fearful list of cruelty, crime and outrage, committed in the south of Ireland.—There is not, we believe, on the surface of the globe, a country, scarcely excepting even the most savage state, that exhibits such a scene of violence and brutality as the south of Ireland do-at this moment. The voice of humanity, the precepts of religion, the principles of justice and the arm of the law, are alike outraged, insulted, darted, violated. Were the country covered with foreign hosts, and subjected to military execution, properly, say eye witnesses, could not be more insecure than at this moment. It must be a barbarous foreign enemy indeed if, under such circumstances, it could be as insecure as it now is. Above 30 houses have been burnt. In one, the miscreant monsters locked up a poor man, his wife and seven children, and set fire to the building, with the intention of burning them to death From this dreadful fate they were rescued by the timely arrival of a magistrate. At one place, nine cows, and at another six cows, were roasted alive—a mare was ripped open—cattle mutilated, maimed and killed murders daily taking place—arms searched for and seized—grain and houses burned down on every hand. Such is the outline of a picture neither exaggerated nor overcharged.

At one place, a respectable man, who had been called to the assizes as a witness, was found dead, supposed to be murdered.—At the assizes at Mullangar lately, a clear and atrocious case for murder was tried. The evidence was most satisfactory. Eleven Protestants and one Roman Catholic composed the jury. The latter stood out declaring, that though he had no doubt of the man's guilt, yet as Protestants in other places refused to find Orangemen guilty, he would not find the culprit before them guilty! The murderer escaped.—This outrage upon law and justice may be laid to the doors of that prostituted periodical press, which so unjustly raised the hue and cry of trifling with their oaths against the grand jury of Dublin, when the indictments of the miserable theatrical rioters were before them.

We insert also a proof of Roman Catholic Bigotry and intolerance in Ireland, in the case of a woman who had abjured her tenets. Surely the laws of the country can protect individuals from such *scions* of inquisitorial depotism and superstition as the *sons* of this female are, however great their number and light their degree. When the Roman Catholics learn more tolerant principles, then, but not till then, let them call out for an equal vote and an equal voice in the political scale of this Empire. Let us not be deceived nor clamored out of our senses, our safety and our liberty. Ireland is in a terrible state, and we are much deceived if matters are yet at the worst. We learn, from competent authority—authority which has no interest in misleading and deceiving us, that, unless timely measures be prevented, a general rising on the part of the Roman Catholics next spring will take place, to endeavor to extirpate the Protestants in that country. The first of April next is set down amongst the bigoted votaries of Popery in that country, as the day of their complete triumph, by the total destruction of all who bear the Protestant name.—The pretended prophecies of Pastorini affixing that as the period, and these as the consequences, are widely circulated in Ireland by the teachers of Popery, implicitly believed by their ignorant and credulous votaries, and determined to be acted upon to the utmost limits of human vengeance, as the most grateful and peace-making offering to the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. However incredible these statements may appear, still we are assured they are facts, and the hour is numbered when the deceived people of Ireland will lament their ignorance and credulity, when they see Ireland covered with desolation and innocent blood."—*Mont. Gazette*

BIGOTRY

Excommunication of a Bride—The *Dublin Evening Mail*, contains a letter dated Limerick, March 25th, and subscribed Matthias Harrold, the substance of which is as follows:—

About a fortnight since, Mr. Harrold married a Roman Catholic, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, previously stipulating that his wife should renounce the errors of the Roman Church, which, from conviction, she had determined to do On the Sunday following, the Roman Catholic Curate of the parish of Kilmeedy, in which the bride resided, solemnly denounced her from the altar of his chapel, stating, that one of his parishioners had married a Protestant, and after calling on her to come forward which she refused, he stated, that *the bed she lay in was accursed—that the ground she trod on was cursed—and that she lay at night in the arms of the devil*—together with other similar expressions." On the following Friday (3) Mr. H read her recantation in St. John's Church (before the Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon) after which Mr. Harrold waited on the Roman Catholic Curate, the Rev. G J Woulfe, with Mr. Fitzgibbon's certificate of the act of recantation, but such the Rev Mr. W would not condescend to look at. Mr H. then warned him against any further public allusion to his wife's name.

On the following Sunday, as Mr. Harrold and his wife were returning home from attending divine service in St. John's Church, they were assailed at the church gate, by a Popish mob, of about one thousand persons, men women, and children, who (and here we resort to Mr Harrold's own words) addressed my wife in the most insulting manner, calling her by the most opprobrious names, all of which were coupled with *heretic*, and *heretical*, in consequence of which we were obliged to fly for shelter into the Parish Clerk's house, where we remained for some time, the mob still remaining outside, and collecting in every avenue leading to my dwelling. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon, finding the situation in which we were placed to be one of peril, came to our aid, attended by a gentleman who just left church, conceiving that we might proceed without further insult, when attended by them. But, Sir, this but not the desired effect, as we had not proceeded fifty yards, when we were obliged to seek refuge in another, as violent were the people in their abuse, and so great the increase of mob from all quarters. Finding it in vain to think of proceeding, having some distance to go before we could reach home, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon went for the Police, and it was not until three of the ringleaders, two men, and a woman, were taken into custody, they were permitted to proceed. Those three persons Mr Fitzgibbon lodged in Captain Drought's Police Office, and I yesterday lodged informations against four more, who have been committed to jail, as being concerned in this dreadful outrage." Mr Harrold's letter further states, that during this barbarous and bigoted outrage, the Rev. Messrs. Woulfe and Taylor, Roman Catholic Curates of the parish, were looking from Mr. Woulfe's windows apparently enjoying the atrocious and disgraceful scene, without any interference to put a stop to it. Mr. Harrold concludes his letter in the following appropriate terms:—

"I ask, was a person, who never was, or ever will be, of that (the Romish) creed, was to be held forth to a congregation as a *devil*, to be hooted and insulted, and his life, and that of his wife, to be endangered, returning from the temple of God? If such is to be the case, and that we are to call on the military and police to protect us in our dwellings, after we have been lifting up our hearts and hands to the Deity in his sanctuary—if, I say, such is to be the case, we must then forget that we are living in a free country, and under a respected laws."

Agriculture.

CARROTS.

Memoranda respecting the culture of Carrots, abridged from a Paper drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture in England, by the Secretary, in the Repertory of Arts for 1820.
—Vol. 37 p. 37, 99, & 174.

Carrots thrive in Scotland; therefore, the climate of the rest of the island affords no objection to this branch of cultivation. They do well on all dry soils. The best soil for them is a rich deep sand. More depth is not essential. In a shallow soil, the root, although ill shap d, will be good for Live Stock as if its form were regular. The following are sets of Crops are recommended: 1. turnips; 2. carrots; 3 barley; 4. clover; 5. wheat; also, 1. turnips; 2. barley; 3. carrots; 4. barley; 5. clover; 6. wheat; and is the soil be loam. 1. turnips; 2. carrots; 3. barley; 4. clovers; 5. wheat; 6. beans; 7. wheat; also, 1. turnips; 2. carrots; 3. barley; 4. clover; 5. beans; 6. wheat; 7. winter tares; 8. barley or wheat. But there are Farmers in Suffolk who have continued carrots four or five years successively on the same land. The same practice has also obtained in Scotland. Some have sown on very old pasture.

They plough but once immediately before sowing. They get what depth they can by one plough following another in the same furrow. It is an error to give autumnal and repeated spring ploughings. The importance peculiar to carrots is thrown being raised without dung. No other fallow Crop (winter tares, peas and buckwheat alone excepted,) can be raised to advantage without dung; but to give it to this plant would be erroneous In Suffolk the seed is sown about the 25th of March Other seasons have been tried, and, also, much experience, rejected. Five pounds of seed per acre is the general allowance The seed should be new, as old seed is always a week later in coming up. Good seed, when rubbed in the hand, yields a pleasant aromatic scent The most careful Cultivators steep it 48 hours in water, and it is sometimes mixed with earth, with the same view. It is absolutely necessary to break the clinging fibres of the seed, as they prevent the sowing it well. It must be sown on a calm day The general practice in Suffolk is to sow the seed in two rows to be 9 or 10 inches asunder *They proceed greatly in drills*. In this manner 660 and 900 bushels per acre have been raised, the intervals being 14 inches; 660 bushels at 12 inches, and 990 hundred bushels at 11 inches. The produce of the very worst soils may be estimated at 200 bushels; of middling land, at 450, and of the best soils, at 700 The best method of distributing the seed hitherto known appears to be that of taking most carefully saw dust with the seed, and drilling it with the wife's name. Thinning and weeding must be so effectually done as to keep the land absolutely clean. Mowing the tops is highly mischievous.

In suffolk. the carrots are left in the ground, and are taken up as they are wanted through the winter. The method of taking them up is, for a man to strike a spade or a four pronged fork into the earth against the root, and loosening it. A boy draws, cuts off the tops and throws the roots into heaps for the carts. The heaps are made in danger of being frozen, by calling her by the most opprobrious names, all of which were coupled with *heretic*, and *heretical*, in consequence of which we were obliged to fly for shelter into the Parish Clerk's house, where we remained for some time, the mob still remaining outside, and collecting in every avenue leading to my dwelling. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon, finding the situation in which we were placed to be one of peril, came to our aid, attended by a gentleman who just left church, conceiving that we might proceed without further insult, when attended by them. But, Sir, this but not the desired effect, as we had not proceeded fifty yards, when we were obliged to seek refuge in another, as violent were the people in their abuse, and so great the increase of mob from all quarters. Finding it in vain to think of proceeding, having some distance to go before we could reach home, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon went for the Police, and it was not until three of the ringleaders, two men, and a woman, were taken into custody, they were permitted to proceed. Those three persons Mr Fitzgibbon lodged in Captain Drought's Police Office, and I yesterday lodged informations against four more, who have been committed to jail, as being concerned in this dreadful outrage." Mr Harrold's letter further states, that during this barbarous and bigoted outrage, the Rev. Messrs. Woulfe and Taylor, Roman Catholic Curates of the parish, were looking from Mr. Woulfe's windows apparently enjoying the atrocious and disgraceful scene, without any interference to put a stop to it. Mr. Harrold concludes his letter in the following appropriate terms:—

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We prefer sand, which can be made to force the seed to sprout soon by dampning it every day for about a week previous to sowing it, by which some time is gained. By this method we have had good crops after a July sowing.

EDITOR.

In the Carrot District of Suffolk the root has formed the chief winter support of horses far beyond the memory of the oldest man living 50 years ago For horses, one bushel per day saves all the oats. Two bushels per day, with only a little hay at night, were found sufficient for horses that were hard worked. If it is necessary to wash the roots before giving them to the horses, they should be kept till absolutely dry before feeding The fattening of oxen and cows is a very profitable application of this crop; it may be safely relied on as a very beneficial article for fattening oxen Grown oxen, according to their size, from one to three bushels per day. With an Essex Farmer four acres fattens fifteen bullocks. Carrots are an excellent food for cows, in relation to the condition of the stock, the quantity of milk and the flavour of the butter. Mr. Coope gave his cows two bushels per day. Mr. Quilter, by one bushel per day with oat straw, produced two pounds per week of the first butter in January. They have been found superior to potatoes They are peculiarly beneficial for weaning calves In Flanders they are esteemed the best of all food for cows, and their milk never gives a bad flavour to milk They are excellent food for sheep; twenty six sheep ate, on an average, four bushels per day, and mangled well an acre of land Mr Coope was never disturbed for absorption of liquid and any other beasts In corroboration of this account is given in the Bermuda Gazette, of the practice of the proprietors of the salt Fish Ponds in that Island, of feeding the grouper in the same way. A person wishing to purchase a fish, goes to the owner, who goes to the pond, calls the fishes to him, and while feeding them, takes out any one that the purchaser may select." The whole scene, for severity of exercise, seen a collection of tame Wampum-snikes, Rattle-snakes and Adders!

Enormous Seal.—An animal of this description, weighing 900 lbs is stated to have been caught in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, on the 6d instant.

Cultivation of Grapes.—The Dublin Patriot in November, announced an important discovery made by a Gentleman of that country, in the method of cultivating grapes whereby it is said the soils of England and Ireland may be made subservient to the production of the most delicious wines of France, and on as favourable terms as the inhabitants of that country enjoy them, and to as unbounded an extent. Nor is the importance of this discovery limited to the cultivation of grapes merely. It applies to every description of fruit, native as well as exotic, and to most of the productions of the vegetable world, whereby their quality may be increased and improved to an inconceivable extent. So sanguine are they as to the importance of the discovery, that they already talk of their being enabled by it to have not only a home supply of all the fruits of the earth, but to have as much to spare, as will enable them also to export to their colonial possessions a full supply of it, thereby keeping to themselves the immense sums of money annually paid to France and countries bordering the loss sustained by the adoption of the cotton manufactures in that country, the productive source of such wealth to Great Britain, and of comfortable employment to thousands now almost destitute. Nothing is said as to the newly invented process by which such results are to be produced, because the inventor wished to secure a patent before his secret was made public; but the editor says he holds an authenticated certificate, stating that a vine, which, in the poorest of its years, never produced more than 33lb. 10oz weight, did, under his management, last season, produce 1cwt 1Qur 16lbs. 4oz. unequalled perhaps for size and number, and 14lb. 6oz. of an inferior size. The small grapes were used at table, and much admired; the larger were pressed, and promised to produce a wine of excellent quality. If there has been such an improvement, (and the accounts does not wear the appearance of a hoax) its importance will not be less in this country than in Great Britain.

Natural History.

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.—Singular Storm at Enghien.—In a very interesting work, entitled *Journal of a Horticultural Tour*, performed by a deputation of the horticultural society of Paris, and published in 1822, we find the following account of a singular storm, which took place at Enghein, on the 12th September, 1817. "A dense black cloud was seen advancing from the east, and as this cloud developed itself and increased in magnitude, one half of its contents assumed a globular form, four feet in diameter and six or seven in height. Both sides of this globe were of a brilliant white, while the other half of the form remained clear, with the sun shining bright As the black cloud approached, the sun's rays ringed it of a dull copper colour, and the reflected light caused all the streets and houses to assume the same lurid and metallic hue". A sort of whirlwind which even raised the small gravel from the streets, and dashed it against the windows, preceded the rain, which fell in heavy drops, but lasted only a short time. The sun now became obscured, and the air converted into night" The deputation were at the house of M. Parmentier during the storm, and so great was the darkness, that they were obliged to use candle light to examining some valuable continental publications connected with botany and horticulture, which were shewn to them by M. Parmentier.—*Horticultural Tour*, p. 329 330.

* Mr Neill informs us, that this effect was so remarkable, that every thing had the same appearance as if it had been made of copper. ED.

Feeding Fish.—It is stated in some of the English papers, that "there is now to be seen in a pond, near the Ponder Mills, Fersham, three trouts which have become so domesticated, as to come at the call of the person who feeds them, and actually leap from their native element to eat out of his hands In corroboration of this account is given in the Bermuda Gazette, of the practice of the proprietors of the salt Fish Ponds in that Island, of feeding the grouper in the same way. A person wishing to purchase a fish, goes to the owner, who goes to the pond, calls the fishes to him, and while feeding them, takes out any one that the purchaser may select." The whole scene, for severity of exercise, seen a collection of tame Wampum-snikes, Rattle-snakes and Adders!

Enormous Seal.—An animal of this description, weighing 900 lbs is stated to have been caught in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, on the 6d instant.

Remarkable Act of Rule in the Tropics.—The following singular and almost incredible statement, is given in Prichard Sullivan's American Journal of Science, vol iv. p. 278, in the shape of a letter from M. Reunion, captain of a vessel, dated Cayenne, 28th February 1820. "You will perhaps learn with no inconsiderable interest, the following meteorological fact; the accuracy of which I am able to certify. From the 11 to the 26th of February, there fell upon the isle of Cayenne *Twelve feet seven inches of water*.—This observation was made by a person of the highest veracity; and I assured myself, by exposing a vessel in the middle of my yard, and there fell in the city the same quantity of water between eight in the evening and six in the morning of the 16th and 16th of that month From these facts you will conclude a inundation from which every plantation has suffered.

Mahogany.—The history of this wood, of which almost all articles of furniture are now made, is rather singular. A young planter Captain, about a century ago, brought over some planks as ballast, and gave them to his brother, Dr. Gibbons, a physician of great eminence, who was then building a house. The workman, however, found the wood too hard for their tools, and it was thrown aside. Sometime afterwards, his wife wanted a set to hold candles; the doctor thought of the West India wood; and, in spite of the difficulty which was still found in working it, had the box made. He admired its colour and polish so much, that he had a number of articles of the same kind brought so beautiful harness made of it also; and this was the first introduction of it into this country. Among others, the Duchess of Buckingham came to see it, and begged enough of the wood to make her a bureau also. From that moment the demand was so great, that it became a regular article of trade; and so long as the mines of Honduras last, it is likely to continue so. There is reason to believe that the tree would grow in England, as there are some flourishing plants in the neighbourhood of London, which have been raised from seed.

Anecdotes.

Sir Isaac Newton—Was indisputably one of the greatest philosophers the world ever produced; and, as his epitaph states, may be regarded as the ornament of the human race. Yet he made no appearance at the levees of the monarch, nor any thing worthy of notice, it is said, is to be attributed to patience of thought than to any native superiority of mind; for (added he) I accustom myself in my researches to keep the subject constantly before me, and wait till the first dawnings open slowly by little and little into a full and clear light." He told Dr. Pearce, "that he had spent thirty years at intervals in reading over all the authors, or parts of authors, which could furnish him with materials for the chronology of ancient kingdoms, and that he had re-written the work sixteen times with his own hand." But that (says an excellent writer) which reflects the highest honor on this great and good man, is, that amidst all his superior talents and attainments, he retained and manifested the modesty, the self diffidence, and the humility of a little child, which he embraced and loved the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Wonderful Memory.—Mr Von Nieburhr, a celebrated German scholar, was once a clerk in the bank of Copenhagen; in that capacity he gave proof of the miraculous power of his memory by restoring from recollection almost the whole number and amount of the notes which had been lost by different customers, at a time in the night when he had been long by fraud or accident.—*Ed Review*.

British Tars.—A sailor, at the battle of Trafalgar, who was actively employed at one of the guns on the quarter deck of the Britannia had his leg shot off a little below the knee, and observing an officer, who was ordering him to be conveyed to the cock pit, said—"That's but a shilling touch, your honour, as luck higher, and I should have had *eighteen pence* for it!" alluding to the scale of pensions allowed for wounds, which, of course, increase according to their severity. The same resolute fellow, as they were lifting him on a brother tar's shoulders, said to one of his friends, "I say, Bob, take a leaf for my leg, and give me the silver buckle out of my shoe; I'll do as much for you another time!"

Sir Francis Burdett.—The following notice of this independent and talented Englishman, is copied from Alexander Stephens' Anecdotes, and, though it may be somewhat extravagantly coloured, probably gives a tolerably just idea of the singular character of the man;

"On asking this Baronet why, as he was able to effect so little in parliament, he considered it worth his while to hold

—INDEX AT FRONT.

a vest, he replied that it was a protection, and that without it a public man was not independent of power. I once advised him to give dinners to his friends, like other men of his consideration. He complied, and I was of his party; but I found it had been served from a tavern, and, even in this way, he said he found it so inconvenient while with his convenience that he would never give another. His habits are too unsettled for the forms of society: he rises at all hours,—goes to bed at all hours,—eats any hour, and in any way—and is in all things, from hour to hour, the creature of his passions and feelings. From this cause he never answers letters,—often does not open them. Etc. in his private concerns, he is the most uncertain man alive. He is steady only in his devotion to the principles of liberty; but constantly even in his measures regarding them. The best of men, yet, from bad habits and personal indolence, the least useful man of his age."

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No. 8

37. *To kill Cabbage Lice.*—As these vermin infest cabbages, and not unfrequently impede their growth very much, the following recipe is given in substance as we find it

Make a strong decoction of tobacco, and when cool, apply it to the plants by means of a syringe. This syringe should be about two feet long and an inch in diameter, having a cap of lead or tin perforated with very small holes, to prevent the liquor from falling with too much force upon the plants. One application a day, for two or three days will generally destroy all the vermin.

38. *Receipt for curing Hams.*—For every 100 lbs. of Ham take five ounces saltpetre, two quarts molasses, and as much salt as can be dissolved in a quantity of water sufficient to cover the hams. Boil this pickle and skim it; place your hams loosely in a barrel, pour your pickle boiling hot upon them, cover the barrel and let it remain six or eight days, then take out the hams and smoke them in the usual manner. *Salt must be added while the pickle is boiling, until it will dissolve no longer.*

39. *To prevent Vippers in Bacon.*—Take of red pepper finely pounded, one spoonful to every joint of meat, and rub it on the meat with the salt when it is first put up

40. *Receipt for Sausages.*—For 10 lbs of meat, take 7 ounces of salt, one ounce of pepper, and sage and other herbs to your taste.

41. *To destroy Caterpillars.*—The smell of coal tar is said to be very destructive to caterpillars and the flies from which they are bred. The best method of applying it, and in that manner gooseberry bushes have been well preserved, is to dip a piece of cloth or cotton into it, and rap it round the foot of the tree or bush.

42. *To destroy Skippers in Cheese.*—The "New England Farmer," (published at Boston) hich is well filled with agricultural matter, lately prescribed elder juice as effectual against skippers in cheese. The experiment was tried in a dairy in Vermont on several cracked cheeses, and perfectly succeeded

RECEIPT FOR THE CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

43. *From the Original "A. of Dr. Lerh, of Mountaineach, New York.*—An herb (the scullcap) grows in low land, mostly at the outlet of swamps; it has square stalks, and notched leaf, and at the root; a purple blow-seed in shape of a bell. It must be gathered before or after dog days when there is from the sun. Cut it up fine, and make it as strong as common tea, and give a child of three years of age one gill at night, and one in the morning, both fasting. Take it two days in like manner, one miss one—the day you miss, take a portion of sulphur and mix it to move the person.

A child of six or eight years old, a gill and a half, a child twelve years old, a half pint—eat nothing greasy—drink no spirituous liquors—keep clear from getting your feet wet—continue as forty days following the above direction strictly, and it will prove an effectual cure.

44. *Strawberries a cure for the gout.*—The celebrated Linnæus, when he was 43 years of age, was subject to such violent attacks of the gout, that they deprived him of sleep and appetite. During the fit he happened once to eat strawberries, after which he had a refreshing sleep. The next day he ate, at intervals, a large quantity, and on the second day after was quite recovered, and able to quit his bed. In the summer of the following year he again dispelled attacks of the disease, by taking ripe strawberries. The third year the attacks were renewed, but in a slighter degree than in the preceding year. After this Linnæus never neglected to eat strawberries every summer

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

Several circumstances which have lately transpired in this Province, have led me to deep and serious reflection upon the practice of Dueling. I always thought it a custom both barbarous and criminal; but now, upon more mature consideration, I feel *myself* constrained to regard it in the same light as that crime commonly designated *murder*. That, to be sure, is a hard word, and rather a rough definition for a thing which most people persuade themselves to view under favorable colors; but I am confident of its being the true one, and humbly conceive I can fairly support my opinion.

I am aware that, amongst many, in giving my voice against that fashionable amusement, I shall risque the imputation of a being a man of humor, and of entertaining low and vulgar ideas of that part of the economy of polite life, comprehended under the terms, "rules of honor," "dictates of honor," &c. &c. But I beg of those who would be quick to censure, to suspend their sentence a moment, and patiently hear, and candidly examine what I have to advance.

The word honor, carries that in its sound which imposes upon the mind the idea of something noble and exalted. It has a charm which even the vulgar acknowledge; and they pride themselves upon feeling and being influenced by its dictates. It seems to be one of those comprehensive words which stood as the single representatives of a whole species, and, like the title of a book, convey to the conception the complex notion of a system complete in all its parts. By associating the idea with that of a man, we have depicted upon the canvas of the imagination, the idea of that dignified being, (clept, in modern phraseology, A MAN OF HONOR! By associating the same idea with things of a moral nature, we are enabled to conceive of those termed *affairs of honor.* By a proper combination of these several ideas, we may easily figure to ourselves a man of honor, actually engaged in the proper pursuit of his own appropriate occupation. Now if we should inform a stranger of the comprehensive meaning of the word, without going into a detail of the minutiæ of its use and application, and tell him that a *man of honor*, attended by one or more confidential and trustworthy friends, had gone out to settle an *affair of honor*, he would, doubtless, wonder what that particular thing could be, and conclude, most probably, that he was entrusted with some very important mission by his sovereign, in which the interests of the state were deeply involved. Should he be told that the man of honor had come to the heroic resolution of killing or being killed before he left the *field of honor*, his expectations would rise in proportion with the sedate complexion of the enterprise, and he would be tempted to be prodigal of panegyric upon the noble disinterestedness of the self devoted champion. He would eagerly ask, what could be the cause of all this? On being told the man of honor was not executing the high commands of his sovereign, nor preserving his country or friends in the work of danger, he would be confounded beyond measure, and certainly conclude an affair of honor could be nothing less than some wonderful prodigy. But on being informed that the man of honor was a gay young spark whose gallantry had been called in question by another saying he could despoil him of his mistress by only administering a few potions of high-seasoned flattery; that the invidious and hateful words had caused his whole soul to boil with rage, and his eyes to dart the fierce fires of fell revenge; that he had sent by the hands of a trusty friend a challenge to his foe, to meet him ready armed with the instruments of death; and that, with equal magnanimity and undaunted bravery, the author of the portentous words had accepted and returned the threatening message, and manfully resolved to stake his life and all in the bloody combat—what, I pray, would be his astonishment? Could he give credence to the entire volting relation? Could he fancy he had been listening to a tale of truth, a sad, a lamentable fact, instead of a wild and ridiculous falsehood? Contemptible and pitiable wretch! he would be led to exclaim, why do you thus madly and wickedly rush upon your own destruction? Why do you disgrace that honorable appellation, under which you would profanely cover a deed of darkness that would stain the name of a savage! Why are you suffered to run at large, and insult the laws of the land and pollute your own hitherto fair name by daring to make an unreserved profession of such diabolical principles?

(To be concluded in our next)

Original Poetry.

A Fragment.

'Twas low amid surrounding hills;
'Twas watered by a thousand rills
That rippled o'er the pebbled ground;
And made a gentle stirring sound;
Where flowers along the valley green,
Of every lovely hue were seen.
Whose balmy odours, through the air
Were spread, by zephyrs sporting there;
Where trees and shrubs, all waving, made
A grateful and sequestered shade;
Where warbling songsters, through the day,
Poured forth the softly-melting lay?
That, in a graceful attitude,
A weeping maiden fair, I viewed
Reclined on mosses soft and green,
Beneath the pleasing sylvan scene;
She negligently was attired—
Here looks the tenderest thoughts inspired,
And pity's self, with ruling sway,
Bore every ruder wish away —
A plaintive ditty wild she sung;
And thus the feeling accents rung:—

SONG.

I will sing to the winds, as they pass o'er my head,
Plaintive notes full of sorrow and woe;
They shall bear to my friends, when my days are expired,
For sway the salt waters bed we!
Deep deep, 'neath the wave,
Is his chilly cold grave.
Where the Ocean rolls roughly along;
Ashey pale he lies dead.
And he pillows his head
The dank weed and coral among!—

I will view the swift clouds as they pass through the sky,
I will hope that my William is there;
And as oft as I gaze on the heaven so high,
I shall see my love glide through the air!

In the night will I travel the bright stars among,
And my harp shall be tuned to my voice;
I will raise, said the sphere, such a soft pleasing song,
That my William himself shall rejoice!

I shall see—I shall see him, and the bright throng,
Who will pensively list to my lay!
He will know me again by my sad mournful song,
And I shall be blest as the day!

P.

York, June 16th 1823.

Domestic.

MURDER.—Mrs M'Kay, a young woman of reputable character, and the wife of a master shoemaker in St. Anne street, was murdered on Saturday in open day, a short time after noon, in a ditch between the walls of the fortifications in the rear of the esplanade. The body was discovered through accident by a corporal of the sappers and miners—shockingly mutilated, the skull having been pierced by four bayonet wounds. The inquiry before the police is now in progress; four persons are in custody; and there can be no doubt, that through the activity and penetration of the magistrates, the perpetrators of this inhuman act will be discovered and punished. The circumstances of the case have created very general alarm.—*Quebec Gazette*

The late Murder.—We understand, from unquestionable authority, that a civilian now in custody, charged with the murder of Mrs. M'Kay, has made a full confession of his guilt. He has no accomplices. The instrument with which he perpetrated this bloody act was a *claw hammer*, which he had concealed under his jacket previous to leaving his house in company with the deceased. *No bayonet* was employed in the horrid deed. This we are particularly bound to notice, because we formerly followed the Gazette in stating, that the wounds, four in number, appeared to have been inflicted with that weapon. The Gazette was fully warranted in this statement; We know that one of the police Magistrates, and we believe a medical gentleman, who examined the wound, were of that opinion. Some soldiers, who, from being drunk and absent from their quarters, and probably from being in company which they did not choose to know, on the day on which the murder took place, could not satisfactorily account for themselves, were committed to jail on suspicion; but we are happy in adding, that no guilt attaches to these men; nor are any of the military implicated in an act of barbarity so little corresponding with the general conduct of the British soldier. *Quebec Mer.*

Death.

Died at Montreal, on Sunday last, in the 61st year of his age, James Woorrich, Esq. long known as a worthy and highly respectable merchant of that City.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1823. No. XXVII.

By Authority.

APPOINTMENT.

Government House,
June 23, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENT THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Rev. SAMUEL MOUNTAIN, of *Cornwall*, a Trustee of the Eastern District Public School.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th June, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BEIKIE,
Deputy Clerk Executive Council.

4–6m

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty third day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 23rd day of June instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, one third of the Patent fee to be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settlement Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 10th of October, as Zone, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	East	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Minis	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevar	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norse	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carte	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. L. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time appointed by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Rufus Pomeroy, at the suit of Simon Cummings, I have taken in execution the South half of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Concession of Oakland, containing one hundred Acres of excellent Land, and under good improvements. Said Land will be offered for sale, on Saturday the 5th day of July next, at the Court-house, in Victoria, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff,*
London, District.

Sheriff's Office, May 2d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Stephen Barton at the suit of the late Thomas Cumming, Esquire, I have taken in execution Lot No. 15, in the 1st Concession of Charlotteville, containing two hundred Acres of Land, of which about twenty acres are improved, a tolerable good farm-house and barn, a number of bearing Apple-trees, of excellent fruit, and other bearing Fruit-trees; the situation is within two miles of the Court-house.

Also, Lot No. 69, north side Talbot-road, in the Township of Yarmouth, containing two hundred acres of most excellent land, of which twenty are under good improvement. The above valuable farms will be offered for sale on Saturday, the 5th July next, at the Court House, in Victoria, at one o'clock P. M.,

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 2d 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court-House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock on the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D

By PETER T. FAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16–10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE..

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Kilburn, at the suit of Samuel B. Cook, and Joseph Emerson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Kilburn, part of Lot No. 34 in the 7th Concession of Elizabethtown, in the County of Leeds, District of Johnstown, containing One Acre and Two Roods, together with a Stone House, a Framed Barn or Stable, about eleven miles from Brockville, on the main road leading to Perth, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on the 7th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, }
January 18th, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit: } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff. J. D.

Elizabethtown. Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Quetton St. George, and Co. I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 20th May, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

G. P. 6 w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Rate of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15–*tf.* *Cashier*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the BANK will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Tuesday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent. will be payable at the same on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART,
Clerk

Kingston April 26th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf

WORTHY OF NOTICE,

FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vouge.)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each,
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

The Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 w.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

FROM *Springfield*, near Mr. Whitmore's Tavern, Yonge Street, York, U. C.,

A BAY HORSE,

about fifteen and a half hands high, with a few white hairs in his face, and some white on his off hind-fetlock:—He has a large switch-tail, with a remarkable mane of hair from his loins to his tail, and is six years old.—He has been missing about Ten days.

Whosoever will give such information respecting the HORSE, as may be recovered by the rightful Owner, shall receive the reward of FIVE DOLLARS on application to Mr *John Armour*, at Springfield aforesaid.

York, June 20th, 1823. 27–*tf.*

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 10th, 1823. } 23–12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice.

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon —Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catherine*, after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLAND.

York June 25th, 1823. 27—3w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT Spacious DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may require for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person wishing the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale.

Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clerke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
6d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 23d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
5th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

NOTICE.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE GRAND RIVER.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the Subscribers, until Friday, the 25th July next, for Building a BRIDGE across the Grand River, on the line of Dundas Street, in the District of Gore. Said Proposals to be accompanied by the Plans and Elevations to which they refer. The distance is about 560 Feet, and the heighth of the Posts will require to be 18 Feet, besides the Para pet.

25th June, 1823.

M. Overfield. — Dundas.
J. Crooks. } T. G. Simons. } W. Flamboro.
A. Jones. — Dundas Street.
W. Holm. } M. Van Horn. } Forks Grand River.
T. Hornor. — Burford.

27—3 w.

NEW

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Auction Mart & Commission Warehouse,

MARKET SQUARE, YORK.

M. and R. MEIGHAN.

Beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business as

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

On the East side of the Market Square, where they have extensive and convenient Stores for the reception of all kinds of Property that may be committed to their care; and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be omitted on their part, to promote, by enforcing the best Sales in their power, the interests of the owner.

They have formed a connection with some of the first Mercantile Houses in Montreal, by whom they will be regularly supplied with all kinds of

MERCHANDIZE

at the *Import Prices*, and will therefore be enabled to sell their GOODS on much lower terms than any other house in York.

☞ N. B. *No Credit Given.*

Their Auction days will be Wednesday & Saturday in each week, and an Evening Sale, from six until nine o'clock every Saturday evening.

WANTED,

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash, as also for FLOUR, POT and PEARL ASHES.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & B.

York Feb. 17, 1823. t.f.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Treads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

SALES.

FOR Sale at Public Auction,—On Wednesday, the 16th proximo (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale) the following Lands, lately owned by Stilwell Wilson, Lot No. 20 West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 210 Acres, in one or two lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. On the Premisses there is a Large and Well finished Barn, Dwelling House, Out-Houses, with an Orchard and many other extensive Improvements.

ALSO,

Lot No. 30 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing the like quantity of 210 Acres, in Lots of 25 and 30 Acres, of which a Plan will be seen at the time of Sale.

N. B. The terms of payment are as follows: One fourth of the Purchase-Money to be paid down, and one forth every Four Months, with Interest, so that the last Instalment be paid at the expiration of Twelve Months.

W. ALLAN,
Trustee of said Property.

York 10th June, 1823.

CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE.

JOHN CLOWES, China and Earthen-ware Manufacturer, from the Staffordshire Potteries England, begs to inform the Dealers, Merchants, and Public in general of York and its Vicinity, that he has just arrived at Kingston, with a Large Assortment of

CROCKERY AND CHINA.

From his knowledge and experience in the above Business, J. C. is persuaded the above articles will be found of such quality and price as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. He earnestly solicits an early call at the Warehouse of Mr. Finchley Kingston.

June 12th, 1823. 25—*tf.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr. Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

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APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary requisites and requirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

AGENTS.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	*Quebec.*
James Williams, Esq.	*Montreal.*
John Cameron, Esq.	*Lachine.*
R. McDonell, Esq.	*St. Raphael.*
J. J. Dunlop.	*Lancaster.*
Thomas Mears, Esq.	*Hawkesbury.*
Charles Symmes, Esq.	*Hull.*
G. C. Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
G. Brouse, Esq.	*Matilda.*
A. Jones, Esq.	*Prescott.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. K. Hartwell, Esq.	*Bastard.*
Josias Taylor, Esq.	*Perth.*
W. Whitmarsh, Esq.	*Richmond.*
C. and J. McDonell,	*Gananoque.*
John Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
James Rankin, Esq.	*Bath.*
James Watson, Esq.	*Adolphustown.*
M. Patterson, Esq.	*Hallowell.*
A. McPherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
Thomas Parker, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Charles Biggar, Esq.	*Murray.*
J. A. Keeler, Esq.	*Crasoahe.*
J. G. Bellairs, Esq.	*Cobourg.*
D. Smart, Esq.	*Port Hope.*
F. Page, Esq.	*Cavan and Monaghan.*
W. Smith, Esq.	*Pickering.*
Sir John Stiell.	*Whitby.*
W. B. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
W. H. Coulson, Esq.	*Dunvas.*
M. Crooks, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
John Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
W. Crooks, Esq.	*Grimsby.*
H. Merritt, Esq.	*St. Catherines.*
A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston.*
G. W. Whitehead, Esq.	*Burford.*
D. Ingersol, Esq.	*Oxford.*
James Stacey, Esq.	*Mount Pleasant.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Victoria.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
S. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Ja. Rae, Esq.	*Raleigh.*
John Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburg.*
W. [illegible]	[illegible]

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent upon the Whole amount.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 27.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

As it is seldom we have any room to spare, we make it a rule to avoid giving at any considerable length what our judgment tells us are mere idle rumours; accordingly, this week we shall content ourselves with a brief notice of some reports, which, could we believe them true, would deserve a more ample consideration.

One of these rumours declares that the French have captured Pamplona;—another, immediately following, asserts that the Duke d'Angoulême has been assassinated;—that the funds had fallen 1 per cent;—that the King of France had renewed his connexion with Decazes, and that as Talleyrand was in close union with Decazes, the natural consequence was a change of ministers, and a return to pacific measures;—that a negotiation was about to take place between France and the Cortes.—Other reports state that great battles have been fought, and that the French have been generally worsted, and that the hospitals at Vittoria are full of the wounded, &c. &c.;—that a vessel has arrived in the United States from Cadiz, bringing an invitation from the Liberals to King Joe to resume his sceptre;—that Lord Byron has joined the Greek standard, determined to stake his all in the conflict for freedom, &c. &c.' &c.

These and many more of a like nature, we cannot help considering as mere idle rumours, manufactured especially for local and temporary purposes. But there are appearances which indicate an immediate extension of the evils of war.—It is ascertained that Russia is assembling an army in Poland—and what is a more certain index to our apprehensions is the equipment of fleets, on the part of England, much more formidable than what are required for the mere purposes of observation.—Prophets, and especially political prophets, being without honor in their own country, it might be a vain thing for us to lay down our predictions with the solemnity of oracular authority; but, we have little doubt the curtain will shortly draw up for the exhibition of a frightful drama in Europe, for which the actors have been long preparing in secret.—sooner or later a great catastrophe must happen—for the lessons which have been taught in the field of blood for the last 30 years, have not produced the results that might have been expected, and which it is probable they were intended to produce. Those lessons must be repeated.' It is as impossible for knowledge to retrograde, in these times, amongst an entire people, as it is for the sun to go back in his ordinary course.—Ignorance has been long permitted to stretch her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world;—but that sceptre is broken, and the evil genius herself about to be buried from her throne, we doubt not, for ever.—You may persecute—you may oppress—you may strip naked, and utterly despoil—but you cannot dip into the region of thought, into the spiritual existence of another, and pluck from the sanctuary of the mind the treasures of its knowledge.—You might have chained NEWTON himself down upon a bed of straw, in the deepest dungeon of the earth—but you could never have prevented his soul from wandering far beyond your reach, in the regions of light, and revelling in the fields of immortal glory.—The whole universe, physical and moral, is governed by certain first principles, which, when once in action, cannot be stayed by any other hand than that of the OMNIPOTENT—until all things are accomplished according to his will;—and it cannot be presumed, consistent with His will, that a single individual, or confined set of individuals, should hold millions of their fellow-creatures in a state of perpetual bondage!

But, to return to matters nearer home, we beg Mr. BURWELL, of *Post Talbot*, to accept our thanks for his very interesting communication published under the head of *Natural History*.—It is a subject of regret to us that we do not more frequently receive information of this nature as kind from various parts of the country; because, as this is in a great measure an unexplored country, our friends at a distance expect, from time to time, to see notices tending to illustrate its Natural History;—and nothing, surely, can be more generally interesting.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival on this side the Atlantic of Mr. Commissioner ROBINSON, who is daily expected here with his family.

Postscript.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The London Sun of the 14th May, announces with much confidence, that the basis of an amicable adjustment between the French and Spanish nations, had been laid at Seville.—The obstacles at London and Seville had been removed.

A *rumour*, by passenger in the Canada—32 days from Liverpool, says, that *Mina* had succeeded in his original purpose of carrying the war into France.

The state of Ireland, it is said, has at length caus. the most serious uneasiness to the British Government.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

In his speech in the House of Lords on the 24th, Lord Liverpool said—that "he considered the success of France in Spain as *most unlikely*, and he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chances of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war."

In the Commons, on the same day, Lord John Russel's motion for Parliamentary Reform, was lost by a majority of 111.

London April 25.—There has been a complete panic at the Stock Exchange to day. Consols, which were 77 3/8 7/8, suddenly fell to 77 1/4; Spanish Bonds from 34 1/2 to 33 1/4. Reports were circulated of a fall to the French funds, of 2 per cent.—of transports taken up for the conveyance of Russian troops to Spain, &c. &c. The rentes on Wednesday closed at 88¼ to 85c. The only cause is a considerable fall in the funds in Holland.

Sir Robert Wilson, and one of Lord Erskine's sons had left London for Lisbon. The former was about to join the Spanish army.—*Prior* to his departure he addressed a letter to his constituents in which he observes, "I attach myself to the fortunes of Spain in the hour of her pressure and peril, prepared to share her toils; and I trust I may prove as emulous as any of her defenders to participate in her dangers."

Mr. Nollekins.—Nollekins, the Sculptor, recently deceased, has left 60,000£ to his consort Majesty, 30,000£ to Dr. Kerrick the public librarian at Cambridge, 20,000 to that most excellent person, Francis Douce, Esq who is also made residuary legatee, by which he will get 90,000£ in addition.—Nollekins died worth £300,000.—*Morning Paper.*

It is said of Nollekins, the Sculptor, who lately died in England, leaving immence wealth, that he was so parsimonious as to deny himself the common comforts of life. He would step into a barber's shop to wash his hands, in order to save the expence of soap at his own house.

Thomas Kidd, Esq. a young gentleman of fortune, lately committed suicide in London. He was in his 25th year, a great lover of pugilistic sports. He had backed Acton the day previous, to the amount of several thousands, and lost, which it is said, led to the consolation of the act. In addition to his income, he had lately been left a sum of his mother, and 1000£ a year.

The celebrated vocalist Incledon, was lying dangerously ill at his house in Brighton, from a severe cold which had fallen on his lungs. His physicians entertained but little hope of his recovery.

Improvisatori.—An extraordinary phenomenon has appeared at Amsterdam in the shape of a Dutch Improvisator. This individual, a distinguished merchant, of the name of Clercq, although perhaps not equal to the Italian Improvisatori, has nevertheless astonished all the literati of Amsterdam. Although only 27 years of age, M. Clercq has contrived in his leisure hours to acquire a thorough knowledge of history, and of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, English, German, and Dutch literature, and to obtain the gold medal of the Institute in 1822. He recites by turns, and with enthusiasm, the Poems of Calderon, Tasso, Voltaire, Byron, and Schiller.—To all this knowledge he joins the inspiration which alone creates a poet; and which is very extraordinary, his poetry is almost wholly extemporaneous. Frequently, when in a circle of his friends, if any one will name a subject, he rises, meditates for only a minute or two, and then, full of the god, pours forth a torrent of original ideas and images, clothed in the most beautiful and poetical diction. Among the subjects which have thus been illustrated by his genius, one of the most remarkable was 'Melpomene,' proposed to him in the presence of the Institute. Commencing with the dramatic art in its feeble infancy, he followed it in its vigorous youth, under Eschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; depicted in several brilliant passages (the truth of which was acknowledged by the learned Greek scholars of the Institute), the distinguishing character of each of those three poets; and then passed to Italy, to France, to England, to Germany, and back to Holland; taking a rapid, but admirable view of the dramatic literature of those various countries. To this rare talent, Mr. Clercq adds the most amiable temper, and the most simple and engaging manners.—*London Literary Gazette.*

Tastes of War.—The London Courier of May 7th, says—"Rendezvous houses have been opened on Tower-hill, for the reception of able and ordinary seamen for eleven ships of the line, four frigates, six sloops of war, and two cutters."

It is stated in the Oriental Spectator, printed at Smyrna, dated 14th of March, that the corps of 100 men, taken in the Morea by Kephallo, of Olympus, is broken up, and the greater part had returned to *Europe*. This corps was from Germany.

Every exertion is making for the immediate equipment forsea, of his Majesty's ship the Prince Regent, lately launched at Chatham; and the Revenge of 76 guns, the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir H. B. Neale.

Chain Bridge.—A chain bridge is in estate of forwardness, over the Menai, an arm of the Irish Sea which separates Anglesea from North Wales. It will have the unprecedented length of 560 feet between the two supports one on each shore; and its height above the water will be 120 feet, so that ships may pass beneath it under full sail. The abutments are of masonry, surmounted by wood pyramids 50 feet high, over which the chains pass. The bridge is 28 feet wide, containing a foot path of four feet wide in the middle. It will cost £70,000 sterling.

Ingenious Robbery.—A surgeon apothecary not 100 miles from Salisbury, desirous of, having a subject, for the benefit of his pupils, agreed with some of the night people to procure him one. At about half past eleven on Saturday night last, a subject was accordingly brought, and placed in the parlour for the night. The surgeon retired to rest; and early on the following morning he went to the parlour for the purpose of removing his purchase to the dissecting room. The bag was there, but the subject had left—taking with him a plate to the amount of 40£.

UNION HALL.

Ludicrous Adventure in the King's Bench Prison.—On Wednesday, considerable merriment was excited by the examination of an Irish youth named Thomas Tooley, relative to a gentleman named Wigmore, a prisoner in the King's Bench, [illegible]

Colville, one of the turnkeys to the above gaol stated, that at ten o'clock the preceding night, there was a disturbance on No. 6 stair case, occasioned by three ladies of a certain

character, who were disputing with each other as to their right to remain in the prison. Witness told them the rules of the prison prohibited their remaining, in the prison all night; and desired them to go out. Two of them did go out, but the third, Mary Ann Crowd, who was in the habit of visiting Mr. Wigmore, went into his room. Witness told Mr. W. that he was acting wrong by allowing her to stay, and insisted on expelling her; upon which Mr W said, he would go down stairs he would bring her down, and he should go out. Witness assented, and presently Wigmore came down with the prisoner under his arm, dressed in the clothes of Mary Ann, and walked towards the gates. On getting to the first gate, Mr W. said. "Good night, Mary, I am sorry you have had to remain so long," to which witness facetiously replied, "Thomas, you mane, Sir," and then the trick was exploded, and Thomas was taken to the watch house.

"Well, Mr. Thomas Toosey, so you are not a female?" said the Magistrate.

"No, please your worship, I am Thomas Toosey, God knows," replied the unfortunate Thomas.

Magistrate—You have got yourself into a pretty scrape by your adventure.

Thomas—Fait your worship may say that.

Magistrate—What have you to say for yourself?

Thomas—I'll tell your honour, if you please. Meself is wed to my master, that is to Mr. Wigmore, and a good crater he is. Last night, you honour, my master's mistress wanted just to set in the chair all night—but the gentleman, I mane the gnoler, would not let her, so my master made me put on my clothes, and my master's mistress pulled off hers; and then my master dressed me up like a female, and mistress dressed herself in mine, and he got me to the gate, he said, "Good night!" and called me "Mary;" and meself forgetting the intrigue, was the manes of myself being locked up in the watchhouse.

The Magistrate discharged him, but ordered him to strip off the female dress, and desired that it might be kept till the owner should apply for it.

On poor Thomas being dissected every person present was convulsed with laughter; his breasts were formed of a large potatoe, cut in halves, his head decorated with a false front; he had on a blue cloth pelisse, beaver hat and feathers, and a scal-skin muff.

Extraordinary Birth.—A Birmingham paper says.—On the 15th March the wife of Joseph Ley, a labourer, residing at Nuneaton, was safely delivered of four children, two males and two females. Both she and they are doing, as baptised by the Rev. Hugh Hughes; their names were Faith, Hope, Patience, and Charity. The mother, we understand, is in a fair way of recovery; but the children did not live more than twelve hours. As soon as possible after their death a coffin was made to contain their bodies; and several hundred persons have called on the parents, in order to witness so extraordinary a sight.—*Lon. Pap.*

New Carriage Bonnet—A new carriage Bonnet has been introduced in London the present Spring. It is made in the Gypsy form (short at the ear,) front inclined, of a Maria Stuart, and trimmed with lutring, with wild roses placed in front of the crown.

Sir W. Scott—The author of Waverly is elected a member of the Edinburgh Club, and it is understood as certain, that *in case the mysterious person should be found wanting when called for, his chair will be occupied by Sir* WALTER SCOTT.

Calico Trade.—The Stockport Advertiser mentions that a single house in that town lately paid the sum of 3864*l.* sterling to the collector of excise for 6 weeks duty on printed calicoes, shipped by that house.

Greeks.—The following striking paragraph is given at the conclusion of a letter from Mr. Bethouse, in Greece, to the Greek Committee in London.

"ALMIGHTY God is for us.—He has confounded the Councils of the Sultan, who has destroyed, one after the other, all the principle protectors of his empire. He first made away with Ali Pacha, the pillar of Turkey; next with the great Cimariotic Pacha; then Selim Pacha; Ishmael Pacha; seven other Pachas; and the Grand Vizier himself. At last he slew all his own Ministers, and amongst them the celebrated Haleb Effendi. So that the high offices of State are now filled with common Janissaries; and his Vizierats are given to the inexperienced slaves of the seraglio. To add to the perplexities of our enemy, Ortchan Bey is at war with Persia; and the Pacha of Asia has revolted, and defeated three Pachas sent against him. I should mention that the Sultan also beheaded all the Commanders of the fleet who escaped into the Dardanelles, because they failed to disperse our fleets, and to relieve Napoli and the other besieged fortresses.

IRELAND.

The horrors of the south are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted, for the last three or four months, in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole Kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.

The insurrection is spreading along the banks of the Suir in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. The following is part of a notice exhibited in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir. It was served on Edmund Shea, a farmer at Ballyfinch:—

"Remember if you do not part with that Stralag man, that we will leave him in the Condition that the Priest will not overlake him, and we will use the man of the house worse.—This is the following Oath that all the men have been sworn to.

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, by our Lord Jesus Christ, who suffered for us on the Cross, and by the Blessed Virgin Mary, that I will burn, destroy, and murder all Strangers, and their masters, and till up to my Knees in Blood.

"So help me God, &c. &c. &c.

"G. P. R."

This was written in blood, and directed as follows:—

"Edmund Shea, Ballylinch, Take Notice of what this paper doth Express. The Foresaid time mentioned in the Notice will be shortly out."

Such a horrible and appalling system continues for any length of time, it will be impossible to remain in the south of Ireland. Indeed we have learned from a gentleman very conversant in the condition of the South of Ireland, that emigration, which was principally confined to the North, has begun with great activity in Munster. From the neighbourhood of one town, Borrowhane, thirty Roman Catholic families have recently emigrated to America. Maryland, which is in some respects a Catholic State, and Philadelphia is the destination, we believe, of these and other families

SPAIN.

The French begin already to feel, not only at St Sebastian but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions. Flying columns of Guerillas now attack every day the Pyrenees and the Ebro. The Pastor commands one party of 1,500, and displays all his former activity. These parties hover round us, march, harass them, and leave them nothing to eat, except what they have in their immediate possession. Most urgent orders have been sent to Bayonne to forward supplies at any cost or risk.

The Asia is sailing before St. Sebastian. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold out as it has done.—10,000 francs were offered to the Governor, to induce him to surrender.

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The resolute opposition of the town of Figueras to the French, will probably be imitated by other places in that part of Spain, for this is one of the five fortresses which Mina considered the most important to be defended, and accordingly supplied with sufficient garrison. The others are Urgel, Hostalrich, Barcelona, and Montjuich. In these alone he can confide, and all the rest, whose defence was relinquished, were entirely dismantled.

General Morillo commands the army of reserve in Gallicia. He takes a position between Leon and Astorga with from 15 to 25,000 men.

The Bayonne papers inform us, that the Constitutional corps under the Count Abisbal and Gen. Morillo, amounting to 40,000 men were about to unite, and to offer battle to Marshal Oudinot, while Ballasteros was to keep in check the corps of Gen. Molitor. Were we to credit every thing we see in the French papers, we would be compelled to believe that Morillo and Ballasteros were nearly deserted of troops; and we shall, likely be amused with stories of the nature until we receive intelligence from another source of what is going on in the peninsula. The little which now and then transpires independent of the French accounts, inclines us to believe that the cause of "legitimacy" is not going on so prosperously as some would have us to think; and we are [illegible] which London Courier states, what it considers a fact, "that a Russian army is undoubtedly assembling in the Duchy of Warsaw;" but continues the editor, "whether to be used for the purpose of overawing France in the absence of her own soldiers, or as a body of troops to join the French in Spain, we cannot pretend to say." From this it might be inferred, at least, that *apprehensions* were entertained among the crowned heads, of a failure in their designs against Spain, or of some reverse in France, should the government of Louis be left alone in the struggle. Accounts from Vienna, of a recent date, mention, that the communications between that Court and St. Petersburgh had again been actively resumed; and advices from Lausanne repeat that the Austrian troops which were about to evacuate Italy, had unexpectedly halted on the frontiers of Lombardy. From all this, concludes the Courier, "we think it requires no extraordinary sagacity to presage the coming events." Or, in other words, that Russia and Austria, agreeable to the pledge already given, finding that the overthrow of liberty there was an undertaking of too great a magnitude to be accomplished by France, had determined on bringing into the field their immense legions. And we foresee would be the case contemplating the probability of the French armies invading Spain; and when we more observe the [illegible] making in England, and in several northern ports to cover the ocean with numerous fleets, it may, we think, be presumed that the flames of war are on the eve of spreading throughout all Europe.

The following is the spirited reply sent by St Miguel the Commandant of Figueras, to Marshall Moncey, on being summoned to surrender that fortress:—

"Senor General—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the union has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return before that true Spaniard, and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your excellency requires in your letter delivered by Capt. Lesserre your aid de camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins, rather than fall in the observance of their honor and their oaths. I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither solicits nor will ever acknowledge, the right of any other power to interfere in the political concerns, or receive at foreign diction, laws alone it must frame for itself. As I am far from accepting the proposals of your excellency, I lay aside, as entirely irrelevant, the proclamation which the Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards, and unnatural children of their country, but not to true sons of that mother, whom they so highly adore, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves. This is the only answer I have to return to your excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the first flag of your excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.

Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of [illegible] liberty, the 22d April, 1823.

(Signed) "The Governor Santy St. MIGUEL"

Varieties.

LONDON, January, 3.

TEA.

Effects of the East-India Company's Monopoly on the Price of Tea.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following statement of the prices of tea in London and New-York. The prices, in both instances, are *exclusive of duty*. The London prices are those for which the sale at the Company's last sale, and lodged in their ware houses, are now selling; and the New York prices are those of teas in the London ware-houses, and are literally copied from the "Price Current," published in that city on the 16th of November last.

	London Prices		New-York Prices	
Teas	Average		Average	Difference
Bohea	2s 8d per lb.		0s 11d	1s 6d
Congo	2s 2d		0s 8d	2s 2d
Souchong	4s 4d		1s 6d	2s 10d
Teranbay	3s 6d		not quoted	
Hyson Skin	3s 4d		1s 3d	2s 1d
Hyson	4s 8d		1s 3d	2s 0d
	17s 11d		7s 0d	10s 11d

The difference in the average of the five species of tea, and they are those in general use, quoted in both places, is just 2s. 2d. per pound, and supposing the difference in the [illegible] to be [illegible] per pound. It will follow, inasmuch as there are about 25 millions of pounds weight of tea annually consumed in Great Britain, that the East India Company's *monopoly costs the British public, in the article of tea only, the enormous sum of 2,708,750l!* It is impossible either to controvert or dispute this statement. It is founded on official documents, whose accuracy neither is or can be denied. Neitherean it be contended that the price of tea is naturally higher in London than in New-York;—on the contrary, we have the authority of some of the best informed and most extensive merchants in the kingdom, for saying, that were the trade thrown open, teas could be imported into England for twenty per cent. less than into America. Here, therefore, we have a tax of about 2000 per cent sterling, imposed on one of the prime necessaries of life *for the exclusive advantage of a company of private merchants*. It remains to be seen whether the public will submit to continue to pay such a sum for such a purpose. If they do not enter the field to procure relief from so scandalous an imposition, on what face can they seek relief from taxes levied for public objects? So long as they submit to have their pockets picked by a monopolist, they certainly deserve [illegible]

The statements we have now under view, that it was a very great to suppose, as is very generally done, that the comparatively high price of teas in this country, is mainly a consequence of the duty payable to government. The duty is an *ad valorem* one of 100 per cent, and consequently just doubles the prices at which teas are sold by the Company. If the Company sell Souchong at 4s. 4d. per lb. to the consumer, after the duty has been paid, will he not be but if the Souchong were sold to the wholesale merchant, as it is sold in New-York and on the Continent, for only 2s. 2d. per lb. (the price, at 1s 6d, its price, inclusive of duty, would be only 3s or 3s less than at this moment? The government, therefore, as well as the country in general is interested in getting the measure of monopoly put down, and the tea trade thrown open. The fall of price that would thus be occasioned, would greatly extend the consumption of tea; and the duty, though levied on a cheaper article, would really produce a larger revenue.

We are told, perhaps, be told, what is indeed true, that teas are put up by the East India Company, at their sales, at a much lower price than that for which they are knocked down! But this statement is too flimsy to impose on any body. The Company have the *monopoly of the market*; and by *under stocking* it, as they always do, they necessarily force the nation to be carried to the highest pitch. If they can afford to sell their teas at the prices at which they put them up, *why do they not bring to sale as large a quantity as the country could take off at those prices?* David they do this, the prices at which their teas *are sold*, compared with the prices for which they might be bought from the free trader, must be held to be the measure of the sum *unjustly gained by them at the expence of the public*—a sum which, we have seen, is very little short of it does not exceed three *millions sterling*, or twice the amount of the salt tax!

The above is copied from the Scotsman. We ourselves saw not long since an ounce or two of gunpowder tea, the remains of a small quantity brought by a passenger in on the line of 90,000 francs were offered to the Governor, to induce him to surrender.

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Natural History.

For the Weekly Register.

Sir,

I beg leave to send you the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon which lately occured in the waters of Lake Erie, which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper.

I am, &c.
A. H. Burwell.

Port Talbot,
June 20th, 1823

On or about the 30th May last, a little after sunset, Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden and extraordinary rise, the weather being fine and clear, and the Lake calm and smooth. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle Creeks, which are 20 miles apart.—At Otter Creek it came in without the least previous intimation, in a swell of *nine feet perpendicular height*, as was afterwards ascertained, rushed wide up the channel, drove a Schooner of 35 tons burden from her moorings, threw her upon high ground, and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats.—This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle Creek, several men were drawing a fish net in the Lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming up them in the manner above mentioned; and, letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and was thrown forward with great force; but, being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line was driven with it a considerable distance over the flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells, as at Otter Creek, and the effect up the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose seven feet. In both cases the Lake after the three swells had spent their force, gradually subsided and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquility. It was observed at other places along the Lake shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all, however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjecture will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon; but it must only be conjecture; for it was unattended with any circumstance that could possibly [illegible] that is a perceptible cause. But such was the fact and it must [illegible]

Communications.

DUELLING

(Continued from our last.)

But what must the mistress be of a cess like this? Were she endowed with that virgin modesty, that chaste and retreating timidity, that meekness, gentleness, and compassionate tenderness which impart such peculiar and overpowering charms to their possessor, she would blush with the deepest confusion, and shrink back from the tea trade thrown open. The fall of price that would thus be occasioned, would greatly extend the consumption of tea; and the duty, though levied on a cheaper article, would really produce a larger revenue

We are told, perhaps, be told, what is indeed true, that teas are put up by the East India Company, at their sales, at a much lower price than that for which they are knocked down! But this statement is too flimsy to impose on any body. The Company have the *monopoly of the market*; and by *under stocking* it, as they always do, they necessarily force the nation to be carried to the highest pitch. If they can afford to sell their teas at the prices at which they put them up, *why do they not bring to sale as large a quantity as the country could take off at those prices?* David they do this, the prices at which their teas *are sold*, compared with the prices for which they might be bought from the free trader, must be held to be the measure of the sum *unjustly gained by them at the expence of the public*—a sum which, we have seen, is very little short, if it does not exceed three *millions sterling*, or twice the amount of the salt tax!

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meets—in the field of honor?—Nay, say—in the skulking place of murderous revenge—prepared for the mortal combat? Does meekness and humility accord with that haughty and unyielding disposition, that will not brook a trifling affront, much less an serious injury? Does it look like forgiveness to take the life of him who offends you, before your stubborn temper will relent? And even suppose you had suffered the most grievous wrongs, could you calmly and fearlessly kneel down upon the fatal ground with the instrument of vengeance weapon-ed in your hand, and the presence of immediate death before you, and implore God to forgive your trespasses as you forgive them that had trespassed against you, and then, at the next breath, aim the death commissioned instrument at the heart of your enemy! Could you have one solitary feeling in strict unison with your [illegible] Could you [illegible] Could you [illegible] Could you [illegible] even in "a safe and certain hope" of being acquitted before His righteous tribunal? And could you expect your solemn petition to be accepted otherwise than as impious, unmeaning, that God would immediately inflict that vengeance upon yourself you sought to take of your enemy?—O shame! you advocates of duelling!—Bring your principles to this test, which will one day try all. Lay aside those false and partial close notions of honor, and adopt the maxims of the Gospel of peace! Let honor indeed be your motto, but let your conduct be honorable in the sight of God and man. Let a Christian temper reign in you, and you will never need recourse to the sword to adjust your temporary concerns. Judge this the only perfect universal law of life here, and you shall receive present and future peace and happiness.

Finally, duelling is one of the remains of brutheaish barbarity alike repugnant to reason and religion, which both united have not yet been able to disengage from the iron grasp of deep rooted prejudice. Yet it is one that resolutely marks time with the march of improvement, and proudly strides with the haughty step of insolent revenge, claiming the post of honor in the ranks of civilization. It arrogantly takes its stand above all authority, human and divine, spurning disdain upon the sacred seats of legislative wisdom and executive power; and, usurping the sword of justice, meeting invades the province allotted to the common executioner. If intestates men to destroy each other by mutual compact, and enlists accessories in its cause to see that its bloody work is done according to an established etiquette, and then swindles justice of her unalienable right, by providing a safe retreat for the surviving transgressors to the general consent to screen them from deserved punishment—and it is high time the cruel monster were banished from human society

The subject, Mr. Editor, has led me further than I anticipated when I first took up my pen. Such a field for animadversion opened upon me, that I knew not how to proceed. To have said less, I humbly conceive, would have been to refuse the subject its just due; and to have said all I found to say, would far have exceeded the limits usually assigned to newspaper essays. But I shall probably resume the subject at a future period, because I have deeply several experiments in this essay that I am conscious will be harsh and ungrateful to many whom I would not willingly offend. In the mean time I must crave that indulgence, your goodness extended towards me on a former occasion. Indeed, did I not esteem you a candid, sensible, and impartial Editor, I should not trouble you with my incubrations

EUSEBIUS.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. XVI.

(Continued from our last.)

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the printing one thousand copies of the Statutes for the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, for distribution, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Rogers, a member for Northumberland, during the remainder of the Session.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, the petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. was brought up.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Jones of Leeds,

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INDEX AT FRONT

the 6th rule of the House was dispensed with, and the petition from C Fothergill, Esq. praying to be paid for printing the 8 states by the page, was read.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, the petition from C Fothergill, Esq. was referred to the Committee on the contingent accounts.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Coin Bill.

Mr. Horner in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Horner reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS. NAYS.

Messrs Nichol, Casey, Kerr, Messrs. Clark, Randal, Vankoughnet, Chisholm, Gates, Wilmot, Horner, Baldwin, Burwell, Hagerman, Shaver, Hamilton of Lincoln, & Bostwick.—10. McDonell.—7.

Question gained—majority 3—the Report was received, and leave granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on Dr. Baldwin's Resolutions.

Mr. Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Gates reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

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Question gained—majority 3—the Report was received, and leave granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Lower Canada Lumber duties, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Clark, the House went into Committee on the address.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Baldwin reported the address without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Clark, the 5th rule of the House was dispensed with, as far as related to the address, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the same day.

Agreeably to motion, Mr. Randal, Seconded by Mr. Wilmot, moved, that a copy of John Hardey's Petition and the proceedings thereon, might be furnished him by the Clerk of the House.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Commissioners Appointment Bill.

Mr. Gates in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Gates reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS. NAYS.

Messrs Burwell, Nichol, Messrs. Baldwin, and Vankleiditch, of Lincoln, Casey, Loughnet.—2. Wilmot, Randal, Horner, Gates, Crooks, Chisholm, McDonell, Clark, Shaver, Bostwick, Hamilton of Wentworth.—15.

Question gained—majority 13—and the Report was received accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the 5th rule of the House was dispensed with as far as related to the said Bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr Chisholm, five hundred copies of the Report of the select Committee on the public accounts, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Commissioners Appointment Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Mr. Boulton, master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the District Court Bill with some amendments, which were read.

On motion of Mr McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, the 5th rule was dispensed with, and the amendments to the District Court Bill were read a second time and concurred in

Mr. Nichol from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting public accounts reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Randal, the 5th rule of the House was ordered to be dispensed with as far as related to the address, and it was ordered to be read a second time that day.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, the address was concurred in.

Mr. Hagerman reported a draft of a Bill for cutting a canal out of Burlington Bay into Lake Ontario, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Gates, the fifth rule was dispensed with in as far as related to the same, and the Bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr Hamilton of wentworth, Seconded by Mr. Randal, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the Public Accounts, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the House went into Committee on the Burlington Bay Canal Bill.

Mr. Casey was [illegible] the Chair.

The House resumed, the black rod being at the door.

Mr. Boulton master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, a message requesting a conference on the subject of the Loan Bill.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council was acceded to, and Messrs. McDonell, Crooks, and Hagerman were ordered to attend the said Committee, on the part of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Nichol reported having met the Conferees on the part of the Honorable the Legislative Council, by whom they were informed that the conference was requested for the purpose of communicating to the House of Assembly their impression that the enactments in the Loan Bill would be found not to answer the expectation entertained in passing it, as no specific fund was provided to pay the appropriation, although there was no desire on the part of the Legislative Council to amend it.

Mr. Boulton master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill, with some amendments, and having with drawn, the amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr Hamilton, the fifth rule was dispensed with in so far as related to the same, and the amendments were read the second time and adopted.

The House then went again into Committee on the Burlington Bay Canal Bill.

Mr. Casey in the Chair,

The House resumed.

Mr. Casey reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the Canal Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the improvement of the Navigation of the Saint Lawrence, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Public Accounts was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND,

&c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave respectively to represent to Your Excellency, that much trouble and confusion arises from the perplexed manner in which the Public Accounts are made up from the different charges in the Receiver General's account of Warrants paid by him for various services not being executed and classed under distinct heads, and from these warrants being issued at broken periods, and no account rendered of the outstanding Claims to complete the year, that the want of detail of all monies paid for the services specified in the Bill of Supply, as also the resources from whence they are defrayed, precludes His Majesty's faithful Commons from an opportunity of enquiring into what they may conceive any extraordinary & improper expenditure, thereby placing His Majesty's Commons in the embarrassing Situation of either voting away the public money without being able to assign to their constituents any other or better reason than the requisition of the Executive, or leaving the Government destitute of the means of carrying on the Public service, by withholding the supply, from their inability to judge of the necessity of granting it, and to request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House at an early period of the next Session of Parliament, the Public Accounts in such manner and form as to obviate the difficulties alluded to, as also such other detail as may be necessary to put His Majesty's Commons in full possession of the information required.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded, by Mr. Kerr, Messrs Burwell and Chisholm, were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address, and to request to know when it would be convenient for His Excellency to receive the improvement of the Saint Lawrence, and the public accounts.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded, by Mr. Hamilton, it was ordered that the resolution of the House at its last Session, relative to the sergeant at arms, should be referred to the select Committee on the contingent accounts.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 14 March, 1823.

On motion of Mr. McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Canal Bill was recommitted.

Mr. Casey was called to the Chair.

The House resumed

Mr Casey reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. Crooks, the Canal Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the above Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for Concurrence.

Leave of absence was granted during the remainder of the Session to Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Vankoughnet, Gates, & Bostwick

Mr. McLean of Stormont, seconded by Mr. Horner moved that Messrs. Casey and Pattle should have leave of absence after the morrow, during the remainder of the Session.

"In amendment, Mr Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Clark, moved that Mr. Casey's name should be expunged from the original motion.

Which was carried.

The original motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

Members present, Messrs. Randal, Clark, Pattle, Wilmot, Gates, McLean of Stormont, Vankoughnet, Burwell, Bostwick, and Shaver.—10

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

To H——M——

How thou canst charm this truth will tell,
(Enchantress as thou art,)
Love triumphs in my bosom's swell;
Estranged from thee he had nor spell
Nor power to fix my heart—

Much did I scorn his fabled wiles,
And much did he endure;
"Could treachery lurk in infant smiles?
No, never!" still I sought his toils,
And deemed myself secure.—
Beset at last, around abides,
Behold me chained and scoffed by love.— Nano.

Belleville June 15th, 1823

IMPROMPTU.

Pam'd Atalanta, lov'd by many,
Refus'd to yield her charms to any,
And, trusting to her nimble pace,
Dar'd all her lovers to the race,
And ne'er was caught, till on a day
A golden apple cross'd her way;
Struck with delight, she seiz'd the spoil,
And thus was caught in Hymen's toil.
Our modern Atalanta fair,
Of wond'rous charms, of prudence rare,
Beset by suores, eludes them all,
Till fate presents the GOLDEN BALL.
Thus modern maids, like those of old,
All own th' omnipotence of gold;
And thus we solve the point so knotty,
Why Ball eloped with Mercandotti.

Domestic.

It is with indescribable pleasure we refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. D. Fisher, in our paper of this day, wherein 10 Hhds. of Upper Canada Leaf Tobacco, are mentioned as being for sale.—This, we believe, is the first [illegible] notice of so large a quantity of that article, the growth of Canada, being advertised; but we trust that very few seasons will pass, before we shall have not only a sufficient quantity for our own consumption, but also be enabled to export to Great Britain, where, we hope, encouragement will be given to the produce of her Colonies in preference to that of foreign States. The culture of the plant will be of incalculable advantage to this Country, and it is to be wished that every attention may be paid to the production of an article of such universal consumption.—*Con Courant.*

The De Salaberry Steam boat, has been totally consumed by fire, on her way from Quebec to Chambly, several lives, and property to a large amount, were lost. The fire was occasioned by some wood being placed too near the boiler.—No blame is attachable to the Captain, who is a great pecuniary sufferer.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1823. No. XXVIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.]
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty third day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 23rd day of June instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then & there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 6th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Matilpore, advanced from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, 1820, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily and Verulam	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisle	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jes	Barrie
N of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His
to wit. } Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South Part of the West Half of Lot No. 2, 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and absolutely judge the same to the highest bidder, for cash.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

4-6m *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

JOHN BEIKIE.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee as deemed expedient to relieve the settler from the forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this Date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

—INDEX AT FRONT—

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, March 3d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. td.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

M'LEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Mullin, in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William M'Mullin, Lot No. 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the county of Hastings, containing 167 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

John M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16—10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Quetton St. George, and Co. I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 20th May, 1823.

N. B, Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

G. P. 6w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. *Cashier*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the BANK will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk
Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada.
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
19tf Clerk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.
FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vouget)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each.
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars.

THOMAS ASKEW.
Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.
Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 w.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.
Dundas, District of Gore, *May 19th,* 1823. 23—12 *mon.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr Brooks's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon —Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON
York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catharine*, after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLAND.
York June 25th, 1823. 27—3w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823 16 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. do.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mayor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Rouan, Hooks.
2d do Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mayor's Voyages & Travels. 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those [illegible] from imposing upon a SPURIOUS AND INCORRECT MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

NOTICE.
BRIDGE ACROSS THE GRAND RIVER.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the Subscribers, until Friday, the 25th July next, for Building a BRIDGE across the Grand River, on the line of Dundas Street, in the District of Gore. Said Proposals to be accompanied by the Plans and Elevations to which they refer. The distance is about 350 Feet, and the height of the Posts will require to be 18 Feet, besides the Parapet.

25th June, 1823.

M. Overfield, Dundas.
J. Crooks, } W. Flamboro.
T. G. Simons, }
A. Jones, Dundas Street.
W. Helm, } Forks Grand River.
M. Van Hove, }
T. Hornor, Burford.

27—3 w.

CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE.

JOHN CLOWES, China and Earthen-ware Manufacturer, from the Staffordshire Potteries England, begs to inform the Dealers, Merchants, and Public in general of York and its Vicinity, that he has just arrived at Kingston, with a Large Assortment of

CROCKERY AND CHINA.

From his knowledge and experience in the above Business, J. C. is persuaded the above articles will be found of such quality and price as cannot fail to give general satisfaction He earnestly solicits an early call at the Warehouse of Mr. Finchley Kingston.

June 12th, 1823. 25—*tf.*

SALES.

FOR Sale at Public Auction,—On Wednesday, the 16th proximo (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale) the following Lands, lately owned by Stilwell Wilson, Lot No. 20 West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 210 Acres, in one or two lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers. On the Premises there is a Large and Well finished Barn, Dwelling House, Out Houses, with an Orchard and many other extensive Improvements.

ALSO,

Lot No 30 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, containing the like quantity of 210 Acres, in Lots of 25 and 50 Acres, of which a Plan will be seen at the time of Sale.

N. B. The terms of payment are as follows: One fourth of the Purchase-Money to be paid down, and one forth every Four Months, with Interest, so that the last Instalment be paid at the expiration of Twelve Months.

W. ALLAN,
Trustee of said Property.

York 10th June, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES applied for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window-sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stone-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this YARD and LETTERS, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

***All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

THE FIRST PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK TO BE ENTITLED

THE

Canadian Annual Register;

OR,

A VIEW

OF THE

History, Politics, Literature, and Growth

OF THE

CANADAS,

IN ALL THAT CONSTITUTES THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

TO BE CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,

His Majesty's Printer in U. C.

THE lapse of sixty-five years since the commencement of DODSLEY'S Annual Register in England has shewn the vast importance, and increasing value of that great work;—a work which has become an authority of the highest respectability and consideration on every subject connected with English History (*indeed one may say with the History of Europe,*) since the period of its commencement;—and, if there be any cause of regret, it is that such an undertaking was not begun at an earlier period.

The number of editions which that work has passed through,—the high price it bears,—and the fact that no library is considered at all complete without it, sufficiently proves its great value and utility.—It forms, indeed, no inconsiderable library in itself; and, if a man had no other book, except it, he could never want either amusement or instruction.

It is impossible but that a similar work, though it might be conducted with no more than mediocral ability, would prove of equal value and importance to other countries; and particularly to those in a state of comparative infancy—CANADA, especially, presents a fine field for such an undertaking.—All that is known, or ever can be known, of its early history may be comprised in little more than an octavo volume; after which, by a similarity of plan with that adopted in the Annual Register of England, all the transactions, events, discoveries, and improvements of each year, worthy of preservation, may be given to the public at a very moderate expense,—less than the cost of the meanest Newspaper in the country;—gradually forming a library, which would contain every thing interesting, or having any reference to the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, and becoming a book of such important reference as all the other books in the world, put together, could not supply.

Besides the more serious business of the State, which must necessarily occupy a large portion of the pages of such a work; now, that *Newspapers* and *Magazines* are generally conducted by men of respectable talents and attainments, it must occur to readers of every class, that articles of great interest and utility are continually occurring in those periodical publications, which deserve a more lasting record;—such a record is found in an Annual Register on the plan proposed, at a price considerably less than that of any respectable Newspaper, taken singly.—This Work will contain *all that is considered worth preserving in the various Newspapers, Magazines, and all other Miscellaneous Publications, both of the old and new world.*

That such of the readers of this *Prospectus* as are unacquainted with the plan of DODSLEY'S Annual Register, (which, with some alterations, additions, and improvements will be pursued in the present undertaking,) may form some judgment of its merits, we shall now proceed without further preface to give an outline of the

PLAN
OF THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

SECTION I.

Will contain the ANCIENT HISTORY and ANNALS of the COUNTRY from its DISCOVERY to these TIMES.

SECT. II.

GENERAL POLITICS, and present situation of the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA.—In time of war, this department of the work will be occupied with the details of that war.

SECT. III.

The CHRONICLE, comprehending a narrative, chronologically arranged, of every domestic incident, of the smallest interest to the public, which may have occurred during the year in any part of the British Provinces; but, more especially in the two Canadas. No event, or accident, of any importance, whatever may be its nature, will be omitted in this department.

SECT. IV.

The APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE will contain *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, Removals, &c. &c. &c.* with average prices of Provisions, and articles of domestic growth for exportation—state of markets—shipping lists—arrivals—departures, &c increase or decrease of foreign trade—abstracts of population—revenue, &c. &c. &c.

SECT. V.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; containing a complete History of the proceedings of the Parliament of both Provinces, with the Speeches, Resolutions, &c &c. and Lists, with the titles of the Acts passed during the session.

SECT. VI.

STATE PAPERS;—Proclamations; Orders of Council; Memorials; Petitions; Manifestos; Correspondencies; Acts and Debates of the Imperial Parliament, having any reference to this country, &c. &c.

SECT. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of Extraordinary Characters connected with Canada.

SECT. VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY; containing, not only the New Discoveries made in various parts of this vast continent; but, also, such extracts from new and valuable Books of Travels as describe, or have particular reference to any part of it.

SECT. IX.

AGRICULTURE.—This important section will contain Notices and Details of every species of practice and discovery that may be of the slightest utility here.

SECT. X.

USEFUL PROJECTS.—New Pieces of Mechanism; Implements; Experiments; Inventions; Patents, &c. &c.

SECT. XI.

ANTIQUITIES, will contain such Details and Discoveries as tend to throw light upon the Ancient History of the Country.

SECT XII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS—or such Original Productions contained in the more ephemeral publications of the day, week, or month, as may be worth preserving.

SECT. XIII.

POETRY, to be confined as much as possible to Original Productions, and great care will be observed in the selections.

SECT. XIV.

Account of Books, and other new publications having reference to the country.

Should any important changes occur in Europe, at all likely to affect this country, they will be also noticed under a suitable head.

As it is presumed that the work, even if conducted with no more than *moderate* skill and industry, will gradually become a standard book in this quarter of the world, it is unnecessary to have recourse to any of those arts which are commonly practised by the Booksellers and Reviewers in Europe to puff off their new publications. It is hoped this simple sketch of the design, and the manner in which the first volume (for the present year) will be got up, will be sufficient to obtain that patronage which is so necessary to the support of such an undertaking. If this work is encouraged, it will gradually become of vast importance to public men in every profession, as a book of reference, and in process of time will, in itself, contain an immense body of Canadian History, such as no other book or books could afford. Had such a work been commenced in England soon after the gloom of the middle ages began to disperse, instead of the year 1758—its value would have been now beyond all price.

It being necessary to insure the sale of at least 300 copies before the work is put to press; this Prospectus is thus early published, in order to ascertain the degree of patronage it is likely to obtain. The price to subscribers will be $3½ per annum—to non subscribers, $4—printed on fine English paper, and handsomely done up in boards, and lettered.—No payment will be required, or desired, until the work is delivered—but an early intimation of the name and address of Subscribers is earnestly requested, either at the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or at any of the various Agents for the Weekly Register.

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Money, A. G. L. York.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore. *25th June, 1823.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE Address of the President, Senior CALDERON, at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, will be read with a lively interest. It expresses all the dignity and firmness of the Spanish character, and teaches us to hope the best things for that heroic country.

We have no very important news by the latest arrivals, if we except a report that the disaffected in the South of France are only waiting the arrival of MINA, with his forces, within the French territory, to rise *en masse* and display the *Tri-coloured* flag.

The following extracts from the Quebec papers will shew, that commerce is not quite so brisk in that port, during the present season, as was anticipated.

The number of vessels arrived at this port up to the present date is 191, carrying 46,407 tons and bringing 4,374 emigrants. The number arrived at the same period last year was 282, carrying 77,092 tons and bringing 4,302 settlers. The quantity of timber which has come down is now very great, indeed the market seems completely overstocked, and no reasonable price can be obtained by the raftsmen. The circumstance that there are few or almost no vessels to sail makes business in this, as it is in every branch extremely dull.—*Gazette.*

The American Brig Euphemus cleared at New York on the 18th June for this port. The Brig Emerald sailed from this port on the 26th for Boston, with a full cargo of 15,538 bushels of oats, 80 tons junk and 30 bales hay.—*Ibid.*

Selections from British and Foreign Journals

The King—We are much concerned to state that His MAJESTY is by no means in good health. He has been visited with repeated attacks of the gout, attended with fever. The last bulletin, however, announces him convalescent, and we hope his intended excursion in the channel will completely restore him to his usual state of health.

M. Chateaubriand.—The following extract from a speech delivered by this accomplished Nobleman in the French Chambers of Peers, is a very dignified notice of those calumnies and insults, which have lately been applied to him from various quarters.

"Gentlemen, let us not inflate such examples; the existence of Representative Governments would be impossible if their tribunes were to retort; imprudent recriminations would soon convert Europe into a field of battle. It is for us to set an example of parliamentary moderation. Wishes have been expressed against us; let us wish the prosperity of every Power with which we preserve amicable relations. Some have dared to raise their voice against the wisest of Kings and his august family! What have we to say of the King of England, Stanislas, except that he is a Prince whose policy is more upright, and whose character is more generous, no Prince who, by his sentiments, his manners and his conversation, gives a more finished idea of the monarch and the gentleman. The French Ministers have been severely criticised. I know the Ministers who now govern France; their situation, perhaps, does not possess the esteem and consideration which they enjoy. I have been the particular object of insults. What matters it? you, Gentlemen, consider that I have only incurred them by having well served my country? Do not fear that my wounded vanity can make me forget what I owe to my native land; and whenever it is a question to maintain good harmony between two powerful nations, I shall never recollect that I have been offended.

Legal Process.—At the Lancaster Assizes, held last week a violent quarrel ensued between Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Brougham, in which both parties were highly enraged. This last circumstance occurred during the trial of a civil case, in which Mr. Scarlett in his passion, designated Mr. Brougham *a frothy declaimer.* This called from Mr Brougham one of the most severe and well merited chastisements Mr. Scarlett ever received, and which so enraged the latter, that, as an eye-witness observed, had the two gentlemen been sufficiently near each other, he (Mr Scarlett) would assuredly have dashed his brief in Mr. Brougham's face. The judge said he must put a stop to the trial, and call in a fresh one, unless the quarrel immediately ceased.—*Cyclist Journal*

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings landed from the Ghazeve frigate, at Gibraltar, on the 30th April under a salute of nineteen guns.

Wanstead House in London has been sold for £10,000. It cost £300,000.

The venerable, learned, and pious Doctor Thomas Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 10th of May, aged 83 years and 10 months. He has been a bishop 47 years. He was to have a public funeral.

A general meeting was to be held in London on the 22d of May, to express the opinion of the British public on the unprincipled invasion of Spain.

A meeting has been held in London in aid of the Greek cause. Lord Erskine presided.

The length of streets already lighted by gas in London, is 215 miles; and three principal companies light 39,504 lamps, and consume annually about 33,158 chaldrons of coals.

The Liverpool Advertiser of May 17, states that the number of tons of shipping from that port, to the U. States for the three years past, exceeded that to any other part of the world. The aggregate number of vessels and tonnage to every part of the world, was as follows:

	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*
1820, - - -	3287	550 566
1821, - - -	3837	638 413
1822, - - -	3687	599,315

London, May 17.—Consols this morning opened at 78 7-8, but soon fell to 78 1 2 5-8.

Half past 2 o'clock.—Consols may now be quoted at 78 3-8: the market looking well—Spanish Bonds are 35 1 2.

It is said in the south of France many malcontents were anxiously waiting the arrival of the Spanish forces, to hoist the tri-coloured flag.

Great uneasiness prevailed in Paris, and the funds continued to decline.

The French Frigate Juno had captured a Spanish armed brig of 14 guns, on the coast of Catalonia, and sent her to Marseilles.

The petition to Parliament from Manchester, for the abolition of the slave trade in the British colonies, contained 29,666 signatures, and was 196 feet long. The Leeds petition was signed by 9400 names.

General Pepe has left England for the Peninsula, to join the contest for liberty.

Russian Decree.—Letters from Washington mention, that the Russian Emperor has receded from the ground taken respecting the juri diction of the North West Coast. &c. and has very wisely revoked his famous Ukase, on the subject. *Boston Centinel.*

Young Napoleon.—Vienna, April 23.—The young Napoleon is much liked by the Emperor, who was never remarkably fond of children; whilst his son is treated as an infant, although he is nearly thirty years of age, yet his grandson is the delight of the family, and put forward upon all occasions. His Governor is Count M. Dietrichstein, a staid old man strict to his studies, (in which he is much advanced) and in all other respects. When the Emperor wishes to correct him, he tells him he will inform Count Leichtenstein, but never does it himself. Last week he was dressed in his uniform as an Austrian Cadet, and after riding a few hours with Belgrado, (the Governor of the Hereditary Prince) asked him, in joke, how many battles he had served in? Napoleon replied—"Put that question to me this day 20 years."

The Emperor, however, placed him one error, lost credit, and judge what it was for—he marked with chalk a mere O on the back of the King of Naples's coat, who is on a visit to this Court. It was in joke, and whether meant to be understood, I leave you all to determine;—but the anecdote is excellent in itself, and worthy of record.

Slaves.—The United States, called a free country, contain more than one and a half millions of human beings deprived of freedom.

Insurrection afloat.—An extract says, "The letters of the Duke d'Angouleme, give the most alarming account of the progress of desertions. They state that two fifths of the soldiers, in the service have got a most strange and absurd idea into their heads, *that Napoleon is alive,* and in Spain, and they are burning to join him. They called *him le Mal-Mort.* Singular to say, this opinion prevails also among the peasantry; they cannot be persuaded of his death. When you speak to them of it, they *laugh* slily and incredulously." The German, shaking his head, when told that Bonaparte was dead, replied, "Ah! you don't *know* him."

Premature Interment.—Dr. Crichton, physician to the Grand D. he Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia, relates that "a young girl, in the service of the Princess of ——, who had for some time kept her bed with a nervous affection, at length to all appearance was deprived of life. Her face had all the character of death—her body was perfectly cold, and every symptom of death was manifested. She was removed into another room and placed in a coffin. On the day fixed for her funeral, hymns, according to the custom of the country, were sung before the door; but at the very moment when they were going to nail down the coffin, a perspiration was seen upon her skin, and in a few minutes it was succeeded by a convulsive motion in the hands and feet. In a few moments she opened her eyes, and uttered a piercing scream. The family were immediately called in, and in the space of a few days her health was completely re-established. The account which she gave of her situation is extremely curious. She said she appeared to dream that she was dead, but that she was sensible to every thing that was passing round her, and distinctly heard her friends bewailing her death; she felt them carry her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. This sensation gave her extreme agony, and she attempted to speak, but her soul was unable to act upon her body. She describes her sensations as very contradictory, as if she was and was not in her body at once and the same instant. She attempted in vain to move her arms, to open her eyes, or to speak. The agony of her mind was at its height when she heard the funeral hymns, and found that they were about to nail down the lid of the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her mind, which resumed its power over its corporal organisation, and produced the effects which excited the notice of those who were about to convey her to a premature grave."—*European Magazine.*

South Seas.—A letter has been received from New Zealand, dated Nov. 19, 1822, which states that the Ceres whaler, Captain Lancaster, of London, was lost on the desolate Island of Tonsula (one of the friendly Islands.) on the 28th of Aug. 1821. The crew saved the ship's sails, the greater part of their clothing, four casks of *bread and flour* and sixteen pieces of pork. "This being a small provision for thirty-one persons, the captain sent twelve men, in two boats, to a neighbouring island, to endeavour to obtain food, until an opportunity should occur of their being taken off. The natives behaved very treacherously; their pretended kindness soon changed into cruelty: they murdered five of them, stripped off their clothes, and sorely cut and bruised the other seven. The natives after, went over to Tonsula, pretended they came from a different island, and knew nothing of their fellow-sufferers. But here they soon killed the Captain, the cooper and the boy, and forced the remaining fifteen poor fellows to put off in their boat, with only one oar. After being two days and nights at sea, having neither food nor drink, they reached the volcanic island of Mateo, where they received the same treatment, their food being only cocoanuts. They were at length taken off the island by the Missionary Society's ship St. Michael, of Port Jackson, and landed at that place.

Duelling.—There has lately been a singular law case in

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Virginia. Col. Richard Graves was presented by proper authority for violating the law to suppress dueling. It appeared that Captain Archibald Lacy, in March last sent a challenge to Graves to fight him with the fist. Lacy was a stout corpulent man, and perhaps thought he should get stand as even chance in fighting Graves with a pistol. Graves was a member of the Legislature, and declined fighting until after the session, fearing he might lose his seat by accepting the challenge. At the proper time, Graves proposed to meet Lacy with two cups—the one to be filled with water and the other with poison.—That two tickets, one blank and other marked P should be rolled up and drawn from a hat—*he who drew the ticket P* was to drink the deadly poison, and the other the water. Lacy refused, after these, and other curious propositions to him, which were also rejected. Some weeks afterwards Graves took the customary oath to qualify him on receiving a Lt. Colonel's commission. Complaint was immediately made that he had perjured himself, in making oath that he had not been concerned in challenging or fighting a duel. Under the circumstances, the jury found no difficulty in acquitting Graves.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

Extraordinary Fact.—A novel sight was presented yesterday in Maiden Lane, by the removal of a three story brick house a considerable distance back from the street, entire, and without the slightest injury to it. It is a building lately occupied by Messrs Clark & Sons, Druggists, and as it stood on the eastern side of Maiden Lane, was destined to the fate of the neighboring houses, which have been all swelled to the ground. The ingenuity of Mr. Brown, however, has saved, at small expense, which was otherwise inevitable, for by gradually removing the foundation, and replacing it with large timbers formed like the ways used in launching a ship, he prepared it for a removal of twenty one feet back, which he has already nearly effected. The new level of the street is to be from 14 to 15 inches higher than the old, which made it necessary to give the ways a corresponding elevation This ponderous mass of brick was slowly moved up an inclined plane by the force of five iron screws, three of which are applied horizontally to the front of the building, and one at either end in the cellar. So smooth and gradual was the motion, that not the slightest injury was visible, though we observed glass vessels standing on one of the mantle pieces; and the full adequacy of the force to the object, is proved by the fact that a considerable number of people were in the house, and were walking about the chambers in the third story during the removal

Mr. Brown is a son of great mechanical genius, and a native of Massachusetts. It is hoped he will receive the encouragement due to so ingenious a useful an invention; which may save a large expense to the city every year. He has made other successful attempts of this sort, among which that of the house at Richmond-Hill is the most remarkable, where he removed a large frame house like a villa, with brick, and deposed it about 30 feet, with two stacks of chimnies standing. But this is the first experiment he has made on a building entirely of brick, and it bids fair to be equally successful.—*Daily Adv.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, June 6,

Gold Mine.—We extract the following article from the first number of a newspaper entitled the "Cheraw Intelligencer and Southern Register, printed at Cheraw, S Carolina. The editors have certainly come out with a glittering article to set off their first paper. We have heard before of the discovery of gold mines in North Carolina, but none of the purity of this ore, which it appears "sells readily in its crude state at 91 cents the penny weight."

If the mine should prove extensive, and lumps continue to be found weighing 28 ounces, gold coin will be found as plentiful hereafter as the shillings in their season. We shall look with some interest to the Cheraw Intelligencer for further facts respecting this *wonderful mine*,

Gold Mine.—In the county of Anson, N C two miles from Rocky River, and about thirty five miles from this place, there has been discovered an extensive gold mine; in exca vating which, twelve workmen are employed with very considerable success. We have conversed with a Gentleman who a few days since visited this mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its crude state, at 91 cents the penny weight While he was present, one piece was dug up, weighing twenty-two ounces, equal to $340 40 cts. One other piece had previously been found weighing forty ounces, equal to $720. Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface. There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of particles of gold, glittering through the limpid stream, presents a very interesting and beautiful appearance.

LONDON, April 20—24

Extraordinary charge.—Bow street.—Yesterday Lord Prod hoe waited on Sir R. Birnie, accompanied by a man named William Martin, who, his Lordship said, was desirous of communicating some adventures of rather an extraordinary nature, which he stated to have befallen him while at sea on a voyage from Shields to London.

Martin was desired to tell his own story, and he began with stating that he had been more than 20 years in the service of Sir D. W. Smith, Bart in Northumberland. About a fortnight ago, in consequence of some disagreement between him and his master, they separated, and being anxious to get to London as cheaply as possible, he hastened to Shields, where he engaged a passage on board a trader, but she sailed without him, in consequence of his being a little too tardy in leave taking, and he would have lost his trunks had not a boat belonging to the customs, brought them ashore for him. While standing on the beach, ruminating upon his misfortune, and the best mode of remedying it, the *Hope*, a fine north country brig, bound to London, hove to off the harbor. He put off to her, engaged with Capt. Rutherford, who commanded her, for his passage, and got his trunks on board. Capt. Rutherford requested him to go below when they were about to put to sea, but he objected, observing that the want of sleep, occasioned by the night's work, would disorder his stomach. The Captain, however, insisted upon it, and he said he would explain the reason another time. He went below, and shortly after they had put to sea, he heard the sound of female voices in the next birt. He heard them at intervals during that day and the next, and on the second night, at a very late hour, he was dreadfully alarmed at hearing the same female voices, (he judged there were three or four) supplicating for mercy, and imploring that whatever else might be done to them their lives might be spared. To these supplications a man's voice replied, "It is no use, you must submit to your fate!" Shrieks followed this awful declaration—a scuffle was heard, and all again was silent for a time; but he afterwards heard heavy steps ascending the "stairs" to the deck. He lay all this time sweating with horror at every heavy pace, but fearing to make any noise lest the Captain should find out he was awake. When he went upon deck, he looked fearfully at the Captain and crew, but said nothing, because he thought they would have little hesitation in getting rid of him if they should discover the extent of his knowledge. He observed that the Captain looked more than usually pale at him, and sundry obscure hints were thrown out; the Captain, for instance, remarking "that the old lady had walked farther that night than she had done since they had left Shields"—an observation which he had no doubt applied to one of the unfortunate women he had heard. At length, overcome with terror, he threw himself on his knees, and begged them only to spare his life and he would give them all he had in the world, upon which they seized him by the arms and legs, dragged him into the hold, and fastened him with his back to the same spot as the opinion they kept him until they arrived in London, when they set him on shore. He went to Northumberland house, where he was known to all the servants, and Lord Prudhoe, who also knew him in Northumberland, and who happened to be in town

Gates, were ordered as a Committee to confer with the Conferees of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject of the amendments to the Bill for the relief of George Dulong, and others.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, the Bill for providing for a second circuit was ordered to be read a second time on that day three months.

Mr. Fattie reported delivering the address relative to retrenchment, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Your observations on the allowances to the Judges and other Officers, in lieu of travelling expenses, shall receive my serious attention; I cannot, however, refrain from stating to you that His Majesty's Government considered the same compensations reasonable when they were defrayed from the Treasury of the mother country.

The salary of a Clerk, and the rent of an Office, for His Majesty's Attorney General, commenced with the other allowances, and were equally authorized by the King by the tenor of His Commission also, the Attorney General is confirmed in all the profits and advantages enjoyed by his predecessors. I must express my regret that this Officer, whose duties and emoluments are those most particularly objected against in your address, should be absent at this time from the Province, in the performance of a public service, with the nature of which the House of Assembly is not unacquainted.

No augmentation whatever in the scale of salaries and allowances to the Officers and Clerks of the different departments of the Executive Government has taken place since a portion of those charges has been assumed by the Colonial Legislature.—The reduction of the scale of 1793, would necessarily have the effect of placing many respectable men long exercised in the faithful discharge of public duties in the situation of struggling against actual penury, with the gloomy prospect of starting in old age, and it would I am persuaded, prove in the event, an economy not less detrimental to the public, than unjust to the individual.

You may be assured, however, I shall not fail to institute a careful enquiry on all the subjects adverted to in your address, and any reduction that can with propriety be made in the expenses of the administration of justice, or in any other branch of the public expenditure; I shall be found, as I always have been ready, either to adopt or to recommend, when the case requires it, to His Majesty's gracious consideration.

Mr. Nichol from the Committee on the amendments to the Dulong's Relief Bill reported meeting the Committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, the amendment to the Bill for the relief of George Dulong, and others, were read a second time, and concurred in.

A Committee was then sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, to acquaint them of the same.

Mr. Boulton, master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the District Attorney's Bill, with some amendments, and having withdrawn, the amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Hagerman, seconded by Mr. Casey, the amendments to the District Attorney's Bill were ordered to be read a second time, that day three months.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, 17th March, 1823.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Bill granting to Daniel Hayes a Patent for a punch boiling machine, with some amendments, and having withdrawn, the amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, the amendments were read a second time and adopted.

Information was then sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

Mr. Burwell from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address relative to Public Accounts, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto, to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I little thought, that any thing would happen during the course of this Session, that could possibly disturb the good understanding which prevailed between me and this branch of the Legislature.

It is therefore, with great concern that I have attended to the address, in which there is matter of such a nature, and effect, with respect to my Government, as makes it necessary for me to animadvert thereupon in the most decided manner. I would not willingly suppose that you have apprehended me with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting my administration, but how have shall I account for your address, that such confusion and perplexity exists in my manner of accounting for the application of your Supplies, that you are compelled to return to your constituents without being able to give them any other reason for having the Public money, than the pleasure of the Executive; and that such is the want of details, that you have not the opportunity of enquiring into any improper or extraordinary expenditure; the state of things, which you have thus described, can proceed from nothing short of the will, or utter incompetency when the misrepresentations of individuals exceed certain bounds, the law provides a remedy, and protects the public peace.

On the present occasion, my appeal must be addressed to the honor of this House, and the particular conscience of each and every one of its members. But if the matter which you have just pronounced, is to be considered as proceeding from mature reflection, how will you explain to your constituents the fact of your having just unanimously voted the Supply?—Will you attribute it to your feeling for the necessities of the public service?—I am answerable for the public service, at this time, as well as you must be answerable to me. You must be sensible, while you thus complain of the confusion and perplexity of the public accounts, that they are given to you in the same shape that has been satisfactory to this Legislature for more than thirty years: nor can any one of you be possibly ignorant, that an account in detail is rendered each Session to your House for every service that has been defrayed from your supply, not a fraction of which has been expended that has not been as duly accounted for—I attest the printed copies of the Public Accounts, published by your order, to place this matter beyond all doubt.

In order that you might be thoroughly informed, the usual accounts were laid before you soon after the opening of the Session; had they equalled in volume those of the Parent State, you might undoubtedly have been masters of them before you voted the supply. No despatch was required of you; they were not recommended, as is frequently the case, to your early attention; the public service would have been put to no inconvenience whatever by your doubling the period for examination, if you thought it necessary; and no explanation respecting the application of your supply has ever been solicited of me in vain.

But if your object has been, as your address, in part, appears to imply, to obtain a control over those means which by the British enactments that establish our constitution vested with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury in behalf of the King, it would have been manly and candid to have applied for them in distinct terms, and you would have found me authorized to express my Sovereign's pleasure on that subject. I must add, that any information solicited from me by courtesy, and not as a matter of right, even with respect to these documents has never been refused; they have been occasionally placed in the hands of members of your House of Committees; and has never been the rule of my Government, nor is it congenial with my disposition; but be assured I will never compromise the rights of my Sovereign, in order to avoid the pain of contending against unmerited misrepresentations.

I trust that I shall always be found as ready to consult and protect the just rights and interests of this loyal people, as any branch of this Legislature; if, therefore, you are not conscientiously satisfied with your investigation of the public accounts, I earnestly recommend that you should revise them. The Bill of Supply, although it has passed two branches of the Legislature, has not yet been confirmed by the Royal Assent. I can yet afford you the opportunity of recalling those members who returned into their own Counties, after your unanimous vote of Supply, impressed with the belief that the important business of the Session was concluded, and before this address was brought forward: I notice this in justice to your House. Should you consider it desirable to adopt the measure I have suggested, you will find me still ready to afford you in the prosecution of it, every light and assistance which you can with propriety require.

Doors closed.

Doors opened.

Mr Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of His reply of that day.

Which was carried, and the address was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Burwell, the address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Burwell, that the address should be adopted and read a third time that day.

The House divided.

Yeas	Nays.
Messrs Hagerman, Baldwin, Messrs. Hamilton of West	
Randal, Clark, Hornor, Wilworth, Kerr, and Chisholm.	
son of Wentworth, Wilmot, —8.	
Shaver, Walsh, Burwell,	
Casey, Nichol, Crooks, Mc-	
Donell, & Hamilton of Lin-	
coln —15.	

Question gained, majority 12, and the address was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

(To be continued.)

Poetry.

We extract the Indian War-Song below from an American Paper, not merely because it has considerable merit in itself; but, as being one of the best resemblances we have seen of the spirit and literal sense of the War Song so common amongst all the tribes and families of the Chippawayans over a country of several thousand miles in extent.

Ed.

For an American Paper.

The following lines were suggested by some observations made on a party of Passamaquoddy Indians, who were lately in our village. They seem to have [illegible] are, I think, rather stupid than otherwise. I asked one of them if he could sing the war song—which he did, though not with much spirit. They have a superstitious belief that sometimes before a war between two tribes, they can hear this song, when sung as the signal of its commencement, at the distance of several hundred miles. They also suppose that those who thus hear it, will gain the victory. It seems to be only an air, and is sung with a slur, and changing turn of voice, in some such sounds as are given in the chorus.

Maine, March, 1825.

WAR SONG.

The Cal'met is Broken,
The Whampum is stained:
The cup of our friendship
Is empty and drained—
Hu, aw, la,—hu, aw, la—kee aw.

The war din is sounding,
The hatchet is keen:
The peace tree is falling,
And fading is green—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The spirit that soothed us,
Its high top has flown:
Its leaves are all scattered,
Its branches all hewn—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The strong bow is bended,
The battle blade bared:
The death fires are lighted,
The victims prepared—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

Fair suns to our kindred,
Spring groves to our friends;
To foes blood and torture,
And hate that ne'er ends—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The demon is stalking,
The march is begun,
That ne'er shall be slacked,
Till red rivers run—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

The battle is joining,
The war whoop has broke:
And brave men are falling,
For brave men have struck—
Hu, aw, la, &c.

Our fathers are o'er us,
In dances and glee,
And we will dance with them,
Or shout "Victory."
Hu, aw, la, &c.

MATHON.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823. No. XXIX.

By Authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

Government House, July 9th, 1823.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—viz.

Thomas Taylor, Esquire, *Reporter to the Court of King's Bench.*

John M'Donell, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Education for the Ottawa District.

George H. Reade, Esquire, to be a Member of the Land Board, for the District of Bathurst.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council; that unless Andrew Miller, the original Locatee of the Western Quarter of Lot number fifteen, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Ernestown, in the Midland District, or his representative, do shew cause within six months why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be granted to Mary Robertson, wife of John Robertson, of Ernestown, aforesaid.

JOHN BERKIE,
4-6m. *Deputy Clerk Executive Council.*

Whereas by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General to all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1823.

Whereas it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

Be it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

Whereas it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the location, at the reduced Scale of 8th January, 1820, viz.:

A Township North of Matilpaul, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeus, to be called Elton

No. of Ep-		Pendon
No. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
No. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
Do. of do.		Douro
No. of Apiodel	Alma	Dummer
No. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
No. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
No. of Marmora	Nimi	Lake
No. of Malloc		Tudor
No. of Ebzever	No	Grantthorpe
No. of Saladar	Aye	Anglesea
No. of Kenebec	Joe	Barrie
No. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
No. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
No. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on the twenty-third day of June instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

Whereas, by our Proclamation bearing date the fourteenth day of May last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 23rd day of June instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. Boulton, Solicitor Gen'l.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South East of the West Half of Lot No. 2, 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Sheriff's Office,
KingSon, March 3d, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. td.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

J. M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May. 1823. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Mullin, in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William M'Mullin, Lot No. 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the county of Hastings, containing 167 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above proverty by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

John M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May. 1823 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16–t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Quetton St. George, and Co. I have seized, and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected—and which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 20th May, 1823. }

N. B, Any person or persons having any claim by morgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale

G. P. 6 w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813 23–*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15-*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the BANK will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent. will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART, Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
19tf Clerk.

Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty to forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippewa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARACK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEPER,
J. NORRIS, P.
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.
FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vougeot)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each.
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brock's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catherine*, after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLAND.

York June 25th, 1823. 27—3*w.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charnock's ... do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 2 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

NOTICE.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE GRAND RIVER.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the Subscribers, until Friday, the 25th July next, for Building a BRIDGE across the Grand River, on the line of Dundas Street, in the District of Gore. Said Proposals to be accompanied by the Plans and Elevations to which they refer. The distance is about 350 Feet, and the height of the Posts will require to be 18 Feet, besides the Parapet.

25th June, 1823.

M. Overfield, Dundas.
J. Crooks, } W. Flamboro.
T. G. Simons, }
A. Jones, Dundas Street.
W. Helm, } Forks Grand River.
M. Van Horn, }
T. Honor, Burford.

27—3 w.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closet Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

***All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec 12, 1822. 37–52w

THE FIRST PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK
TO BE ENTITLED
THE

Canadian Annual Register;

OR,
A VIEW
OF THE

History, Politics, Literature, and Growth

OF THE

CANADAS,

IN ALL THAT CONSTITUTES THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

TO BE CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED ANNUALLY,
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

His Majesty's Printer in U. C.

THE lapse of sixty-five years since the commencement of DODSLEY'S Annual Register in England has shewn the vast importance, and increasing value of that great work;—a work which has become an authority of the highest respectability and consideration on every subject connected with English History (*indeed one may say with the History of Europe.*) since the period of its commencement;—and, if there be any cause of regret, it is that such an undertaking was not begun at an earlier period.

The number of editions which that work has passed through,—the high price it bears,—and the fact that no library is considered at all complete without it, sufficiently proves its great value and utility.—It forms, indeed, no inconsiderable library in itself; and, if a man had no other book, exclusive of his *Bible*, he could never want either amusement or instruction.

It is impossible but that a similar work, though it might be conducted with no more than mediocral ability, would prove of equal value and importance to other countries; and particularly to those in a state of comparative infancy—CANADA, especially, presents a fine field for such an undertaking—all that is known, or ever can be known, of its early history may be comprised in little more than an hundred pages; after which, by a similarity of plan with that adopted in the Annual Register of England, all the transactions, events, discoveries, and improvements of each year, worthy of preservation, may be given to the public at a very moderate expense,—less than the cost of the mean-

[illegible] annual work would gradually form a library, which would contain every thing interesting, or having any reference to the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, and becoming a book of such important reference as all the other books in the world, put together, could not supply.

Besides the more serious business of the State, which must necessarily occupy a large portion of the pages of such a work; now, that *Newspapers* and *Magazines* are generally conducted by men of respectable talents and attainments, it must occur to readers of every class, that articles of great interest and utility are continually occurring in those periodical publications, which deserve a more lasting record;—such a record is found in an Annual Register on the plan proposed, at a price considerably less than that of any respectable Newspaper, taken singly.—This Work will contain *all that is considered worth preserving in the various Newspapers, Magazines, and other Miscellaneous Publications, both of the old and new world.*

That such of the readers of this *Prospectus* as are unacquainted with the plan of DODSLEY'S Annual Register, (which, with some alterations, additions, and improvements will be pursued in the present undertaking,) may form some judgment of its merits, we shall now proceed without further preface to give an outline of the

PLAN
OF THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

SECTION I.

Will contain the ANCIENT HISTORY and ANNALS of the COUNTRY from its DISCOVERY to these TIMES.

SECT. II.

GENERAL POLITICS, and present situation of the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA.—In time of war, this department of the work will be occupied with the details of that war.

SECT. III

The CHRONICLE, comprehending a narrative, chronologically arranged, of every domestic incident, of the smallest interest to the public, which may have occurred during the year in any part of the British Provinces; but, more especially in the two Canadas. No event, or accident, of any importance, whatever may be its nature, will be omitted in this department.

SECT. IV.

The APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE will contain *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, Removals, &c. &c. &c.* with average prices of Provisions, and articles of domestic growth for exportation—state of markets—shipping lists—arrivals—departures, &c. increase or decrease of foreign trade—abstracts of population—revenue, &c. &c. &c.

SECT. V.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; containing a complete History of the proceedings of the Parliament of both Provinces, with the Speeches, Resolutions, &c. &c. and Lists, with the titles of the Acts passed during the session.

SECT VI.

STATE PAPERS.—Proclamations; Orders of Council; Memorials; Petitions; Manifestos; Correspondencies; Acts and Debates of the Imperial Parliament, having any reference to this country, &c. &c.

SECT. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERS connected with CANADA.

SECT. VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY; containing, not only the New Discoveries made in various parts of this vast continent; but, also, such extracts from new and valuable Books of Travels as describe, or have particular reference to any part of it.

SECT. IX.

AGRICULTURE.—This important section will contain Notices and Details of every foreign practice and discovery that may be of the slightest utility here.

SECT. X.

USEFUL PROJECTS.—New Pieces of Mechanism; Implements; Experiments; Inventions; Patents, &c. &c.

SECT. XI.

ANTIQUITIES, will contain such Details and Discoveries as tend to throw light upon the Ancient History of the Country.

SECT XII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS—or such Original Productions contained in the more ephemeral publications of the day, week, or month, as may be worth preserving.

SECT. XIII.

POETRY, to be confined as much as possible to Original Productions, and great care will be observed in the selections.

SECT. XIV.

Account of Books, and other new publications having reference to the country.

Should any important changes occur in Europe, at all likely to affect this country, they will be also noticed under a suitable head.

As it is presumed that the work, even if conducted with no more than *moderate* skill and industry, will gradually become a standard book in this quarter of the world, it is unnecessary to have recourse to any of those arts which are commonly practised by the Booksellers and Reviewers in Europe to puff off their new publications. It is hoped this simple sketch of the design, and the manner in which the first volume (for the present year) will be got up, will be sufficient to obtain that patronage which is so necessary to the support of such an undertaking. If this work is encouraged, it will gradually become of vast importance to public men in every profession, as a book of reference, and in process of time will, in itself, contain an immense body of Canadian History, such as no other book or books could afford. Had such a work been commenced in England soon after the gloom of the middle ages began to disperse, instead of the year 1758—its value would have been now beyond all price.

It being necessary to insure the sale of at least 300 copies before the work is put to press; this Prospectus as thus early published, in order to ascertain the degree of patronage it is likely to obtain. The price to subscribers will be $3½—to non subscribers, $4—printed on fine English paper, and handsomely done up in boards, and lettered.—No payment will be required, or desired, until the work is delivered—but an early intimation of the name and address of subscribers is earnestly requested, either at the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or at any of the various Agents for the Weekly Register.

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 29.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

A document of great importance was brought to us by the last arrivals from the Lower Province. This is the regular return of the population of Lower Canada for the year 1822, published in the *Quebec Gazette*—It has been obtained through the medium of the Clergy, at the instance of Government, and is therefore of an official character, and as perfect as such a statement can well be—This return has given rise to many serious and interesting reflections, at least in our mind, and we deeply lament the impossibility of embodying in language what we feel on the subject, in a form so compact as to be fitted for the columns of a Newspaper. However, we shall seize some other opportunity for an essay of the kind we would intimate; in the mean while we shall content ourselves with a brief notice of the suggestions most obtrusive at the present moment.

The first emotion was that of astonishment and *disappointment* on finding, after every exertion had been made to swell out the list of souls, and even with the enlistment of several Indian villages, that the Grand Total *(including estimates.)* was no more than 364,646 inhabitants—We could not have anticipated so small a result!—It is now manifest that our own population, (of U C.) in spite of all impediments, is increasing in a ratio far more considerable and rapid;—and, as this Province is in debt, and has an immediate call for a large sum of money for the payment of Sufferers during the late War, our *Financiers* would do well to apply themselves to the consideration of the fact, which has been long suspected, but which is now fully apparent—that we have been shamefully enjoled, tricked, injured, and imposed upon, in respect of the share of the import duties justly due to this Province—If a scale of the comparative population of the two Provinces, which at first sight seems fair enough, is to be the guide of the respective shares of the import duties—we are, at this moment, fully entitled to 1-3d instead of 1 5th of those duties, which have not only been most unwillingly acceded, but which have been actually withheld.—*We* are inclined to go *further*, and *assert* (what we think we should have but little difficulty in proving) that we are, in the strictness of justice entitled to *one half*, by the very scale which has been determined upon as the rule of decision in this case—In a short time we shall be prepared to *prove*—taking this Quebec return to be a correct one for the Lower Province—that our population, in the actual consumption, directly or indirectly, of imported articles, is nearer 200,000 souls than the population of L. C. is to 400 000!

We wish those gentlemen, (and they are sufficiently numerous in the Province,) who have been so desirous of burthening our Statute Book with new and unnecessary enactments, destructive of the innocent amusements and liberties of the subject, to consider the peaceable and inoffensive manner in which the 12th of July, or Orange Anniversary, was celebrated in York—Nothing like disturbance, riot, outrage or breach of the peace occurred; unless a body of from 3 to 400 persons going in procession to Church—then hearing an excellent sermon from the Hon. and Revd Dr. Strachan—and, afterwards dining together, and passing the remainder of the day in joyful conviviality, talking over the days of "*auld lang syne*," can be considered disturbance, riot, and outrage; and calling especially for the interference of the Legislature, and the *strong arm* of the law to put it down!!—We repeat, we are no party-men, but we venerate the constitution of our country, and have a natural dread of coercive power unnecessarily extended.

Our limits are quite too narrow to allow us to give the sort of answer we could wish to return Capt. MATTHEWS, for his communication from *Lobo*. We doubt not the rascality of his neighborhood:—but we entertain many doubts that the Honorable Commissioners could be imposed upon to any material extent. They are men generally well acquainted with the operations of the war; and they have, in their Secretary, a gentleman of the law, of great talents and professional skill whom it would be excessively difficult to impose upon.—Besides, there is a wide column reserved in the Book of Record of Claims, for the details of evidence, which are well considered and weighed before the final decision is made.—As to the permanent tax spoken of, we must take another opportunity for discussing that point. In the mean time, we think that Captain MATTHEWS, for whom we entertain great respect, may rest assured that no serious imposition will be practised on the Commissioners.—We could not refuse the publication of Captain M's letter, because it may be the means of preventing improper applications being either offered or received.

The account of the celebration of the 12th of July, from the Loyal Orange Association arrived quite too late for insertion in this number.

No foreign news of particular importance this week.—It is every day more apparent that there will be no immediate interference in the quarrel between France and Spain, on the part of Russia, Prussia, or Austria; consequently, England remains, and is likely to remain, neuter.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The King is so much better, that Bulletins are no longer issued.

PRUSSIA

The King of Prussia is represented to be in a state of great melancholy, which has led to the placing of the prince royal at the head of the ministry and the council of state. The king's disorder had reached so great a height, that all the members of his family, some of which were in the Netherlands, had collected at Berlin

HOLLAND

The Dutch Government, as a precautionary measure during the continuance of hostilities between France and Spain, had ordered a frigate another vessel of the royal navy, to be stationed in the downs, on the English coast, for the purpose of conveying merchantmen under the flag of the Netherlands, which may be stationed there, or may require protection to any of the ports of France and Spain.

The Jews have been admitted to the rights of subjects, by a law of the states at Wirmar, in Germany, passed on the 12th of April.

Woollen Manufactures—The following table of the aggregate value of woollen manufactures, exported from Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January, 1822, gives a curious view of the immense extent of the English trade in that article:

Russia	-	-	£366,128 1 3
Sweden	-	-	20 0 0
Norway	-	-	8,217 0 0
Denmark	-	-	4,737 1 0
Prussia	-	-	11,913 15 6
Germany	-	-	565,867 6 9
Holland	-	-	134,357 1 9
Flanders	-	-	117,466 6 6
France	-	-	1,905 14 11
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	-	-	387,092 19 6
Spain and Canaries	-	-	28,715 19 6
Gibraltar	-	-	121 624 10 0
Italy	-	-	196 138 16 0
Malta	-	-	9,292 0 0
The Ionian Islands	-	-	173 6 6
Turkey and Levant	-	-	3 702 9 0
Ireland	-	-	934,294 15 5
Island of Man	-	-	4,518 12 0
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney			35,139 15 0
The East Indies and China			1,421,649 16 3
New Holland	-	-	14,165 12 4
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	49,338 17 9
Barbary and Morocco	-	-	2,033 10 0
Coast of Africa	-	-	5,649 7 0
United States of America	-	-	1,980,475 4 9
British Provinces in N. America			220,044 1 8
British West Indies			180,368 11 1
Foreign W. Indies including restored colonies			40,648 15 0
The Brazils			222,302 0 6
The Spanish and other colonies on the continent of America			224,091 5 0
Total to all parts of the World			£7,395,175 17 6

FROM THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

Astonishing accumulation of value from raw materials—There is no instance hitherto unnoticed in the annals of English industry, where, by the manufacturer, an article is raised in price from one half penny to the amount of thirty-five thousand guineas! This takes place in the making of watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the tenth of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are in a pound weight 7000 grains, it therefore affords steel for 70,000 watch springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is thirty-five thousand guineas

Extract of a letter from a respectable House in Belfast, March 4th.

"For some time past a manufacture has been carrying on here and in England to an amazing extent, in an article imitating Irish Linens, Lawns, &c. the warp of cotton, and the weft or filling, linen thread; when bleached, so great is the deception, that it can only be detected by trying the strength of the article from selvage to selvage, when it will be found to tear with ease, which is exactly the reverse of cloth composed entirely of flax. As the character of our staple may suffer by goods of the above description, I think it would be just to put dealers in the article of Irish Linens, on your side of the Atlantic, on their guard, to prevent their being imposed on."

A SINGULAR CASE. The *Plymouth Journal* says—"A young woman residing in Stonehouse, returning home with her brother, who carried in his hand an Indian barbed dart, dipped in poison, entangled it in her clothes, and in their endeavour to extricate it, unfortunately grazed her hand so slightly as not to be noticed at the time; after a few hours had elapsed, the last was discovered by the violent effects produced;—strong applications were immediately resorted to, and though it is some time since the accident occurred, she has not yet the use of her hand."

A blunder—A poor cavalier corporal being condemned to die wrote the following letter to his wife the day before he expected to suffer, thinking it would come to hand the day after his execution:

"Dear Wife—Hoping you are in good health, as I am at this present writing, this is to let you know, that yesterday, between the hours of eleven and twelve, I was hanged, drawn, and quartered. I died very penitently, and every body thought my case very hard. Remember me kindly to my poor litterless children.

Yours till death, W. B.

It so happened that this honest fellow was relieved by a party of his friends, and had the satisfaction to see all the rebels hanged, who had been his enemies. A circumstance must not be omitted, which exposed him to raillery his whole life after. Before the arrival of the next post, which would have set all things clear, as to the matter, a scrub of husband, who lived in the peaceable possession of her, and the corporal, who was a man of plain understanding, did not care to stir in the matter, as knowing that she had the news of his death under his own hand, which she might have produced upon occasion.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Treadwheel.—Mr Secretary Peel, in January last, addressed a circular to the visiting magistrates of the twenty divisions, and houses of correction, where the treadwheels have been established, "asking how long the treadwheel had been in operation, and whether they had found any injurious effects had been produced by it, on the bodies and legs of the prisoners who had worked thereon?" The replies of the magistrates were, that no injury of the sort was complained of; on the contrary, that the treadwheel conduced to health rather than otherwise. At Brixton it is stated by Harrison, the magistrate, that [illegible] the wheel a month, and who went to [illegible] with a rheumatic complaint, being asked how she felt when she went away, replied that her rheumatism was completely cured.

Orthography.—The following is the literal copy of a letter sent to a Medical gentleman, not far distant from Blackburn.—Cer—" Tyle oblige me of yole ko un oe me I hev a bad knowd am hill in my Bow Hills and hev lost my Happy Tight."

Time and trouble saved by the Clergy.—A clergyman residing in Somersetshire, wrote a letter to another in holy orders residing in Birmingham, proposing an exchange of forty sermons, which was immediately complied with to the mutual gratification of the Rev. Gentlemen.—*London Paper.*

Polygamy extraordinary.—A soldier, aged 25, was tried at Paris, during the French Revolution, for polygamy. He had married 26 wives, and had as many children. He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

France.—Two French artists, MM. Bouton and Daguerre, have invented a new method of exhibiting scenes of painting, differing from the panorama, in that two separate objects are exhibited at the same time. It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama.—The scene is the interior of some grand building, or the view of some beautiful valley, which the observer sees from only one point of view. The spectator mounts a staircase, lighted by a single lamp, to render contrast more striking; he then enters a handsome room, and before him is a window look ing into the interior of a church; that at present exhibiting is the chapel of the Trinity, at Canterbury; the room then turns on a pivot, and the spectator is surprised at seeing before him the valley of Sornen, in Switzerland. The picture is placed at a fixed distance from the spectator, and is lighted from the sides as well as from above, while it is so contrived that the eye of the spectator shall be kept upon the picture, and gass over the space between without notice.—By this means the illusion is almost perfect, and the looker-on can scarcely imagine himself otherwise than looking at nature from a window. The management of the light displays great judgment, and upon that the deception in a great measure depends.

SPAIN.

REPORT OF A GREAT BATTLE IN SPAIN.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 26.—By the arrival of the Brig Canton, from the north of Spain, we are furnished with the best intelligence from that country some days later than the advices before received. The only event of importance related, is that a French army had been defeated in the battle with General Mina with heavy loss. It is probable, therefore, that a battle has taken place, but from the nature of the information, which is very vague, and in some respects manifestly inaccurate, it is impossible to judge how important it may have been. As far as an opinion can be formed from the state of affairs as furnished by previous information from the state of affairs as furnished by previous information from the state of affairs as furnished by any decisive event has taken there is reason to doubt whether any decisive event has taken place. The particulars will be found in the following statement.

From the Merchants' Hall Reading Room Books.—The Canton arrived at St Andero, [or Santander, a town in the North of Spain, in the province of Burgos, and a hundred miles west from St. Sebastians,] 27th April, and Captain Imlson has favoured us with a Journal of events from that date to the day of his departure—some extracts from which follow:—April 27th, Gen. Longa entered St. Andero at the head of 300 militia. In opposition to the Constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed "Long live the Constitution," and erected another in the same place, on which was engraved "Long live Ferdinand the VII." May 3—3000 French troops entered St. Andero, commanded by Gen. Dubois, on their march to Madrid May 5—the French left St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General, Longa, to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of the Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of the Constitutional troops were within six leagues of St. Andero. Longa, with all his men immediately embarked in boats and crossed the harbour to the opposite shore, leaving upwards of 100 stands of arms behind them. May 8—General Longa and all his men entered the town again, who were supported by 1500 French troops in their rear.

May 10th—the French troops entered the town, consisting of 1500 men, and at 6, P. M. left it again for St. Antonio, or Santona, to attack that place, in co operation with a French squadron which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is very strongly fortified. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of which have sworn never to surrender. The squadron blockading St. Sebastians are two frigates, one corvette, and three brigs of war.

May 20.—By this day's post, the defeat of the French was confirmed—the battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia (in Catalonia). The two armies amounted to 20,000 men each—the loss of the French is stated to have been 5000 men, that of the Constitutionalists army, 3500. May 22 — [illegible] from the garrison of St. Andero, [illegible] French detachment was captured by about 200 men, with from 4 to 500 mules, laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with 1000 dols. in money, all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place May 24.—At 9 A. M. the officers of the custom-house, and all the people of the town that are in opposition to the Constitution, left St Andero and crossed the harbor to the opposite shore.

This flight was occasioned by a report that 400 Constitutional troops were within two leagues of St Andero—at 4, P. M the Canton left the harbor of St Andero—at 6, saw the French squadron to leeward. The Canton was 32 days at St. Andero, during that time the town was left four times at the Governor's, and not a single person to transact any kind of business in the custom-house All the Spanish vessels in the harbor were obliged to put on shore their fire arms; those of the Canton were also demanded, but not given up.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn verbally from Captain Imlay that he saw a copy of the official account of the battle mentioned under date of the 20th May, which represented the French to have been completely defeated The Spanish forces were commanded by Gen. [illegible] The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andero and in the neighborhood [illegible] and even the females volunteered their services to the Constitutional army in defence of their country.

[illegible]—Seville, May 11.

"It is more than a month since the French passed the Bidassoa, and as yet nothing has happened which we had not foreseen; but on the contrary, they have done much less than they thought they should. Thus far, then, Spain has no reason to repent of her resolution; while the French Government must have felt very strong to take so precipitated a step.

"If we have believed their threats, we should have expected by this time to have found them masters of the capital, and the greater part of the provinces separated from the general government All this was to be the work of a few days. Their march to Madrid was to be a triumphal entry; deputies were to arrive from all the Provinces; and 'the faction' was to be instantly overthrown.

"The towns they pass through remain passive, our soldiers are zealous and brave, and Spain has increased her moral and physical force threefold in one month; and every day the French are suffering loss—Spaniards! be constant, and the victory is ours!"

The following intelligence, by the way of Bayonne, gives a strong indication of the general state and feeling of Spain; and augurs very favorably for a successful issue of the contest.

Bayonne, 11th May.—Private Correspondence.—We learn from travellers that the constitutions government has forbidden any intercourse, dated from the 1st instant, with the parts of Spain occupied by the French. It is true, as we have stated, that the greater part of the families at all easy in their circumstances, fly at our approach Segovia was evacuated five days ago. Expecting some field pieces, which the scholars of the artillery school carried off to Rodrigo, all the materials was abandoned for want of means of transportation to Madrid is almost deserted. Every body is retiring to the Andalusias.—The roads are encumbered with emigrants carrying off their most valuable effects. There is, however, no defection among the troops, and the bands of the faith do not increase The occupation of the capital was foreseen, and no one appears alarmed at the thought the necessity of escorting the convoys is already felt, as certain information has been received of the formation of several guerilla corps in the provinces. We know that the prisoners to the number of 60, made at the affair of Logrono, have arrived at Vittoria. The efforts, however, to incorporate them with the bands of the faith proved unavailing, all refused, declaring with the greatest energy, that they preferred to be shot

Anecdotes.

Anecdote of the Lord Chancellor.—In no profession are the [illegible] instances of the rewards of talent and perseverance than in the law; and it is well that it is so, or it would be difficult, perhaps, for one host of adventurers to bear up in hope. Does a young man doubt of ultimate success, as he contemplates the host of competitors he has to contend with in the race?—then he turns to the legal authority, and finds consolation Does he fear that his fortune will not hold out till he meets with a return?—then he casts his troubled eye along the living bench, and there he again finds consolation and hope. The present Lord Chancellor Eldon is well known for having borne up against adverse fortune, and persevered to the end—and his Lordship tells with pleasure of the difficulties with which in his early days he was surrounded, and over which he triumphed. We give an account of his early success, as he related himself at the table, to a friend:—"Yes," says the Chancellor, "and I borrowed thirty pounds to go to the northern circuit, *but I got no briefs.* And, sir, I borrowed another thirty, and went with no return.—After some time as this game, I had determined to borrow no more—when I was prevailed on by a friend to try again, and I did so. At York I had a junior brief, and Davenport, then a leading counsel on the circuit, was retained on the opposite side. The cause was called on in the morning, and Davenport was engaged in the Crown Court I, 'says the Chancellor,' begged the Judge to postpone it; but he replied, 'You lead me, Mr. Scott,' and I did so; it was an action for an assault—two Yorkshire ladies had quarrelled at cards, a scuffle ensued, and one of them was turned off her chair to the ground; this was the nature of the assault. It happened, proceeds the Chancellor, 'that I set the Court into a roar of laughter, and succeeded for my client; retainers began to flow in, and the prospect brightened the proceedings in Carlisle, a fortunate circumstance occurred;—I had retired early to bed the night before the Assizes, when I was aroused by a knock at my door. On getting up; I found Mr. ——, the solicitor, he observed to the party, that he thought it large enough for both of them to lie in, and signified a wish to be buried in the same grave. This not being objected to, he placed himself in a standing position over the grave, with his arms stretched out, and gave the signal to fire, when the brother of the deceased Indian placed a rifle at his breast and discharged its contents through his heart. He dropped into the grave and instantly expired.—*Gazette.*

Communication.

Long, near Delaware,
4th July, 1823.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

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(From the Montreal Gazette.)

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smuggler proceeded on his way, which we may naturally suppose was to any direction rather than that of the receiver's house.—*Exeter Gazette.*

INDIAN MANNERS.

Arkansas, April 29.

The following facts, in relation to the murder of an Indian, and the subsequent execution of the murderer, which took place in Miller County, some time last month, were related to us by several respectable gentlemen, who have recently returned from that county.

A Choctaw Indian, calling himself Doctor Sibley, and belonging to a wandering tribe of that nation, who have resided in the neighbourhood of Red River for some years past, while in a state of intoxication, murdered another Indian in the heart, who immediately expired. After the murder, a brother of the deceased Indian came to Sibley, and told him that he must have revenge for the death of his brother, by taking his (Sibley's) life. To this proposal Sibley readily assented, and proposed that his execution should take place on the following morning, which was also assented to by the other party. In the mean time Sibley was kept under no restraint whatever, but was permitted his freedom as usual, without showing the least disposition to make his escape. When the morning arrived on which he was to suffer death, Sibley went out with the rest of the party, and aided in digging a grave for the deceased Indian. After it was finished, he observed to the party, that he thought it large enough for both of them to lie in, and signified a wish to be buried in the same grave. This not being objected to, he placed himself in a standing position over the grave, with his arms stretched out, and gave the signal to fire, when the brother of the deceased Indian placed a rifle at his breast and discharged its contents through his heart. He dropped into the grave and instantly expired.—*Gazette.*

Communication.

Long, near Delaware,
4th July, 1823.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

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INDEX AT FRONT.

The name given to Tobacco in botany is *Nicotiana*.—Of this there are seven species, of which the most remarkable is the *tobacum*, or common tobacco-plant. This was first discovered in America by the Spaniards, about the year 1560, and by them imported into Europe. It had been used by the inhabitants of America long before; and was called by those of the islands *yoti*, and *petun* by the inhabitants of the continent. It was sent into Spain from Tobago, a province of Yucatan, whence it takes its common name. Sir Walter Raleigh is generally said to have been the first that introduced it into England about the year 1585, and who taught his countrymen how to smoke it. Dr. Cotton Mather, however, says, that in the above year our Mr. Lane carried over some of it from Virginia, which was the first that had ever been seen in Europe. Tobacco is commonly used among the oriental nations, though it was uncertain by whom it was introduced among them. Considerable quantities of it are cultivated in the Levant, on the coasts of Greece, and the Archipelago, in Italy, and in the Island of Malta. There are two varieties of the species to which we have alluded, and which are distinguished by the names of *Oronokoe*, and *sweet scented tobacco*. They differ from each other only in the figure of their leaves; those of the former being longer and narrower than the latter—Mr. Carver informs us, that the Oronokoe, or, as it is called, the *long Virginian tobacco*, is the kind best suited for bearing the rigour of a northern climate, like ours, the strength as well as the scent of the leaves being greater than that of the other. The *sweet scented* sort flourishes most in *sandy* soil, and in a warm climate, where it greatly exceeds the former in the celerity of its growth; and it is likewise, as its name intimates, much more mild and pleasant.

Tobacco thrives best in a warm, kindly, rich soil, that is not subject to be over-run with weeds. In Virginia, the soil in which it thrives best, is warm, light, and inclining to be sandy; and therefore, if the plant is to be cultivated in the Canadas, it ought to be planted in a soil as nearly of the same kind as possible. Other kinds of soil might probably be brought to suit it, by a mixture of proper manure; but we must remember, that whatever manure is made use of, must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. The best situation for a Tobacco plantation is the southern declivity of a hill, rather gradual than abrupt, or a spot that is sheltered from the north winds: but at the same time it is necessary that the plants enjoy a free air; for without that they will not prosper. As Tobacco is an annual plant, those who intend to cultivate it ought to be as careful as possible in the choice of the seeds. The seeds ought to be sown as early in the spring as possible, in a bed prepared for this purpose in such soil as has been already described, mixed with some warm rich manure. In a cold spring, hot beds are most eligible for this purpose, and gardeners imagine that they are always necessary: but Mr Carver tells us, that he is convinced when the weather is not very severe the Tobacco seeds may be raised without doors.

Tobacco is subject to be destroyed by a worm; and without proper care to exterminate this enemy, a whole field of plants may be soon lost.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. XVIII.

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 17th MARCH, 1823.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave respectfully to assure Your Excellency, that our regret at the occurrence of any circumstance tending to disturb the good understanding which prevailed between Your Excellency and the House of Assembly is as ample and sincere as that expressed in Your Excellency's Reply to our Address on the subject of the Public Accounts; and that, reverting not only to our own motives, which were collectively, and individually, free from all intention of personal offence to Your Excellency, but also to the Parliamentary and Constitutional Pledge, interchanged between Your Excellency, and your Commons assembled, through our Speaker, at the opening of the present Parliament, "that the most favorable construction would be put on all our words and actions," we felt secure from the reproach of addressing our Sovereign's Representative with any deliberate intention of misrepresenting his administration.

It is not possible that we could give a more decided proof of our confidence in Your Excellency's integrity and honor than that, while informing Your Excellency of the defective form of the Public Accounts, we have unanimously passed a Bill of Supply for the current year.

We respectfully beg leave to remark to Your Excellency that although the present form of the Public Accounts have been in use for thirty years past, yet experience has shewn that those forms are unfit to be continued, as in truth occasioning all the perplexity and confusion complained of in our late Address to Your Excellency on this subject. In addressing Your Excellency on a branch of your administration so peculiarly under our care, we deem ourselves discharging an important duty, interwoven with our constitutional rights; we, therefore, humbly hope, that with this explanation Your Excellency will be pleased to recognize in our Address an anxiety for the discharge of our public duties—and an anxiety without doubt as acceptable to Your Excellency, as to our Constituents; and that Your Excellency, thus assured of our sentiments, will please to give to our Address your most favorable construction, which must preclude the idea of any intention of reflecting on Your Excellency's Administration.

Doctor Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, moved that Messrs. Hamilton of Lincoln, and Crooks, should be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the foregoing address and to present the same, Which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH, 1823.

Mr. Hamilton of Lincoln, from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House, in reply to His Excellency's Answer to the Address on Public Accounts, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to make thereto the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

ALTHOUGH I understand, from what I have now heard, that you do not desire to avail yourselves of my suggestion respecting the revision of the Public Accounts, having been entirely satisfied of their accuracy in your former investigation of the full details which were laid before you, yet I feel much gratified that you have enjoyed an opportunity of removing the erroneous impression that your journals, which it is part of my duty to transmit to His Majesty, would otherwise have given, respecting the admirable sentiments and conduct which have characterized this House of Assembly

My warmest acknowledgements, are justly due to you for the readiness with which you have granted your Supply in aid, on the present, as on former Sessions, but also in the present, in which you have given an additional value to your vote by entire unanimity.

You may be assured that I shall most readily cause any practicable alteration to be effected in the method of accounting to you for the Supplies voted by this House, that that can have the desired effect of making the details more easily understood; and I must add, that the slightest intimation, in either of your former Sessions, that you had desired such a change, would have been sufficient to have ensured my order for its immediate adoption

I am advised that I have entrenched upon usual observance, in alluding, in my answer to your Address, to the absence of many Members from your House.—Feeling always anxious to avow an invariable practice, I take the earliest opportunity of making this acknowledgement.

Doors closed.

Doors opened.

The House Adjourned.

Original Poetry.

We think the following lines possessed of considerable energy and poetical merit; and, in several passages, especially the prophetic lines towards the conclusion, applicable to the present struggle in Spain.—ED.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MOORE.

WHEN war's loud trump first sounded to alarms,
And peaceful nations heard the din of arms,
Affrighted Gallia shook through all her bounds,
And Albion's shores re echo'd to the sounds;
Devoted Austria heard the storm afar,
Return'd the shock, and snatch'd the shafts of war.—
Each jealous Power the proud defiance hurl'd,
Till war's broad ensign wav'd o'er half the world.
Vain were the task, and endless to relate,
The chain of woes that seal'd each country's fate:
Fierce o'er the strife, the scourge of human kind
Majestic rose, for bloodiest deeds design'd.—
High Heav'n assents, and all his projects crown,
Till kings and kingdoms bend at his beck,
Imperial States reluctantly obey.
And conquer'd nations own the tyrant's sway.
Long struggling *Spain* the overwhelming pow'r with stood,
And saw her plains deep drench'd in patriot blood.
In vain her toils—in vain she long mourn'd
A captive Prince—a kingdom overturn'd;
Fainting, to Heav'n she rais'd her sick'ning eye,
Deplor'd her fate, nor knew a *friend* was nigh;—
But gen'rous Britons saw the unequal strife,
Relum'd the flame, and round it told life;
Bade Hope revive, when every hope was lost,
And pour'd her squadrons on the affrighted coast!
Long had proud Gallia echo'd with their fame,
And learnt to tremble at the *British name!*
Appall'd she hears—and starting in alarm,
With threw their numbers, dreads the assailing arm;
Ev'n War's stern Lord, his secret fears reveal'd,
And throng'd new armies on the embattl'd field,—
The opposing bands collected in their might,
Behold the foe—and kindle at the sight;
A nation's *Genius* prompts the impulsive fire,
And bids each arm to noblest deeds aspire.
True to the call, and eager for the event,
They seek the fight, and spurn each cold restraint;
Britannia's Ensigns to the wind unfurl,
And on the foe the impetuous thunder hurl—
Quick pour their arms around the plaining coast,
And rescued Cities hail the victor host.
Th'exulting ally now no longer mourn,
But smiles in hope, and with new ardor burns.—
Around their standard patriot armies swarm,
And rest secure on the protecting arm,
Till o'er the Realm their mutual conquests swell,
And from their fertile plains the usurping foe repel.
But oh! what muse shall sing the dire disgrace
And base dejection of the paltry race!
First, doubting Spain unmanly fears betray'd,
And jealous view'd the power that lent her aid,
Envied that valour which her own excell'd,
And her best friend with cold mistrust beheld.—
Then gallant MOORE first saw, alas, too late,
Her heartless Ally destin'd to her fate;
Stung with the thought, his brest indignant burns,
Collects his host, and from the strife returns;
That shameless host which Gallia's strength defied,
And glorious strife where her best warriors died—
Fierce from the foe, the wreath of Fame he bore,
And with his legions sought Corunna's shore.—
Expecting vessels hail the Chief homeward to recede;
And ready wait to waft him o'er the main—
In vain they wait—his country's debt he pays,
Nor e'er shall hear that country sound his praise.
Encircling armies now his march impede,
Hang on his rear, and force him to recede;
Secure in strength, his little power defy,
And thrice they charge—and thrice repuls'd they fly!
Unaw'd he stands amidst the deathful fray,
Points out bright glory's path—and leads the way.
Ah! fatal scail!—the rest let actions tell,
For there the first of all her warriors fell!
When now the Hero felt the mortal wound,
Serene he smil'd, and view'd the carnage round—
"This day," he cried, "my Country's love repays,
"To *her* I ever hoped to end my days."
Nor heeds the wound, nor quits the ensanguined scene,
Till Gaul's proud squadrons fly the hostile *plain*;
Fir'd at the sight, "The day is ours!"—he cries,
And in that breath his martial spirit flies—
Ah, luckless Chief!—ah, conquest bought too dear,
For thee each generous Briton drops a tear,
Tell all thy toils and all thy triumphs o'er;
Then strikes his breast to think thou art no more:
Yes, noble warrior!—long thy honor'd name
Shall shine conspicuous in the rolls of Fame,
And haply from thy sacred dust shall spring
A Race whose deeds, like thine, some muse shall sing;
Like thee, the pride of each proud nation,
And bid their triumphs sound from shore to shore:
Shall round the world, midst death and fierce alarms
Impress the terror of the British arms!

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 24th day of July instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON.

Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

NOTICE.

THE COURTS of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS for the EASTERN, HOME, and WESTERN CIRCUITS, to be holden as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

At KINGSTON, Midland District, Mon. 11th August—PERTH, Bathurst District, Monday 25th ditto—BROCKVILLE, Johnstown District, Tuesday 2d September—CORNWALL, Eastern District, Monday 15th September.

HOME CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL,

At NIAGARA, Niagara District, Wednesday 10th September—HAMILTON, Newcastle District, Monday 29th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON,

At SANDWICH, Western District, Monday 28th August—VITTORIA, London District, Monday 25th ditto—HAMILTON, Gore District, Monday 1st September.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, Nov. 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.:—

A Township North of Matilpoa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon.

N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

—INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South Part of the West Half of Lot No. 2, 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox & Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Sheriff's Office,
KingSton, March 3d, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. td.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

J. M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May. 1823. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Mullin, in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William M'Mullin, Lot No. 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the county of Hastings, containing 167 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above proneriy by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

John M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston 26th May, 1823 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16–t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit, } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham Walker, at the suit of Quetton St. George, and Co. I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 36 on the West Side of Yonge Street, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Vaughan; containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten acres, together with a good House and Barn thereon erected. All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th day of July, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 20th May, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim by mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are desired to give notice thereof to the Sheriff, at his office, previous to the day of sale.

G. P. 6 w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23–*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15–*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the BANK will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent. will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and wind up against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD

For Settling the affairs of the

Pretended Bank of Upper Canada

LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.

Days for Renewal of Notes.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa,* ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek,* at G. VANDERBARRACK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek,* on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River,* either from the forks of the *Chippawa,* through the marsh, or from *Oswego,* whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vougeot)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each.
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 w.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*
2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. French, opposite the Wellington Hotel; and intends to keep on hand a Constant Supply of the following Articles:—viz.

Mens Saddles, plain and shafted —Ladies do. —Bridles of every description.—Chariot, Gig, and Sleigh Harness.—Common and Hard Leather Trunks.—Valises and Travelling Bags.

Coaches, Gigs, and Waggons, Trimmed in the neatest manner.

Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most Reasonable Terms.

From the unremitting attention which shall be paid to all Orders, the Subscriber humbly solicits a share of the Public Patronage.

ROBERT BALL.

York, July 21th 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brock's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catherine,* after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLANE.

York June 23th, 1823. 27—6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, on a distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls,* and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and . uit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them,

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permis-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

sion of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 13th, 1823. } 23—12 mon.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, AND Co.

Valuable Landed Estate in Upper Canada,

BY PUBLIC SALE.

For account of a Bankrupt Estate.

AT CLAMPS' COFFEE HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on Monday Evening the 18th Augt next at 8 o'clock.

That valuable Property situated and being in the flourishing Village of Port Hope, late the Property of Charles Fothergill Esq. and now occupied by Mr. David Smart, Merchant.—Said Property comprises about Six Acres of Ground, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Two Stores, and other Out Buildings, is distant half a mile from Lake Ontario, seven from the flourishing Village of Hamilton and Cobourg, sixty five from York, and one hundred and twenty from Kingston. The Post Office is at present kept on the Premises, and the Mail passes and repasses 4 times a week.

ALSO.

A block of 1200 Acres Land situate on the Rice-Lake, being in the Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, being the following Lots.

Nos. 12, 13, 15, Broken Lots No. 17 and 18 } 1st. Concession,
Broken Lots No. 12, 13, 14, } Concession,

With an allowance for Roads between the Broken Lots No. 12 & 13.

This Tract is considered by Judges one of the best in Upper Canada:

The whole is to be Sold without reserve.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Simson Branch Bank of Canada, Kingston,

MR. SMART, Merchant, Port Hope,
MR. MERCER, Land Agent, York or
MR. MACNIDER, Montreal.

MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.
A & B.

Montreal 12th July, 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

York, July 23d, 1823

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Directors' Room, on Tuesday the 5th of August next, at 10 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of calling in a further Instalment, agreeably to the 4th Clause of their Charter.

By order of the Board,

Pro THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*,
J. WILKINSON, *Acct*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of ORONTEEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak).* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of pay *to suit. Two eighths in the time of concluding the* bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—*tf.*

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended as to respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 30.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE statements given in the *Courier*, and which will be found in this day's publication, lead us to anticipate an early conclusion to the Spanish war—a war that has exhibited a novel character throughout.—The state of parties was such in that unhappy country as to render compromise necessary, and as the only way by which destruction could be avoided—Whatever may be the final result, we have no doubt much good will arise from the events which have occurred;—and compromise is far better than bloodshed.

The present, or perhaps we may now say the *late*, Constitution of Spain, was undoubtedly imperfect, as all political constitutions must be, without a proper mixture of *Aristocracy*—A Chamber of Peers or Nobles was wanting in Spain.—If the power of the King is left under proper and reasonable checks;—if a Chamber of Peers is established;—if the representative system by an Assemblage of the Cortes;—if the formerly enormous power of the clergy remains curtailed, and the Inquisition is suffered to slumber in its ashes—and we look for all these things;—it cannot be said the revolutions, the struggles, and the embarrassments of Spain, have been without results of the most satisfactory nature.

Although some respectable papers in the United States seem to treat with ridicule the report of the cession of *Porto Rico* to the British Crown—we are inclined to give full credit to the statement, as we have received it—thinking it, at least, probable, that such an indemnification would be given. The only circumstance creative of doubt in our mind is the total silence in all the English papers of the sailing of such an armament!—If it be true, as we hope it is, we trust that Cuba will next sparkle as an additional gem in the British diadem.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SEVILLE.

Despatches were yesterday received from Seville by Ministers, containing intelligence of a character so decisive, that we can scarcely hesitate for a moment to consider the question of the war in Spain as at an end. We shall proceed to lay before our readers the substance of these despatches.

It is true that the Count Abisbal has declared against the Constitution, but not that he has gone over to the French, in the invidious sense of that expression. He has made propositions, and they embrace the following points:—1st, He admits the Constitution requires amendment, and that it must be altered—2d. The King must be set at liberty, and return to Madrid—3d, The present Cortes to be dissolved, and a new one assembled, comprising Delegates from all parts in Spain, for the purpose of forming a new Constitution—4th, He protests against any foreign interference in the new modelling of the Constitution; but for the sake of preserving the peace of Madrid, he is understood to have sent to the French head-quarters to urge their immediate advance, and the speediest possible occupation of the Capital.

Such is the information; and, convinced as we are of the entire indifference with which the late Constitution, and its adherents, are viewed by the people of Spain, we have no doubt that this movement of Abisbal will terminate in a quiet arrangement of the affairs of that distracted country. Should it prove so, and the event is brought about, as we trust it will, in a way consistent with the honor of Spain, as an independent nation, we CONGRATULATE EUROPE, and conclude with Earl GREY,

(From the Courier of May 28.)

We have received this morning, under date of Bayonne, the following official account of the movements of the French army, which we extract from the *Moniteur*, of yesterday evening, received by the mail of yesterday morning:—

"The Duke d'Angoulême entered the capital of the Asturias on the 23d. This information reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch, and consequently nothing could be added as to the reception which the invading army met with.

"Count de l'Abisbal had retired with his troops upon the Tagus.—We can state confidently, that the reports of his having arrested and confined the Chiefs of the Constitutional party, are not credited in the highest political circles of either Paris or London.

"It seems there is little doubt that Abisbal, before he took the decisive step he has taken, had communication with the other Constitutional Generals. It is this circumstance which creates the belief, that pacific arrangements will grow out of the transaction. In fact, if the army, which proclaimed the Constitution, now chooses to modify it, we do not see why its will should not be as omnipotent one way as the other, especially if the modifications are of a nature to secure the co-operation of the invaders. We must await for particular details before we can understand the precise bearings of recent events; but if Abisbal continues to be followed by his troops, we would not be surprised to find him ere long employed in escorting FERDINAND back again to Madrid from Seville. Their summons the Cortes and the Ministers would vainly attempt to dispute.

PORTO RICO

BY JAMES DE VEAU, *May 21.*

The following is copied from the Guiana Chronicle of the 10th May:—

Occupation of Porto Rico by the British.—The Trinidad Gazette, of the 10th ult. received this morning, gives the following account of this important piece of information:—

"By the arrival of the Active, in 35 days from Porto Rico, we learn that on Tuesday last, the 6th inst. ten ships of war and five transports arrived at San Juan, the capital, direct from England, with necessary credentials from the Spanish Government for the delivery of that important Colony over to England, which was accordingly done, and the British flag substituted for that of the Spanish. This, we understand, was not suffered to take place without consideration on the part of the Spanish Authorities, three or four days having elapsed before permission was given for the entry of the whole of the armament into the port, notwithstanding the authority produced by the British. This supposition, no doubt, must have passed Antigua some time since; but no secret has this affair been conducted on the part of our Government at home, that not even a hint or suggestion had transpired of any such measure being in contemplation, as that of sending out a force in addition to the one under the command of Commodore Owen, which it was generally supposed was intended for this service."

We give the following description as the most recent and best account of this valuable acquisition we know of.—*Ed.*

Puerto Rico—Puerto Rico, or the Rich or Golden Land, is, in geographical order, the next Captain Generalship, and inferior only to Cuba, and scarcely so, in fertility, beauty, and variety. It is in magnitude not inferior to the kingdom of Ireland, but as infinitely superior to it in beauty and produce, as in its bright and southern climate. It obtained this name from its manifest opulence, and, under skilful cultivation, would well deserve it.

Upon landing upon this island, after a voyage from Europe, nothing can exceed the picturesque scene which extends itself before the eyes of the traveller—a land of hill and valley, a gently undulating surface, beautifully diversified by water, is closed in the distance by a line of mountains, wooded nearly to the top, and embellished by the white houses of the plantations of the inhabitants. A southern sun sheds its dazzling brilliancy over the whole scene, whilst the heat is tempered by the abundant rivulets which diversify the face of the country. The remoter parts of the interior are still covered with the original forests and their thick underwood, in which roam the descendants of the wild dogs, which the early Spanish colonizers employed in hunting the natives.

The forests abound with parrots and other tropical birds, whose rich and highly colored plumage add much to the character of the landscape. Cattle of a very superior quality, originally brought from Europe, and now exceedingly multiplied, are the prize of every one who can take them; poultry of all kinds is cheap and plentiful, and the rivers and sea supply the inhabitants with every variety of fish. Living is thus considerably cheap and easy to those who choose to live in the country, and who will make use of their gun.

(From the Courier of May 29.)

Despatches were received yesterday evening by Government from Sir Charles Stuart, communicating the intelligence of the entry of the French advanced guard into Madrid on the 23d instant, (on Friday.) His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême entered the capital on the following day. This information reached Paris by a telegraphic despatch, and consequently nothing could be added as to the reception which the invading army met with.

Count de l'Abisbal had retired with his troops upon the Tagus.—We can state confidently, that the reports of his having arrested and confined the Chiefs of the Constitutional party, are not credited in the highest political circles of either Paris or London.

It seems there is little doubt that Abisbal, before he took the decisive step he has taken, had communication with the other Constitutional Generals. It is this circumstance which creates the belief, that pacific arrangements will grow out of the transaction. In fact, if the army, which proclaimed the Constitution, now chooses to modify it, we do not see why its will should not be as omnipotent one way as the other, especially if the modifications are of a nature to secure the co-operation of the invaders. We must await for particular details before we can understand the precise bearings of recent events; but if Abisbal continues to be followed by his troops, we would not be surprised to find him ere long employed in escorting FERDINAND back again to Madrid from Seville. Their summons the Cortes and the Ministers would vainly attempt to dispute.

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF MADRID!—If military operations, and a desire not to compromise the generous inhabitants of Madrid, compel me to evacuate the capital, I will not abandon it until the garrison, destined to preserve public tranquility, is replaced by an army's force, introduced by a Convention authorised by the laws of war. If some ill designing men flatter themselves with the hope of pillage and disorder, let them renounce their criminal project, and be assured that exemplary chastisement will be inflicted for every movement not authorised by law.

I have respected, and I respect, the opinions of all, because I am persuaded that a libera Government ought so to act, so long as those who are not agreed as to the merits of established laws, do not, nevertheless, fail in punctual obedience to them; but I will not suffer party fury to stain with blood the soil of the capital of the most enlightened nation, or the ambitious and perfidious views of a small number of individuals to compromise the tranquility of a city distinguished for its patriotism and talents.

(Signed) The Count DE L'ABISBAL.

Madrid, May 16.

The question of the Spanish war assumes a totally new aspect from these events which have taken place at Madrid, but in reasoning upon them, we must not forget that there is still much to ascertain before any conclusive inferences can be deduced. One very important consideration is, whether Abisbal has acted in concert with the other Constitution Generals, or whether, having the defence of the Capital entrusted to him, his surrender of it has been merely an isolated act of negotiation. If we are to suppose the former, then we should say, there remains no chance of Spain making a successful resistance; but if the latter should turn out to be the case, then, whatever may have been hitherto the probabilities or ultimate triumph, they will not be materially diminished by the transaction.

The letter from Abisbal to Count Montijo, contains, in the way of suggestion, the propositions which we yesterday stated had been made by him as the basis of his negociation with France. It would seem, indeed, that at the period of writing this letter, he had not fully determined upon the course he would pursue; for though he distinctly enough intimates what he would consider as the right and proper one, still he prefaces the intimation by repeated assurances of his determination to obey the orders of the Government *de facto*, and which he maintains, it was his duty to do.—But he makes one remarkable omission. "I am fully convinced," says he, "that unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which governs it, is incapable of rescuing it from danger to which it is reduced by the unskilfulness of preceding Ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, *who have provoked the present war, without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation.*" In proposing those consistency means, that might have united the minds of the Spaniards, and have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the private disputes of Spain, by violating the territory of the nation without any previous declaration of war."

If this be so, what monstrous folly and wickedness it implies in those, who, without possessing adequate means to defend the country, exposed it to all the calamities of invasion.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, *May 9.*

"The Chamberlain Kriesnow is appointed Counsellor of State and Civil Governor of Tula, and Colonel Mirouow, Counsellor of State and Civil Governor of Tambow."

(From the Courier of May 29.)

Despatches were received yesterday evening by Government from Sir Charles Stuart, communicating the intelli-

— INDEX AT FRONT.

The southern coast is the most healthy, as well as the most fertile. It produces as articles of commerce and use, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, flax, ginger, and odoriferous gums; the three first articles in vast quantity. The northern side of the island is supposed to contain mines of gold and silver, but from the want of capital, they have not been as yet worked.

The population of the island is estimated at about 150,000. The capital of the island is Puerto Rico, which is a strong town and very pleasantly situated. It is one of the towns of which we read in the romantic voyages of Sir Francis Drake, who made an attack on it in one of his buccaneering adventures, and very deservingly failed in his attempt. In the year 1797, our troops [illegible] failure.

The plantations of the island are very numerous, and, from the extreme fertility of the soil, very productive. The cultivation, however, might be very [illegible] capital, or, in other words, British commerce, should find its access to this island. Sugar and cotton might be raised in any quantity, and Jamaica grows nothing which might not equally be produced from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

There are no accounts of the exports and imports of this island, but they may be rendered [illegible] less than one million pounds English, and, under an intelligent system of commerce, might be increased.

There are a great number of free labourers in this island. The neighbourhood of Hayti has caused the slaves to be well treated, and generally speaking, they are not dissatisfied with their condition.

Puerto Rico would extremely well suit an English settler with a capital from two hundred and fifty pounds to one thousand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.

It is generally asserted here, that the Greeks will not negociate with the Porte, except on the basis of their entire Independence. Lord Strangford appears to endeavour to effect an arrangement. The negociations with Persia are not near to a termination.—The Porte is said even to have declined the mediation of Lord Strangford. The new firman regulating the trade of the Black Sea, is very disagreeable to the Franks, as it is nearly equivalent to a toll in the passage of the Dardanelles, and is likely to be great hindrance to the commerce of all foreign nations.

Retribution.—The Courier of the 19th, says—"The Merchants of the city who have had property seized in South America, by the different insurgent governments, to an immense amount, and from the various changes which have taken place, were unable to obtain redress, are put into the highest spirits by the orders which have been transmitted to the British Admiral, Sir Thomas Hardy, which are to demand restitution of all property seized, without any exception, provided it can be proved to belong to British subjects."

Shocking.—We have been favored with a Belfast paper of May 21st, from which, among other extracts, we make the following. We hope that if ever the vessel mentioned reach this port, the competent authorities will secure the Captain for so daring a breach of the laws, by which the lives both of the passengers and this whole community are endangered. Several passengers in this same vessel, it may be remembered, were seen sick last year on Jones' Wharf, the death occurred in the open air, and created some excitement.—*Gazette.*

Revenue Officers forcibly carried off to America.

On Thursday last, Mr. Tutor, Police Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace Officer, proceeded to Dunleary, in pursuance of an order from Mr. Gregory, Under Secretary of State, to take measures for preventing a vessel called the "*William of Dublin,*" from getting out to sea, in consequence of the want of necessary accommodation for the passengers on board, during their voyage to Quebec.

Mr. Tutor and Mr Farrell found the vessel riding at anchor in Kingstown Bay, ready to put to sea; her burden was but *ninety three tons*, and she had on board *one hundred and fifty six passengers*, being the number of *one hundred and nine* persons more than the allowance per ton, as very properly and humanely directed by the Act of Parliament. The passengers were all labourers of the lowest description, and the want of ventilation, the crowded state of the hold, the absence of all arrangements for comfort, cleanliness, decency, or convenience, occasioned a horrible stench; several were totally unprovided with a place to lay themselves down, and the whole presented a scene not very unlike the shocking tales related of slave ships.

The Magistrate and Mr. Farrell waited on board all day for the Captain, and as he did not appear at night, they left two revenue officers on board in charge of the vessel, and returned to town.—During the night the Captain came on board, and knowing his case to be desperate, he determined on a desperate remedy, and actually put to sea with the officers on board. As soon as the circumstance was discovered, two revenue cruisers were dispatched after him, but as yet (May 21st) no account has been received of him.

Sir Robert Wilson, speaking of the English dinner, said, Sir Robert Wilson, on the 4th day of May, 1823, in front of the Local National Militia of Vigo, at the time but deceitful words.

"The moment is arrived when I ought to take the oath to the Constitution." King of Spain, to his Government, to the Spanish Nation, during the war that the latter may have to sustain against the French Government (not against the Nation) in defence of its Independence, and of the rights of all free men. For this purpose I have left my country, and the object of my greatest care; and I have even suspended my duties as a Member of the British Parliament. I pended my duties as a Member of the British Parliament. I and my companions have come to fight by your side, and to shed our blood, if required, in the defence of a common cause. We hope that our example will produce its due influence upon her aberrating sons (Filhosetaravilados) numerous by the pay of belonging to Spain, who are carrying on a sacrilegious war against their mother country, to throw around it the most shameful chains of the very slaves to whom they have themselves become enslaved. Every Englishman bleeds in your cause his hopes and regrets.

"This will not be the first time that I have fought by the side of the brave Spaniards. In the late war for independence, I had on various occasions many thousands under my command; and on the field of battle I learnt to appreciate the rare and illustrious qualities of this invincible nation. The pretended war in favour of the independence of Europe, it was then I acquired the honourable title I wear suspended, and which are not owing to the favour of the Allied Sovereigns, nor to the reward of servile actions, I and many others have been deceived by them; for, instead of being the liberator and protectors of European independence, they have converted themselves into the iron and despotic Sovereigns. The same decorations adorn the present uniform of a Spanish soldier of the army of liberty, to prove to them that is not I who have abandoned my principles, but they who have violated the obligations contracted with their subjects, with their allies, and with the whole civilized world.

"Now by the sacred name of my country, in the presence of God, and in the front of these colours of liberty, I beg your Excellency to receive from me and my companions the oath of defending them."

POLICE.

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE CLERICAL HORSE DEALER.

A complaint, which has caused a great deal of conversation in Bath, was made a few days ago by a French Gentleman, named Lafu, against a clergyman who resides in the neighbourhood of the city, and who is remarkable for dealing very profitably in horses. The magistrate applied to us on the occasion recommended that the circumstances should be stated in a court of law, after having the following account from the lips of the Frenchman:—

"I go to buy a horse from him, and he ask me 40 guinea. I say no, by Gar! I no give that. Well, say the clergyman, I tell you what; you shall have him for 35 guinea; but d—n my eye, you shall no have him less."

Magistrate.—You could not think of dealing with a clergyman who was so ready to swear.

Frenchman.—Oui. I did; I thought a clergiman would not swear any thing but true; so I paid the money. Well, I got upon him, and he go beautiful. Then I put him up in the Bell's stables, and I ride him next day, but he go upon three leg; so I put him on again, but he still go upon three leg, and then I gave him a doctor; but, by Gar, he walk upon his knee, and so I say, If you walk upon your knee, I do not walk upon your back.

Magistrate.—You mean that the horse was unsound?

Frenchman.—Oui, he got the gout.

Magistrate.—I never set horses down on the gout.

Frenchman.—But he was a clergyman's horse, and they both have the gout. The horse's leg was SWELL, and so was the master's

Magistrate.—Well, I suppose you sent back the horse?

Frenchman.—No; the clergyman said, d—n his eye he'd no have him; but I ask Mr. Bell to buy him for thirty five guinea; but he said no, I not give more than 31: so I keep him in the stable twelve week, and then I send him to be sold; and what do you think I get?

Magistrate.—Why, perhaps, 51.

Frenchman.—No, by Gar, I get 45l.

Magistrate.—Well I think you received more than you had a right to expect in your transaction with this worthy clergyman.

Frenchman.—Receive! Why I receive nothing. I got the 45l. to pay for the dinner.

Magistrate.—For dinner!

Frenchman.—Oui, For my horse's dinner for the 12 week in Mr. Bell's stable.

The unfortunate Frenchman thus lost, by his dealing with [illegible] about 20*l.* at least over [illegible].

Natural History.

Grasshoppers.—In Major Long's Journal of his expedition to the Rock Mountains, we find it observed that, upon the summit of James' Peak, the loftiest of the range—the elevation of which is 10,000 feet, where the Thermometer sunk to 42°, the travellers were "astonished to find the air filled, in every direction, with clouds of Grasshoppers, which appeared to extend upwards to the limit of vision, as their wings sparkled in the sun."

These are called Grasshoppers but there can be no doubt they were Locusts, and probably distinct from the common species. Ed.

Black Snake.—During the few warm days we had in the month of April, a yoke of oxen, belonging to Mr. Richard Jackson, of this town, were feeding in a meadow—they came by a small thorn bush, and put their noses down apparently to smell of something there, when a huge black snake with incredible velocity, fastened himself around the neck of one of the oxen—the oxen which were yoked together, ran and bellowed terribly—a young man who observed their movements, hastened to see what was the matter, and with difficulty got near enough, to give the snake a blow with a stick, which caused him to lose his hold and fall off—he was completely clenched round the ox's neck—his tail being wound round his own head and neck—he was killed and found to be six feet long—there is hardly a doubt, that if no person had been near to render assistance, the poor ox would soon fallen a prey to the reptile, by being shocked to death. —*Goshen paper*

PYRENNEAN MOUNTAINS.

As these mountains are about becoming once more the seat of European war, the following short description of them may not be uninteresting to the reader:—"This prodigious range of mountains extends from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, a distance of two hundred miles, and many parts of them are one hundred miles in width. The roads or routes are four in number. The first and greatest is that which Joseph Bonaparte took on his route from Bayonne to Madrid. This road, for about 22 leagues, lies through the Pyrenees. The second pass is from Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of 50 miles through the mountains, where in many places one hundred armed peasants may arrest the march of the army, and where neither horse nor any provisions, nor accommodations can be found. The third pass leads from Bayonne to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre; this difficult defile is only passable between the months of May and October; The fourth road is that which leads from Perbes, in Biscaye, to Saragossa. It is a tract merely pervious to muleteers during the summer, but in winter the wolves and snows render it totally impassable.

"There are nearly sixty other narrow passes, called openings, most of which are rugged, intricate and hardly passable for laden beasts, and even those are frequently blocked up with snow

USEFUL INVENTIONS.

The following was published in the English News-papers several years ago; but, as the machine now made in the United States, and which, by a recent Act of our Parliament may now be imported, duty free, at a very small expense, we think it may be of benefit to our farmers, whose interests we have at heart, to republish it in our columns.

NEW METHOD OF PREPARING FLAX.

Respecting Mr. Lee's method of dressing flax Dr Thomson says, "I consider Mr Lee's invention as the greatest improvement ever introduced into the linen business, and as likely to occasion a total change in the whole of our bleachfields.—Mr. Lee neither steeps his flax nor spreads it on the grass. When the plant is ripe, it is pulled in the usual way. It is then thrashed, by placing it between two grooved wooden beams shod with iron. One of these is fixed; the other is suspended on hinges, and is made to impinge with some force on the fixed beam; the grooves in the one beam corresponding with flutes in the other. By a mechanical contrivance, almost exactly similar, the woody matter is beaten off, and the fibres of the flax left. By passing these through hackles, varying progressively in fineness, the flax is very speedily dressed, and rendered proper for the use for which it is intended. The advantages of this process are manifold. The expense of steeping and spreading is saved; a much greater produce of flax is obtained; it is much stronger, the fibres may be divided into much finer fibres, so as to obtain at once, and in any quantity, flax fine enough for the manufacture of lace. But the greatest advantage of all remains yet to be stated. Flax manufactured in this manner requires only to be washed in pure water in order to become white. The colouring matter mixes with the fibres, and renders the subsequent bleaching process necessary. Thus, by Mr. Lee's process, flax and hemp are obtained in much greater quantity, of much stronger quality, and much finer in the fibre than by the common method, and the necessity of bleaching is altogether superseded. The great importance of such an [illegible] Mr. Lee's patent machines has been brought to Scotland. It is expected in a few days to be exhibited at work in Carnwarth; and afterwards at Airdrie.

From Nicholson's Philos. Jour. vol. 22 p. 354.

Account of a Well for Preserving and Filtering Rain-water, for domestic purposes, where a supply of Spring-water was not easily to be obtained.

TO MR. NICHOLSON.

SIR,

You may perhaps deem the following account of a filtering rain water well, which has been successfully tried here by the Earl of Caernarvon, not undeserving of notice in your valuable Journal. His lordship has lately erected upon a dry gravelly eminence in his park, an ornamental circular building, consisting of a room and open colonades above, and apartments for cottagers upon the basement floor. Considerable discussion arose upon the mode of supplying them with water, from the depth to which it was necessary to sink, in order to obtain an effective well.—My friend, Mr. John Loat, builder, of Clapham, who had furnished the plan, for the construction of the dome roof, mentioned to me a contrivance of his father's to meet a similar difficulty, which had been attended with invariable success, and Lord Caernarvon immediately determined upon carrying it into execution.

Following Mr. Loat's instructions, we sunk two wells, 30 feet deep by 4 feet diameter each, which for greater perspicuity I shall call No 1 and 2 They are a trifling distance asunder, and were carefully clayed, to prevent percolation into the surrounding soil, and lined with bricks in the usual manner. A well secured communication was made between the two wells, by a small leaden pipe inserted two feet from the bottom All the pipes from the roof were directed into No. 1; and an oak floor, bored full of small holes, and supported upon posts, was laid in at No 2, just above the pipe of communication. Upon this floor was first placed a stratum of well washed gravel, then one of finer, next a stratum of coarse sand, and finally one of the finest sand we could procure, making altogether two feet in thickness of siliceous substances. The water which is received into No. 1, passes through the leaden pipe into No. 2. and filtrates by ascent through the strata of sand and gravel, the space below the level of the oak floor in both wells, acting as a cesspool, receives all sediment The pump is of course affixed in the filtering well. Both wells are covered up, but plenty of air is admitted to them, through apertures made for this purpose.

You will immediately perceive, that the merit of this plan consists altogether in the filtration by ascent, with a competent space under the apparatus. The interstices of the sand are thus never clogged, and its power is preserved unimpaired for an indefinite period The well fully answers its intended purpose, and the water is altogether excellent. I have been [illegible] to submit this statement, from a persuasion that there are few houses, which may not be made in this manner to supply excellent water in sufficient quantity for domestic consumption; and that situations abound, where the filtrating well may be resorted to with equal comfort and advantage.

J. R. GOWAN.

Highclere, Newbury,
Berks, April 4, 1809.

Communication.

MASONIC.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

York, 14th July, 1823.

SIR,

By a Resolution of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free, and Accepted Masons of Upper Canada, it is ordered that the accompanying Address of the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master to that Body be published. In obedience thereto I beg to transmit it to you, and request you will be pleased to publish it in the next Weekly Register.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
B. TURQUAND.
G. Secy.

BRETHREN,

Having disposed of the Preliminary business of this Grand Lodge, I beg leave to address to you a few observations which have suggested themselves to my mind as deserving of our most earnest attention.

Believing that the principles of our Order will have a most harmonising effect upon the minds of the People of this Province, composed as we are of persons of various Creeds and Country, I beg to impress upon your minds the important consideration, that Freemasonry is not, among us, of so much value for the purpose of relieving distress, (very little of which, thank God, is to be found in the Province;) as it is for the more important and Godlike purposes of teaching us to be one another's friends, and to assist one another. Not that description of cold regard which is sometimes shown to preserve appearances, but that disposition of the heart which makes us feel pleasure in looking a brother in the face, and delight in proving our affection to him by doing for him any and every service in our power.

The prejudices of the world heretofore have been so great that we need not wonder some of them should now be found in the minds of many people in this Province. Our population being made up of persons of many nations, languages and religions, it is not surprising that we should sometimes hear the offensive terms of insolent Englishman! selfish Scot! savage Irishman! cunning Yankee! And do we not all know most valuable characters of these several nations?

Without adverting to the national casualties which have grown out of these bad qualities of the human heart, we have abundance of evil to encounter in family feuds, in heart burnings between neighbours, in religious differences and dislikes between sects, and though last, not least, in political animosities, all of which arise from the false causes which be pointed, by the exercise of a truly benevolent expression of the countenance of a warm hearted man; how much more cheering are the kind words and actions of such a man! Let us all, my Brethren, carefully and constantly cultivate these good dispositions, nor faint in our course, though we encounter neglect, ingratitude and scorn.

Thus we shall contribute to the building up of a social edifice in our Province, worthy of the principles of our order, productive of infinite blessings to ourselves, and unbounded gratitude to the Great Giver of all good.

JAMES FITZ GIBBON,
Dep'y Prov'l. Grand Master.

Parliamentary Register

OF

UPPER CANADA.

No. XIX.

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY 19th March, 1823.

Mr. Nichol, from the Committee on Contingent Accounts, reported, that the Committee had examined the various accounts and claims referred to them, and classed them, and respectfully observed, that the contingencies of the last and present Sessions greatly exceeded those of previous Sessions, [illegible] and the increased number of Members, the very important matters discussed, and the great quantity of printing ordered during both Sessions. The employment of a Reporter by the House, which had occasioned so great an addition to the Contingencies, though a novel measure in Legislation, having been ordered by the

tion to the furtherance of Education, not only of the youth of the Province, but of all who may in any way be made more useful by it. A noble beginning has been already made by our Government; it remains for us to contribute by every means in our power to give full effect to the laws and regulations already established on this subject, which is of all others the most important to the present and future happiness of the human race. I hope I shall live to see the day when this Fraternity shall be found, proceeding upon a well organized system; to give effect to Schools already established, to establish new ones wherever and wherever wanted; to the formation of Libraries in every Town and Township; proceeding, in short, to make war upon Ignorance, which is of all evils the greatest enemy of Man, with a skill and energy deserving of success. If above by the destruction of ignorance that the happiness we are capable of enjoying [illegible] secured. Let the light of our good actions, my Brethren, so shine as to guide our neighbours through the mazes of ignorance, to the regions of truth and soberness, and mutual good will.

We are blessed with a Government and Laws which dispense equal justice to all; we possess civil and religious liberty in a degree never exceeded by any people, but I fear we do not always enjoy it. In the absence of all perception from our rulers, do our people not sometimes persecute one another? And are not such persecutions often more destructive of peace and happiness than those of an oppressive Government? Assuredly they are; for the acts of a Government are not often felt, but the misery caused by our own bad passions, or by those of our neighbour, are ever with us, and therefore exceed every other beyond all comparison.

Let us then, my Brethren, carry on our warfare, first of all, against the evil in our own hearts, and having, by the help of God, succeeded there, we shall find that our neighbour has already observed our progress, and is, in all probability, profiting by our example. All attempts at moral improvement, which do not commence with the Teachers themselves, will produce few advantages, and their effects will be of short duration. In consideration of this single error, may, in a great degree, account for the little progress made in times past, towards subjecting the passions of men to the government of religion and of reason

I will conclude by affectionately entreating each Brother in the Province to call up all his powers, and to exercise them in the improvement of the minds of his Wife, his Children and every individual in his Family.

More can be done by Parents towards the banishment of ignorance and vice, than by all other human means whatever. The seeds of virtue sown in the first years, will soon [illegible] sown within the domestic circle; and we all know how much easier it is to prevent than to cure If we were to confine all our thoughts and all our efforts to the improvement of our own Families, without regarding a single individual else, we would do a mighty good to the neighbourhood we should not help admiring our good conduct, and who must be more or less prompted by it to follow our example

Let no modest humble individual say, "I am too insignificant to be observed, and to have my example influence those around me" Such is not the fact.—I have closely observed the exercise of kind-heartedness and good will by individuals, even in the humblest walks of life, and I have ever found it productive of the happiest effects. Often has the brow of care been smoothed, the suffering mind soothed by the benevolent expression of the countenance of a warm hearted man; how much more cheering are the kind words and actions of such a man! Let us all, my Brethren, carefully and constantly cultivate these good dispositions, nor faint in our course, though we encounter neglect, ingratitude and scorn.

Thus we shall contribute to the building up of a social edifice in our Province, worthy of the principles of our order, productive of infinite blessings to ourselves, and unbounded gratitude to the Great Giver of all good.

JAMES FITZ GIBBON,
Dep'y Prov'l. Grand Master.

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House, the expense, however high, must of course be defrayed.

With respect to the other Items of the accounts, the Committee having submitted them in a condensed form, with the vouchers, to the consideration of the House, they forbore to make any observations upon them, with the exception of the sums applied for by the Serjeant at Arms, Messenger and Door-keepers, which the Committee were of opinion, ought to be allowed, as the allowances to those officers were very moderate, and the Sessions much longer than when these appointments were first made

An application had been made by the Printer of the Laws, from Attention in the provision for paying for Services; which application was in the words of the Address to be founded.

The Printer was desirous to be paid for the quantity of work performed at the regular price of the trade, and not by a specific sum. The Committee, therefore, recommended, that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to advance whatever sum might be necessary for defraying that charge, after the appropriation should be expended on that account.

The Committee, in conclusion, recommended, that it might be resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to issue his Warrant to the Receiver General in favor of John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Honorable the Legislative Council, for the sum of one hundred and ninety five pounds, fourteen shillings and eleven pence half penny, for certain contingent expenses thereof during the Session.

Also in favor of Willian Lee, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain contingent expenses of the Honorable the Legislative Council during the Session, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, seventeen shillings and one penny half penny.

Also in favor of Grant Powell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the contingencies of his Office for the last and present Sessions, and also to enable him to carry into effect the orders of the House, for the sum of one thousand six hundred and ninety six pounds four shillings and a halfpenny.

Also in favor of Allan McNabb, Esq. serjeant at arms, to enable him to discharge sundry contingent expenses of the last and present Sessions, two hundred and ninety pounds, seven shillings and sixpence halfpenny.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, the House went into Committee of the whole on the foregoing report.

Mr. Randal was called to the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Randal reported several resolutions which he was ordered to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was

1st, Resolved, That in addition to the sum of one hundred pounds voted, during the present Session, the sum of twenty five pounds be voted to compensate the Printer, Carey, for newspapers containing the debates of the House after the close of the Session

2d. Resolved—That in addition to the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, recommended by the Select Committee to compensate James Lumsden for his services during the present Session the sum of five pounds be granted.

3d, Resolved—That in addition to the sum of five pounds to the Serjeant at Arms, the additional sum of seven pounds ten shillings be granted for superintending Repairs.

4th, Resolved—That in addition to the sum of twenty pounds per annum allowed to Hugh Carfrae, door keeper to the Honorable the Legislative Council, the sum of twenty pounds be granted.

5th Resolved—That Robert Nichol Esquire, has rendered great and important service to this Province, in its financial concerns with Lower Canada for many years past.

6th, Resolved—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be graciously pleased to advance to Robert Nichol Esquire, the sum of £ and to assure His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

On the seventh resolution being put, the House divided.

YEAS.	NAYS.
Messrs. Hornor, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Chisholm, Wilson of Wentworth, Kerr, Burwell, Crooks, Wilmot, McDonell. —10.	Messrs Clark, Walsh, Casey. & Baldwin.—4.

Question gained, majority 6—and it was Resolved, that the Blank should be filled up with two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds should be granted for that purpose, and that the House would make good the same at its next Session.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Crooks and McDonell, were ordered to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the House on the Report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Chisholm, Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth, and Wilmot, were ordered to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the Resolutions of the House, respecting Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, reported a draft of an Address respecting R. Nichol, Esquire, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Address was read the second time.

Mr. Crooks, reported a draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the Contingent Accounts of the Session, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, the Address on Contingent Accounts was read the second time, concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time the same day.

Agreeably to order, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance to the Resolution of the House, on the Report of the Select Committee on Contingent Accounts, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr. Hamilton of Wentworth, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to advance a sum of money to Robert Nichol, Esquire, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Messrs. Baldwin, and Hamilton of Wentworth, were ordered to be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address on Contingent Accounts, and to present the same

Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. McDonell, moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the resolution of the House relative to the printing of the Laws, which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. McDonell, the Address was read the second time, concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time the same day.

Agreeably to order, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating to His Excellency, that it had been represented to them by His Majesty's Printer, that the sum appropriated by statute to defray the expenses of Printing the Laws was insufficient for that purpose; and they being desirous of providing for the same, humbly prayed, that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the advance of such sum as might be necessary to cover that expense, and that the House would make it good at its next Session, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Nichol, seconded by Mr. Hagerman, Messrs. McDonell, and Crooks, were directed to carry up the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to present the same

Agreeably to order, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting His Excellency to be graciously pleased to advance to Robert Nichol, Esquire, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, for various and important services by him rendered in matters relative to the financial concerns between this Province and Lower Canada, which the House of Assembly would make good at its next Session, was read the third time, passed, and signed.

Mr. McDonell, from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the several addresses of the House, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following Replies:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall, in compliance with the request contained in your Address, direct warrants to be prepared for defraying the Contingent Expenses of the Honorable the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In this, and all other cases, in which my consent to an application of the public money is solicited, I am directed by His Majesty's instruction to with hold my assent, except it be for the Contingencies of either House of Parliament, unless the requisition be made with the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

You will always find me ready to make any advance for the Contingencies of either House of the Provincial Parliament, but in all other respects I am constrained, by His Majesty's instructions, from assent, unless at the concurrent request of the two branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, seconded by Mr Hamilton of Wentworth, moved, that the Honorable the Legislative Council should be requested to join in an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would be pleased to advance a sum of money in aid of the appropriation for printing Statutes;—And also, in another Address, praying His Excellency to advance a sum of money to remunerate Robert Nichol, Esquire, for service by him rendered to this Province respecting our financial relations with Lower Canada.

Which was carried.

Mr. Burwell, seconded by Mr. Wilmot, moved, that it might be resolved, that if the Honorable the Legislative Council concurred therein, that a joint Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to advance a sum of money in aid of the appropriation for printing the statutes, and also to Robert Nichol, Esquire, to remunerate him for the services mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

Which was carried.

Messrs. Burwell, and Wilmot, were ordered to carry up the Honorable the Legislative Council the Resolutions, and request their concurrence thereto.

Mr. Burwell reported delivering the Resolution.

At half past one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased, after giving the Royal Assent to the Bills, to prorogue the Parliament to the 26th April following.

Poetry.

ONE ROSE IS NOT A THORN.

The flower in all its sweetness,
Must wither and decay;
And soon, my friend, time's fleetness
Will bear thy frame away.
Though on thy cheek is blended
The rose and lily's bloom,
Death, ere thy day is ended,
May call thee to the tomb.

Give not a sigh of sadness
For joys that cannot last;
Prepare to live in gladness
When all these scenes are past;
Let *Sharon's Rose* be braided
In youth's uncertain morn;
'Twill be through life unfaded,
The rose without a thorn.

In the dark night of sorrow
'Twill be thy constant friend,
And at the coming morrow
Give all thy woes an end.
And when in pain reclining,
About to leave all care,
Sweet Sharon's rose, unpining,
Will shed its fragrance there.

Although the following Epigram is rather too *Prurient*-it is so admirable in its kind, we have found ourselves unable to refuse it a place in this corner.

EPIGRAM.

ON THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, MRS JORDAN, MISS TILNEY LONG, AND WELLESLEY POLE, ESQ.

A certain great Duke
His mistress forsook;
For an heiress, whose gold was a burden;
But she *Long*'d for a *Pole*,
And so on the whole,
He was sent back to dip in the *Jordan!*

C. F. P.

Domestic.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

THE Members of the *Loyal Orange Lodge* assembled at their Lodge-Rooms on Saturday, the 12th inst. in order to celebrate the Anniversary of King William the Third, Prince of Orange.—At two o'clock, they proceeded to Church, accompanied by the Band of the East York Militia, where a most excellent, edifying, and instructive Sermon was preached on the occasion by the Hon. and Rev. Doctor Strachan.—They then returned to their Lodge-Room, where an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr. Phair, in his accustomed good stile. The utmost decorum and conviviality prevailed.

The following Toasts were given:—

King George the Fourth.—*Four times three.*
The Memory of our late Sovereign.—*Silence.*
The Duke of York and the Army.—*Three times Three.—Duke of York's March*
The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—*Three times three.—Rule Britannia*
The Duke of Wellington.—*Three times three.—St Potrick's Day.*
The Memory of the late Duke of Richmond.—*Silence.*
Sir Peregrine Maitland.—*Three times three.—British Grenadiers.*
The Hon. and Rev. Doctor Strachan.—*Three times three.—An Anthem.*
The Militia of Upper-Canada.—*Three times three.—York Quick Step.*

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Of Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 24th day of July instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby consoling, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

H. J. BOULTON, Solicitor Gen'l.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, 6th July, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz.:

SECOND REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

	Commission dated.
To be Major.	
Captain John Weatherhead,	18 June 1823.
To be Captains.	
Lieut. Samuel Read, vice John Wittsee resigned,	do do
Lieut. Nathan Hicok, vice Livingston deceased,	19 do
Lieut. Joseph K. Hartwell, vice Weatherhead promoted,	20 do
to be Lieutenants.	
Ensign Robert Cheetham, vice Read promoted,	18 do
Ensign John Cox, vice Hicok, do.	19 do
Ensign James Furney, vice M'Nish,	20 do
James L. Schofield, Gen't. vice Haswell promoted,	21 do
To be Ensigns.	
James Weatherhead, Gent. vice Cheetham promoted,	18 do
Elijah Chamberlain, Agent. vice Cox ditto.	19 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Lieutenant.	
Ensign Alexander McDonell, vice Rankin promoted,	18 do
To be Ensigns.	
Archibald McDonell, Gent. vice McDonell promoted,	18 do
Jacob Herchimer, Gent. vice Russel left the country,	19 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenants.	
Lieutenant Thomas Denison, from the Infantry,	18 do
Lieutenant Lewis Frahck, from do	19 do
To be Lieutenants in the Infantry.	
Ensign Joseph N. Amey, vice Miller promoted,	20 do
Ensign Peter Asselstine, vice Fralick, removed to the Cavalry.	21 do
To be Ensigns.	
Quarter Master Philip Ham, vice Amey promoted,	18 do
Joseph Hagerman, vice Asselstine promoted,	19 do
To be Quarter Master.	
Lucas Sharp, Gent. vice Ham promoted,	18 do

SECOND REG'T. OF NORTHUMBERLAND

To be Ensign.	
George Boswell, Gent. vice Draper promoted in the Durham Militia.	18 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF DURHAM.

To be Captains.	
Ensign Marcus F. Whitehead, vice Haskell resigned,	18 do
Gersham Herrick, Esquire, to fill a vacancy,	19 do
John Beard, Esquire, do.	20 do
David Smart, Esq. vice Bates, whose appointment has not taken place,	21 do
To be Lieutenants.	
Ensign Ebenezer Beebee, vice Brown resigned,	18 do
Ensign David Bedford, vice Huggins, residing within the limits of of the 2d Regiment,	19 do
Joshua G. Brand, Gent. vice Wilson left the District,	20 do
John Fletcher, Gent. to fill a vacancy,	21 do
John Burk, Gent. do	23 do
Erasmus Fowke, Gent. do.	24 do
To be Ensigns.	
James Trull, Gent. vice Whitehead promoted,	18 do
Samuel Wilmot, Gent. vice Bedford promoted,	19 do
Archibald Fletcher, Gent. vice Beebee promoted,	20 do
Job Fowke, Gent. vice Boulton left the District,	21 do
Samuel G Welby, Gent. vice Huston residing within the limits of the 2d egiment,	23 do
James Hawking, Gent. to fill a vacancy.	24 do
William Beard, Gent. to be Quarter Master,	18 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF EAST YORK.

Lieutenant Colonel John Beverly Robinson, to be Colonel,	18 do
Major James Buchanan Macaulay, to be Lt. Colonel, vice Robinson,	18 do
Captain John Radenhurst, to be Major, vice Macaulay,	18 do
Ensign Francis Leys, from the 1st Regiment to be Lieutenant,	18 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF WEST YORK.

To be Major.	
Captain William Thompson, vice Berkie promoted,	18 do
To be Captains.	
Lieut. John Lyons, vice Thompson,	18 do
Lieut. Alexander Chewett, vice Carter, left the Province.	19 do
To be Lieutenants.	
Thomas Fisher, Gent formerly a Lieutenant in the Leeds Local Militia, vice Lyons promoted,	18 do
Ensign Thomas Merrigold, vice Sheeham left the District,	19 do
Ensign Joseph Price, vice Chewett promoted,	20 do

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Ensign Charles Richardson, vice Turquand, promoted. 21 do

To be Ensigns.

Warren Claus, Gent. vice Merrigold promoted. 18 do

Samuel Price, Gent. vice Joseph Price promoted, 19 do

William Mattice, Gent. vice Richardson promoted, 20 do

Joseph B. Spragge, Gent. to fill a vacancy, 21 do

David McNaun, Gent. vice [illegible] do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Bernard Turquand, 20 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Colonel.

Lieut. Colonel James Kerby, vice the Hon. Tho's. Clark, resigned 18 do

to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Robert Hamilton, vice Kerby, 18 do

to be Major.

Captain Robert Grant, vice Hamilton, 18 do

to be Captain.

Lieut. Abraham Bowman, vice Grant, 18 do

18 do

to be Lieutenants.

Ensign and Adjutant David Thomson, to have the rank only, 18 do

Ensign Robert Kirkpatrick, vice Bowman, 19 do

to be Ensigns.

Samuel Street, jun'r. Gent. vice Carvers resigned, 18 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

to be Major.

Captain Isaac Gilbert, vice Salmon promoted, 18 do

to be Captains.

John Kirkpatrick, Esquire, late of the Royal Navy, vice Rapelje promoted, 18 do

Lieut. William T. Salmon, vice Ryerse resigned, 19 do

Ensign George J. Ryerse, vice Drake removed from the County, 20 do

William Wilson, Esquire, vice Robinson resigned, 21 do

Edward Evans, Esquire, vice Gilbert promoted, 23 do

to be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Slaght, vice A. Massacer deceased, 18 do

Ensign Philip Austin, vice G. Salmon resigned, 19 do

Ensign Rynard Potts, vice Wm. T. Salmon promoted, 20 do

Ensign Wm. McCool, vice Francis removed from the County, 21 do

Duncan Campbell Gent. vice Williams promoted in the Middlesex Militia, 23 do

Ebenezer Gilbert, vice Mead resigned, 24 do

Abraham Massacer, to fill a vacancy, 25 do

Zebulon Landen, do. 26 do

to be Ensigns.

Richard Wilcocks, Gent. vice Slaght promoted, 18 do

——— Helmer, Gent. vice Austin promoted, 19 do

Job Massacer, Gent. vice Potts, promoted, 20 do

Joseph Tisdall, Gent. vice McCool, promoted, 21 do

Joseph Culver, Gent. vice McQueen promoted in the Middlesex Militia. 23 do

Edward Ryerse, Gent. vice Coonrad promoted in the Middlesex Mil. 24 do

Lieut. and Adjutant William Gordon to have the rank of Captain, 18 do

to be Surgeon.

Richard Lonsdale Cockroft, Esq. 18 do

By Command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor,

N. COFFIN,

Adj't. Gen'l. Mil't. Forces.

Upper Canada.

NOTICE.

THE COURTS of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS for the EASTERN, HOME, and WESTERN CIRCUITS, to be holden as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

At KINGSTON, Midland District, Mon. 11th August—PERTH, Bathurst District, Monday 25th ditto—BROCKVILLE, Johnstown District, Tuesday 2d September—CORNWALL, Eastern District, Monday 15th September.

HOME CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL,

At NIAGARA, Niagara District, Wednesday 10th September—HAMILTON, Newcastle District, Monday 29th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON,

At SANDWICH, Western District, Monday 18th August—VITTORIA, London District, Monday 25th ditto—HAMILTON, Gore District, Monday 1st September. 30.—3 *wks.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Oiden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South Part of the West Half of Lot No 2, 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Sheriff's Office,
KingSon, March 3d, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. td.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

J. M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Mullin, in favour of Thomas Powers, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said William M'Mullin, Lot No. 27 in the Broken Front of the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow in the county of Hastings, containing 167 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 28th day of June next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

John M'Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims daily to be exhibited before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the BANK will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent. will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD

For Settling the affairs of the

Pretended Bank of Upper Canada

LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.

Days for Renewal of Notes.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

York, July 23d, 1823.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Directors' Room, on Tuesday the 5th of August next, at 10 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of

—INDEX AT FRONT.

calling in a further Instalment, agreeably to the 4th Clause of their Charter.

By order of the Board,
Pro THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*,
J. WENHUM, *Acct.*

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company, for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty to forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACKS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego* whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

KINGSTON BANK NOTES,

Are purchased at a liberal price by Mr Thomas Mosley, A. & B. York.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.
FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vougeot)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each,
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 *w.*

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,
AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. French, opposite the Wellington Hotel; and intends to keep on hand a Constant Supply of the following Articles:—viz.

Mens Saddles, plain and shafted—Ladies do—Bridles of every description.—Chariot, Gig, and Sleigh Harness.—Common and Hard Leather Trunks.—Valieses and Travelling Bags.

Coaches, Gigs, and Waggons, Trimmed in the neatest manner.

Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most Reasonable Terms.

From the unremitting attention which shall be paid to all Orders, the Subscriber humbly solicits a share of the Public Patronage.

ROBERT BALL.

York, July 21th 1823. 30. 6*w.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, on any Time that may be agreed upon—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catherine*, after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLAND.

York June 25th, 1823. 27—6*w.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of LINCOLN and HALDIMAND intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commercy, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 10th, 21st, 22d, & 23d do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23-12 *mon.*

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, AND Co.
Valuable Landed Estate in Upper Canada,
BY PUBLIC SALE.
For account of a Bankrupt Estate.

AT CLAMPS' COFFEE HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on Monday Evening the 18th Augt next at 8 o'clock.

That valuable Property situated and being in the flourishing Village of Port Hope, late the Property of Charles Fothergill Esq. and now occupied by Mr. David Smart, Merchant.—Said Property comprises about Six Acres of Ground, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Two Stores, and other Out Buildings, is distant half a mile from Lake Ontario, seven from the flourishing Village of Hamilton and Cobourg, sixty five from York, and one hundred and twenty from Kingston. The Post Office is at present kept on the Premises, and the Mail passes and repasses 4 times a week.

ALSO,

A block of 1200 Acres Land situate on the Rice-Lake, being in the Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, being the following Lots.

Nos. 12. 13. 15, Broken Lots No. 17 and 18 Broken Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, in the Broken } 1st. Concession, Concession A.

With an allowance for Roads between the Broken Lots No 12 & 13.

This Tract is considered by Judges one of the best in Upper Canada:

The whole is to be Sold without reserve.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Simson Branch Bank of Canada, Kingston.

Mr. SMART, Mercht. Port Hope,
Mr. MERCER, Land Agent, York or
Mr. MACNIDER, Montreal.

MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.
A & B.

Montreal 12th July, 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch.—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—*tf.*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 31.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

It appears that 276 Vessels, bringing 6,107 Passengers, have arrived at the port of Quebec, from Great Britain, during the present season.

The accounts from *Spain* are contradictory; but we see no reason to change the opinion expressed in our last number The *Greeks* manage *their* revolt with a degree of skill, courage, and perseverance, infinitely surpassing what has been displayed by any other of those oppressed nations of Europe who have lately endeavoured to free themselves from the scourge of despotism:—a long continued and horrible system of oppression and insult, inflicted upon them by a race of cruel and barbarous infidels, has not been able utterly to destroy that noble spirit which has distinguished their country from the earliest ages.—and *Greece* has still her sages and heroes worthy of immortal record—Her day of freedom is at hand—the pale crescent of the Barbarians is waning fast, and must shortly set for ever on the fair regions of Europe.

Having lately observed some Communications, both real and affected, in several American papers, and in one or two of respectability in the Lower Province, bemoaning the introduction of *scientific boxing* after the fashion of England, into this Continent—we cannot forbear making a few remarks on the subject We have no intention to vindicate a practice which has been pretty generally denounced, although we might be able, probably, to urge some considerations in support of the late MR. WINDHAM's doctrine on the same subject. But, when we see the editor of the New York Evening Post concluding his philippic in these words "*In the name of decency let us refrain for manners sake, at least, at present not say England at once, the only country where scientific*

—INDEX AT FRONT.

honorable boxing is practised), in this particular," our recollection is involuntarily fixed upon the *savage, brutal, & cannibal-like* mode of fighting *invented*, we will not say *adopted*, by the U States, for in no other country under the sun, civil or uncivil, is there any thing half so beastly and revolting.—This inconsistent revilement of a more honorable and manly practice, is of a piece with the boast of liberty, by a people who tolerate slavery, in its most disgusting aspect, in what they are pleased to term free states!—" *Out upon the varlets!*"—We will say to Jonathan, in the language of Scripture, " *pull out the beam from thine own eye, then shall thou see more clearly* [illegible]

The meanest scoundrel in England would scorn to strike his opponent when prostrate before him—much less would he borrow the gnawing and ravenous propensities of the *hyæna*, or glutton, and bite off his nose, or his ears, or tear out his eyes with his fingers or thumbs—or seek to emasculate him in a manner too infamous to be named. Jonathan, inflated with vain-glory, may search England through and through, & he will find no such scenes as are occasionally exhibited in almost every village throughout the Union, but especially in the *Southern* States—where men (calling themselves, when in their sober senses, *the children of light*,) may be seen biting and tearing each other on the ground, like dogs worrying vermin.—An exchange of this heart-sickening brutality for the deprecated system of boxing, as practised in England, would certainly not be for the worse, notwithstanding all the affected superiority and squeamishness of our *superlative* brother Jonathan, whose conceit in this particular is ridiculous and unbearable.

We have received the Prospectus of the CANADIAN MAGAZINE, but it is too late, either for publication, or further comment this week.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, May, 31.

Price of British Stocks—Three per cent. red. 79 7-8 80; three per cent Consols, 80 5-8 3-4; Consols for acc 81 1-2 1-4.

American Stocks—Bank shares, £21 5s.; seven per cent. 92, 93; five do. 96 1-2 97; three do. 70.

LONDON, May 30.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains an article from Petersburgh, dated the 1st of May, which states as certain, that the war between France and Spain will not cause any change in the harmony existing between Great Britain and Russia, and that the latter, "following the example of the Cabinet at St James's is resolved under all circumstances, to maintain the strictest neutrality.

British Parliament.—Sir J. Mackintosh, pursuant to notice, made a motion for a reformation of the criminal laws of Great Britain In the course of his speech, he remarked, that in France there were only six capital felonies, and in England there were 800; that in France, capital punishments had decreased, while those in England were increasing. Sir J. Mackintosh wished to substitute transportation and imprisonment in place of the many laws for capital punishment There was a majority of ten against the resolution as offered by Sir J. Mackintosh.

Mr. Martin rose for leave to bring in a bill to prevent Bull-baiting. Mr Brougham wished to know whether his honfriend intended to extend his bill to hunting, dog-fighting, pigeon shooting, and fishing. The last sport he considered should certainly be included, for he recollected the late Mr. Windham had described this as the most barbarous of all sports, since it inflicted double torture—it tortured the bait, and it tortured the fish. Unless the sports he had mentioned were included, he should oppose the bill. After some debate, the motion of Mr. Martin was rejected—for the question 18—against it 47—majority 29.

Sinews of War—Letters from the French capital estimate the expenses of the war in the Peninsula at no less than £40,000 sterling per diem!

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

If the Spaniards, with ten-fold advantages, had shown one half the spirit and energy that the Greeks have done, there would not now have been a hostile Frenchman in the Peninsula.

A letter from Malta, dated April 21, says:—"Several vessels, amongst which are some English and Maltese, have been latterly chartered to carry Greek prisoners from Turkish ports to Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, &c. where they have been sold as slaves This Government has given notice of their determination to put a stop to such proceedings, and persons so offending are to be proceeded against in the Court instituted in this island for the trial of piratical offences."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.

On the 23d of this month, several discharges of artillery announced the birth of a new imperial prince, who has been named Abdul Medschid; since then all the mosques and minarets have been illuminated. The Sultan is gone to his summer residence, which is called Bekitasaf The new born child has just been attacked with an epileptic fit.

The Captain Pacha is still on the point of setting sail for the Archipelago. A very considerable Greek fleet, divided into three squadrons, and having several fire-ships, is lying in wait for him at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

A private letter from Frankfort, of 27th April, states, that a Greek fleet had attacked and defeated, in the waters of Candia, an Egyptian squadron, convoying a large fleet, laden with arms and munitions of war, destined for the Ottoman armies in that quarter.

Mynheer brought to his senses.—The Dutch Government have, at last, agreed to restore the treasure found in the wreck of the Lutine frigate, (£1,000,000) Mr. Canning having threatened to enforce the demand, if not voluntarily complied with.

High crimes and misdemeanors!—The chiefs of the Army of the Faith charge it as crimes against the Constitutionalists, that they have destroyed the Inquisition, suppressed monasteries, and expelled the Jesuits.

RUINS OF BALBEC.

Dr. Richardson, who visited the ruins of the magnificent temple at Balbec, in Syria, in his late travels, is of opinion that this was first built by Solomon and rebuilt by the Romans. The workmanship of the bottom stones is similar to that of some that were cut at Jerusalem in the time of that king. In the walls of this temple are some of the heaviest stones that were ever moved by human hands or human machinery. Dr. R. measured one stone, which was 67 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 9 fee thick; two others were nearly of the same dimensions, and the three were placed more than 20 feet above the foundation. In no other building on earth can such ponderous masses be found This temple has been a place both of pagan and Christian worship. The ruins are about 40 miles north of Damascus.

From the New York Patriot

The Mariner's Compass.—Capt. Scoresby, in the journal of his voyage to the northern whale fishery, on the coasts of Spitzbergen and Greenland, in 1821, in the ship Baffin, makes the following remark on the local attraction of the ship on the compasses:

"The Baffin having an iron tiller, and much heavy ironwork about the rudder, has an extraordinary deviation in her compasses. In her first voyage, (1820) it was still more considerable, and not a little dangerous, before it was discovered. It produced an error of 4 degrees of latitude in one day's run on a N. E. by E. course—the deviation on that point being 22 degrees. On carrying a pocket compass round the quarter deck, to ascertain the cause of attraction, I discovered that it was principally owing to the piping or cuimney of the cabin stove, which had been inadvertently made of sheet iron, and had consequently an attractive energy, (according to Mr. Barlow's investigations) equal to a pillar of solid metal of the same quantity and diameter. On removing this chimney, though eight feet distant from the binnacle, the deviation was diminished more than two-thirds."

We do not recollect to have seen any observations on the effects produced on the compass, by the very general introduction of the iron cable, as a substitute for cordage:—Some of our new ships too, have the addition of iron machinery, and tillers at the head:—We have no doubt that valuable observations have been made on this subject, by many of our able and intelligent ship-masters, engaged in the packet lines to Europe, and we hope, for the general interest of the sea service, as well as of science, that they will communicate them to the public.

Diminution of the Sun!—Baron Lindenau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated. The Baron supposes the sun's diameter to be 800,000 miles—1,204,000,000 feet, or nearly 2000 seconds We have not, he observes hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 miles of its diameter, or 2,162,000 feet, without the possibility of its being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require 3000 years to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

SCOTLAND.

Highland Clans.—The following is an Alphabetical List of all the known Clans of Scotland, with a description of the particular Badges of Distinction anciently wore by each Clan respectively, and which served as the distinguishing mark of their chiefs:—

Names.	*Badges.*
Buchanan	Birch
Cameron	Oak
Campbell	Myrtle
Chisholm	Alder
Colquhoun	Hazle
Cumming	Common Sallow
Drummond	Holly
Farquharson	Purple Foxglove
Ferguson	Poplar
Forbes	Broom
Fraser	Yew
Gordon	Ivy
Graham	Laurel
Grant	Cranberry Heath
Gunn	Rosewort
Lamont	Crab Apple Tree
M'Allister	Five Leaved Heath
M'Donald	Bell Heath
M'Donell	Mountain Heath
M'Dougall	Cypress
M'Farlane	Cloud Berry Bush
M'Gregor	Pine
M'Intosh	Boxwood
M'Kay	Bull Rush
M'Kenzie	Deer Grass
M'Kinnon	St. John's Wort
M'Lachlan	Mountain Ash
M'Lean	Blackberry Heath
M'Leod	Red Whortle Berries
M'Nab	Rose Buck Berries
M'Neil	Sea Ware
M'Pherson	Variegated Box wood
M'Quarrie	Black Thorn
M'Rae	Fir Club Moss
Munro	Eagle's Feathers
Menzies	Ash
Murray	Juniper
Ogilvie	Hawthorn
Oliphant	The Great Maple
Robertson	Fern or Brechlan
Rose	Brier Rose
Ross	Bear Berries
Sinclair	Clover
Stewart	Thistle
Sutherland	Cat's Tail Grass.

The Chief of each respective Clan to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his Clan.

THE DESERTED WIFE.

Letter from a deserted wife in America, to a faithless Husband.

"MY DEAR HUSBAND,—I who had expected your return from Europe with painful anxiety—who had counted the slow hours which parted you from me—think how I was shocked at hearing you would return no more, and that you had settled with a mistress in a distant state. It was for your sake I lamented. You went against my earnest entreaties; but it was with a desire which I thought sincere, to provide a genteel maintenance for your little ones, whom you said you could not bear to see brought up in the evils of poverty. I might now lament the disappointment, in not sharing the riches which I hear you have amassed, but I scorn it.—What are riches compared to the delight of sincere affection? I deplore the loss of your love, I deplore the frailty which has involved you in error, and will I am sure, as such mistaken conduct must, terminate in misery. But I mean not to remonstrate. It is, alas! too late; I only write to acquaint you with the health, and some other circumstances, of myself and those little ones whom you once loved.

"The house you left us in could not be supported without an expence which the little sum you left behind could not long supply. I have relinquished it, and have retired to a neat little cottage, thirty miles from town. We make no pretensions to elegance; but we live in great neatness, and, by strict economy, supply our moderate wants with as much comfort as our desolate situation will allow. Your presence, my love, would make the little cottage a palace.

"Poor Emily, who has grown a fine girl, has been working a pair of ruffles for you; and as she sits by my side, often repeats with a sigh,—" When will my dear Papa return?" The others are constantly asked me the same question; and little Henry, as soon as he began to talk, learned to lisp in the first syllable he ever uttered,—" When will Papa come home?" Sweet fellow! he is now sitting on his stool at my side, and as he sees me drop a tear, asks me why I weep, for Papa will come home soon He and his two brothers are frequently riding on your walking-cane, and take particular delight in it because it is Papa's

"I do assure you I never open my lips to utter one sentence of your absence; but I cannot prevail on myself to bid them cease to ask when you will return, though the question frequently extorts a tear (which I hide in a smile), and wrings my soul, while I suffer in silence. I have taught them to

mention you with the greatest ardour of affection in their morning and evening prayers, and they always add of themselves a petition for your speedy return.

"I spend my time in giving them the little instruction I am able. I cannot afford to place them at an eminent school, and do not choose that they should acquire meanness and vulgarity at a low one. As to English, they read alternately, three hours every morning, the most celebrated poets and prose writers; and they can write, though not an elegant, yet a very plain and legible hand

"Do not, my dear, imagine that the employment is irksome; it affords me a sweet consolation in your absence. Indeed, if it were not for the little ones, I am afraid I should not support it. I think it will be a satisfaction to you to hear that by retrenching our wants and expences, we are enabled to pay for every thing we have bought since we are out of debt, and consequently live in a state of independence and happy from the want of any necessary.

"Pardon my interrupting you; I mean to give you satisfaction—Though I am deeply injured by your error, I am not resentful. I wish you all the happiness you are capable of, and am your once loved, and still affectionate

"EMILIA.

IRELAND.

There has been no relaxation in the system of outrage which has existed in the South of Ireland for so long a period; nor is there the least sign of returning tranquillity.—The details received in the latest Provincial Journals, prove that the spirit of insurrection is rather gaining ground; and that the means hitherto adopted to put it down have been ineffectual. The only change which has taken place in the arrangements of Captain Rock, is, that murder seems to be interdicted; even this is a boon; for the destruction of property is of a trifling importance when compared with that of life. Something or other, however, more operative in its nature, must be applied to the disorders of Munster, and that speedily, or else the entire face of the country must, of necessity, become a barren wilderness.

From the Cork Advertiser.

The following notice was received through the Post Office [illegible] Rogers, a gentleman engaged in the butter trade, who may be said to live within the city, at least very much within the suburbs—His residence is on the Wellington Road, and but a short distance from the turn to the Barracks.

"SIR,—I am sorry to be under the necessity of troubleing you with those few lines which I hope you will comply with my wishes and if not so sure as you do refuse me so sure with the Assistance of God my men shall visit you and then mark the consequence you have not a single pens worth within or abroad but shall be consumed to ashes and if not you shall be watched day and night and you shall share the same fate of Mr. Hoskings and the other gentlemen of the county if we cant get at yourself your son will Do as well as I under stand he goes to the Country riding about for as pleasure and my wish is that you should discharge both your inside and out side servants men.

"if you Do this you shall have a good friend in me and shall never trouble you any more but if you no that it is in my power to Do you a warning and let ther be no necessity of any this but you may rely on this and depend upon it.

"No more at present But remains your sincere friend the Brave united and Commander of the united forces.

"CAPT. JOHN ROCK

"minds what I tells you again and in partical by the onside servant."

(From the Cork Chronicle of Wednesday)

We copy the following "raw head and bloody bones" notice from *The Constitution, or Cork Morning Post.* Upon attentively perusing it, it will not require much sagacity to pronounce it "a weak invention of the enemy;" a minute inspection of the phraseology and spelling, badly blended as it is, will readily shew this awful notice to be nothing but a designing hoax, by a party we need not name.

READ AND BE WISE—REMEMBER 98!!!

To Joseph Leycaster and all the other heretic Rankals this is to give Notice and solemn warnin

SIR

We have heard that you have made yourself very busy about the business of Rogers and that the notice we sent to him put it into your head to raise of a corpse of yeomanry. now by all the others we have sworn to stand true to our cause and with the assistance of God and the virgin mary and all the saints in heaven so shure As you attempt to take arms again us so shure you will meet the fate of Hoskings and major Going and your bodys given to the dogs limb by limb Six True and loyal patriots are sworn To do my Vengeance on the Rogerses and six times sixtysix are ready for the orange raskals that will dare join you we dout expect the noble Wesley will give arms to orange men to [illegible]hrahuize Over his loyal Catholik subjects and as the houses of parliament are at present filled with the orange Divils with the blessing of God we will assist them [illegible] as sure as we many examples of my vengeance You all my power and the number of my subjects you all Herd of the divine prophesy how not a heretick will be on Irish ground in two years more. take warnin then for you will soon see my promise fulfilled. Be advised all of you. reflect or prepare for Hell!!!

In the presence of sir John Rock, K. C. B. gon to inspect his absence.

signed by order in full counsel

Captain JOHN FIREBRAND
Patrick Fury
Timothy Bloodsucker

All sworn to walk knee deep in orange blood.

Done at midnight in full assembly of the Royal Irish levellers this 15 day of may 1823 the last year but one for Tirants.

From the Dublin Journal.

Perseverance in the execution of the insurrection act will, no doubt, finally subdue the obdurate spirit of the insurgents; [illegible] and what I have to [illegible] is carried by their agitators, [illegible] and notwithstanding the horror expressed in Parliament against the application of martial law, it is yet a question whether the objects of humanity would not be soonest attained by it than by the slow process of trying them at Special Sessions. None will accuse us of harbouring sentiments either unconstitutional, or tinctured with the least feeling of cruelty; but it would be kindness to the people themselves, to convince them, that their objects are utterly impracticable—that society could not subsist under the law they wish to establish—and that were it possible to realise their views—namely, the occupancy of the land without paying rent or tithe—through force, a civil war would immediately commence among themselves, in the strong would claim a larger share than the weak—and the elements of rapine and bloodshed would be engendered from the very nature of their new circumstances; but before the insurgents could ever arrive at the first point in their system, the whole power of the civilized community of Great Britain and Ireland would be exerted against them, and a war of extermination would leave the field without occupants.

It is probable the peasantry do not calculate upon a result of this kind, and also, that they will not listen to any salutary advice, either from the Judges at the Sessions, nor from the Clergy at the Altar, and therefore, considering them incorrigible, as far as persuasion and the power of the insurrection-act ought to have influence, we see no reason that martial law should be deemed a measure of terrible severity, for truly, if the insurgents shall pursue their plans of outrage much longer, the well effected part of the community will be left no other resource for defence and protection against savage barbarity.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The London Sun of the 31st May, assures the public that what they "have previously said respecting negociations between France and the new Spanish Ministers has been confirmed, that they are now actually in progress, and that the whole has been arranged with the full knowledge and sanction of the British Government. It is added, that many of the Cortes have really been absented themselves, upon the understanding that they are not to be molested when the new order of affairs is established." The paper further says, that "there is no foundation for the report that Austria was assembling an army, and that we may confidently add, that Austria, Russia, and Prussia have determined to adopt the same neutral policy which regulated the conduct of the British Ministers. The next information expected from Spain will, it is supposed, state the return of the King to Madrid and the final adjustment of the differences between France and Spain; and from the same quarter we learn that the terms offered by the former are such as will be satisfactory to Europe in general."

Very like Military Occupation.

It is affirmed says, the Journal de Toulouse, that the grandees of Spain and the ancient Cortes assembled at Madrid, are to confer the title of Regent of the kingdom on the Duke of Angoulemo till king Ferdinand be set at liberty.

MINA.

In 1810. Colonel M. Ximenes, who was, with a number of other Spanish prisoners, on their way to France, set free by Mina, who destroyed the escort, published an account of this celebrated Chief, of which the following is a translation—From this it will be seen that he is now but little more than forty.

"Mina is a well made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not allow one to be with an officer or a soldier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 30 and 30 years old, scarce ever eats, and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room always locked on the few nights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative; his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted, (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses) and their mules with baggage loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his army, saying, "Follow me!" and often he marches them in this way thirty miles. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half-stockings, breeches, and jacket.—Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and exposes the shirt, and says he has been robbed, &c. and that it is dirty, give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him; and, if at the time, washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's, and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all ready on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them well cleaned within, and good locks and flints this cavalry, at this time, consisted of 180 intrepid and ant men, dressed like hussars, with jackets and blue pantaloons; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end.

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being well examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls the commanding officer of the infantry and says—" This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry; take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they are engaged in, this captain who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves; and after having been four times in action, and if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says, "this lad will do; he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms and horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means, his corps is composed of the most desperate and intrepid Spaniards that live.

(To be Continued.)

Anecdotes.

ACCOUNT OF SOME SINGULAR VOWS MADE BY THE KNIGHTS IN THE TIMES OF CHIVALRY.

In the history of Bertrand du Guesclin, it is recorded, that Du Guesclin, before he departed for a course of arms, proposed by an Englishman, heard mass; and, when he was making the offering at the altar, he also offered to God the arms he promised to use against the infidels, if he became victor. Soon after this, he made a challenge to maintain against another Englishman; the Englishman, throwing down his gage of battle, swore he would never sleep in bed till he had accomplished it. Bertrand, taking up the gage, vowed to eat only three cops in wine, in the name of the Holy Trinity, till this oath was over. These facts, from histories, justify the old romance writers, and enlighten some obscure passages in Dante, and other ancient authors.

"Personal valour dictated also singular vows: "James d'Endelée says Froissart, in his History, had made a vow, that, in the next battle in which the King of England, or either of his sons, should appear, he would be the first assailant, the best warrior on their side, or that he would die in the attempt"—Du Guesclin, being at the seige of Montcontour, swore never to eat meat, nor put off his clothes, day or night, till he had taken the place; and his squire of honor at the siege of Breffiere, in Poitou, promised, before God, to plant, that day, on the tower of the city, the banner of his master, which he carried, crying, "Du Guesclin! Du Guesclin!" and he performed it.—The same history reports, that the besieged made vows to eat all their beasts, and, as their last resource, to eat one another, in the rage of hunger, rather than yield the town; while the besiegers, on their part, swore to maintain the siege through their lives; and die in battle, or take the place by the force of assault."

What a simpleton knave, and what he don't know!—A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house in the town in which he lives, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know any thing." "Hah, hah!" said John that can't be true, for I do no some things, though I may not know other things. "But I can tell you what *I do know*, and what I *don't know*." "I am glad of it," replied the miller, "now let us hear John, what *you do know*" "I know," answered John, "that the *miller's hogs grow fat*." "Very well, that's true, John; now please to inform me what you *don't know*," "I don't know," said John scratching his head, "*whose corn they are fed on.*"

COMBINED.—At the battle of Minden, a corps of French grenadiers commanded by M. N. Perer, were exposed to a battery that carried off whole files at once.—N. Perer, wishing them not to fall back, rode slowly in front of the line

—INDEX AT FRONT.

with his snuff box in his hand, and said, "Well, my boys, what's the matter? Eh, cannon! Well, if it kills you, it kills you, that's all, my boys; march on, and never mind it."

From a late London Paper.

Cornish Anecdote—The following anecdote is related by a late traveller in Cornwall:

About three years ago two young farmers came to me, and after their accustomed obeisance, the following dialogue took place between us:

"Farmer—Your Reverence, Zir when woul it be convenient for you to cum and berry feyther?

"Parson—Why, sir, about three months ago.

"Farmer—Why, sir, I hedn't time you may depend.

"Parson—What! no time to bury your father!

"Farmer—No, sir, 'twere harest time, and we were busy, the horses and all.

"Parson—How did you keep him.

"Farmer—Why, sir, I do hope you'll not be angry, but when feyther died, mother put on a white shirt, and set 'en up in chimmer"—and mother put a nub of salt in his mouth, and a nub or two in his eyes, and he kept very wall; for feyther war a main spare man. So maister Trewern, our tailor, coomed in 'nother day, and he says, "Well, how's maister then?" "Oh, (said mother) he's up in chimmer." So Maister Trewern went up in chimmer, and when he went up close to feyther, he seen'en dead in his white shirt, and the nub of salt in his mouth and eyes—he were frietned, and he geed a jump back, and hitched his foot in a hole in the planching which drowed'en down, and broke his arm—and so mother said she won'nd't keep feyther any longer, and sent Will and I over to know when woul be convenient for you to cum and berry feyther."

Chamber. [Floor.

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No. 9.

45. *Easy method of breaking Glass in any required direction*

Dip a piece of worsted thread in spirits of turpentine; wrap it round the glass in the direction that you require it to be broken, and then set fire to the thread, or apply a red hot wire round the glass, and if it does not immediately break, throw cold water on it while the wire remains hot. By this means glass that is broken may often be fashioned, and rendered useful for a variety of purposes.

Mode of Dyeing Cotton Nankeen colour.

46 Mr. Hess, of Zurich, gives the following process for dyeing Nankeen colour:—

Boil leaves of the willow in very clear water, afterwards past the decoction through a linen cloth strainer, and add isinglass till the liquor is entirely limpid. The willow leaves, besides the colouring matter which they contain, have still the property of tan, a property that would weaken the colouring matter, and render it unsolid, if isinglass was not added to this preparation. The water will serve to dye thread or cotton stuffs, and the shades of it can be varied at pleasure. To render this dye more perfect, the stuffs will be soaked in a wash of nitrous acid covered with water—which renders the colour more brilliant, and prevents it from turning pale. Besides the beauty of this colour, the process is so simple, and gives so fine a dye, that any one can prepare it without the assistance of a dyer.

47 *Barley Coffee.*—A bachelor in the habit of using two parts rye and one foreign coffee mixed, discovering lately a great improvement in his morning beverage, called his cook to task for her extravagance in using all foreign coffee, when it was found that barley malt had been used, and no coffee at all. This discovery was made nearly twelve months ago, and the barley has been substituted ever since, the gentleman declaring it very little inferior to best Java. The barley is sprouted and dried, and then toasted and prepared like other coffee.—*Winchester Rep.*

Application of Virgin Honey

48 The following article appeared in a late Italian news paper:—

"A woman at Florence, after losing 4 children by cutting their teeth, saved 5 others by rubbing their gums with virgin honey on the first indication of pain and repeating the operation whenever the children showed signs of uneasiness. It is added, that the same experiment has been tried with equal success on other children."

49. *Russia Leather*—The preparation of fine Russia leather so well known for its quality and peculiar smell, is described at large in the 3d vol. of Mr. Took's "View of the Russian Empire."—The hides are first put into a weak alkaline lye, to loosen the hair, and afterwards scraped on a beam. If finer are calves' hides, they are reduced by dog's dung and a sour oatmeal drench, and afterwards tanned with great care and frequent handling. The bark used here is seldom oak, but, where it can be got, the bark of the black willow, or, if this cannot be had, birch bark. They are then dyed either red or black, these being the two colours most esteemed. For the red, the hide is first soaked in alum, and then dyed with Brazil wood; the black is procured as usual with an iron liquor. The leather is then smeared with *birch tar*, (this gives the peculiar smell so much prized in book binding as it possesses the valuable property of protecting the book from worms) and it is then finished by various manipulations. The streaked or barred surface is given to the leather by a very heavy steel cylinder wound round with wires.

50. *A valuable Receipt for the Strangles in Horses, never*

Take half a pint of *sack* or any strong *sweet* wine; and a quarter of a pint of *salad* oil, and give the mixture every other day, for four times; adding, afterwards a table spoonfull of sharp white wine vinegar, and blowing a small quantity of the same into each nostril: keep warm, and ride mode rately.

Dr. de GRAY, 1642.

Natural History.

The description below, which it is said may be relied upon, is so like that of an enormous *Turtle*, we cannot help supposing it to be no other than a large species (hitherto undescribed) of the tribe of marine animals to which the common edible Turtle belongs. Ed.

From the New-York Statesman.

Sea Monster.—The following is a more particular description than has been published of the animal lately discovered by Capt. Brown, denominated in some of the papers the Sea-serpent or Sea-devil. Dr. Mitchill derived his description from a conversation with Capt. Brown and his crew, and it may therefore be relied on as authentic.

Capt. J. Brown of the ship Douglass, was on a voyage from New York to Curacoa, and on the 6th day of April, 1823, in latitude 35.04, and in longitude 68 deg. 30 min. west from Greenwich, saw a very uncommon creature on the surface of the water. He descried the object at the distance of between 4 and 5 miles, and it being to windward, he bore up towards it under an impression that it was a wreck or vessel in distress.

The weather was fine, the air clear, and the sea unruffled. The time was 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He approached it within fifty or sixty feet. There was every opportunity to make observations, on the part which was above the surface of the sea. It was soon discovered that the object was alive, and had limbs in motion; and that it had a progressive course at the rate as was estimated, of one mile and a half per hour.

The figure was elliptical, and the highest part was at least twelve feet above the surface, though in the opinion of some persons on board, it was twenty or twenty five. The length of the bare or exposed part was estimated by him to be between twenty-five and thirty feet, though some of the beholders thought it was as much as forty. The whole surface seemed to be divided by seams lengthwise, like the bottom of a clinker built boat turned upside down. The arms, fins, or organs of motion, propelled the body with its big end foremost, as if by the operation of skulling or rowing. The fins were four, two on each side, and the pair nearest the eyes were shorter than the other two. The length of the longest he judged to be from twelve to fifteen feet; and of the shortest from five to six.—The limb projecting from the head, or place where the eyes were situated, was estimated at fifteen or twenty feet; though some of the beholders considered them all a third longer.

The colour was a dark brown, and the stripes or seams, black like a boat whose bottom had lately been paid with pitch. The surface was beset with barnacles.

The creature took no notice of the ship, and made no alteration in its course. It was judged prudent to give it no disturbance. Accordingly Capt. Brown, after observing the enormous production as long as he pleased, left it and pursued his voyage.

The number of persons on board, who witnessed this uncommon spectacle, was thirteen. The eye was as large as a breakfast plate, and the colour appeared to one of the observers to be reddish.

Agriculture.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the various ways of preparing and employing Indian Corn.

There are many things the rich have no need to do, the doing of which would be of infinite advantage to the poor, if they had the knowledge necessary to turn that product of their labour they have most in their power, to their own comfort. You may perhaps smile when you perceive this preamble is to usher into notice the virtues of *Indian Corn*. I will allow you to do so, if you can find in my enumeration one use to which I put that valuable grain, unworthy of being generally known.

—In order to swell the list, I mention some of the purposes for which it is used, that are known to every one, before I enter into the detail of preparing a dish which I consider the best, healthiest, and most palatable food we have. I will begin with it before the head is perfectly formed—it can then be made, if properly done, a *fine pickle*. We all know how delicious *roasted ears* are; when fit for this use it will make a superior *starch*; it scalded and dried, you may have *roasting ears* in the middle of winter. When the grain is hardened, you have food for all the domestic animals in the shocks, tops, &c. The leaves of the shock or hucks by slitting them finely, make excellent *matrasses* or under beds.

(To be continued.)

Original Poetry.

The following lines were written by a very young lady, highly gifted, and full of genius and sensibility—who fell an early victim to the tomb in a foreign land.—They were never before published.—Ed.

TO ANNA:—*On seeing her shed tears as she read the poem upon the Death of my Father.*—

What first awoke affection's sigh,
And drew the tear from pity's eye,
And ting'd your cheek with crimson dye?
'Twas Sympathy, swe Anna!

What cheer'd a hapless child of woe,
And bade her anguish'd bosom know
Bright hope's reanimated glow?
'Twas sympathy, sweet Anna!

What sooth'd an ORPHAN'S drooping heart
With friendship's ever magic art,
A balm delightful to impart?
'Twas sympathy, sweet Anna!

Lives there then a fairer flower,
Still born in life's eventful hour,
'Neath these skies where tempests lower,
Than sympathy, sweet Anna?

Is there *one*, whose heavenly dew,
And breathing sweets, and lovely hue,
So fair, so bright appears to you
As sympathy, sweet Anna?

"No," answers every failing tear,
"No glowing flow'rets' tints appear
So bright, so lovely, and so dear
As sympathy, to Anna!"

Dear Girl! preserve it in your breast,
Its charms will make that bosom blest,
For pity's dew drops stand confest
In sympathy, sweet Anna.—

MARRIANNE

Death.

Died at Drummond's Island, on the 20th ult. Col. Robert Dickson, aged 55, late Superintendant of the Western Indian Nations, in His Britannic Majesty's service. During the late war he was active in saving the lives, and alleviating the wants of our prisoners among the Indians.—*Buff. Pat.*

Mr. Dickson was a native of Dumfries, in Scotland, and emigrated to Canada, we believe, nearly forty years ago. The greatest part of his life since he has been spent amongst the Indians, as a trader in time of peace. During the late war, he used his influence amongst those savages (which was very considerable) to the benefit of his King and Country, and to mitigate their ferocious disposition as much as possible towards the enemy, when any of those were in their power.

In Charlottenburg, on the 22d ultimo, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ANN M'KENZIE, relict of the late Mr. JOHN M'KAY, who died 14th March, 1820 aged 85. They were both natives of Dunrose, Sutherland-shire North Britain, which place they bade farewell to, in the Autumn of 1773.

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way."—*Gray.*

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 24th day of July instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Government House,
July 23rd, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments:—viz.

JOHN STEINOM, Gent. to practice *Physic, Surgery* and *Midwifery*, within this Province;

AND,

CHARLES ATKIN, Esquire, to be *Clerk of the Peace*, and *Clerk of the District*, for the WESTERN DISTRICT, *vice* G. T. F. IRELAND, Esquire, Deceased.

APPOINTMENTS.

Government House,
August 5th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for investigating the claims for losses sustained by His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, during the late War with the United States of America, under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature of 4 Geo. IV. Chap. 4.

The Hon. JOSEPH WELLS,
Lieut. Col. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant General.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
AUGUSTINE BALDWIN,
AND
THOMAS RIDOUT, Surveyor General, *Esquires.*

APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

Government House,
August 4th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to annul the Licence granted to Mr. *Reuben Sherwood*, to act as a Deputy Surveyor of Land, within this Province.

NOTICE.

THE COURTS of ASSIZE and NISI PRIUS for the EASTERN, HOME, and WESTERN CIRCUITS, to be holden as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

At KINGSTON, Midland District, Mon. 11th August
—PERTH, Bathurst District, Monday 25th ditto—
BROCKVILLE, Johnstown District, Tuesday 2d September—CORNWALL, Eastern District, Monday 15th September.

HOME CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL,

At HOLLAND—Niagara District, Wednesday 10th September—HAMILTON, Newcastle District, Thursday 29th September.

WESTERN CIRCUIT,

His Honor Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON,

At SANDWICH, Western District, Monday 18th August—VITTORIA, London District, Monday 25th ditto—HAMILTON, Gore District, Monday 1st September. 30.—3 mths.

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily as vertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mara	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Mudoc		Tudor

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N. of Elizever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Katadar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oldon	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Metnuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip Smith and William Edgar, at the suit of Reuben Clarke, I have seized and taken in Execution, Lots No. 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Fredericksburgh, and 40 Acres of the South Part of the West Half of Lot No. 2, 4th Concession of Ernestown, in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and in the Midland District, which I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, Midland District.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, March 3d, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. 1d.

☞ The above sale is posponed until the 10th day of August next, at the same place and hour.

J. M Lean, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 26th May, 1823. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land more or less on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. m3d

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly pro[illegible] the Claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1818 23—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the first day of September next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

150 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York, to be delivered previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

The conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—Tenders for the supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st August, 1823 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.*

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

18—*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Transfer Book of the Bank will be shut from Saturday the 31st May instant, until

Thursday the 10th day of July next, and a dividend of five per cent. will be payable at the Bank on Tuesday the 15th of that month, on the capital paid in.

BY ORDER,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 27th May, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD

For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
Clerk.

19tf
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of John Brown;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G. Vandenbergacks';—from thence to John Decoe's;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Onwega*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of Middlesex, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,287
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,686
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with Free Deeds, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching, or generall agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. Monro, Merchants, in King-street, being 36 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, Saddler, in King-street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said Thomas O'Sullivan, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. George Duncan, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. Geo. O. Stewart, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or Alex. Wood, Esq. at York.

t. f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, Thomas M'Farland, late of the Township of Smith, in the Newcastle District, Tailor, hereby forbid any person or persons from harbouring, or giving credit to my wife, *Catharine*, after the date hereof, she having left my bed and board without any sufficient cause.

(Signed) THOMAS M'FARLAND.

York June 25th, 1823. 27—6*w.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced since his commencement in Business, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has Removed to King Street, One Door East of Mr. Brook's Store; and has received an Assortment of SPRING GOODS, which he is ready to Make Up in the Most Fashionable Manner, and at the Shortest Notice.

N. B. TO LET, a House in Duke Street, for any Time that may be agreed upon.—Enquire of the Subscriber.

JOHN MURCHISON.

York, May 12th, 1823. 21—3*m.*

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. French, opposite the Wellington Hotel; and intends to keep on hand a Constant Supply of the following Articles:—viz.

Mens Saddles, plain and shafted.—Ladies do. —Bridles of every description.—Chariot, Gig, and Sleigh Harness.—Common and Hard Leather Trunks.—Valises and Travelling Bags.

Coaches, Gigs, and Waggons, Trimmed in the neatest manner.

Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most Reasonable Terms.

From the unremitting attention which shall be paid to all Orders, the Subscriber humbly solicits a share of the Public Patronage.

ROBERT BALL.

York, July 21th 1823. 20. 6*w.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert Kerr, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of

—INDEX AT FRONT.

a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.
FINE WINES, &c.

BURGUNDY, in cases of 6 dozen each, (Clos de Vougeot.)
LA FITTE CLARET, do.
LA ROSE do. do.
RHENISH, in cases of 3 dozen each.
WHITE SPARKLING CHAMPAIGN, in cases of 3 and 6 dozen each.

The above Wines are respectfully offered for Sale to the Nobility and Gentry in Upper Canada as of superior quality, and at the Montreal Prices, exclusive of charges, and will be sold either by the dozen or case—the latter guaranteed in good order on leaving the Subscriber's Cellars.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received a Select Assortment that he will dispose of at the lowest possible rate for Cash.

THOMAS ASKEW.

Kingston, 20th June, 1823. 27—6 w.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols,
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols,
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Class, 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17—t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 19th, 1823. } 23—12 mos.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, AND Co.

Valuable Landed Estate in Upper Canada,

BY PUBLIC SALE.

For account of a Bankrupt Estate.

AT CLAMPS' COFFEE HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on Monday Evening the 18th Augt. next at 8 o'clock.

That valuable Property situated and being in the flourishing Village of Port Hope, late the Property of Charles Fothergill Esq. and now occupied by Mr. David Smart, Merchant.—Said Property comprises about Six Acres of Ground, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Two Stores, and other Out Buildings, is distant half a mile from Lake Ontario, seven from the flourishing Village of Hamilton and Cobourg, sixty five from York, and one hundred and twenty from Kingston. The Post Office is at present kept on the Premises, and the Mail passes and repasses 4 times a week.

ALSO.

A block of 1200 Acres Land situate on the Rice-Lake, being in the Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, being the following Lots.

Nos. 12, 13, 15, Broken Lots No. 17 and 18 } 1st. Concession,
Broken Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, in the Broken } Concession A.

With an allowance for Roads between the Broken Lots No. 12 & 13.

This Tract is considered by Judges one of the best in Upper Canada:

The whole is to be Sold without reserve.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Simson Branch Bank of Canada, Kingston,

Mr. SMART, Merchant, Port Hope,
Mr. MERCER, Land Agent, York or
Mr. MACNIDER, Montreal.

MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.
A & B.

Montreal 12th July, 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING MONTHLY, AT MONTREAL,

THE

CANADIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LITERARY REPOSITORY.

THE encouragement which Literature has obtained in the United Kingdom, may be attributed, in a great measure, to the monthly Publication of every thing which emanates from the Press, abounding in a variety of original Biography, and other pieces, written solely for works of this description, which residents in this remote quarter of the globe find it difficult to obtain without considerable expense. As much of the contents of these Publications is doubtlessly of a local nature and devoid of interest to the Canadian reader, it is only intended to take the most valuable pieces of a general character for the REPOSITORY; thus affording to the public at large, in these Provinces, those literary gratifications which our friends and society generally, throughout the British Dominions in Europe, have so long enjoyed from the genius and ability of our countrymen.

It is not the intention of the proposed work to enter into political discussions, foreign or domestic; when, however, impartial and well written articles are received from home, they will be re-printed; the remaining part of the undertaking will, it is conceived, be most appropriately disposed of in giving publicity to local communications relating to the condition of our Townships and Settlements; in promoting the cause of Religion Virtue, Morality, Education, and the general diffusion of Agricultural and other useful knowledge.

A regular supply of the most popular and esteemed British publications, are received, and no effort will be spared to render the selections of the CANADIAN MAGAZINE worthy of the patronage which is anticipated in both Provinces.

A brief summary of Foreign and Domestic News, Army Promotions, State of the Montreal Market, Agricultural Report, State of the Weather, Shipping List, &c. will be found at the end of each Number.

CONDITIONS.

1st—The July number will be published early in August; it will be printed upon fine paper, and be properly arranged for binding half yearly. Each number will contain nearly 100 pages.

2d—The Subscription to be SIX DOLLARS, payable half yearly in advance: the first half year will be collected after the delivery of the first number. Postage payable by the Subscribers.

3d—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining the first Number, will please to affix their names to a Subscription List before the 24th instant; every Subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name at the end of six months.

4th—Subscription Lists will be found at the principal places of public resort, in Montreal and Quebec, and at the Post Offices of the principal Towns in the Upper Province.

Communications connected with the avowed object of this work (post paid) are requested to be addressed to the *Editor of the Canadian Magazine*, at the Book Store of the Publisher, Mr NICKLESS.

Montreal, 11th July, 1823

☞ Mr. JOSEPH NICKLESS, Bookseller, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, is authorised to make the necessary arrangements in the City and Quebec, to receive the signatures of Gentlemen disposed to patronize and subscribe for the proposed Magazine; and also to correspond on the same subject in the Upper Province.

PROPOSED CANAL BETWEEN LAKES ERIE AND ONTARIO.

Pursuant to Public Notice, a Meeting of the most respectable Inhabitants of the Niagara District, was this day convened at the Beaver Dam, to take into consideration and adopt measures for opening a Canal between Lake Erie and Ontario.

GEORGE KEEFER, Esq. of Thorold, called to the Chair,

GEORGE KEEFER, junr. was appointed Secretary

1st—On motion of John Clark, Esq. seconded by Mr. J. Northrop, the Report of Mr. Tibbet, the Engineer, appointed to level the route to the head of the Twelve Mile Creek, was read, and unanimously approved of. Ordered to be printed and circulated as general as possible.

2d—On motion of Mr. Thomas Dennis, seconded by Mr. Wood, Esq. an address to the Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada was read, approved of, signed by Chairman, and ordered to be printed.

3d—On motion of G. Adams, Esq. seconded by Mr. Woodruff, ordered that public notice be immediately given, that we intend petitioning the Legislature the next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company, for the purpose of connecting Lake Erie and Ontario, with a commencement on Lake Erie, by the Twelve Mile Creek, and from the Grand River to Chippawa, and for the erection of Machinery on the route.

4th—On motion of S. Wood, Esq seconded by Mr Woodruff, moved that some suitable person be appointed to act as general agent, to be invested with as full power as the nature of the case will admit, to receive and make all communications, until the act is passed to incorporate the said Company, when he must call a general meeting of the stockholders in the most convenient situation, for them to adopt such measures as they may think advisable.

5th—On motion of Mr. R. Woodruff, ordered, that Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq be appointed to act as our Agent on this occasion.

6th—On motion of J. Clark, Esq. the thanks of the meeting be given the Chairman for his able management in the Chair.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
Chairman.

Beaver Dam, 26th June, 1823.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE extraordinary exertions which our neighbours, the Americans, have made, and which they continue with the greatest perseverance for the improvement of their internal navigation, point out to those who wish well to this country, not only the importance of the subject, but the necessity which exists for similar exertions amongst ourselves; for on the success of efforts so speedily made, and continued with equal spirit and determination, the direct tendency of *their skill* and industry operating with our own sparingness, must be the actual loss of a great part of our trade.

On an examination of the state of the two countries, it must be evident, that the natural facilities possessed by this Province for such improvements, are, beyond comparison superior to those of our neighbours. The two great Lakes, which furnish so extensive a portion of our internal navigation, are in one part, so nearly connected, as to require an artificial cut of only two miles by which the water communication between them would be uninterrupted.

The ease with which so desirable an object might be effected, has been long known to many individuals present, and it must afford them pleasure to be enabled to communicate to the Public this interesting information, corroborated by the Report of an able and scientific Engineer.

The object of the present meeting, is to submit the outline of a plan, by which a very desirable matter might be carried into effect, in order to its being maturely weighed and well understood. Notice has been given, of an intention to petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company, with permission to raise a capital of twenty five thousand pounds, for the purpose of opening a Canal by the most eligible and convenient route, from Lake Ontario to the River Welland (Chippawa) and from thence to the mouth of the Grand River. The dimensions to be similar to the Erie Canal, in the state of New York, or capable of carrying boats from twenty to forty tons. And as the supply of water is abundant, it is in contemplation to divert part of it in favorable situations, for the use of machinery. In this scheme it is proposed to raise the above sum of twenty five thousand pounds. The shares to be six pounds five shillings each. Ten per cent. of which will be required at the time of subscribing, and the remainder when called for at a month's public notice. The principal reason for making the shares small, are, that almost every individual may have an opportunity of taking one or more, and that it may be as general as possible.

Officers and managers, as usual on such occasions, will be chosen by the stockholders, when a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed. When ten thousand pounds of the stock shall have taken, it is proposed to commence cutting at Chippawa, and from thence in the direction of the Twelve Mile Creek, to Lake Ontario; and no doubt is entertained, but this part of it may be completed in one year from the time of commencement. The communication between the Chippawa and Grand River, will be undertaken as soon afterwards as the state of the subscription will allow, that is, when the whole, or major part of the stock shall have been taken up.

Agents will be appointed at Montreal, Quebec, Amherstburgh, and the most convenient intermediate situations, for the purpose of ascertaining at an early period, the amount of stock which the inhabitants of each place will be inclined to take, should our application to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation be successful. It is desirable that the returns from those places should be furnished by the 1st October next, in order, (if favorable) that arrangements may be made to facilitate the work our next year, by commencing the 1st day of May ensuing.

The expence attending the cutting of the Canal, and the same particulars as to the expence which must be incurred in making the second cut; but one route which has been explored, between the Chippawa and Grand River is only five miles, the other, proposed three; and as the ground throughout both routes is favorable for cutting, it is presumed, the expence cannot exceed two thousand five hundred pounds.

A material advantage will result to the Western Districts of this Province, and those parts of the United States, which border on Lake Erie, if this last part of the design be effected, in consequence of the easy access to the mouth of the Grand River; it being always open for navigation at a much earlier period in spring, than the Ports of Buffalo and Fort Erie. It is the primary object of the Merchant, to save time and distance in the conveyance of his produce to market, and the route by the Grand River will unite these advantages. Such inhabitants as are settled on the upper part of the Grand River, and in the townships adjoining, will in common, with settlers on the Western shores of the lake, partake of the advantages of this early navigation; as the spring floods, by enabling them to float down their produce, will, when this part is completed, gain immediate access to the lower lake, and enable them to reach Montreal, while Buffalo and Fort Erie, remain enveloped in ice. An important benefit must likewise be derived by the owners and occupiers of land, within reach of the lake, and the banks of this river, from the certainty, that much of their valuable timber, will find easy and ready access to market after being converted into staves, and other descriptions of lumber, which are in constant demand at Quebec, for the supply of our West India Colonies. It is a melancholy subject, to reflect upon the immense tracts of fine timbered land, which, for want of such facilities, are at present not only unproductive to the owner, but acting as a constant drain upon the purse, whilst the time of remuneration seems from day to day to elude his pursuit, and after years of protracted hope, ends in final disappointment.

Need it be mentioned, that the farmers and others, the actual occupants of the soil, are not, (though undoubtedly great sufferers,) the only losers in this state of things.—No, the lower Canadian Merchant also equally, though not so immediately in the loss. He suffers from the deterioration in value of the property of his debtor, in the Upper Province, from the difficulty that debtor meets with in converting the produce of his farm and industry into a tangible shape for the creditors' satisfaction; and again, from the reduced value of such land as he holds in security, or has accepted in liquidation of debts contracted to him under a more favorable state of trade—the latter is interim, interesting from the profits of his mercantile pursuits;—in fact, it is for the general interest of the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, that something effectual should be undertaken, to promote their joint welfare.

Another source of profit to the immediate stockholders, will arise from the judicious use of the superfluous water, for the purposes of driving machinery, &c. and which, by proper management, might be made to reimburse them in a very few years for the entire outlay of their capital. This, too, is not something with the public convenience in part of the country where mill streams are both scarce and scant, is far from being one of minor importance. From Long Point, on the shore of Lake Erie, round to Dundas at the upper end of Lake Ontario, the only mill, now using a sufficient supply of water to carry on business, to an extent that may be considered mercantile, is that of Messrs. Clerk and Street, at the Falls.

The production of wheat, in a soil and climate so well adapted to its culture, must, of course, be considered one of our principal staples; but, to render this valuable to the farmer, it is necessary he should possess the means of converting it into a fit state for use, so that he may not only reap most of the benefit arising from the manufacture, but reduce the bulk and weight of his exportable commodity, so as to be able to enter the market less unfavorably, with respect to the transport charges, than at present.

As this Company will be justly entitled to all the advantages that will result from the command of the water through out the route of the Canal, the Mills now erected on that part of the Twelve Mile Creek, (which will be benefited by an additional supply of water,) must be purchased at a fair valuation, from the present proprietors, and be the property of the Company, after the completion of the cut.—Two flouring Mills of the best description, and other machinery, should be erected by the Company; a flouring mill, as

—INDEX AT FRONT.

near Chippawa as possible, to receive wheat and produce coming downwards from Lake Erie, and another as near Lake Ontario, to receive produce from the banks thereof, and dispose of all the intermediate situations.

Subjoined is a calculation upon good data, of the probable expence of the undertaking, contrasted with a sketch of the profit, which it is presumed would accrue to the Company.

To estimate of 1st Cut. from Chippawa, to Lake Ontario	£. 10,000 00
" Probable amt. of valuation of the different Mills, &c. on the Twelve Mile Creek, which it will be necessary to purchase,	4,000 00
Erecting two Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. with other Machinery,	5,625 00
Cut of GREEN 2d.	2,500 00
	£22,125 00

Hal'e. Cur'y.

By rental of machinery to be erected by the Company	£. 2000 00
" Interest on sale of the Intermediate Sites for Hydraulic purposes.	300 00
" Rental of Mills now erected	500 00

The proceeds from the sale of the Intermediate Sites, for Hydraulic purposes; the increased value of the Mills now erected, and the rental of the Company's two Grand Establishments on each end of the Canal, will, of itself, bring in a handsome Dividend to the Stockholders, on the amount necessary to complete the whole—leaving out the reasonable expectation, of a large sum that must be derived from the transportation of various articles. A Boat, carrying forty tons, will be taken up at the same expense, that two teams can be conveyed with a waggon at the present period.

If a sufficient degree of public spirit should not be found in the two provinces, to complete so great and noble an object, we trust, private interest will induce individuals to embark a portion of their Capital in a fund where a profit will be immediately realized, continue, and increase with the growing prosperity of the country.

GEORGE KEEFER, Chairman.

Beaver Dam, 28th June, 1823.

REPORT.

Having been called upon to level the ground between the River Welland, or Chippawa, and Lake Ontario, Report as follows;

—COMMENCED at Chippawa, on the 6th instant, 10 miles from its mouth, as stated to me, on Mr. John Brown's farm, Township of Thorold; explored from thence two routes, to the head waters of the 12 mile Creek; find the ridge of land between the two, requires a Cut of 26 feet on an average, for two miles; from thence, to the road in New Holland, 60 chains; from thence to Captain John Decou's—there is a fall of 17 feet in a distance of 20 chains; from thence to the brow of the Mountain, 71 chains; from thence to the foot of the Mountain, and on the surface of the west branch of 12 mile Creek, 50 chains—fall 242 feet; thence to Thomas' Mill, 107 chains 50 links—fall 5 feet—fall at the Mill, 12 feet 8 inches; thence to Campbell's mill Pond, 118 chains—fall 2 feet 4 inches; thence to mill, 14 chains—fall at the mill, 7 feet 10 inches; thence to Merritt's mill Pond, 139 chains 50 links—fall 9 feet 2 inches; thence to Adams' Mill 75 chains 60 links—fall at the Dam, 4 feet—from this did not measure or level to the Lake. I am informed, the distance is about 4 miles—do not suppose the fall to be more than 2 feet. The whole distance from Lake Ontario, to the mouth of Chippawa, is 27 miles and 50 links.

It will be necessary for the purpose of navigation, to make the above Cut 4 feet lower than the suface of the Chippawa, 7 feet wide at the bottom, and 19 feet at top or surface of the water, which will draw off as much as may be required. 4 feet above this, a tow path must be formed 8 feet wide on one side, and a Beam of 3 feet wide on the other, which will stop all the earth that may crumble off the sides from falling into the water; from those professions the bank may be raised a moderate elevation, leaving the top of the Cut 44 feet wide; the whole makes 310,780 cubic yards. From the great depth of the Chippawa at this place, the inhabitants having dug wells to a greater depth on each end of the Cut, and from the quality of the quality of the soil, which is clay, I do not apprehend the least danger of meeting with rock. From the peculiar advantages derived from this situation, the excavation can be effected at a comparitively trifling expence. A deep navigable river being situated at the commencement of the Cut, Boats can follow every foot of the way, and be so constructed that one man can unload them without loss of time. To give a clear and simple idea of this method, construct on each end of the Scow, a box similar to a Cart Body, which will be filled and discharge any quantity of earth in the stream. Suppose the farthest end of the Canal 2 miles, 2 men will man 2 Boats, or one man and a horse, while the one Boat is loading will take the other to Cole sea, (a 20 minute, and return in 20 minutes, [illegible] one hour at farthest,) and carry 20, 30, or 40 tons of earth, and so on alternately, and will keep 12 men at least, digging to supply the Scows; whereas, on the American Canal, it requires 2 men to remove the earth as fast as one man digs it, and the expence of Barrows and Plank, will be equal to the Scow; the average price of digging from 9 to 10 feet, is 8 cents per yard I am therefore confident, this Cut can be effected at 10 cents, or thirty thousand dollars. and Contractors will offer to take it for less money. (Tunnelling has been mentioned to me to be the cheapest method, but having never witnessed the practical part of it—cannot give an opinion.) From the termination of this Cut, the water will flow with an easy and gentle descent to Capt. John Decou's. It will be necessary to widen the stream, and cut off the points in many places; but as Mr. Hall Davis, will carry it through his farm, and Mr. Hiram Swayze, the greater part of his, the expence will be too trifling to form an item. From Mr. Decou's mill Dam, it will be necessary to carry the water through the farms of Messrs. Burnetson and Cooper, where nature has formed a ravine or Cut to the hand for the means. The expence of this Cut at 10 cents per yard, will not exceed seven hundred dollars. From this to the waters of the west branch of 12 mile Creek, on Mr. Adam Brown's farm, nature has continued her favours; the ravine extends with a gentle descent, or regular inclined plane the whole way, and one rail way may be formed to take up boats at once, or two can be constructed, if necessary, or more convenient. I am not sufficiently informed on this subject, to give a correct estimate, but will forward one as soon as I can obtain the necessary information. I am satisfied, however, from the favorable situation of this ravine, it can be locked with 24 good wooden locks, for twenty thousand dollars. It will be necessary to construct at Thomas' Mill, a wooden Lock, which from its height, will cost one thousand dollars; at Campbell's Mill, the Lock will cost five hundred dollars; at Merritt's Mill, the Lock will cost five hundred dollars; and at Adams' Mill, three hundred and fifty; from thence there is plenty of water to the head of Lake. I have likewise examined the Harbor, but am not sufficiently informed to give an opinion, as to the effect the water may produce on it for the purpose of deepening the Channel to admit Vessels. It will cost for a tow path through the woods, one hundred dollars per mile—but a small proportion of this distance passes through them—I will therefore compute it at fifty dollars per mile, at the extent making fifteen hundred dollars. The whole expence of the entire, exclusive of rail way, is thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. I would suggest an improvement that will of course follow in a few years, viz: a Lock at the head of Mr Merritt's mill Dam, taken from a race way that can be dug at a trifling expence, from the foot of Mr. Campbell's mill Dam. A Lock on Col. Johnson's farm, at the head of Mr. Campbell's mill Dam, to another race-way at the foot of Mr. Thomas' mill Dam, and one between Capt. Decou's and the Chippawa—Those three will not average more than one thousand dollars each, and make the stream a regular Canal, the whole distance, with the exception of the Mountain.

Boats from 20 to 40 tons will navigate this stream with ease, and 2 men and a horse will take one from Lake Ontario, to Chippawa, in a day, or a day and a half at farthest. They navigate from 25 to 30 miles per day on the Erie Canal, on an average, and the Mountain here, will only cause a detention, of probably about 2 hours, in the ascent.

HIRAM TIBBETT, Engineer.

St. Catharines, 10th May, 1823.

THE FIRST PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK
TO BE ENTITLED
THE
Canadian Annual Register;
OR,
A VIEW
OF THE
History, Politics, Literature, and Growth
OF THE
CANADAS,
IN ALL THAT CONSTITUTES THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

TO BE CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.
By CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
His Majesty's Printer in U. C.

THE lapse of sixty-five years since the commencement of DODSLEY'S Annual Register in England has shewn the vast importance, and increasing value of that great work;—a work which has become an authority of the highest respectability and consideration on every subject connected with English History (*indeed one may say with the History of Europe,*) since the period of its commencement;—and, if there be any cause of regret, it is that such an undertaking was not begun at an earlier period.

The number of editions which that work has passed through,—the high price it bears,—and the fact that no library is considered at all complete without it, sufficiently proves its great value and utility.—It forms, indeed, no inconsiderable library in itself; and, if a man had no other book, except this work, he would not want for instruction or amusement.

It is scarcely to be supposed, that a similar work, well conducted, would fail in proving of equal value and importance to other countries; and particularly to those in a state of comparative infancy—CANADA, especially, presents a fine field for such an undertaking—All that is known, or ever can be known, of its early history may be comprised in little more than an hundred pages; after which, by a similarity of plan with that adopted in the Annual Register of England, all the transactions, events, discoveries, and improvements of each year, worthy of preservation, may be given to the public at a very moderate expense,—less than the cost of the meanest Newspaper in the country;—gradually forming a library, which would contain every thing interesting, or having any reference to the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, and becoming a book of such important reference as all the other books in the world, put together, could not supply.

Besides the more serious business of the State, which must necessarily occupy a large portion of the pages of such a work; now, that *Newspapers* and *Magazines* are generally conducted by men of respectable talents and attainments, it must occur to readers of every class, that articles of great interest and utility are continually occurring in those periodical publications, which deserve a more lasting record;—such a record is found in an Annual Register on the plan proposed, at a price considerably less than that of any respectable Newspaper, taken singly.—This Work will contain *all that is considered worth preserving, and that is of interest to this country, in the various Newspapers, Magazines, and other Miscellaneous Publications, both of the old and new world.*

That such of the readers of this *Prospectus* as are unacquainted with the plan of DODSLEY'S Annual Register, (which, with some alterations, additions, and improvements will be pursued in the present undertaking,) may form some judgment of its merits, we shall now proceed without further preface to give an outline of the

PLAN
OF THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

SECTION I.

Will contain the ANCIENT HISTORY and ANNALS of the COUNTRY from its DISCOVERY to these TIMES.

SECT. II.

GENERAL POLITICS, and present situation of the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA.—In time of war, this department of the work will be occupied with the details of that war.

SECT. III.

The CHRONICLE, comprehending a narrative, chronologically arranged, of every domestic incident, of the smallest interest to the public, which may have occurred during the year in any part of the British Provinces; but, more especially in the two Canadas. No event, or accident, of any importance, whatever may be its nature, will be omitted in this department.

SECT. IV.

The APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE will contain *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, Removals, &c. &c.* with average prices of Provisions, and articles of domestic growth for exportation—state of markets—shipping lists—arrivals—departures, &c. increase or decrease of foreign trade—abstracts of population—revenue, &c. &c. &c.

SECT. V.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; containing a complete History of the proceedings of the Parliament of both Provinces, with the Speeches, Resolutions, &c. &c. and Lists, with the titles of the Acts passed during the session.

SECT. VI.

STATE PAPERS;—Proclamations; Orders of Council; Memorials; Petitions; Manifestos; Correspondencies; Acts and Debates of the Imperial Parliament, having any reference to this country, &c. &c.

SECT. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of Extraordinary Characters connected with Canada,

SECT. VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY; containing, not only the New Discoveries made in various parts of this vast continent; but, also, such extracts from new and valuable Books of Travels as describe, or have particular reference to any part of it.

SECT. IX.

AGRICULTURE.—This important section will contain NOTICES and Details of every foreign practice and discovery that may be of the slightest utility here.

SECT. X.

USEFUL PROJECTS;—New Pieces of Mechanism; Implements; Experiments; Inventions; Patents, &c. &c.

SECT. XI.

ANTIQUITIES, will contain such Details and Discoveries as tend to throw light upon the Ancient History of the Country.

SECT XII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS—or such Original Productions contained in the more ephemeral publications of the day, week, or month, as may be worth preserving.

SECT. XIII.

POETRY, to be confined as much as possible to Original Productions, and great care will be observed in the selections.

SECT. XIV.

Account of Books, and other new publications having reference to the country.

Should any important changes occur in Europe, at all likely to affect this country, they will be also noticed under a suitable head.

As it is presumed that this work, even if conducted with no more than *moderate* skill and industry, will gradually become a standard book in this quarter of the world, it is unnecessary to have recourse to any of those arts which are commonly practised by the Booksellers and Reviewers in Europe to puff off their new publications. It is hoped this simple sketch of the design, and the manner in which the first volume (for the present year) will be got up, will be sufficient to obtain that patronage which is so necessary to the support

of such an undertaking. If this work is encouraged, it will gradually become of vast importance to public men in every profession, as a book of reference, and in process of time will, in itself, contain an immense body of Canadian History, such as no other book or books could afford. Had such a work been commenced in England soon after the gloom of the middle ages began to disperse, instead of the year 1758—its value would have been now beyond all price.

It being necessary to insure the sale of at least 300 copies before the work is put to press; this *Prospectus is therefore* published, in order to ascertain the degree of patronage it is likely to obtain. The price to subscribers will be $3½—to non-subscribers, $4—printed on fine English paper, and handsomely done up in boards, and lettered.—No payment will be required, or desired, until the work is delivered—but an early intimation of the names and address of Subscribers is earnestly requested, either at the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or at any of the various Agents for the Weekly Register.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One-eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications sequired, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at *York* and *Dundas*, by JOHN LESSLIE, in his own name, will, in future, be in the name of E. LESSLIE and SONS.

At *York*, they have received a fresh Stock of
Stationary, Books, and Medicines,
besides a quantity of other Goods in the HARDWARE and DRY-GOODS Line.

At *Dundas*, a good Assortment of
Dry-Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

And they flatter themselves, they shall be able to sell at low Prices, having got the greater part of their Stock direct from some of the best Houses in Great Britain.

Young's celebrated Eight-day Clock, warranted correct, Thomson's best and Most Correct Map, fully colored, Spanish Whitening,
Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking,
Peachwood, Fustic, Blue Walnut, Ayol, Dutch Madder, and Camwood,
Copperas, Clue, Prussian & Glauber Salts, Logwood, &
Common British Manufactured Writing Paper,
for Sale by the quantity to Merchants.

York, 4th August, 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 6th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

From DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ All Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

AGENTS.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	Quebec.
James Williams, Esq.	Montreal.
John Jameson, Esq.	Lachine.
R. McDowell, Esq	St Stephen.
J J Dunlop.	Lancaster.
Thomas Mears, Esq.	Mountsburg.
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☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis—and for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 6 per cent. upon the whole amount.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

POSTSCRIPT.

Nearly the whole sheet being occupied by the *Gazette*, in consequence of the number and length of the Advertisements for insertion this week, The *Register* will be published on a separate Sheet, as a Supplement, on Saturday next, in time to be forwarded to the Country Subscribers by Monday's Mail.—Two Articles only, left to be continued from the last *Register*, being inserted in this Postscript.

MINA.

(Concluded from our last.)

The French call Mina the King of Navarre. In whatever town he enters he is sure to find every thing that he wants; the whole province thinks it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals; every thing is brought out to him gratis. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French Spies cleverly enough, and without putting them (the Spies) to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him any, he strips him stark naked to see if he has any papers, plans, or drawings; and, if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says—"Take this fellow—and let's spy—out of his right ear."—The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cleverly as a regular surgeon. This operation being finished, he heats an iron (mark, red hot!) and stamps upon his forehead "*Viva Mina!*" With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life; and I have been assured that, so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, of shewing themselves, that they have been found stingy in the mountains even to be served to death. Mina has an hospital for his sick and wounded, near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain.—Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well supplied with every thing gratis. The French know the spot where the hospital stands, and have made several attempts to surprise it, but never with success. In this mountain he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gunpowder, and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French; he gives them passports to do so, by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men, that he could not obtain otherwise, and in this way he obtains what he wants gratis. If those who wish to trade are such as he can confide in, he gets from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motion of the enemy. Not a man can stir that Mina is not informed of it. If the Alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of the village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses in the night and shoots them; he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own; however, it must be after the battle is over—he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactic is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either amongst the officers or soldiers. Plunderers at all times he shoots. Officers and soldiers are punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular-bred officer into his corps. He says "They pretend to have too much theory; and he sees they fail in their attempts." His second in command is Gurutchaga; who is somewhat about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword.—Mina is very fond of him, and he is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle; and, according to his report of their individual value, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his officers and soldiers, of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and, whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular quarter—distance—to meet, where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the French.—On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success; he was surrounded by 20,000 French, who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation; but with his 3,000 men, he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness he called all his men around him, and said, "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here, let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—Mina the rallying word—and now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way." They immediately dispersed. The French deployed their columns at day-light in the morning, and, when they thought they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards Mina was at the head of his men committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from the spot where he last left them, without a single individual.

This is Mina's own account of this circumstance. After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy, who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French lines, where we could hear the drums beating to arms in every village. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across the Ebro. He waited with anxiety 12 days for an answer from Duran, but got none. (Unfortunately Empecinado had been made, but got none.) (Unfortunately Empecinado had been made, but got none.) (Unfortunately Empecinado had been made, but got none.)

his arm got well; and he would stake £200 of his own money on the issue of the contest. Hudson also has offered to back Neale for £100 to £200; or if that does not fit, he has got Neale for £100 to £200; or if that does not fit, he has no objection to have a slap at Pogg. This is a bold offer of Hudson's, as the friends of Pogg have offered to back him against the new champion.

The story of Mrs Fry, the Quaker Lady, having undertaken to reduce Spring not to fight, has been contradicted in the London papers by her husband, friend Joseph Sterling, and the belligerent had other fish to fry.

The following is a statement of the receipts during the last year, of some of the most valuable of our Institutions:

	£. s. d.
Society for promoting Christian knowledge,	53,729 9 3
Society for promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts,	19,513 11 0
British and Foreign Bible Society,	108 8s 2 17 6
British and Foreign School Society about,	1,600 0 0
Church Missionary Society,	33,975 9 7
Wesleyan, ditto.	26,883 5 5
London, ditto.	22 437 13 4
Moravian, ditto.	7,192 18 8
Naval and Military Bible Society,	2,040 4 9
Society for Conversion of the Jews,	10 689 18 9
Hibernian Society,	5 372 5 6
Religious Tract Society,	9,261 3 0
Church of England Tract Society,	1414 11 10
Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen,	2,219 0 5
Continental Society,	1 074 12 6
London Female Penitentiary,	4,075 19 9
African Institution,	1,124 0 0
Sunday School Society for Ireland,	3 193 6 6
Hibernian Bible Society,	5 679 11 10
Prayer Book and Homily Society,	2,056 15 8
Irish Religious Book and Tract Society,	8 943 0 0
Sunday School Union Society,	1,762 4 6

Freemasonry.—Capt. Harris, late of the Brig Reuben and Eliza, captured by the pirates on the southern side of Cuba, has furnished the editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser with a narrative of the outrages of these wretched men—and with a narrative of the outrages of these wretched men—and with a note is added, stating, that "he was indebted for his life to the circumstance of his being a *freemason*, having met with several masons among the pirates, who interceded for him." It is strange that freemasons should be found among pirates—but how much more strange is it, that men who have abandoned the laws of God and nations, who shrink not at murder itself, when convenient or thought necessary, should respect the bonds of freemasonry, and succour a brother in distress.—*Niles' Reg.*

PERILOUS ENTERPRIZE

Great interest has been excited in Manchester by what has been considered as a perilous attempt on the part of an ingenious workman, to remove the ball and cross from the summit of St. Mary's church spire.

The peculiarity of the proceeding has consisted in the absence of any portion of scaffolding, and in the use of common ladders only. The spire is a lofty one, and has been so nested upon by a tremendous storm of wind some time ago, and mounted each ladder in regular succession to secure it by ropes and cramps, which lie fixed into the stone work, till he had secured the summit.

The placing the last ladder, and the securing it, appeared to be a most arduous point—Every motion was watched by thousands of admiring and many trembling spectators, with intense feeling. When accomplished, Mr Wootten actually stepped from the ladder on the crown of the spire, and gave three cheers, standing upright, quite composed and unembarrassed, with his hands free. The multitude below responded the cheering of the heroic craftsmaster most heartily.

This was effected on Saturday week about noon; but the wind then became too high for him to proceed further with his operations. On Tuesday morning he resumed his labors and continued to file the rod on which the ball and cross were suspended, after having secured the whole mass of ropes, all fixed by his own hands, but connected with a block and other ropes, which were attended to by his son, and assistants, placed below.—After some time, the whole mass was safely brought down, and with perfect facility, though amounting to little less than three hundred weight.

Mr Wootten began to point the spire. This he effects by a swing ladder, hanging from its summit, by which he can traverse regularly round the spire, and descends gradually, as his work may render it necessary.

Yankee.—This term came into vogue in Europe at the commencement of the revolution that gave independence to the United States of America. The word is derived from the Indian epithet *Yankoo*, which signifies in the Indian language, the quality of Invincible Courage; and was used by one of the chief tribes of North American Indians, as a name to designate them as being free and triumphant over the surrounding nations; and it was also used as the name of the Chief, or King, of the tribe to which the term applied.

It is rumoured, and generally believed, that Prince Leopold has offered his hand to the widow of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, and met with a decided refusal.

Marshal Daroust, Prince of Eckmuhl, died at Paris on the 2d of June, of a disease of the lungs.

An opening for Emigration.—A project has lately been formed in Mexico for establishing a colony, or an asylum, as it is called, in the province of Yucatan 180 miles long, 120 wide, and containing 60.0 square miles. The object appears to be to open a rich and fertile district, most of which is now in an uncultivated state, as a place of refuge for military officers of merit, and for foreigners of talent, enterprise and industry. It is to be under the protection of the Mexican congress, entitled to one representative, and exempt from taxation for 5 years. General Echavari is at the head of the society, who has issued a long prospectus of the conditions and advantages of the settlement.

Excuses for not attending public worship by exemplary Christians.—Overslept myself—could'nt dress in time—Too cold—too hot—too windy—too dusty. Too wet—too damp —too su-ny—too cloudy. Don't feel disposed. No other time to stay—Love to stay at my drawers. Put my papers to rights.—Letters to write to friends. Taken a dose of physic. Been bled this morning. Mean to walk to the bridge. Going to take a ride. Tied to the stores six days in a week. No fresh air but on Sundays. Can't breathe in church, always a fresh air but on Sundays. Can't breathe in church, always so full. Feel a little feverish. Feel a little chilly. Feel so full. Feel very lazy. Expect Company to dinner.—Sham'd my poet too. Got a head ache. Caught cold last night at a party.—Must watch the servants. Can't leave the house for fear of fire.—Servants up to all mischief when I go to church.—Friend turning myself to day. New bonnet not come home. Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs. Got a new novel must be returned on monday morning. Wasn't shaved in time.—Don't like a Liturgy—always pray for the same thing. Don't like an extempore prayer—don't know what is coming. Don't like an organ—it's too noisy. Don't like singing without music—makes me nervous. Can't sit in a draft of air—windows or door open in summer. Stove so hot in winter, always get a head ache. Can't hear an extempore sermon—too loudly. Dislike a written sermon—too pressing. Nobody to day but our own minister. Can't always listen to the same preacher. Don't like stranger—too bombastical. Can't keep awake when at church—Snored aloud last time I was there—don't risk it again—Tired to stand standing to pray.—Hate to kneel—makes my knees stiff. Mean to inquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as church. Will publish the result.

(From the Bath Herald.)

At the Eton Montem, on Tuesday, the 20th inst we are informed that a pleasing rencontre took place between the two great political opponents, Messrs. Canning and Brougham, who met in the school-yard, and shook hands in the most cordial manner.

Dr Webster, in his account of the island of St. Michael, states, that in the orange groves, every tree yields annually 6000 or 8000 oranges or lemons; and that 26,000 are known to have been gathered from a single tree.—The proprietors, to whom speculation would be a intigue, sell the produce to English or American merchants, whose agents travel over the country, purchasing all the fruits, even before they are ripe. Dr Webster calculates the annual exports of fruit at nearly 60,000 chests; what remains in the island he rates at 40,000.

A person at Rochester, near Uttoxeter, a few days ago, who had obtained various credits of the credulous public, *died* and was buried. A few days after, reports were abroad of his *ghost* being seen; and suspicions arose on the subject of his decease, on which the coffin was taken up, and found to be *filled with stones*. The *defunct* debtor is still at large, and suspected to be practising on the *living* in some other place.

A gentleman having a horse that started, and broke his wife's neck, a neighbouring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," says the other, "I will not sell it—*I intend to marry again myself.*"

IRELAND.

We have been very much gratified by a perusal of the following address, which we doubt not will impart the same satisfaction to our readers;—This reciprocity of kindness and conciliation on a subject which is so apt, (far too apt), to occasion acrimonious feeling amongst so many of the Christian Families in that part of the Empire, is singularly delightful.—Ed.

ADDRESS

Of the Presbyterian Church in Cork, to his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel.

The documents which we subjoin, comprising the address of the Presbyterian congregation of Cork, to the Archbishop of Cashel, and his Grace's answer thereto, possess peculiar interest—indeed we may add importance—at the present moment. It is soothing, in the midst of the religious strife which is waging in that unhappy country Ireland, to find at least, one denomination of Christians, claiming for themselves, and conceding to others, the right of exercising conscience in all spiritual matters; and paying a tribute of approbation to the instructive lessons of kindness and conciliation which lately proceeded from the distinguished prelate whom they have addressed. It is equally, if not more gratifying, to witness the kindred spirit which pervaded the reply of this distinguished personage. We do not think the visitation charge of his Grace made a greater impression on the public mind than his brief, but beautiful record of true Christian feeling and opinion.

"May it please your Grace,

"We, the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian church in Cork, [illegible] beg leave to offer to your Grace our respectful congratulations on that event.

"Dissenters for conscience sake, from that national church in which your Grace enjoys an elevated rank—yet finding believing that the seeds of salvation are sown in every church which confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father, and that it is of far less importance to any society of Christians to say that, 'they are of Paul, they are of Apollos,' they are 'of Cephas, thou they are 'of Christ,' —we feel ourselves called upon to express our approbation of those sentiments of Christian charity and love breathed throughout your Grace's primary visitation charge—sentiments which must cha acterise the first act of your Grace's archiepiscopal functions, not only as an expression worthy of distinguished literary talent), but also honourable to the feelings of your Grace's heart.

"The liberal and enlightened views of Christian brotherhood which that admonition holds to all the societies of the Lord Jesus Christ are calculated to calm the tumults raised by the bursts of intemperate zeal—to repress that spiritual intolerance so unbecoming to the Christian minister, and to inculcate in the minds of all those who are labouring in the vineyard of their great Master—that, as they are fellow travellers through a world of trial, they are fellow sharers of errors, weaknesses, and infirmities; and though differing in opinion in what your grace has denominated 'forms not essential to salvation,' yet are they fellow worshippers of the same God—fellow expectants of the same mercy, through a Redeemer, and the divine dwell in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace.

"Although fully conscious that your Grace, in the discharge of your high pastoral duties, seeks not the praises of man, but the praise of God; yet residing within the bounds of your Grace's archiepiscopal jurisdiction we cannot refrain from thus publicly expressing our sentiments of grateful respect, and assuring your Grace of our unfeigned wishes that you may enjoy, in this world health, prosperity and peace; and may finally inherit the promise of your Redeemer, where they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."

To which his grace returned the following answer:

"Permit me to assure you, that I am very much flattered by your kind congratulations on the commencement of my connection with the province of Munster.

"Conscientiously attached to the established church, I cannot but feel a particular gratification in the candid approval of those who so conscientiously dissent from it

"In this our imperfect state of being, it is impossible for us to think all alike; our minds take various bents from education, habits, and numerous external as well as internal causes, not always subject to our control; so that it seems almost as unreasonable to quarrel with each other for the differences in our opinions as for the differences in our statures, complexions, and features.

"Amid the din of parties and the ebullition of sectarian zeal—for that zeal, I mean, which would appropriate the character of God's elect to one denomination of Christians alone, it is pleasing to witness the avowal of more liberal principles. We are not all members of the church of England, but WE ARE ALL MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST; and I cannot but rejoice to find that the ministers and congregation of the Presbyterian church in Cork participates with me in what appears to their minds, as well as to my own, the genuine feelings of Christian charity and true science.

(Signed) "R CASHEL."

SECRET TREATY OF VERONA.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The following state paper (in French) was communicated to us by a correspondent, with an assurance of his making ground for believing in its authenticity. We publish it as we received it, without giving any positive opinion on the subject:

"The undersigned plenipotentiaries, especially authorised by their sovereigns, have come to the resolution of the treaty of the holy alliance, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.—

"Art. I.—The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is incompatible with the monarchical principle as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage in the most solemn manner to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government wherever it is known to exist in the states of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those states where it is not known.

"Art. II.—As it cannot be disputed that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own states, but in all others in Europe.

"Art. III.—Being of opinion that religious principles are those which may still powerfully contribute to maintain nations in that state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to support each in his own states the measures which the clergy, who [illegible] have recommended to the people, and which they have constantly enabled to carry into effect for the purpose of maintaining the authority of princes, and they in common offer their good offices to the Pope for the part he has already taken in this respect, soliciting his constant co-operation with a view to the subjection of nations

"Art. IV.—The situation of Spain and Portugal uniting unfortunately all the circumstances to which this treaty refers, the high contracting parties, in confiding to France the task of putting an end to them, assure her of a mission which may least compromise them with their people and with the French people by means of a subsidy on the part of the two Empires of 20,000,000 francs each per annum, reckoning from the day of the ratification of this treaty, and during the whole term of the war.

"Art. V.—In order to effectuate in the Peninsula the restoration of the state of affairs existing previous to the revolution of 1820, and to secure the entire fulfilment of the views pointed out in the stipulations of this treaty, the high contracting parties give a reciprocal assurance, that so long as their object shall remain unaccomplished, they will, reckoning every other interest of utility or expedience, cease to act by the most precise orders to all the authorities in their states, and to all their agents in foreign parts, to the end that the most perfect agreement may be established between those of the four contracting powers, with reference to the object of the [illegible]

"Art VI.—This treaty shall be renewed, with the alterations required for its object, and adapted to the circumstances of the moment, either at a new congress, or at one of the courts of the high contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall have terminated.

"Art. VII.—The present shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months.

"Given at Verona, the [illegible] day of [illegible]

"For Austria, . . . METTERNICH,
"For France, . . . CHATEAUBRIAND,
"For Prussia, . . . BERNSTORFF,
"For Russia, . . . NESSELRODE."

LORD BYRON AND THE GREEKS.

The following interesting letter, has been addressed by Lord Byron, to the committee in London, for devising ways and procuring means of aiding the Greek cause. No man of any ordinary powers of reflection but feel a particular gratification at the principles contained therein, and the wants of this people, then Lord B. who, with all his faults, is an unrivalled lover of freedom

"The principle material wanted by the Greeks appears to be, first, a park of field artillery, light, and fit for mountain service; secondly, gunpowder; thirdly, hospital or medical stores. The readiest mode of transmission is, I believe, by Ithica, addressed to Mr. Negris, the Minister. I meant to send a certain quantity of the two latter—no great deal, but enough for an individual to shew his good wishes for the Greek success, but an passing, because, in case I should go myself, I can take them with me. I do not mean to limit my own contribution to this merely, but more especially if I can get to Greece myself, I shall devote whatever resources I can muster, of my own, to advancing the great object. I am in correspondence with Signor ——— (well known to Mr. Hobhouse) who is now at Zante, but his latest address merely states, that the Greeks are at present employed in organising their internal government, and the details of its administration; this would seem to intimate security; but the war is, however, far from being terminated. The Turks are an obstinate race, as all former wars have proved. Turks are an obstinate race, as all former wars have proved. Turks are an obstinate race, as all former wars have proved.

veal to mind the vegetation of Europe. Looking down from this terrace, one sees, with surprise, at the bottom, a country, producing the palm, the banana, and the sugar-cane. This cannot arise from the difference of height; as we know, that no very great change of temperature can be produced by a difference of level of 570 feet. M. Humboldt only hints, that it is probably owing to the shelter which the high country affords to the low.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

It might awaken feelings of curiosity to ascertain why Mother C—— always manifests a certain degree of malignant hatred against the *London District*, whenever she can catch at any thing upon which to play off her cupids, and notes of admiration, were not the cause to be traced to herself.

For, that she possesses some inherent principle, which continually urges her on in such a course of conduct, may appear evident from several circumstances. She has always behaved towards it consistently with her general resentment. She has never been sparing of the most foul and shameless abuse of Colonel Nichol, (one of the Representatives of that District, and who deserves well of it in regard to his public duties,) that the natural turpitude of her evil genius could supply. On one occasion, she gave currency to a most infamous falsehood upon the inhabitants of that District, which was manfully rebutted by a Mr. J. W. Clark, the circumstances of which must surely be remembered, especially as the chaste old matron has quietly reposed herself, for a number of months, under the imputation of acting, in that affair, from the basest motives, without daring to attempt that justification of her conduct which Mr. Clark challenged.

Now, she has caught at another pretext for displaying this predominent propensity.—I allude to a letter signed by "J. Matthews," of "*Lake near Delaware*," which appeared in the *Weekly Register*, of July 17th. That letter, doubtless, may be regarded as a most valuable document, as it is to be honored with a place in the archieves of Mother C——y. After noticing said letter, she adds: "It is, however, to be hoped that the *mild* and *tolerant* individuals of that settlement (County," (meaning *Middlesex*) who united in prosecuting a useful and pious Clergyman, a few years ago, to transportation, are not involved in the black catalogue of charges preferred by Mr Matthews."

Here we have a distinct recognition of our Matron's ruling principles, upon which, a few words—To certain offences, the law affixes certain punishments—The "*pious Clergyman*" was guilty of one—He was convicted upon evidence, by a jury of his peers. The law has cured the punishment, and "*the mild and tolerant* individuals," who were instrumental in teaching this "*pious Clergyman*" to, pay, at least, outward respect to the laws of the land, are, therefore, richly deserving a visitation from Mother C——y.—Here she is in character with herself.

This virtuous Matron's "*pious*" labours for the common weal have so often been the source of panegyric and examination for the display and development of their excellence and consistency, particularly by yourself, Mr Editor, that I am somewhat at a loss to imagine how her well known *modesty* can suffer the pain of bearing so much applause, without blushing her into the world of departed spirits

But this Mr. *J. Matthews, of Lake near Delaware*, I fear, has not acted the part of a skilful general, or legitimate son of Mars. He has, for some time past, amused the public, and employed almost all the news papers in America, in puffing the value of his premises in *Lake, near Delaware*, and even threatened the polite world with a barter of them "for "any eligible situation on any part of the frontier between "Fort Erie and the Outlet at the Head of Lake Ontario, or "on the sea coast between New York and Halifax, or on the "sea shore of England, Scotland, or Wales." Now, he publicly announces that "*he has reason to believe*" his *desirable* domains are situated "*in the neighborhood of the most precious and unprincipled society which this Province can produce*," and as reason for "*firm belief*," that, "with the assistance of a *little* cozzing, and familiarity, and a *little* whiskey," and, "if he had the honor to be a Magistrate, he could prevail upon *his society* to swear through thick and thin for him." If this Mr. Matthews, *of Lake near Delaware*, really wishes to dispose of his "*fine property*," one must certainly conclude him in a state of mental derangement. If that is not his object, he undoubtedly carries the fun of hoaxing to a most unprecedented length, and must, one might imagine, be determined to abide upon the premises, and mould-on himself to the manners and customs of his "neighbourhood."

TRIM.

London District, 25th July, 1823.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Lobo, 2d Aug. 1823.

Sir,

My Communication to you of the 4th of July last, and your Comments upon it, have raised the exact sort of alarm which it was desirable and natural to expect.—"*The rogues are in an uproar*," and are full of abuse and misrepresentation of the motives of your humble servant; while the honest and just *shew that they are so*, by their smiles and approbation.

That letter, Sir, has already become a sort of touchstone: All honest men must, and do, approve of the principles therein laid down; and all those who were rogueishly inclined, *particularly in the case alluded to*, must, and do, as decidedly condemn it.—That letter was intended to produce, and *will produce*, the exact effects suggested in the last paragraph of your excellent comments; and that real honest claimants might not be robbed of any part of the proportion allotted to them by a just and generous Government, by the false but cautious and *well proved* claims of the unprincipled.

I should not have troubled you again on this subject, but that certain of those latter sort of gentry have been endeavouring to represent my letter as calling *all my neighbours without any exception*, Rascals; and, to make the offence as great as possible, they have endeavoured to make what they are pleased to call "*my neighbourhood*" as extensive as possible; the motives, however self-evident, like other conscious pick-pockets, they hope not to be objects of such particular notice, if they can only get into a crowd; but surely, Sir, a man may live in a very rascally neighbourhood, and yet have some very honest neighbours, particularly if the circle of his neighbourhood is greatly extended. In my own, *particularly so extended* as these gentlemen affect to consider it, there are certainly very many that I very much respect. In justice, therefore, to *their* feelings, as well as to my own, I beg of you, Sir, (apologizing for taking up so much of your time and room) to insert these observations in your valuable paper.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed. and obliged Servt.
J. MATTHEWS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Altho' personal animadversions are generally to be avoided in newspaper discussions, yet I hardly conceive there are occasions when they are not only allowable, but when they become necessary. I know it to be an ungracious task, and altogether unpleasant to a mind valuing the social and domestic virtues, and the peace and quietness of a private life, to be called upon to name individuals publicly, and to examine their words or actions. But when they put themselves forward with that offensive officiousness which is sometimes to be met with, and transgress the rules of moderation, Christian charity, and neighbourly courtesy and decorum, in the most public manner, it cannot be an act of wantonness as publicly to remind them of their error.

A communication which appeared in the *Weekly Register* of July 17th, signed "J. Matthews," seems to me one that ought not, for the reasons above stated, to be suffered to pass unnoticed, especially as it goes to the crimination of a whole neighbourhood, and heaping upon them what might be termed the grossest of slanders. Who is there that would not feel indignant at seeing himself accused of such corruptionality, and that by his neighbour, as to be the perjured instrument of the most consummate wickedness, and only rating his iniquitous services at the value of "*a little coaxing* and familiarity, and *a little whiskey*?" Yet such is the degree of depravity in which, it appears, he would involve his neighbourhood.—And I must beg your indulgence in commenting a little upon that communication, through the same channel by which it found its way to the world.

It is hardly possible that a new settlement, like that of the vicinity mentioned in the above named article, can exhibit such a lamentable degree of wickedness as the writer of it imagines. The materials that compose it are not of the completion necessary to the display of so much moral turpitude. Vice and crime do not choose the seat of their operations in a country where they cannot find an employment by which to support their votaries. Industry is indispensably necessary to existence in a place where the first employment is reducing the wilds of nature to a state of cultivation and improvement. Hither the man who would live by the artsand wiles of systematic knavery would not come; because here being no field for their exercise, he must relinquish them, and pursue some honest avocation. The men of the above mentioned vicinity came into the woods with the previous intention and expectation of being conformed to fixed and steady habits, and of obtaining a livelihood by the only possible means, that is, praiseworthy industry and economy.—Surely there it appears like wanton barbarity to rest misrepresentation, to consign a whole neighbourhood to the foulest infamy in one general and sweeping declaration.

One should expect the sphere of life in which Mr. Matthews has moved, would have been to him a more discreet and faithful schoolmaster. The lessons of wisdom to be obtained in so extensive a field for human observation, as he has travelled over, ought certainly to produce correspondent effects upon a man's mind, and enrich it with the golden currency of exemplary moderation, Christian forbearance, and those excellent social and moral virtues which impart their peculiar and distinguishing lustre to their happy possessors, whenever they are exemplified in the private walks of life.—The domestic circle, and the bounds of neighbourhood are their own appropriate province; for certainly it is not amongst those we do not know that our usefulness in them is displayed. One might confidently look to a man if his experience, for the bringing into active operation all those amiable and endearing qualities which distinguish the man of sense, the sincere and humble Christian, and the philanthropist of large and well directed benevolence. Admitting the men he must call his neighbours, were of the character he attributes to them, it were unbecoming and imprudent to stigmatize them thus publicly. On the contrary, should he his duty and constant endeavour to teach them better things by good example, and live amongst them as one well furnished with the true philosophy of life. By a dignified condescension and conciliating amenity of manners he should win their confidence and belief in his integrity; and he should also turn that influence to the best advantage by kind admonition, and reproof when necessary, instead of arming them with weapons by which to carry on a war of retaliation against himself, and adopting the most certain means of securing their determined and systematic hostility.

SENEX.

Poetry.

THE GLOW WORM AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

[A DUET.]

Look! brother, look! in the green hedge row shining,
The sparkling glow worm, the gem of the night,
The vesper-star's rival, in ocean declining,
How beauteous its colour, how lucid its light!

Yes! sister, yes! but its radiance playing,
But lures the destroyer, but lights to its prey,
As exquisite beauty too often betraying,
Leaves the maiden who boasts it to pine and decay.

Hark! brother, hark! the lone NIGHTINGALE pouring
His song of deep melody! love-breathing strains!
The shadows of night and its silence adoring,
Still choosing his haunt where mute solitude reigns.

Yes! sister, yes! but that minstrel, believe me,
E'en now dooms the glittering glow worm his prey,
And let not his voice of enchantment deceive thee,
For lo! where he bears the bright insect away.

Then learn, my dear sister, this lesson in youth,
And never may repentance obscure thy bright day!
That *falsehood* may speak with the accents of *truth*,
And *beauty* be given alone to betray!

Domestic.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival on the 3d inst. of the Governor-in-Chief at Halifax, where he was received with every mark of affection and respect. An address was presented to his Lordship from the Council, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, couched in terms expressive of such high regard towards himself and the Countess of Dalhousie, as must have been most grateful to his Lordship's feelings. Indeed we cannot imagine any circumstance affording more exalted satisfaction to a noble mind than such a greeting paid to him in his individual character, and affording the most unequivocal proof of the merited regard of, and the benefits derived from, his public acts by the people whose welfare and happiness have been intrusted to his care.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 24th day of July instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y. Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct, by Public Notification, that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, [illegible] Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps-		Feweston
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Peterboro
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisis	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsever	No	Grenthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Ernie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims against the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16—t. d.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick house and c. one frame stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the securing [illegible] of such claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before th[illegible] upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23–*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hebeby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the first day of September next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

150 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York, to be delivered previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

The conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—Tenders for the supply of Flour.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st August, 1823 }

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28*th* 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
19tf Clerk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823 }

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE'S;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t.f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware,* in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District,	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching,* or *general agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. Monro, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King-street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. French, opposite the Wellington Hotel; and intends to keep on hand a Constant Supply of the following Articles:—viz.

Mens Saddles, plain and shafted—Ladies do.—Bridles of every description.—Chariot, Gig, and Sleigh Harness.—Common and Hard Leather Trunks.—Valises and Travelling Bags.

Coaches, Gigs, and Waggons, Trimmed in the neatest manner.

Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most Reasonable Terms.

From the unremitting attention which shall be paid to all Orders, the Subscriber humbly solicits a share of the Public Patronage.

ROBERT BALL.

York, July 21th 1823. 30. 6w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,
AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.—2d. *Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA;—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 2 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Volteire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooke.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Volteire's Class. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

TO LABORING FARMERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The recommendations required will be *honesty, sobriety, industry* and *cleanliness.*—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard; behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriare Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, } *May 19th, 1823.* } 23–12 mon.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, AND Co.
Valuable Landed Estate in Upper Canada, BY PUBLIC SALE.

For account of a Bankrupt Estate.

AT CLAMPS' COFFEE HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on Monday Evening the 18th Augt. next at 8 o'clock.

That valuable Property situated and being in the flourishing Village of Port Hope, late the Property of Charles Fothergill Esq. and now occupied by Mr. David Smart, Merchant.—Said Property comprises about Six Acres of Ground, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Two Stores, and other Out Buildings, is distant half a mile from Lake Ontario, seven from the flourishing Village of Hamilton and Cobourg, sixty five from York, and one hundred and twenty from Kingston. The Post Office is at present kept on the Premises, and the Mail passes and repasses 4 times a week.

ALSO.

A block of 1200 Acres Land situate on the Rice-Lake, being in the Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, being the following Lots.

Nos. 12, 13, 15, Broken Lots No. 17 and 18	}	1st. Concession,
Broken Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, in the Broken	}	Concession A.

Within allowance for Roads between the Broken Lots No. 12 & 13.

This Tract is considered by Judges one of the best in Upper Canada;

The whole is to be Sold without reserve.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Simeon Branch Bank of Canada, Kingston.

MR. SMART, Merchr. Port Hope,
MR. MERCER, Land Agent, York or
MR. MACNIDER, Montreal.

MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.

4 & 8

Montreal 12th July, 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored —Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at *York* and *Dundas*, by JOHN LESSLIE, in his own name, will, in future, be in the name of E. LESSLIE and SONS.

At *York*, they have received a fresh Stock of *Stationary, Books, and Medicines,* besides a quantity of other Goods in the HARDWARE and DRY-GOODS Line.

At *Dundas*, a good Assortment of *Dry-Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Liquors, Groceries, &c.*

And they flatter themselves, they shall be able to sell at low Prices, having got the greater part of their Stock direct from some of the best Houses in Great Britain.

Young's celebrated Eight day Clock, warranted correct,
Thomson's best and Most Correct Map, fully coloured,
Spanish Whitening,
Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking,
Peachwood, Fustic, Blue Walnut, Ayol, Dutch Madder, and Camwood,
Copperas, Glue, Epsom & Glauber Salts, Logwood, &
Common British Manufactured Writing Paper,

for Sale by the quantity to Merchants.

York, 4th August, 1823.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING MONTHLY, AT MONTREAL, THE
CANADIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LITERARY REPOSITORY.

THE encouragement which Literature has obtained in the United Kingdom, may be attributed, in a great measure to the monthly Publications of merit which emanate from the Press, abounding in a variety of original Biography, and other pieces, written solely for works of this description, which residents in this remote quarter of the globe find it difficult to obtain without considerable expense. As much of the contents of these Publications is doubtlessly of a local nature and devoid of interest to the Canadian reader, it is only intended to take the most valuable pieces of a general character for the REPOSITORY; thus affording to the public at large, in these Provinces, those literary gratifications which our friends and society generally, throughout the British Dominions in Europe, have so long enjoyed from the genius and ability of our countrymen.

It is not the intention of the proposed work to enter into political discussions, foreign or domestic; when, however, important and well written articles are received from home, they will be re-printed; the remaining part of the undertaking will, it is conceived, be most appropriately disposed of in giving publicity to local communications relating to the condition of our Townships and Settlements; in promoting the cause of Religion Virtue, Morality, Education, and the general diffusion of Agricultural and other useful knowledge.

A regular supply of the most popular and esteemed British publications, are received, and no effort will be spared to render the selections of the CANADIAN MAGAZINE worthy of the patronage which is anticipated in both Provinces.

A brief summary of Foreign and Domestic News, Army Promotions, State of the Montreal Market, Agricultural Report, State of the Weather, Shipping List, &c. will be found at the end of each Number.

CONDITIONS.

1st—The July number will be published early in August; it will be printed upon fine paper, and be properly arranged for binding half yearly. Each number will contain nearly 100 pages.

2d—The Subscription to be SIX DOLLARS, payable half yearly in advance: the first half year will be collected after the delivery of the first number, Postage payable by the Subscribers.

3d—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining the first Number, will please to affix their names to a Subscription List before the 24th instant; every Subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name at the end of six months.

4th—Subscription Lists will be found at the principal places of public resort, in Montreal and Quebec, and at the Post Offices of the principal Towns in the Upper Province.

Communications connected with the avowed object of this work, (post paid) are requested to be addressed to the *Editor of the Canadian Magazine,* at the Book Store of the Publisher, Mr NICKLESS.

Montreal, 11th July, 1823.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH NICKLESS, Bookseller, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, is authorised to make the necessary arrangements in this City and Quebec, to receive the signatures of Gentlemen disposed to patronize and subscribe for the proposed Magazine; and also to correspond on the same subject in the Upper Province.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

—Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19–*tf.*

THE FIRST PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK
TO BE ENTITLED
THE
Canadian Annual Register;
OR,
A VIEW
OF THE
History, Politics, Literature, and Growth
OF THE
CANADAS,
AN ALL THAT CONSTITUTES THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

TO BE CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED ANNUALLY
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
His Majesty's Printer in U. C.

THE lapse of sixty-five years since the commencement of DODSLEY'S Annual Register in England has shewn the vast importance, and increasing value of that great work;—a work which has become an authority of the highest respectability and consideration on every subject connected with English History (*indeed one may say with the History of Europe*) since the period of its commencement;—and, if there be any cause of regret, it is that such an undertaking was not begun at an earlier period.

The number of editions which that work has passed through,—the high price it bears,—and the fact that no library is considered at all complete without it, sufficiently proves its great value and utility.—It forms, indeed, no inconsiderable library in itself; and, if a man had no other book, exclusive of his *Bible*, he could never want either amusement or instruction.

It is scarcely to be supposed, that a similar work, well conducted, would fail in proving of equal value and importance to other countries; and particularly to those in a state of comparative infancy—CANADA, especially, presents a fine field for such an undertaking.—All that is known, or ever can be known, of its early history may be comprised in little more than an hundred pages; after which, by a similarity of plan with that adopted in the Annual Register of England, all the transactions, events, discoveries, and improvements of each year, worthy of preservation, may be given to the public at a very moderate expense,—less than the cost of the meanest Newspaper in the country;—gradually forming a library, which would contain every thing interesting, or having any reference to the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, and becoming a book of such important reference as all the other books in the world, put together, could not supply.

Besides the more serious business of the State, which must necessarily occupy a large portion of the pages of such a work; now, that *Newspapers* and *Magazines* are generally conducted by men of respectable talents and attainments, it must occur to readers of every class, that articles of great interest and utility are continually occurring in those periodical publications, which deserve a more lasting record;—such a record is found in an Annual Register on the plan proposed, at a price considerably less than that of any respectable Newspaper, taken singly —This Work will contain *all that is considered worth preserving, and that is of interest to this country,* in *the various Newspapers, Magazines, and other Miscellaneous Publications, both of the old and new world.*

That such of the readers of this *Prospectus* as are unacquainted with the plan of DODSLEY'S Annual Register, (which, with some alterations, additions, and improvements will be pursued in the present undertaking,) may form some judgment of its merits, we shall now proceed without further preface to give an outline of the

PLAN
OF THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

SECTION I.

Will contain the ANCIENT HISTORY and ANNALS of the COUNTRY from its DISCOVERY to these TIMES.

SECT. II.

GENERAL POLITICS, and present situation of the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA —In time of war, this department of the work will be occupied with the details of that war.

SECT. III

The CHRONICLE, comprehending a narrative, chronologically arranged, of every domestic incident, of the smallest interest to the public, which may have occurred during the year in any part of the British Provinces; but, more especially in the two Canadas. No event, or accident, of any importance, whatever may be its nature, will be omitted in this department.

SECT. IV.

The APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE will contain *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, Removals, &c &c* with average prices of Provisions, and articles of domestic growth for exportation—state of markets—shipping lists—arrivals—departures, &c. increase or decrease of foreign trade—abstracts of population—revenue, &c. &c. &c.

SECT. V.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; containing a complete History of the proceedings of the Parliament of both Provinces, with the *Speeches, Resolutions, &c &c.* and Lists, with the titles of the Acts passed during the session.

SECT VI.

STATE PAPERS;—Proclamations; Orders of Council; Memorials; Petitions; Manifestos; Correspondencies; Acts and Debates of the Imperial Parliament, having any reference to this country, &c. &c.

SECT. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTERS connected with CANADA.

SECT. VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY; containing, not only the New Discoveries made in various parts of this vast continent; but, also, such extracts from new and valuable Books of Travels as describe, or have particular reference to any part of it.

SECT. IX.

AGRICULTURE.—This important section will contain Notices and Details of every foreign practice and discovery that may be of the slightest utility here.

SECT. X.

USEFUL PROJECTS.—New Pieces of Mechanism; Implements; Experiments; Inventions; Patents, &c. &c.

SECT XI.

ANTIQUITIES, will contain such Details and Discoveries as tend to throw light upon the Ancient History of the Country.

SECT. XII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS—or such Original Productions contained in the more ephemeral publications of the day, week, or month, as may be worth preserving.

SECT. XIII.

POETRY, to be confined as much as possible to Original Productions, and great care will be observed in the selections.

SECT. XIV.

Account of Books, and other new publications as they issue from the Press.

Should any important changes occur in Europe, at all likely to affect this country, they will be also noticed under a suitable head.

As it is presumed that this work, even if conducted with no more than *moderate* skill and industry, will gradually become a standard book in this quarter of the world, it is unnecessary to have recourse to any of those arts which are commonly practised by the Booksellers and Reviewers in Europe to puff off their new publications. It is hoped this simple sketch of the design, and the manner in which the first volume (for the present year) will be got up, will be sufficient to obtain that patronage which is so necessary to the support of such an undertaking. If this work is encouraged, it will gradually become of vast importance to public men in every profession, as a book of reference, and in process of time will, in itself, contain an immense body of Canadian History, such as no other book or books could afford. Had such a work been commenced in England soon after the gloom of the middle ages began to disperse, instead of the year 1758—its value would have been now beyond all price.

It being necessary to insure the sale of at least 300 copies before the work is put to press; this Prospectus is thus early published, in order to ascertain the degree of patronage it is likely to obtain. The price to subscribers will be £3 —to non-subscribers, £4—printed on fine English paper, and hand-somely done up in boards, and lettered.—No payment will be required, or desired, until the work is delivered—but an early intimation of the names and address of Subscribers is earnestly requested, either at the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or at any of the various Agents for the Weekly Register.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after Twelve on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be considered, and accordingly forbidden.—To avoid the *Day of Sale* (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 36.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

THE KING.—His Majesty has so far recovered his health that he has gone to Windsor. He attended Ascot races during three days. The 24th of June the yachts are ordered to be ready at Portsmouth to take his Majesty on board, for a cruise in the channel.

THE LATE FIGHT.

It appears that a Quaker Lady (though not Mrs. Fry) did actually interfere to prevent the late fight between Spring and Neate. The following is given as a correct statement of what occurred on the occasion.

A fine old Lady of the Society of Friends, with a couple of her daughters, came in their carriage to the Angel, at Maidro' during the time Neate was in training. The two daughters remained in the carriage, at the door, while the old Lady made her way into the Angel. She ascended the stairs, and found Belcher in a room, sitting by himself. Neate having retired to change his clothes. Tom thought the Lady had mistaken the apartment in the above Inn, till she addressed him. "Thy name is Belcher, is it not, friend?" "Yes, Madam," was the reply. Tom was in hopes to get rid of the Lady before Neate returned, but she waited till the Bristol hero made his appearance. "I understand, friend Neate, thou set about fighting a prize battle. Does thou not know it is very sinful? Be advised, friend, and give it up." Neate urged that he was bound in honour, and that if he gave it up, he was likely to lose £500 by it.—"What is £500 in comparison with thy poor soul? Think of that, friend. Give it up, I beg of thee; and I will see if the £500 can be raised for thee.' After an expostulation of nearly two hours, impressed upon Neate with tears, the old Lady retired without obtaining the desired effect. The Bristol hero, by way of consolation, thanked the old Lady for the interest and kindness she had taken in his fate, and promised her that he would not fight any more.

We understand it is the intention of Spring to "tie up prize-milling," and attend to business.

On the *first deposit* of £60 being made good at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, towards the above match, Spring offered to take Tom Belcher £100 to £20 that he drew first blood; also that Neate did not knock him down during the battle; and, ultimately, he should win the fight.

Mr. Jackson collected for the losing man, on the ground, £24.

In less than six years, Spring has fought his way to the Championship.

Challenge to the new Champion.—We are requested to state that several gentlemen of the Counties of Berkshire and Gloucestershire will back Morris Pope (who displayed so much courage and agility in his recent battle with Samy Parsons) against Spring, for £200 a side.

The Princess Augusta is about to return to England from the continent.

The meeting of the different Pitt Clubs in all parts of England have been most splendid. The provincial papers are crowded with the most interesting particulars respecting them. The Courier of the 10th mentions no less than fifteen of those patriotic meetings

The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, died June 16, at 6 o'clock, at his seat, Theobalds, Hatfield, Herts.

Tread Mills.—There are now nineteen counties in England, into which the tread-mill has been introduced, and it has uniformly followed, that those persons who have been subject to the discipline of that machine, have at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment, shown a strong disposition to forsake their former dissolute habits, and have returned into society with improved ideas of rectitude and morality.—*Glou Journal.*

Honey.—The sum of £340,000 is sent annually out of Britain annually to purchase the produce of the bee. All of which might be retained at home, if the culture of those valuable insects was duly regarded.

[These industrious insects, it is to be regretted, are destroyed by thousands, and wantonly robbed of their hard earnings.]

Trinidad.—A petition was presented to Parliament by Mr. Marryat from the inhabitants of Trinidad praying that the British laws might be extended to that Colony.—Indeed!

Parliament was expected to be prorogued about the 10th July.

"*Constantinople, May 10th.*—The whole of the Turkish flotilla, with numerous transports, have now left this port some days for the Dardanelles;—the Captain Pacha quitted the 3d instant. It is concluded that all the merchant vessels which have lately left this place, bound downwards, will have been detained at the Dardanelles, until the fleet shall have sailed.

Interior of Africa.—We have received Royal Gold Coast Gazettes and letters from that settlement to the 27th of January, at which time Sir Charles M'Carthy was at the Gold Coast on a tour of inspection. These papers contain a very interesting account of the travels of a Mr. Dupuis, who at the age of twenty years, it seems, had found his way from Tripoli through the heart of Africa, to Cape Coast Castle, by a route that no white man probably ever traversed. He is a native of Astrachan, by name Wargeca, and at the age of fifteen was made prisoner by the Turks, who carried him to Constantinople, where, in the course of time, he became a considerable trader, and travelled as such to many distant parts both by sea and land, from Calcutta on the east, to Gibraltar on the west. On his last tour, which had lasted nearly two years, he had visited Timbuctoo, which he describes with great minuteness. The slave trade, we regret to state, was still carried on with activity, both by French and Portuguese vessels, no less than ten of which had been captured in the preceding six months on that coast. Since April, 1822, when Cape Coast was transferred to the crown, and added to the government of Sir C. M'Carthy, a road has been cut thence to Annamaboe, over woody mountains and plains hitherto impassable.

Marble Quarries.—Some quarries of white and green marble have been discovered in the west of Ireland, of very superior richness and beauty.

Female Cricketers.—A Cricket Match was lately played at Hockwold-cum-wilton between 11 married and 11 unmarried females for 11 pair of white gloves, which terminated in favour of the latter. The parties were dressed in jackets and trowsers tastefully decorated with blue ribbands.

Shooting Butterflies.—A shooting match lately took place in England for a wager, which could hit the greatest number of butterflies at 30 yards.

Knavery Outwitted.—We copy from a German paper the following feat, which occurred lately at Warsaw. A Jew, the proprietor of an hotel in that city, was intrusted with a casket containing valuable property to the amount of £50,000, by a wealthy Englishman, who gave it to his host for greater security. When the Englishman asked for his property, the Jew positively denied having received any such thing. In despair, the Englishman proceeded to the Archduke Constantine, who summoned the hotel keeper before him. This Prince used his utmost efforts to induce the Jew to surrender the casket, but in vain. Pardon was even offered, but to no purpose; the Jew persisted in the denial. His Imperial Highness then turned the conversation to some other subject, and after some minutes drew out his watch, and on looking at it said, "I believe it is not right, let me see what is it o'clock by your's." Then seeming to take a fancy to it, the Grand Duke asked the Jew to exchange watches—to which the Jew, unsuspicious of any design, readily consented. The Prince then withdrew into his cabinet, and dispatched a trusty messenger with the exchanged watch to the hotel, desiring him to tell the landlady, on the part of her husband, to send the casket immediately, as he wanted it much in order to arrange some business with the Grand Duke. The landlady, on seeing her husband's watch, suspected nothing, and instantly gave the casket to the Duke's valet. The Grand Duke, when he had received the casket, offered full pardon to the rascal provided he would admit his having received it; but the Jew denied all knowledge of the casket, and even swore to the truth of his denial. He was then, by order of the Prince, handed over to the Military Tribunal, who sentenced him to be shot by twenty Jews.—The latter, however, executed the sentence so badly that the culprit suffered excruciating agony for two hours.—*Journal des Debats.*

HOLY ALLIANCE AND THE GREEKS.

From a Speech by Sir J. M'Intosh.

"A handful of Greeks took refuge in Russia, among their brethren in religion. They received orders to retire into the interior."—a soft mode of saying they must go to the wilds of Siberia, or the snows of Kamschatka. They then presented themselves on the frontiers of Austria. Austria repelled them at the point of the bayonet. They then ventured to apply to Piedmont; but Piedmont refused to allow them to approach to Genoa, new and ill acquired dominion. They then approached France, the country of His Most Christian Majesty; but His Most Christian Majesty denied them access to Marseilles; Switzerland, however, received them and fed them with the most benevolent charity.—The Holy Alliance, which had solemnly guaranteed the independence of Switzerland, in order to show the value which it set upon its own guarantee, gave order to the Diet to expel forthwith these refugees from its territories!—Such was the manner in which the continental powers justified their right to the title of the Holy Alliance.—Such was the manner in which they displayed their respect for the independence of nations, and in which they associated the Grand Turk into their Holy Brotherhood."

A Swedish officer went to a physician, and desired to be inoculated—the physician agreeably to his request, proceeded to the operation, but his inoculation did not take. He repeated the operation a second and third time, but still it did not take.—I am greatly surprised, said the doctor—" not so much as I am," returned the Hibernian, "for when I was inoculated ten years since, *I took the first time.*"

Father Cotton, the Jesuit, had acquired such influence over Henry IV. of France, that it was a common saying, that Henry was a good Prince, and loved to hear truth, but that he had *Cotton* in his ears.

Malherbe, at a very advanced age, challenged a young man who had killed his son in a duel. His friends represented to him the rashness of his conduct, as he was then 80 old. "For that very reason," said Malherbe, "I will have my revenge. I hazard only a sou against a pistole."

An English house has just obtained the privilege of lighting with gas, throughout the whole Russian empire, for the next ten years; and M. Pflug, a merchant of Petersburgh, has defied from England a machine, by means of which 30 ship cables may be manufactured in a day.

Cheap times.—Hasted tells us that a gentleman of the name Northwood entertained King Henry V on his coming about return from France, at the Red Lion Inn at Sittingbourne; and though the entertainment was plentiful and befitting the dignity of his guest, yet such was the difference of the times, that the whole expense amounted only to 6s. 9d. wine being then sold at 2d. a pint, and other articles in proportion.

THE PROPHETIC CHARLES FOX.

"'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before."

Napoleon Bonaparte used to say he was grateful and bound to Mr Fox, that he was the British wint Cassandra was to the Trojans. It was the fate of both to speak important truths which were disbelieved until it was too late. One of our country man's prophecies is now in course of fulfilment. While debating on the Address grounded on the preliminaries of peace with the French Republic, then laid before Parliament, Mr Fox defied all who heard him to produce, in the history of the world, "*a more accursed object of war than the restoration of the Bourbons.*" "My undisguised opinion (he continued) is, that if the coalition for the restoration of the Bourbons had succeeded, the consequence would have been, amongst all the Kings of Europe, a perpetual guarantee against all people who might be oppressed by any of them in any part of the world. All countries, therefore, must be benefited by the failure of such a project, but more than Great Britain. To the people of this country the consequences would have been fatal. Refer to the page of history. Had the coalition in the reign of Charles the First, established such a guarantee, would the liberties of the people have been preserved against the House of Stuart, or would Hampden have gained the immortal victory he did? To come lower down; had such a guarantee existed in later times, would the Revolution of 1688 have been able to maintain itself? I say, therefore, that there could not have been any greater misfortune to the world than the success of that coalition for restoring the Bourbons to the throne of France."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

SWITZERLAND.—GENEVA, May 21.

By a resolve of the 19th inst. the Council of State, in virtue of the authority delegated to them by the law of last April, have *suspended the liberty of the Press*, by requiring that every publication treating, directly or indirectly, of religion politics, shall be submitted to censors. The same step has been likewise taken within a short time by the Canton of Vaud, without any other avowed motives than the extremely vague allegation, *of the gravity of circumstances.* It appears that the different Cantons have all, according to their manner, taken measures to prove their entire condescension to the wishes of foreign powers.

BERLIN, May 14

The superior committee of censors has allowed the sale out of the states of the confederation of works printed in the German language; but has recommended to book sellers extreme vigilance in rejecting all books which may contain dangerous political principles, or act which the *latter shall be* unbecoming, warning them that offenders would be punished with the loss of their brevets, or licenses to sell.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

From a late London Paper.

GAOL DISCIPLINE

A bill was read a third time and passed the house of commons on the 25th ult. for amending the laws relating to gaols, which contains some very important improvements in gaol discipline. The bill repeals the whole, or parts of twenty four acts, so far as relates to prisons to which this act is to be applied, and then lays down 28 new regulations, respecting the residence of the gaoler and the *matron* (who is to superintend the female prisoners) iii such gaol, and their duty inspection of the prisoners; a record of punishments and occurrences; a compellance of the prisoners to perform their hard labor; total separation of males and females, who are to be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding intercourse with each other; and each sex to be divided into distinct classes, care being taken that prisoners of the following classes do not intermix with each other; first, debtors; then prisoners convicted of felonies; prisoners convicted of misdemeanor; prisoners committed on suspicion of felony; prisoners committed on suspicion of misdemeanor; vagrants, and prisoners intended to be examined as witnesses in behalf of the prosecution shall be kept separate; total number of classes, 14. Prisoners are to be employed in the household work of the building; female prisoners to be attended by female officers; prayers, selected from the liturgy of the Church of England, to be read daily; provision to be made for the instruction of all prisoners, in reading and writing; and to attend divine service on Sundays, for the performance of which Chaplains are to be appointed by justices. No irons to be used but under peculiar necessity, and the continuance to be approved by a justice. Necessaries to be furnished to poor prisoners; prisoners' fare trial and for debt, only receive maintenance from their friends. Not to receive wine, unless under special circumstances; all prisoners may be seen by their friends at stated periods, and under regulations made by the justices. Prisoners not to be discharged if ill until the surgeon declares their convalescence; to be found clothes if they have none, and not committed for wearing party coloured prison clothes before trial, such clothes to be then plain. Prisoners to have separate beds; soap, towels, and combs, to be provided; as much air and exercise to be allowed as may be deemed proper for the preservation of health. No spirits ever allowed, and only a regular quantity of beer, &c; no gaming; no garnish or other money to be taken; the coroners, justices, and nearest relations to have notices of all deaths. Reports are to be made at each session and quarter, and to the secretary of state; visiting justices to be appointed. but any justice may visit and report; prisoners on their discharge to be assisted to their house. The gaoler may punish by solitary confinement and bread and water diet, for sundry enumerated offences committed in gaol, but capital punishment to be by the orders of the justices. Justices to have power to purchase houses or ground to enlarge prisons agreeably to the act; in cases of contagious diseases, prisoners may be removed; rates may be mortgaged to pay for enlargements; parties must sell such ground and buildings as are wanted, the price to be settled by a jury if needful; expenses to be paid out of such rates as exist by present law. Gaolers may be superannuated, and allowed a pension.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

AT A CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

In the year 1776, when the war with America was conducted with great vigour upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favored by nature, that it was difficult for any military act to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with us," said Washington to the soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated. Acquire discipline enough for consert, and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will recover the best of the engineers." So true was this maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else The Americans had incorporated the Indians into their ranks, and had made them useful in a species of war to which their habits of life had peculiarly fitted them. They rallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and with their arrows and tomahawks committed daily waste upon the British army, surprising their centinels, cutting off their stragglers, and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much loss and so little honour it was the custom with every regiment to extend its outpost to a great distance beyond the encampments, to station centinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless wood. Its outposts were guarded by every avenue of approach to the main body; the centinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its men were therefore perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians; and, what was more wonderful, they were borne off the centinels without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except that, upon one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have groaned, which, in the confusion and consternation of the contiguous posts. Others, however, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were content to receive it as a mystery which time should explain.

One morning, the centinels having been stationed as usual over every avenue, the guard went at sun rise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The centinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man, and departed, wishing him better luck. "You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I shall not desert."

The relief company returned to the guard-house.

The centinels were replaced every four hours, and, at the appointed time, the guard again marched to the post. No centinel was to be seen. The whole establishment the man was gone! They searched round the post, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and returned, ruminating upon this strange circumstance, to the guard house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened, and the terror ran through the regiment. The Colonel being apprized of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the centinel they had left. At the appointed time they all marched together; and again to their unutterable wonder, they found the post vacant and the man gone!

Under these circumstances, the Colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company here, or whether he should again submit the post to a single centinel. The cause of these repeated disappearances of men whose courage and honesty were never suspected must be discovered; and if secured not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to the fourth seem nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, though he spoke with considerable resolution, trembled from head to foot. "I must do my duty," said he to the officer, "I know that; but I should like to lose my life with more credit."

"I will leave no man," said the Colonel, "against his will."

A man immediately stepped from the ranks, and desired to take the post. Every month commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, and you shall hear of me." All events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance of that, as the condition of my making the discovery."

The Colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise which would be ambiguous He commended a shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back and told the event in the guard-house with the most anxious curiosity.

An hour had elapsed, and every ear was upon the rack for the discharge of the musket when, upon a sudden, the report was heard. The guard immediately marched, accompanied as before by the colonel, and some of the most expert hunters of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of his head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.—"I told your honour," said the man, "that I should fire if I heard the least noise The resolution I had taken has saved my life. and led to the discovery. I had not been long on my post, when I heard a rustling at some short distance; I looked, and saw an American Indian, man, as common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common. I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, I scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, or what was not, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were, notwithstanding, directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me, however, as somewhat singular, to see this animal making, by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice, immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig? I had almost resolved to let it alone, when, just as it approached the thicket, I thought I observed it give an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated: I took my aim; discharged my piece;

[illegible] groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment, when I found that I had killed an Indian! He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs so artfully and completely, his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal's, that, imperfectly as they were always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest subject. He was armed with a dagger and a tomahawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation. The cause of the disappearance of the other centinels was now apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watched the moment when they could throw it off; burst upon the centinels without previous suspicion, and, too quick to give the alarm, quickly severed their pieces, either stabbed or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. The Americans gave these rewards for every scalp of an enemy which they brought. This circumstance appears of wonder may appear in the present relation, there are many now alive who can attest its authenticity.

SPAIN.

The court of Common Council of London, had by a vote of 74 to 35, appropriated from the city Funds the sum of £1000, in aid of the suffering people of the Peninsula

SEVILLE, June 2.

Despatches from the Marquis Castelldosrius, dated 21 of May 27, states, that on the second ult. Mina, with his vanguard at Talavera, his advanced posts, which were at the bridge of Alberche, sent a report that the enemy were in sight—that the troops were immediately ordered to form in the Prado until the number of the enemy could be ascertained, in that two battalions of Guadalaxara passed on the wooden bridge, to cover the passage and retreat of the baggage to the left of the Tagus; whilst the cavalry, with the two grenadier companies of Cuenca and Guadalaxara, and the light infantry of the latter, and two field pieces were ordered to advance; that at eight o'clock, the fire began on the part of the guerillas; and that, although the French lancers charged the regiment of cavalry, the fire of grape shot from the artillery, and the severity with which they were received, obliged them to retire—that shortly after, it was discovered, by the dust, that the enemy were going to attack their left—on perceiving which General Castelldosrius ordered General Zayas, who was with the guerillas and cavalry, to fall back—that General Zayas did retire in admirable order, insomuch that, though the enemy pursued them at first, he charged them with the squadron of cuirassiers, and obliged them to retreat—that about a mile from Talavera, Gen. Zayas halted with the cavalry, and alighted; but that the enemy did not continue their attack—that in the mean time, General Espelera, who arrived in the preceding evening, with the Garrison of Madrid, was retreating with the two battalions which passed to the left of the Tagus over the wooden bridge—that the nature of the ground, and the quantity of dust raised by the columns, did not permit the force of the enemy to be calculated, which, however, they state to have been far greater than their own, particularly in cavalry; that, nevertheless, the composure of the 5, which troops inured to war with success, for which reason General Castelldosrius felt the greatest satisfaction in reporting, that all the troops preserved the utmost order and discipline, and behaved with valour; but that the knowledge, discipline, and example of General Zayas, in particular contributed more than any thing else to the executing of that movement in such a manner as to reflect as much honour on the troops as victory itself. The despatches further state, that the loss of the Spaniards is confined to 30 or 12 wounded; but that it was not possible to ascertain what that of the French amounted to, though the former persuade it must have been more considerable by reason of the good direction of the Spanish artillery—that the latter troops were encamped on the left bank of the Tagus, beyond the bridge; and that, when on the projected plan would no longer be pursued, which orders to keep a vanguard on the right bank, in order to secure resources for the army, its rear of corps would, on the following day, occupy the towns and villages between that place and Almaraz; the head-quarters removing to Toquilo.

INDEX AT FRONT

Havana papers to the 14th July, instant, have been received at Charleston, extracts from which have been forwarded to us in a slip from the office of the Charleston City Gazette.

The victory of Mina, over the French army in Catalonia, is stated to have been most glorious, illuminations and salvoes of artillery took place at Santona, on the 27th May, in consequence of the success of that General.

Morillo issued a patriotic proclamation to his soldiers at Vigo, on the 3d of June. So far from flinching, the Spaniards appear more determined than ever. "We have sworn (says this General) to maintain the Spanish Constitution—the King, too, has sworn, and our oaths shall not be taken in vain."

There has been some bloody fighting near Talavera, on the passing of the bridge of Alberche. A Coruna date of June 6th, says, that letters to distinguished individuals, and from Reus and another from Villanueva, mention that Colonel Lovers was attacked by six thousand French, about twelve leagues from Barcelona. The Colonel had an advantageous position, though with little more than 1200 men, and completely routed the enemy.

Since the French have entered Madrid the greatest disorder and riot reigns there. Quarrels, imprisonments and assassinations are described as daily occurrences. A private letter from Madrid of the 28th May, says, that "the French and Spanish guards conduct themselves with the greatest attentiveness; the names of religion, and of the blessed saints come from the mouths of 'the Defenders of the Faith' mingled with most obscene and ferocious expressions. No woman dares to walk abroad alone or accompanied, who is not surrounded and insulted. In fine, such scenes take place, that were they put upon paper, would outrage modesty and humanity—* * * They live like brutes—* * * The unhappy women suffer every enormity of violence.—* * * * Nothing can describe the French soldiers, and the low Spanish, [la canalla de Espana.]

COUNT ABISBAL is the same individual who, whilst in command of the troops collected some years ago at Cadiz, and intended for the expedition against South America, was said to have first corrupted them, and then betrayed, disarmed, and embarked a portion of them. He has a brother latterly in the Constitutional service, who has betrayed his trust, gone over to the French, and has obtained a command in the army of the Faith.—*Union.*

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

The British Press of June 14, in commenting on an article from Berlin respecting disturbances in Russia, says:—"A conspiracy against the life of Alexander is said to have been discovered, in which several of the first families in his dominions are reported to be involved. The communication is stated to have been made by an ecclesiastic to the Empress-mother, and to be of such moment that the northern despot has abandoned all thoughts of proceeding on his journey through Italy, and there consummating the plans of the Holy Alliance against the freedom of that fine and oppressed country and Spain; and conspiring further against the repose and happiness of Europe. Alexander's grandfather, the haughty Peter, and his father, the frantic Paul, both fell by the hands of assassins. Strong discontent has prevailed throughout Russia since the deep designs against the Turkish provinces were abandoned. Since Alexander withdrew his ravenous hordes from the Pruth, and transferred them to Poland, the murmur of dissatisfaction has been frequent and loud. The war against the Ottoman was popular from two motives—first, from fanaticism and religious attachment to the Greeks; and next, from the thirst for spoil and plunder. Strong reproach throughout all Russia has fallen on Alexander, for his vile duplicity and conduct to the Greeks. He first incited them to revolt, and then abandoned them to their fell oppressors. He shrunk from the contest with the Moslem, disarayed by the jealousy of Austria and the persevering interference of Great Britain. He thought, too, to take the Turk unprepared, and he saw his fanaticism enkindled, and the sabres and staghers of the Janissaries flashing in the sunbeams. Wide spread murder, rapine, and violation, succeeded among the deluded Greeks; the sun went down for weeks together amid the shrieks of exterminated victims, and the moon slept for nights upon an ocean of blood. Divine or human justice would not be accomplished unless the perfidious despot tasted in his own person a portion of the indescribable suffering his fiends and falsehoods had entailed on luckless thousands. This is not the first conspiracy hatched against him; another broke out in the Imperial Guards before His fall would be a public benefit to Europe; his existence and power are incompatible with its safety or freedom. We are no friends to conspiracies, and would wish to see him fall otherwise than by the assassins' hands; but it would be well for the civilized world and its happiness that he was no more."

Antiquities.

THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF CARDS.

[From Rouce's Doctrine of Chances.]

CARDS were always made of paper, and seem to have been invented about the year 1390, to divert Charles VI. of France, who had fallen into a melancholy disposition. One Jaquemin Gringonneur, a painter in Paris, appears to have been the inventor, from the following article in the Treasurer's account:

"Paid 56 shillings of Paris to Jaquemin Gringonneur, the painter, for three packs of cards, gilded with gold, and painted with divers colours and divers devices, to be carried to the King for his amusement, &c." A great price in those times; but their carving and guilding required much art—The four suits were meant to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom. The *hearts* denoted the ecclesiastics; the nobility or prime military part of the kingdom were represented by the points of lances, or *spades*: *diamonds* depicted the order of merchants or tradesmen: and the trefoil leaf, or *clubs*, allusive to the husbandmen and peasants. The four Kings represented David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, which names were on the French cards formerly—they exhibit the four celebrated Monarchies: *Judea* for the Greeks, Romans, and Franks: by the Queens are represented Argine (anagram for regina) Esther, Judith, and Pallas—typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom: by the Knaves were designed the servants to Knights, or the Knights themselves—The first certain notice of their having been known in England, occurs in a record in the time of Edward IV. on an application of the card-makers to Parliament, (A. D. 1463,) when an act was made against the importation of playing cards, 3d Edw IV. c. 4. From this statute it appears, that cards were then made and card making were known and practised in England before this period, or about 50 years after the era of their supposed invention.—Mr. Gough observes, the use of cards among the Chinese is evident, not only from a Chinese painting representing their playing with something much like cards, but also, from a pack of Chinese cards in his possession, made of the same materials as the European, but the devices are very different. The method of making playing cards seems to have given the first hint to the invention of printing, as appears from the first specimens of printing at Haerlem, and those in the Bodleian library.

CHEAP TIMES.

An extract from "A Sermon preached by the Rev. Father H. Latimer, before our late Sovereign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, within the preaching place, in the Palace at Westminster, 1549, the 8th of March."

"YOU landlords, you rent-raisers. I may say you step-lords, you unnatural lords, you have for your possessions yearly too much. For that I hear before went for XX or LX pound, by years, (which is an honest portion to be had *gratis*, in one lordship, of another man's sweat and labour) now is let for L or C pound by the year.—Of this too much cometh the monstrous and portentious dearth made by man notwithstanding God doth send us plenty. Also the fruits of the earth, specifically, *contrary to our deserts*.—The poore men which live of their labour, cannot with the sweat of their face, have a living, all kind of victuals is so deare. Pigs, geese, capons, chickens, egges, &c. These things, wise others, seem to unreasonably enhanced, and I think verily, that if it thus continue, we shall at length be constrained to pay *for a pigge a pound!*—I will tell you my Lords and Masters, this is not for the King's honor.—My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own, only he had a farm of three or four pounds by year at the uttermost, and hereupon *he tilled as much as kept half a dozen men. He had walke for an hundred sheepe, and my mother milked thirty kine*.—He was able, and did find the King a harnes, with himselfe and his horse, while he came to the place he should resort for the King's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harnes, when he went to Blackeheath fielde.—He kept me to school, or else I had not beene able to have preached before the King's Majesty now. He married my sisters with five pounds or XX nobles a peece, so that he brought them up in godliness, and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poore neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poore, and all this he did of the said farme.—Where hee that now hath it, payeth sixteen pound by the yeare, or more, and is not able to do any thing for his Prince, for himselfe, nor for his children, or give a cup of drinke to the poore."—*(Bishop Latimer's Sermons, printed at London, by Thomas Cates, for the Company of Stationers, 1635.)*

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No. 10.

From the Newark Ventinel, July 22.

No. 51.—CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.—As the fever and ague is more or less prevalent, we have been requested to state, that a glass of strong *Boneset Tea*, taken at the approach of the ague, will ordinarily arrest the disease on its first trial—and reserely ever fail on the second. Besides, it is represented as an excellent preventive to this disorder.—We are somewhat acquainted with this herb, and are persuaded that its medicinal qualities ought to bring it into more general use. In the family of our informant it has been in use for years—and in the above complaint, it has never known to fail. It is scarcely necessary to state, that so abundant is the growth of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be gathered by cart loads.—*Query*—What is *Boneset?*

No. 52.—CURE OF PUTRID FEVERS.—The following remarks on the application of Animal Charcoal (Ivory Black) in the cure of yellow fever in its putrid or malignant stage is respectfully submitted to the physicians of New York.

From a series of experiments, it has been found that Animal Charcoal claims a decided preference as an *Antiseptic*, in the animal fluids, to any article hitherto discovered.—Its action on the *Viscera* is extremely mild, and its beneficial effects on the system, when combined with Sulphuric Acid in the following manner, will be observed in a few hours:—

To one table-spoon full of Animal Charcoal add one pint of Milk; let them be well mixed, and administer one-third every two hours. Fifteen minutes after each dose let the patient drink freely of water, with 30 or 40 drops of sulphuric acid to each pint.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.

P. S.—METHOD OF MAKING GREEK FIRE.—When the following composition, which has been a desideratum in pyrotechny, is burned in a reflector, it sheds a beautiful green light over surrounding objects. It may likewise be employed in fire works.

Flowers of Sulphur,	13 parts,
Nitrate of Barytes,	77
Oxymuriate of Potash,	5
Metallic Arsenic,	2
Charcoal,	3—13.

No. 54.—TO PRESERVE FISH, &c.—It is stated in the London Magazine, that Dr. Macculloch has preserved salmon, whiting and cod, in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of sugar alone, and even by a very small quantity. Fresh fish may be kept by this means for several days, and when the cards, but also, from a pack of Chinese cards in his possession, made of the same materials as the European, but the devices are very different. The method of making playing cards seems to have given the first hint to the invention of printing, as appears from the first specimens of printing at Haerlem, and those in the Bodleian library.

Domestic.

ST. JOHN, N. B, July 8.

Dreadful effect of lightning.—A lamentable and appalling occurrence took place at Miramichi, in the last month. A flash of lightning struck the east end of the house of Major M'Donald, (which was just finished in the neatest manner, being built of stone and covered with slate,) rended that end to pieces, killed his son, a boy about 11 years of age, wounded his daughter and himself, so that his life is despaired of; the electric fluid struck him a little below the breast, and in its descent burnt him in a most shocking manner—tore the shoes on his feet to atoms, and what is most singular, it destroyed his drawers, while his pantaloons remained unfigured.

Died.

At Montreal on the fifteenth instant, at his residence in this city, aged 75 years, the Honorable GEORGE HENRY MONK, Brother of the Chief Justice of the District of Montreal, and formerly one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia—He was a long time a resident in that Province, and before he occupied a seat on the Bench, had filled many offices of trust and respect ability. His conduct as a Judge had been so upright, so impartial, and so satisfactory, that when he withdrew from that elevated situation, the Assembly of Nova Scotia voted him in the most kind manner a liberal salary during life—His judicial virtues are recorded in the Statute Book of that Province,—his social virtues in the hearts of all those who knew him. Possessed of such qualifications as those with which he was endowed, of politeness, which proceeded from the heart, of a spirit of hospitality which came from the same source, it is needless to add, that he sunk into his grave with the sincere esteem and unfeigned regret of all those who had the honour of his acquaintance. His end was, like the whole tenor of his life, marked with manly energy. In his approaching dissolution, he saw the inevitable issue of the infirmities of old age, and the cheering dawn of a more happy existence

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of July instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of June last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the 24th day of July instant, at which time at our town of York, you were held and commanded to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby considering, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces the city of York, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON
Secy.

J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y Gen'l.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, 12th Aug 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Militia Forces, viz:—

FIRST REGIMENT OF DUNDAS.

To be Captain.

	Commission dated
Lieut. Severenus Cassleman, vice Carman resigned,	18 June, 1823.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign Peter Bolton, vice Cassleman promoted,	do do

To be Ensigns.

James Adams, Gent. vice Bolton promoted,	do do
Hugh McDougal, Gent. vice Munro left the Province,	19 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF GRENVILLE.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Burritt vice Walker promoted,	18 do

To be Captains.

Lieut. Archibald Campbell, vice Burritt promoted,	do do
Lieut. Zeb. M. Phillips, vice Wells resigned,	19 do

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut Justus S. Merwyn, from the 1st Regt. vice Campbell promoted,	18 do
Ensign Miron Tousley, vice Stratton resigned,	19 do
Ensign John H. Davis, vice Philips promoted,	20 do

To be Ensigns.

James Jessup, Gent. vice Tousley promoted,	18 do
Daniel Hamlet Burritt, Gent. vice Davis promoted,	19 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

To be Major.

Captain Adiel Sherwood, vice Stuart promoted,	18 do

To be Captains.

Lieut. Torence Smith, vice Sherwood promoted,	do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign George Bates, vice Smith promoted	do do
Ensign John White, vice D. Carley promoted in the 4th Leeds,	19 do
Ensign John Booth, vice R. Carley promoted,	20 do
Ensign Matthew Howard, vice Freel promoted,	21 do
Ensign Wm. Buriana, vice Sherwood resigned.	23 do

To be Ensigns.

Jehemiah Seaman, Gent. vice Bates promoted,	18 June 1823.
Frederick Moore, Gent. vice White promoted.	19 do
Jacob Smith, Gent. vice Booth promoted,	20 do
Lawrence Fulford, Gent. vice Howard promoted,	21 do
Charles Booth, Gent. vice Dunham promoted,	23 do
William Everts, Gent. vice Grant resigned	24 do
Russell Field, Gent. to fill a vacancy	25 do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain.

Lieut Alexander Grant, on the Half Pay of the late Canad an Fencibles,	18 do

FOURTH REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

Lieut. Colonel Bartholomew Carley, to be Colonel,	do do
Major Silvester Wright, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Carley promoted.	do do

THIRD REGIMENT OF CARLETON.

To be Captain

Lieut Edward Loggan, vice Reed resigned,	do do

To be Lieutenants

Ensign Henry Edwards, vice Loggan promoted,	do do
Ensign Robert Kilduff, vice Robertson left the Province,	19 do

To be Ensigns.

William Thomson, Gent. vice Edwards promoted.	18 do
George Edward Burke, Gent. vice Kilduff promoted,	19 do
—— McLaren, Gent. vice Grif fith left the Province,	20 do
Francis Wyatt, Gent. vice Steel deceased,	21 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LENNOX.

Lieut. Colonel William Crawford, to be Colonel, vice Thomson deceased,	18 do
Major Thomas Williams, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Crawford promoted,	do do
Captain Thomas Dorland, to be Major, vice Williams promoted.	do do

To be Captains.

Lieut Samuel Detlor, vice Chamberlain resigned	do do
Lieut mant and Adjutant Benjamin C. Spencer, to have the rank only,	19 do
Lieut Samuel Dorland, vice Daloe resigned,	20 do
Lieut. Andrew Kimmerly, vice Philips resigned,	21 do
Lieut. Joseph Prindle, vice Dorland promoted,	23 do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Peter Rutan, vice Rambough resigned.	18 do
Ensign William Preeyn, vice Church left the County,	19 do

— INDEX AT FRONT.

Ensign George Detlor, vice Samuel Detlor promoted, 26 June 1823
Ensign John G. Clute, vice Dorland promoted, 21 do
Ensign Peter Dorland, vice Kimmerly promoted, 23 do
Ensign John Anderson, vice Rykely resigned, 24 do
Ensign Geo. A. Clark, vice Benson deceased, 25 do
Archibald McDonell, Gent. vice Spencer promoted, 26 do
Quartus M. ver John Church, vice Prindle promoted, 27 do
Duncan McKenzie, Gent. vice Barnhart resigned, 28 do

To be Ensigns.

Redford C. Robins, Gent. vice Carscallen left the County, 18 do
Florence Dunafin, Gent. vice Ruttan promoted, 19 do
Joseph B. Ellis, Gent. vice Spencer left the County, 20 do
James Bradshaw, Gent. vice Preeyn promoted, 21 do
John Bell, Gent. vice Detlor promoted, 23 do
John Chamberlain, Gent. vice Clute promoted, 24 do
Isaac Carscallen, Gent. vice Dorland promoted, 25 do
Asahel Phillips, Gent. vice Anderson promoted, 26 do
William Spencer, Gent. vice Clark promoted, 27 do

Captain Trumpour's Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet.

George Smith, Gent. 21 Jan'y. 1823

FIRST REG'T. OF PRINCE EDWARD.

To be Major.

Captain Cornelius Van Alstine, vice Young resigned, 18 June, 1823

To be Captains.

Lieut. Farrington Ferguson, vice Wright deceased. do do
Lieut. and Adjutant William Blakely, to have the rank only, 19 do
Lieut. Henry Dingman, vice Van Alstine promoted. 20 do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Joshua Hicks, vice Wright left the County, 18 do
Ensign John Wright, vice McIntosh resigned, 19 do
Ensign John McIntosh, vice Ferguson promoted, 20 do
Ensign John Young, vice Blakely promoted, 21 do
Ensign John Richards, vice Dingman promoted, 23 do
Ensign Aaron Carnahan, to fill a vacancy, 24 do

to be Ensigns.

Baptiste Prens, Gent. vice Hicks promoted, 18 do
Richard Davern, Gent. vice Wright promoted, 19 do
Mark Develin, Gent. vice Davies left the County, 20 do
John Ellison, Gent. vice McIntosh promoted, 21 do
Jasper Dingman, Gent. vice Young promoted, 23 do
John Stinson, Gent. vice Richards promoted. 24 do
Hayleton Richards, Gent. vice Carnahan promoted, 25 do

SECOND REG'T. OF PRINCE EDWARD.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Owen Richards, from the 1st Regiment, 18 June, 1823

to be Major.

Captain James Young, from the 1st Regiment, do do

to be Captains.

Captain David Segar, from the 1st Regiment, do do
John McCuaig, Esquire, of the Commissariat Department, 19 do
Jacob Germen, Esquire, from ditto 20 do
Ensign Wm. Walbridge, from the 1st Regiment, 21 do
James Rearsen, Esquire, from do. 22 do
John Babcock, Esquire, do. do. 24 do
John Young, Esquire, do. do. 25 do
Andrew Deacon, Esquire, late of the Commissariat Department, 26 do

to be Lieutenants.

John B. Way, Gent. 18 do
Peter Dempsey, Gent. 19 do
Edmund Marsh, Gent. 20 do
Thomas Clapp, Gent. 21 do
William Stapleton, Gent. 22 do
Thomas Flagler, Gent. 24 do
Benjamin Richards, Gent. 25 do

to be Ensigns.

John McGrath, Gent. 18 do
Peter Segar, Gent. 19 do
Joseph Young, Gent. 20 do
John German, Gent. 21 do
Enoch Bedle, Gent. 22 do
Neil McArthur, Gent. 24 do
Thomas Young, Gent. 25 do
Obadiah Simson, Gent. 26 do

to be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant.

Charles Biggars, Gent. 18 do

to be Quarter Master.

David Walt, Gent do do

to be Surgeon.

Pitkin Gross, Esquire, 18 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF EAST YORK.

to be Lieutenant.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Gent. 18 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF MIDDLESEX.

to be Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant.

John Miles Farlane, Gent. vice Nevilles promoted in the 3d Middlesex, 18 do

FIRST REGIMENT OF ESSEX.

Captain Wm. McCormick, to be Major, vice Gordon promoted, 1 April, 1822.
Lieut. Lewis G. Gordon, to be Captain, vice McCormick promoted, do do
Ensign Henry Lipps, to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon promoted, do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF ESSEX,

to be Captains.

Lieutenant Pierre Reaume, vice Askin promoted, 18 June 1823
Lieut. and Adjutant John Gentle, to have the rank only, 19 do
Lieut. Charles Smith, vice Labute resigned, 20 do
Lieut. John Watson, vice Ireland deceased, 21 do
Lieut. Antoine Soumandre, vice Parent deceased. 23 do

to be Lieutenants.

Ensign Pierre T. Reaume, vice Reaume promoted, 18 do
Ensign Francis Petremoulx, vice Gentle promoted, 19 do
Ensign Alexander McGregor, vice Smith promoted, 20 do
Ensign George Nelson, vice Watson promoted, 21 do
Ensign John Hands, vice Soumandre promoted, 23 do

to be Ensigns.

Louis Amable Macon, Gent. vice Reaume, promoted, 18 June 1823.
Jacque Parent, Gent. vice Petremoulx promoted, 19 do
Chrysostom Paggot, Gent. vice McGregor promoted, 20 do
Antoine Ouillette, Gent. vice Nelson promoted, 21 do
Antoine Gouyeau, Gent. vice Hands promoted, 23 do
Collat Parrent, Gent. to fill a vacancy, 24 do

By Command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor,

N. COFFIN,
Adj't. Gen't. Mil'a. Forces.
UPPER-CANADA.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Einir	Feuelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Nisia	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Tudor	Nu	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Parker Webster, in favor of Wm. Wells, Esq; I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Parker Webster, one undivided half or moiety of a part of the East half of Lot No. 12 in the 1st Concession of Elizabethtown, with a two story brick House and frame Stable thereon, containing twelve thousand square feet of Land situate on the north side of the Main Street in Brockville, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of August next ensuring, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent per son, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR

FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the first day of September next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the delivery of

150 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

into the King's Magazines at York, to be delivered previous to the closing of the navigation, warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

The conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—Tenders for the supply of Flour.

P. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, 1st August, 1823

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
15-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk
Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD

For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART,
Clerk.

19tf
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route :—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN ;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile-Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACKS' ;—from thence to JOHN DECOE ;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous ;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers ; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Gore District.	Gore &c. &c.	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
In the Town of YORK ; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824 :—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King-street, being 36 feet by 112 ; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business in the House lately occupied by Mr. French, opposite the Weslyan Church, and intends to keep on hand a Constant Supply of the following Articles :—viz.

Mens Saddles, plain and shafted.—Ladies do —Bridles of every description.—Chariot, Gig, and Sleigh Harness.—Common and Hard Leather Trunks.—Valises and Travelling Bags.

Coaches, Gigs, and Waggons, Trimmed in the neatest manner.

Orders punctually attended to, and executed on the most Reasonable Terms.

From the unremitting attention which shall be paid to all Orders, the Subscriber humbly solicits a share of the Public Patronage.

ROBERT BALL.

York, July 21th 1823. 30. 6w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached ; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study ; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodlall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

CHAIRS.
HATCH AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have established the CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS in all its varius Branches, on the West Side of the Market Square, next door to Mr. Hamilton's Inn, where they intend to keep a constant supply of all kinds of FANCY, BAMBOO, and WINDSOR CHAIRS ; Also, FANCY and WINDSOR SETTEES ; All of which they intend to sell very low for Cash or Produce ; and hope, by the superior quality of their work, and strict attention to Business, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

☞ All sorts of Sign and Fancy Painting done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 15th Aug. 1823.

WANTED

A Respectable Woman, as LAUNDRY MAID, and who can do Plain Sewing.—Also A COOK, and A GROOM who thouroughly understands the Management of Horses.

Application to be made to D. Boulton, jun, Esq. York, Aug. 19th, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, *May 9th*, 1823. 23–12 mon.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at *York* and *Dundas*, by JOHN LESSLIE, in his own name, will, in future, be in the name of E LESSLIE and SONS.

At *York*, they have received a fresh Stock of *Stationary, Books, and Medicines,* besides a quantity of other Goods in the HARDWARE and DRY-GOODS Line.

At *Dundas*, a good Assortment of *Dry-Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Liquors, Groceries, &c.*

And they flatter themselves, they shall be able to sell at low Prices, having got the greater part of their Stock direct from some of the best Houses in Great Britain.

Young's celebrated Eight-day Clock, warranted correct,
Thomson's Best and Most Correct Map, fully colored,
Spanish Whitening,
Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking,
Peachwood, Fustic, Blue Walnut, Ayel, Dutch Madder, and Camwood,
Copperas, Glue, Epsom & Glauber Salts, Logwood, &
Common British Manufactured Writing Paper,

for Sale by the quantity to Merchants.

York, 4th August, 1823.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING MONTHLY, AT MONTREAL, THE
CANADIAN MAGAZINE, AND *LITERARY REPOSITORY.*

THE encouragement which Literature has obtained in the United Kingdom, may be attributed, in a great measure, to the monthly Publications of merit which emanate from the Press, abounding in a variety of original Biography, and other pieces, written solely for works of this description, which residents in this remote quarter of the globe find it difficult to obtain without considerable expense. As much of the contents of these Publications is doubtlessly of a local nature and devoid of interest to the Canadian reader, it is only intended to take the most valuable pieces of a general character for the REPOSITORY ; thus affording to the public at large, in these Provinces, those literary gratifications which our friends and society generally, throughout the British Dominions in Europe, have so long enjoyed from the genius and ability of our countrymen.

It is not the intention of the proposed work to enter into political discussions, foreign or domestic ; when, however, impartial and well written articles are received from home, they will be re-printed ; the remaining part of the Miscellany shall be conceived, be most appropriately disposed of in giving publicity to local communications relating to the condition of our Townships and Settlements ; in promoting the cause of Religion Virtue, Morality, Education, and the general diffusion of Agricultural and other useful knowledge.

A regular supply of the most popular and esteemed British publications, are received, and no effort will be spared to render the selections of the CANADIAN MAGAZINE worthy of the patronage which is anticipated in both Provinces.

A brief summary of Foreign and Domestic News, Army Promotions, State of the Montreal Market, Agricultural Report, State of the Weather, Shipping List, &c. will be found at the end of each Number.

CONDITIONS.

1st—The July number will be published early in August ; it will be printed upon fine paper, and be properly arranged for binding half yearly. Each number will contain nearly 100 pages.

2d—The Subscription to be SIX DOLLARS, payable half yearly in advance : the first half year will be collected after the delivery of the first number. Postage payable by the Subscribers.

3d—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining the first Number, will please to affix their names to a Subscription List before the 24th instant ; every Subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name at the end of six months.

4th—Subscription Lists will be found at the principal places of public resort, in Montreal and Quebec, and at the Post Offices of the principal Towns in the Upper Province.

Communications connected with the avowed object of this work, (post paid) are requested to be addressed to the *Editor of the Canadian Magazine*, at the Book Store of the Publisher, Mr. NICKLESS.

Montreal, 11th July, 1823.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH NICKLESS, Bookseller, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, is authorised to make the necessary arrangements in this City and Quebec, to receive the signatures of Gentlemen disposed to patronize and subscribe for the proposed Magazine ; and also to correspond on the same subject in the Upper Province.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe-men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching*, or *general agricultural labour*.

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 34.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The King had completely recovered from his late attack of the gout. The Duke of Cumberland had arrived in London from the Continent.

Mr. PITT'S BIRTH-DAY.

From the Dublin Journal June 2.

LONDON, MAY 30.—The grand triennial celebration of Mr. Pitt's Birth-Day took place on Wednesday, according to custom, at Merchant Tailor's Hall. The Duke of Richmond was to have presided, but in consequence of indisposition, his place was occupied by Lord Kenyon His Lordship was supported on the right by the Lord Chancellor, and on the left by the Earl of Westmoreland. The Earl of Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Harewood, and other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction were present. The attendance generally was more numerous than we remember for some years.

"Ashes. The sales of the week amounted to 100 barrels Montreal Pot and Pearl at 44s. 167 barrels United States Pot at 40s.—and 100 barrels United States Pearl at 40s to 41s.

"LIVERPOOL, June 21st.

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

LONDON, JUNE 20

Not less than eight French vessels have been posted on Lloy's books to-day, as having been captured by Spanish privateers, two or three of which were noticed in the French papers of yesterday. The most valuable is the Penelope, which was taken in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, and being from the East Indies, has been insured at Lloyd's for about £60,000, and not £100,000, as stated in the Evening Papers It is calculated that by the capture of all these vessels the underwriters will be losers to the amount of £300,000. These successes, no doubt, will hasten the sailing of a great number of Spanish privateers which have been fitting out on different parts of the coast. The principal French naval force has been cruising lately off Cadiz, under the expectation that Ferdinand would attempt to make his escape by sea, so that the Spanish privateers in their directions have been very little molested.

On the 13th June, a most interesting meeting was held in the London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards—Lord Wm. Bentick in the chair—the meeting was numerously attended—the great hall is said to have been completely filled at an early hour, and if a hundred who were desirous of being present, were obliged to go away with their wishes ungratified—Among those present were Earl Grosvenor, Earl Gosford, Lord Erskine, Lord Lyndoch, Lord Elorington, M. P; Lord J. Russell, M. P.; Sir James Mackintosh, M. P; H. Brougham, Esquire, M. P.; T. Denman, Esq. M. P.—Several eloquent speeches were delivered on the occasion Sir James Mackintosh with his usual ability addressed the meeting at some length.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE,

AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

Last evening at nine o'clock, Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquess Stafford, led to the Hymeneal altar Lady Harriet Howard, the amiable and interesting daughter of Lord Morpeth. The ceremony was performed in the great drawing-room, by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of:—The Marquess of Stafford, Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Duke of Norfolk, Earl and Countess of Surry, Viscount and Viscountess Belgrave, Earl of Carlwillian, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Granville, Lord and Lady Francis Leveson Gower, Dowager Lady Cawdor, Lady Anne Vernon, Hon. George and Mrs. Lamb, Hon. Geo. Howard, Hon. Henry Howard, Miss Howard Mr. and Mrs. Agar Ellis and Mr. Lock, Mr. and Lady Gertrude Sloane Stanley.

—Previous to the ceremony, a new piano forte was given in the Banqueting Hall, of which the whole party partook, except the Earl of Carlisle.

The Bride was dressed in a magnificent robe of Valenciennes lace, with a veil of the same material, extending to the feet from the head. The two Misses Leveson Gower were the bride-maids.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair set off in a new post chariot and four for the Marquess of Stafford's villa at Richmond, there to pass the honey-moon.

The Bride entered into her 18th year the preceding week; the Bridegroom is in his 36th year —LONDON, May 19th.

LONDON, June 19.

A Spanish Cabinet Messenger arrived last night in London. He was despatched by the Mock Regency at Madrid to Mr. Canning, and we know that the letters which he brings for the British Government, dated the 8th inst are for the purpose of requesting that England will acknowledge the Regency, according to the example given by the Courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia.

It was reported in London, that they new Regency of Spain had determined on refusing to recognise the debts contracted by the Constitutional Government. Seven expresses having arrived from Paris on that subject, in a few hours, this had occasioned considerable excitement in the money market; but it appearing from the French papers, that the statement rested on the authority of a private letter, doubts had arisen as to its authenticity

If we are to credit the London Courier, the British Government were about to check the proceedings of those who were raising money in aid of the Spanish patriots. The Corporation of the City of London is said, in the same paper, to have acted illegally in voting money to support the same cause.

The public funds in London as well as in Paris were on the decline when the last account came away

A vessel was about to leave England for Spain with 1000 barrels of gunpowder and several thousand stand of arms on board.

It was rumoured, that the three great Northern Powers had withdrawn their Ambassadors from the court of Stutgard; an event which, according to the Paris papers, would our prior the public The cause of this sudden movement is not even conjectured

The London Courier of the 16th June, contains extracts of letters from Sir Robert Wilson, to J. G. Lambton, Esq. He says, 1000 men have been sent to the army from Vigo, and every man in the town is enrolled in the Militia; that the province of Gallicia could be defended with 12,000 troops against the whole army of the Duke d'Angoulême; that Coruna is attached to the Constitution Between Vigo and Coruna he had seen 5000 men, wanting nothing but supplies, and discipline to make them the best troops in the world. for a Spaniard with water and a bit of bread, "or a kind of pea," will march 40 miles a day. With some good officers and non-commissioned officers (British) Sir Robert pledges himself to raise an army of 25,000 men in two months, if he can only get arms and equipments

Bell and Lancaster's System of Education.—A meeting was held in London on the 29th of May last, of the "National Society," established for the purpose of promoting Bell's system of Education, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report read on this occasion stated, that the number of National schools had within the last year increased considerably, and that 100,000 British children were now flourishing under the admirable system of education introduced by the society

The celebrated Englishman, Capt. Cochrane, who is famous both in and out of Europe. for his long excursions on foot and in a boat, been for two years engaged in such a tour in Siberia, to discover whether in the Northern Lattes, would our any connection between the continent of Asia and America, has married in Kamtschatka, a native of that country, and is now on his return. He has not found any junction of the two continents.—*Hamburgh paper.*

Sugar.—There was an importation into England last year from the West Indies, 3,363,698 cwt of sugar besides a quantity from other parts, which formed a whole of 3,643,127 cwt The duty paid for the same amounted to upwards of £3,579, 000.

Swimming.—The London Courier remarks, that a number of experiments have lately been made at Paris, with a swimming machine, called a Ronanelle, from the name of the inventor M Ronan It is made of tin, and has the appearance of two canes lengthened into a tapering form, and very strongly united. It is fixed under the arm pits, and whoever has it on may cross a river, even if loaded with a burden, without any apprehension.

The daughter of a Greek called Aspasia, has traverse the islands in the garb of a warrior and sailed upon the young men to enlist under the banners of their country. She recruited, by her activity and enthusiastic eloquence, sixteen companies of 80 men each, placed herself at their head, and proceeded with them to *Napoli di Romania*.

Marriage.—The following appeared in an English paper, at the time when a bill was under consideration to prevent clandestine marriages—They were intended as salutary clauses to be added to the bill, in order to prevent unhappy marriages; and the penalties to be inflicted on the delinquent as follows:—

"When two young thoughtless, fools having no visible way to maintain themselves, or any thing to begin the world with, yet resolve to marry and be miserable let it be deemed *petit larceny* If a younger brother marry a noble woman, purely for a maintenance, let it be called *a defendants*. When a rich old fellow marries a young girl in her bloom I would have it made felony without benefit of clergy. When two old creatures, that can hardly bear one another speak but lamb and cough night and day, and propose not the least comfort to themselves, yet will marry to be more miserable let them be deemed *non compos*, and sent to a mad house. When a lady marries a coachman, and a gentleman his cook maid, (especially if there be children by a former marriage) let them both be transported for fourteen years When a man has had one devil of a wife, and has buried her, and will marry a second, let him be brought in *fele de se*, and doomed in his high way accordingly When a woman in good circumstances marries a town rake not worth a groat, if she is betrayed into it, let it be called accidental death, if she knew it, make it simple felony, and singe her in the fist. When a man with no children marries a woman with five or six, or nice vices, let the delinquent stand thrice in the pillory lose both ears, and suffer one year's imprisonment. If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be so, let him have a pair of horns painted on his street door, in *perpetuam rei memoriam*; and if she be a known scold, then a couple of neatly tongued as an additional ornament to the street door And also a man or woman marries to the disinheriting of their children let them suffer as in cases of high treason When a woman marries a man deeply in debt, knowing him to be so, let her be sent to the house of correction, and kept at hard labour for three months; and if he deceives her, by not letting her know his circumstances, let her be acquitted, and he be doomed to beat hemp all the days of his life."

Trotting Matches.—Major R Gough's two matches took place yesterday, at Hinton Park Surrey They were for two hundred sovereigns each The first match was to trot six miles in three mare 3 miles in 11 minutes, and carry feather weight The first mile was done in three minutes and thirty five seconds the second in three minutes and thirty-eight seconds, and the third in three minutes and forty seconds—The match was won by seven seconds within the even time.

The second match was to trot a horse, *bona fide* his own property, sixteen miles within one hour, and carry eleven stone. The match was done over a two-mile piece of ground.

		min.	sec.			min	sec.
1st	Two miles in	6	40	6th	Two miles,	8	36
2d	do do	6	28	7th	do do	7	40
3d	do do	6	42	8th	do do	8	50
4th	do do	6	43				
5th	do do	6	40			56	26

It was a close race, and won with difficulty.

A very remarkable circumstance has lately occurred in the family of a poor woman residing at Headington Quarry.—Three years ago she was confined with a child born blind, with congenital cataracts, which was operated on by Mr. Cleobury, at five months old, and restored to sight—The child can now see the smallest objects About four or five months since the poor woman was again confined, and the second child was also born blind, and is to undergo a similar operation —For the consolation of parents whose children may be afflicted with this great calamity, we have Mr C's authority to state, that he never yet experienced an instance of the operation failing. The above gentleman also observes, that the watching practice *Segnefortuna*, the more perfect will the organ be as an optical instrument, as the eyes partake of the proportionate growth of the other parts of the body. Hence nature will have an opportunity of supplying in some measure the deficiency of the lens; the infant will possess greater power over the voluntary muscles of the eye, and thus be able to fix the organ more steadily on the object. It will be a better judge of distance, and above all, its education will not be impeded.—*Oxford Paper.*

Legal Mules.—The Lisbon Gazette of the 12th June, contains a long list of *officers*, naval and military, who, when the King of Portugal made his triumphal entry into Lisbon on the 5th, unharnessed the mules of his coach, and drew the vehicle themselves a considerable distance. The list gre sents *colonels, captains, &c.* bearing some of the most distin guished names of Portugal, and was published *officially* after having been solemnly read in the presence of the parties who had the *honor* to supplant the *mules*.

A picture of Mrs. Siddons, as the tragic muse, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was sold in London, by public auction for seventeen hundred and fifty guineas! Earl Grosvenor was the purchaser.

An eminent builder has computed that there are now 26, 000 new houses contracted for in and about London. If an average of four inmates to each house be allowed, this would make an increase of population within the bills of mortality of upwards of 100,000 souls.

The Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have been withdrawn from the Kingdom of Wurtemberg—the cause alledged is something connected with their Constitution, which is a representative one.

An English ship laden with wheat has arrived at Rio Janerio in South America from Near-Holland This fertile spot, colonised only a few years ago, has already entered into the great competition of this market with bread stuff. The wheat was of a superior quality, but did not realize a price sufficient to encourage further shipments.

Ireland continued to be the scene of the greatest disorders. In an affray between Orangemen and Ribbonmen at a country fair, the latter were routed with the loss of 8 killed and 6 wounded.

IRELAND.

We are happy in noticing an article copied from the Dublin Evening Post, which states that the annual custom of decorating the Statue of William the III. in Dublin, on the 12th July, is recommended by the Grand Orange Lodge to be discontinued; this absurd practice, so grating to the feelings of Catholics, and productive of so much ill blood, has been too long suffered to disgrace the Irish metropolis.

A fatal riot recently took place at Maghera, county Derry, Ireland. A large number of Ribbonmen made an attack on a house in which an Orange Lodge met, and broke the wind ows. The military were called to suppress the riot, but being few in number they were compelled to retire to their barracks, after being severely beaten. The Clergymen of the town was attacked, and the windows of the houses of Protestants were broken. Orangemen defended themselves, and kept up a constant fire upon the assailants from the windows of the Lodge room. A party of yeomanry from Tubbermore entered the town, when the Orangemen rallied and drove the Ribbonmen out of Maghera, nine Ribbonmen were killed and between 60 and 70 wounded. One Orangeman was killed and several wounded. At Magherafelt a riot took place on the same day. One man was desperately wounded with a hatchet.

Captain Rock's party continue to rob, destroy and murder. One of the murderers of Mr. Crofts has been taken. His name is Callaghan, and lived near Ballyclough, or rather Coppstown.

CORK, June, 6

Horrible Outrage.—Last night an armed party attacked the house of Richard Crofts, Esq. (father of the sheriff elect of this city) situated near Ballyleg (Glyn, and on the high mail coach road, between Mallow and Butterant. Mr. Crofts, not having any arms, was obliged to admit them, and on their demanding ten pounds in money, which he refused to give, alleging that he had it not, one of the ruffians fired at him; the shot took effect, and we deeply regret to learn, that he was considered in imminent danger at the time the messenger left him. He was a most respectable gentleman, of mild and amiable manners, and, we have heard, remarkably popular among the lower classes Who then can reckon himself safe in this carnage against life and property? Mr. Crofts is since dead.

One Terence M'Manus, in the North of Ireland, lately taken up for sheep-stealing, wrote an account of the same to his friend, in the following words. "As we wished to have some mutton to our turnips, we went to Squire Carroll, who had more sheep than his neighbours; they were very wilde, and the pasture very large, and we were obliged to take a new method to entice them by force to come near us. As this method may be of some service to you to no, I think it my duty to tell you of it; Pat Duggen and me wrapt ourselves up in hay, and as the sheep came round to ate it, we cut their throats. But a search being made, five hind quarters belonging to too of them, was found in my cabin.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The news from the seat of war is of a very indecisive character, and not possessed of much interest. The French troops continue without any interruption, their march towards Seville, where the King still remains.

The new Regency has issued a decree granting amnesty to the constitutional soldiers, who will return to their allegiance and present themselves to make submission to the King.

It is stated that Count d'Abisbal has arrived at Bayonne, and that he owes his life to a French Regiment which arrived at the moment he was about to be shot.

The intrepid Mina, it is said, has entirely evacuated the District of the Country called the Cerdagne, where the French troops have been in pursuit of him, and retired by the Valley of Ribas, with 2000 men, 90 cavalry, and 20 mules loaded with money and material.

It is stated as positive information, and known in France, (although their journals are prevented from disseminating it,) that *Mina had completely beaten Donnadieu* in Catalonia, and had taken a convoy of 300 mules laden with a million and a half of francs, in gold and silver, and 4,000 Spaniards, the escort, were completely routed.

The arrival on the 16th, at Havana, of the Spanish schr. Maria Antonia, in 37 days from Cadiz, confirms the above intelligence.

Governor Vives, has had published a spirited and patriotic address to the inhabitants of Havana. His indignant remarks, that while another country had been basely invaded and insulted, the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba will tamely look on the glorious struggles of their fathers and brothers, for liberty and national independence? Will they behold with indifference the outrages of tyranny over a liberal government? Can they remain tranquil when a Constitutional King and Cortes are to have their duties and their legislative proceedings *profaned* by a band of adventurers and invading foreigners, who wish to bow the neck of Spain under their iron galling yoke?

External outcry and approbium to the inhabitants of Cuba, if they do not sympathise and unite with their brethren of the Peninsula. The fate of ancient Spain can never be indifferent to Cubians United by blood, by feeling, by religion, by habit, they passionately participate in her adversity and her prosperity. The very agitations of her capital are communicated to this island, and move the Cubians as they move their brethren in Spain. The most sacred rights of justice and the public welfare, invite you to inscribe your names in the registry of citizens, which the constitutional authorities of the Island present to you. You will inviolably preserve the magna charta which gives to Spaniards the "RIGHTS OF MAN." You will defend and strengthen your ties with the parent government.

Your provisional deputation will recommend such measures as are necessary to retain the dignity of the country in this trying crisis. The greatest confidence is reposed in the generosity and patriotism, which on the most important occasions, have been evinced by the faithful Havana; and the inhabitants generally of the island of Cuba. Every sacrifice is expected by the political Chief and Captain-General."

Havana, 20th of July, 1823.

Late accounts from Peru, state that 3000 Colombian troops sailed from Guayaquil for Callao on the 20th of March; 2000 more were to follow in a short time. Gen. Bolivar remained at Guayaquil, waiting advises from the Congress at Bogota, were killed and between 60 and 70 wounded. One Orange- before he proceeded in person. Another detachment of Colombian troops was about to proceed from Quito against the Spaniards in Peru.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Arrival of the King at Cadiz,

The King of Spain and suite arrived at Cadiz at half past six in the afternoon of the 16th of June. The troops of the garrison, and the national militia occupied the public square, and an immense crowd filled the streets, windows and balconies. The municipal authorities received the King at the entrance of the town; before the door of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities, and he was congratulated on his arrival in the name of the inhabitants.

"The enthusiasm," says the Cadiz Gazette "of which was that he was considered in imminent danger at the time the messenger left him. He was a most respectable gentleman, of mild and amiable manners, and, we have heard, remarkably popular among the lower classes Who then can reckon himself safe in this carnage against life and property? Mr. Crofts is since dead.

One Terence M'Manus, in the North of Ireland, lately taken up for sheep-stealing, wrote an account of the same to his friend, in the following words. "As we wished to have some mutton to our turnips, we went to Squire Carroll, who had more sheep than his neighbours; they were very wilde, and the pasture very large, and we were obliged to take a new method to entice them by force to come near us. As this method may be of some service to you to no, I think it my duty to tell you of it; Pat Duggen and me wrapt ourselves up in hay, and as the sheep came round to ate it, we cut their throats. But a search being made, five hind quarters belonging to too of them, was found in my cabin.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The news from the seat of war is of a very indecisive character, and not possessed of much interest. The French

Entrance of a letter, dated Cadiz, June, 19.

"The French fleet have this moment sent a flag of truce, which will state how the blockade is to be understood.

Rendered in the new tariff. Every thing is allowed to be imported, even colonial produce.—What we want much are provisions.

Our board of health has issued an order, by which, until the 30th of November, no vessel from the United States, Gulf of Mexico, &c. will be admitted here without performing first forty days quarantine at Mahon. This measure cannot possibly be put in force."—*French Gaz.*

MINA'S VICTORY!—Under the head of Cadiz, June 8, we read this best cheering intelligence. An express had arrived from Catalonia, which gives to General Mina, a victory over the French, and Factious, in which the latter lost 424 men killed, and 300 prisoners, numerous quantities of arms and ammunition, three cannons and large quantities of stores and provisions. "Despatches of such import," says the account. The battle continued an entire day, without cessation of fire, and in the evening when the superior numbers of the enemy had pushed Mina too closely, and almost surrounded the forces under his immediate command, this gallant General was timely re-inforced by the division of Colonel Manso, and that of Zorraquin, who attacking the French upon their rear, in unison with the regiments of the line (Canarias, Asturias, and Numancia) effected their entire defeat. The cavalry, it is added, blunted the swords of their foes on the perfidious enemies of their country.

The Expectador of the 19th June, contains a despatch, to the government at Cadiz, from Lopez Banos, General in chief of the third army of operations, (Abisbal's) dated Seville, 16th June, in which he states, that having heard of the disorders and anarchy reigning in Seville, he had proceeded to that city with his troops, by forced marches, doubting, however, whether he should reach it before the French army On the 16th he arrived, was feted upon from the streets and houses, and the populace without loss on his own part, killed some of them, and restored order.

On the 18th at Cadiz, the minister of war *ad interim*, Don *Stanislaus Sanchez Salvador*, was found dead, with *his throat cut with a razor*. The following note written with his own hand, was found in a window of his chamber.

"Life is becoming every day more insupportable to me. The conviction of this truth has driven me to the horrible resolution of putting an end to my existence. The only consolation which I can have in my solitude is wife, to my dear children and friends, is, that I descend to the tomb with a conscience which does not accuse me of ever having committed crime or offence. I mean to despatch myself with a razor, and I mention this, in order that no other person may in any manner be accused, or implicated. Night of the 17th and 18th of June.

The riots at Seville, the sudden invasion of Andalusia by the French, and other circumstances which affected his mind as Minister of War, are stated as the causes of his suicide, But it was verbally reported, that at Seville, he had betrayed the constitutional cause, and endeavored to connect from his colleagues and the Cortes, the approach of the French to that city.

The Expectador of the 21st June, says, "the government has received information from General Lopez Banos, that the French were to enter Seville yesterday. The general was marching with his forces towards *Huelva* The government is taking every necessary measure for the defence of the island."

Constitutional guerilla parties were forming in every direction; several of the provinces had sent deputations to England to obtain arms and ammunition; Ballasteros was besieging Murviedro by the 4th of June, and expected to be master of the fort in two days; there was no indication of discord or fixability in the Cortes.

THE GREEKS.

The Greeks have terminated the maritime armaments destined for the campaign of 1823.—Their fleet has received a new organization, and consists of the half of the last two campaigns. A single arrangement will suffice to give an idea of this superiority. Each Greek vessel forming part of the fleet is arranged in such a manner that it may be converted in five minutes into a fire ship; to an extreme case the captain is to set fire to his ship rather than abandon her to the enemy, even though he should be blown up with her. It will be seen how the Christians embarked on board the Turkish fleet will respond to this resolution of the intrepid seamen of the Archipelago. Almost all those Christians composed of people very ignorant, known by the name of Dalmatians, Sanlvotians, &c. who occupy the eastern coast of the Adriatic belonging to Austria. The Greeks will probably endeavor to blow some of them into the air, in order to disgust the other with a conduct so little Christian.

In the Island of Candia the Greeks have seized the fort of selina. The numerous Turks who occupied it, repulsed with great loss towards the north of the island, have taken refuge in the fortress of Candia, which is thus much encumbered by the augmented numbers of the Musulmen inclosed in it, and who furnish new aliment to the plague which is making its ravages. This advantage is very important from the consequences resulting from it. Already two districts between Selina and the fortress of Candia, which from their situation remained inactive, have taken up arms immediately after this event. On the other hand, the Greeks who

—INDEX AT FRONT.

were hitherto compelled to divide their force between Selina, in the south of the island, and the three fortresses in the north, have now concentrated all their troops in the latter point, and blockaded the enemy more strictly than ever.

For some time past the Greeks have paid particular attention to the Island of Eubea or Negropont, which is in several respects worthy of attention. The island is one of the seven largest in the Mediterranean, and by its position it commands on one side the greater part of the Cyclades, and on the other the whole coast of Greece from Cape Sanium in Attica, to the south of Thessaly—By means of its possession, it would be easy to make advantageous excursions on the whole of these coasts, and thus disturb the flanks of the enemy who occupy them.

LITERATURE.

Copyright of a Newspaper.—On the 4th curt the Court of Session (Second Division,) determined an important point regarding the copyright of new-papers.

John and Peter Wilson, in 1803, established a newspaper called the Ayr Advertiser, or West Country Journal, which speedily became a lucrative concern, and thenceforward belonged to them equally. In 1809, Peter Wilson sold his half share to a third person, receiving a premium or price for the copyright, exclusive of the stock. The purchaser afterwards sold it to two strangers, receiving the same premium as he had paid.

John Wilson retained his original half share till his death in May 1821. Conceiving it to be a valuable part of his estate, he by his will conveyed his half share of the copyright to his testamentary trustees In all the changes of partners or proprietors, from the first establishment of the newspaper, there had been no written contract of copartnership betwixt them.

John Wilson's trustees were about to sell his half share, when the two persons who had last purchased the other half presented a bill of suspension and interdict to have the trustees restrained, upon the allegation that there was no such thing as the copyright of a newspaper; that the right to print and publish a newspaper exercised by two or more persons associated together, just resembled any other trade; and that upon the death of any partner, there being no written contract providing otherwise, the good will, as it is called, of the business accrued to the survivors. Lord Meadowbank, in the Bill Chamber, appointed the Bill to be answered, and granted the interdict. On advising the Bill, with answers, Lord Cringletie appointed parties to prepare memorials to the Court. In these memorials the case was fully argued.

The Court were unanimously of opinion, that the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such a right, however anomalous it may be in point of principle, and whether it might be called copyright, privilege, property, or by whatever other name, is a valuable right, now perfectly known and understood, and is by the common law both transferable *inter vivos*, and transmissable to heirs, independently of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors. They therefore recalled the interdict, and refused the Bill with full expenses.

KRUITZNER; OR THE GERMAN TALE. BY HARRIET LEE

The declaration of Lord Byron in his preface to the tragedy of "Werner," that this work contained the germ of much that he had written since the perusal of it, at the age of fourteen, could not fail to create extraordinary anticipation and unbounded curiosity That Byron should have paid this tribute to the memory of any cotemporary without its being a palpable truth to the perception of every reader, was not to be presumed; therefore, the anxiety produced in the literary world to get a sight of the work which, from his own acknowledgement, had made a most powerful impression on the mind of one who has puzzled half the world to conjecture what manner of mind he was possessed of, was certainly not to be wondered at, and it accordingly, in London, ran through five editions, in a shortness of time unparalleled.

This work exhibits a most singular power of mind, and a clear and vivid conception never surpassed in a similar production—an exalted, though perfectly natural tone of feeling, equally capable of estimating that domestic heart born felicity, effected by every day occurrences, as the more refined and less lovely system of happiness consequent upon an adherence to the principles of moral philosophy—it is a work upon pure Christian principles, and the lessons of morality it inculcates are powerful as they are beautiful—it fully illustrates the important truth, that an adherence to our duty at any one period of our lives, will spare us more than half its sufferings.

Agriculture.

VINES.

Way to preserve Vines from Bugs.

"As soon as the young plants appeared, we put over them a box consisting of four pieces of shingles, or thin boards, nailed together, one foot long, and about eight inches broad—over the top of this box is stretched a thin piece of worn out muslin or millinet, and edges fastened with tacks to the side of the box. This cover while it admits the air and light, protects the plants *effectually* from bugs and flies, and shields them from cold winds and frosts. The difference in the growth of the plants thus covered, and those which were left unprotected, was almost incredible, and I observed that while the latter were parched with drought, the soil round the others was constantly moist, and their leaves in the morning were loaded with dew" *American Farmer.*

TO PRESERVE CUCUMBER PLANTS FROM BUGS.

From the Berkshire Star.

It is said, that if you plant Buckwest with Cucumbers, Mellons or Squashes, the yellow bugs will not attack or often destroy those young plants will prefer the Buckwest to the plants; by which method said plants may get age and strength, so as to escape in a great measure the said destroyers and then the remaining Buckwest may be pulled up. This easy method is worthy of a fair trial.

Another correspondent in the N England Farmer, relates a method of raising cucumbers, which he has used with much success, and which he thinks preferable to the ordinary way of rearing that vegetable. The process is as follows:—A hole measuring two feet in depth and two in circumference, is dug in the ground. This hole is filled with old hay or coarse straw, and then covered with small stones. Three inches from the edge of the hole, the cucumbers are planted around the whole circumference, and as they begin to spread their vines, bushes are stuck in the ground, about 9 inches from the roots. These bushes are similar to those used for peas but in this case they are stuck in the ground in a slanting direction, diverging from the centre of the hole, so that the top end may rise about a foot from the earth. As the vines continue to advance, another row of bushes is placed in the ground, about half way between the top ends of the first row, and the place where their butt ends are in the ground. This second row has the same slant, outward from the circle, given them A third and fourth row of bushes may be added, as the growth of the cucumbers require. By means of the rows of bushes so placed, the vines are born up several inches from the ground, outwards from the edge of the hole, and will continue to bear much longer than those suffered to run directly over the ground. The hole in the centre filled with old hay and stones, is intended to give the vine a sufficient supply of moisture, without the inconvenience of turning the water directly upon them. The gardener, by throwing a certain quantity of water in the hole, has the degree of wet entirely at his command

A barren soil may be made very productive, if it is protected from the rays of the sun, and at the same time exposed to the action of the atmosphere. Earth under a woodshed, a dwelling house, or any other building, if the air has free access to it, soon becomes fertile without manure.

Poetry.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

The following song is set to one of Ireland's merriest planatics, and composed in honor of her far famed WHISKEY. The second verse requires a little explanation. The unfortunate Irish peasant who cannot well pay the exhorbitant rent of an absentee landlord, and is quivering under the fangs of a "middle man," or agent, betakes himself to the loftiest and most unfrequented mountains, where he manufactures the native beverage, by the smuggled sale of which he hopes to disincumber himself. His small uncouth rustic still, and the green turf on which he is obliged to use in the process, gives it the smoke flavour which is alluded to in the second stanza The licenced or lawful whiskey is called the Parliament by the peasantry, and is held by them in great abhorrence—what do you think was once brought before Baron M'Clelland on a charge of smuggling, and was this addressed by his Lordship—"Well, my lad, I remember you. What have you got to say for yourself this time?" "In troth little enough, my Lord, for you *kill* my witness?"—"I kill your witness!—what do you mean?" "No offence at all, my Lord, but sorry a word of lie there's in it—we were all safe traind at the last assizes, that my poor Paddy would'nt touch a drop ever since except the *Parliament*, and it finish ed him *fairly*—my Lord, you know well it'd poison the devil."

AIR.—*Paddy O'Rafferty.*

Never was philter brew'd with such power
To charm and bewilder as this we are quaffing:
Its magic began when in autumn's rich hour,
As a harvest of gold in the fields it stood laughing;
Then, having by nature's enchantment been fill'd
With the balm and the bloom of each kindliest weather,
This wonderful juice from its ours was distill'd,
To enliven such hearts as are here brought together!
Then drink off the cup—you'll find there's a spell in
Its very drop 'gainst the ills of mortality—
Talk of the cordial, that sparkled for Helen,
The cup was a fiction, but this is reality.
As I though perhaps—but breathe it to no one—
Like caldrons the witch brews at midnight so awful,
In secret this philter was first taught to flow on
Yet—'tisn't less potent for being unlawful.
What though it may taste of the smoke of that flame,
Which in silence extracted its virtue forbidden
Fill up—there's a fire in some hearts I could name,
Which may work too its charm, though now lawless and hidden.
So drink off the cup—for oh, there's a spell in
Its very drop 'gainst the ills of mortality;
Talk of the cordial, that sparkled for Helen,
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality.

EPIGRAM.

By Beaver, Exemption Book-Seller.

I've despatched, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss,——is very much better;
A regular Doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of Quacks.

Domestic.

Horrid Murder.—On Friday morning a young woman of the name of Thomson, who has been these few months past a servant in the house of A. M'Nab, of this town, was committed to gaol for the murder of her new born infant—On suspicion being first awakened, proper measures were instantly had recourse to for investigating the affair. For some time the unfortunate woman steadily denied the fact, but at length a full confession of her guilt was obtained, and accompanied by a medical gentleman of this town and others, she led to the grave (dug by herself at a short distance from the house) where the body of the infant was found. It was immediately discovered the child was full-grown—marks of violence were discernable on the head and cheek bone, and on further investigation, a triangular fracture of considerable extent appeared in the skull as if inflicted by a stone. It seems the wretched mother evinced but little concern during the investigation

MONTREAL, July 26

We regret to learn that there has been a very alarming and extensive fire in the lower part of this province, which had laid waste an extent of five miles It arose from accident on the grounds of Mr Jessup, and extended its ravages to Cascapedia, several settlers have had their houses destroyed, and the crops which lay within the action of the fire. It continued during fifteen days.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

August 11th—Bark Thomas Jackson Gell. 16th June from Hull, to Hy. Atkinson. in ballast; passengers, 14 settlers.
—Brig Romulus, Crawford, 23d June from London, to W. Pemberton in ballast
—Brig Pilgrim, Smith, 26th June from Greenock to Lawrie & Spence, in ballas; passengers, Mr. Leslie and 77 settlers
—Brig Harmony, Taylor, 15th June from Hull, to order, general cargo
—Ship Hero, McColl, 24th June from Liverpool, to John Munn, in ballast.
12th—His Majesty's Ship Niemen, —— Sibly, Esqr Commander. 8 days from Halifax.——passengers, His Excellency the Governor in Chief and suite.
—His Majesty's Brig Chebucto, 8 days from do.

SAILED

Aug 6th—Ship Margaret, Fisher, Liverpool.
7th—Brig Ajax, Armstrong, Southampton.
——Blucher, Thompson, Cork.
8th——Lord Kingsale, Norton, Cork.
——Mary-Ann, Kindale, Limerick.
——Mary, Clark, Cork.
——Albany, Cunningham, Newcastle.
9th——Mary Walker, St Vincents
——Roscius, McClaren Greenock.
——James Coleman, Belfast
10th—Ship John Richard, Waid, Hull
Brig Carbonier, Taggart, Newfoundland.
——Richard & Ann, Robson, Leith.
12th—Ship Wellington, Coats Liverpool.
Brig John, Todd, Cork.
——Naval, Leslie, Liverpool.

Passengers in the Norval for Newfoundland, Mr Bennett and Mr. Stewart; in the Mary for Cork, Mrs. Joseph Jones.

Died.

On the 14th inst. at Montreal, aged 74 years, greatly respected by all who knew him, Patrick Murry, Esq. late major commanding the 2d battallion of his Majesty's 60 Regiment, and colonel of the division of Argenteuil militia. He entered the service of his country at an early age, and distinguished himself on many memorable occasions in the West Indies, and in the war between Great Britain and America.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

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New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1823. No. XXXV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y. Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

IT IS Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eje		Eldon
N. of Kitely rd. reserved as	Essex	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
N. of do.		Dooro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mara	Belmont
N. of Dumont	Yea	Butlands
N. of Monaura	Niala	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsmere	Ne	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jas	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 5th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons buying any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

B. L. 16—3.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING,
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, high polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

***All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 57–52w

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at *York* and *Dundas*, by JOHN LESSLIE, in his own name, will, in future, be in the name of E. LESSLIE and Sons.

At *York*, they have received a fresh Stock of *Stationary, Books, and Medicines,* besides a quantity of other Goods in the HARDWARE and DRY-GOODS Line.

At *Dundas*, a good Assortment of *Dry-Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Liquors, Groceries, &c.*

And they flatter themselves, they shall be able to sell at low Prices, having got the greater part of their Stock direct from some of the best Houses in Great Britain.

Young's celebrated Eight-day Clock, warranted correct,
Thomson's Best and Most Correct Map, fully colored,
Spanish Whiting,
Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking,
Peachwood, Fustic, Blue Walnut, Ayol, Dutch Madder, and Camwood,
Copperas, Glue, Epsom & Glauber Salts, Logwood, &
Common British Manufactured Writing Paper,

for Sale by the quantity to Merchants.

York, 4th August, 1823.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23–12 mon.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–tf.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*
2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

BY MACNIDER, AIRD, AND Co.

Valuable Landed Estate in Upper Canada,

BY PUBLIC SALE.

For account of a Bankrupt Estate.

AT CLAMPS' COFFEE HOUSE in the City of Montreal, on Monday Evening the 18th Augt. next at 8 o'clock.

That valuable Property situated and being in the flourishing Village of Port Hope, late the Property of Charles Fothergill Esq. and now occupied by Mr. David Smart, Merchant.—Said Property comprises about Six Acres of Ground, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House, Two Stores, and other Out Buildings, in distant half a mile from Lake Ontario, seven from the flourishing Village of Hamilton and Cobourg, sixty five from York, and one hundred and twenty from Kingston. The Post Office is at present kept on the Premises, and the Mail passes and repasses 4 times a week.

ALSO.

A block of 1200 Acres Land situate on the Rice-Lake, being in the Township of Monaghan, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, being the following Lots.

Nos. 12, 13, 15, Broken Lots No. 17 and 18 Broken Lots No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, in the Broken } 1st. Concession, Concession A.

With an allowance for Roads between the Broken Lots No. 12 & 13.

This Tract is considered by Judges one of the best in Upper Canada:

The whole is to be Sold without reserve.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Simson Branch Bank of Canada, Kingston.

Ma. SMART, Mercht. Port Hope,
Ma. MERCER, Land Agent, York or
Ma. MACNIDER, Montreal.

MACNIDER, AIRD, & Co.
A & B.

Montreal 12th July, 1823.

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York, 7th May, 1823. 19–tf.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 35.

VOL. II. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June, 29

It is anticipated that the financial exposé of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be of the most gratifying description.—The Courier says the revenue during the present quarter will be found, we believe, to be productive almost beyond precedent, and the general flourishing condition of the country furnishes ample ground for congratulation.

On Friday the 20th of *June*, in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilmot moved a grant of £15000 for promoting emigration from the south of Ireland to the Canadas, and the Cape of Good Hope. The motion, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The state of affairs in Ireland grow more and more alarming—even a rebellion was forboded. Troops were pouring into the agitated districts It was stated by Mr. Peel, in the House of Commons, that out of 84 days that that body had been engaged in business, 69 of them had been occupied in the discussion of Irish subjects.

Mr. Robinson, the King's Messenger, arrived in town yesterday morning, with despatches from Spain. In the afternoon a Cabinet council was held at the Secretary of State's office for Foreign Affairs, which continued sitting about an hour and a half; at the breaking up of which, it was expected, as soon as Mr. Canning could prepare his despatches. Mr. Ward of the British Embassy at Seville would leave town for Spain, with the reply of the British Government to the important despatch of which he was the bearer last Wednesday, from Sir W. A'Court, conveying the account of the removal of the King of Spain from Seville A messenger was despatched to his Majesty at Windsor, with the result of the Cabinet Council. The deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday were a continuation of those of Thursday upon the same subject.

From the Liverpool Mercury of 27th June.

We learn from good authority that the person sent to this country from the new Regency of Madrid, was dismissed from the Foreign Office with a more receipt for the despatches which he delivered. He also waited on the Spanish Minister, Admiral Jabat, to deliver despatches from the Regency, but was ill missed with a declaration that he knew no such body and could not receive the communication which he tendered. *London paper.*

It is said that Sir Hudson Low is appointed to the Governorship of Demerara.

LONDON, June 16.

The Adjutant General, Sir Henry Torrens, is superintending the practical effect of various alterations and important improvements intended to be introduced in the field exercise and movements of his Majesty's Forces. Sir H[illegible] the author of the improved system, which will, after it has undergone some revision, be promulgated to the army.

This distinguished Officer has already revised and simplified the rules and regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Forces; the improved Code was promulgated to the Army on the 1st January, 1822.

The exclusion of the ladies from the gallery of the House of Commons is thus accounted for:—A Bill being under discussion, which greatly affected the interests of a noble family of high and extensive connections, the galleries were daily crowded with the female relatives of the party, most of them as may be easily imagined, in full possession of the highest possible attractions, as youth, beauty, wit, &c. Upon which a member got up and begged to put the question to the Speaker, whether the credit and character of the House did not most peremptorily require, that in all their deliberations they should be free from any undue or *extraordinary* influence, and whether any of that Honourable House could cast their eyes up to the galleries, and say that they were so at that moment. He should therefore move, that bevy of beauties should immediately retire. The ladies obeyed, and have never been admitted since in the same manner."

England is an improving nation.—Who, twenty years ago, would have supposed that, in the year 1823, ladies and gentlemen would be forced from London Bridge to Calais in twelve hours, by a kettle of boiling water: or that, while we were stirring our dressing-room fire, we should be leading the ladies at our ball-door? Every thing has improved—how much is [illegible] that [illegible] Dancers are singing Ethiopian ballads through the streets, we have Savoyards, gaily dressed, playing foreign airs. Instead of two long parallel rows of people jumping awkwardly about a room, by way of dancing, we have the attitudinising quadrille, and the twirling waltz; our shops are saloons; our country boxes villas. A time; our pockets are yachts; our country boxes villas. A man who cures deafness is an *aurist*; a man who cooks one's dinner is an *artist*; a gig, with a head, is a *cabriolet*; a boys' school is a seminary, and a girls' school an *establishment*. An actor's benefit is *appointed* now—not fixed (like Sylvester Daggerwood's.) Instead of common-place exhibitions, such as we had of old, we have fourteen coloured prints stuck on a wall, and called a *cosmorama*; we have a *terrestric panorama* of the coronation; we have *equestrian exercises* instead of horsemanship, and *gymnasia* instead of tumbling; even Punch himself has grown genteel.

Scotch Attainders.—We understand that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty, praying for the restoration of the titles of those Peers of Scotland who were attainted in the years 1715 and 1745, and that His Majesty graciously consenting that the families of those Peers have already sufficiently suffered under the penalties inflicted upon them arising out of the attachment of a long line of ancestors to the cause of an unfortunate family, has been pleased to signify his will that the *titles should be restored*. The petition has been referred to His Majesty's Ministers to be acted upon accordingly.

Spanish Subscription.—On the 21st June, the subscription in aid of the Spanish cause amounted to near £2000 in money, besides many subscriptions in guns, swords, pistols, muskets, shoes, and warlike accoutrements of various kinds. Admiral Jabat transmitted the sum of £350 from the gentlemen of the Spanish Legation, of which the Duke de San Lorenzo subscribed £100 and the Admiral £300. The committee in delicate terms declined to accept the generous proposal, as they were unwilling to add to the great sacrifices which the Legation and all Spaniards would be called upon to make in the sacred cause in which they were embarked.

A GREAT NAME.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Mercury.

"Good 'name' in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of the soul."

GENTLEMEN,—On the 8th day of March, 1790, the Princess of Asturias was brought to bed, at three o'clock in the morning, of a Prince, who was soon after baptized by the Cardinal Patriarch. His names were, Charles, Dominick, Eusebius, Raphael, Joseph, Anthony, John, Nepomucenus, Gabriel, Julian, Vincent, Ferrer, Andrew, Avelin, Louis, Ferdinand, Angel, Francis, Pascal, Joachim, Cayetan, Ignatius, Emanuel, Raimond, January, and Francis de Paul. For the truth of which, I refer you to the 1st vol. of the New Annual Register, for the year 1790.

Pray can you inform me if this Prince is now living, or any of the same family, and their names, if they will not take up too much room in your columns?

I. T. W. T. P.

May 9, 1823.

ROME.

There are in Rome 19 Cardinals, 27 Bishops, 1450 Priests, 1528 Monks, 1464 Friars, and 963 Seminarists. The population of Rome, in 1821, without reckoning the Jews, amounted to 146,000 souls.

The diving bell, recently employed in Plymouth Sound under the superintendence of Mr. Sisley King, Harbour-Master, has been removed to Portsmouth, after having rendered the most essential service to the above anchorage.—During its operation in the Sound, two rocky ledges have been reduced—one nearly ten feet, and the other six feet; so as to admit of line-of-battle ships sailing over at all times of tide, besides affording about 200 yards more room in that part for large ships to work in and out. The quantity of stone taken off the above-mentioned shoals exceeds 600 tons, and the cold and cheerless winter months have not prevented the work being persevered in.

Cure for the gout.—A gouty gentleman, who has resided in the South of France for some years, informs us that he has remained free from gout for four years, in consequence of wearing oiled silk stockings over fine worsted ones, day and night. Previous to their use he has been subjected to a paroxysm every six months. This practice is common in the south of France, and throughout Italy.—*London paper.*

A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, of the 7th Feb. last, under the signature *An Old Woman*, sent in the following prophetic parody for publication.—

The King of France,
And one hundred thousand men,
Went up the Pyrenees,
And came down again—

And such is the fate,
I anticipate,
Of Louis the great.

A notorious pirate, named Johnson, was executed at Basseterre on the 16th July. He had killed 4 men, and caused bodies on the 16th July. He had killed 4 men, and caused bodies on the 16th July. He had killed 4 men, and caused another to jump into the sea to avoid his ferocity, out of a crew of eight persons that were on board the vessel that brought him to the above port.

Wonderful Shot!—At Mr. George Stiles of Wellsbeen, was returning home from shooting one day last week, he was surprised at the sudden appearance of night, it being then just three o'clock in the afternoon; on looking up to ascertain the true cause of this phenomenon, he perceived immediately above his head a flock of wild geese—with extraordinary presence of mind, he fired his fowling piece (a single barrel, led gun of Mr. Joseph Manton's) into the centre of the body, and, miraculous to say, brought down three hundred and seventy-eight birds at one shot! This, however surprising as it may appear, is equalled (curiously by the adventure which he subsequently encountered, for, having with great dexterity, secured the birds, by tying them round his waist, he observed a number of ladies standing on a hill, whom previously surprised and alarmed at finding them prostrate, but recollecting himself suddenly flung into the air by ment when he found himself suddenly flung into the air by the resuscitated captives, who, it appeared, had been more frightened than hurt; and which carried him over a large tract of country, and finally alighted in the sea, within seven miles of Hastings, where upon wading to the water, he had the presence of mind to disentangle himself by cutting the waistband of his breeches with a pocket-knife. Thus disencumbered of his birds, he continued swimming till midnight, when he was espied by the look out man of the brig Fanny, of Hull, discovered floating in the water by the lights at the mast head, and sent a boat to his relief, and one day last week he returned to his disconsolate family, with little other injury than fatigue. We were favoured with an account of this by an eye witness of the whole transaction:—*John Bull!!*

Qualifications of a Cook.—The qualifications of a cook are thus described in a scarce book, entitled. "The English Housewife:"—"First, she must be cleanly, both in body and garments; she must have a quick eye, a curious nose, a perfect taste, and ready ear; she must not be butter-fingered, fast taste, and ready ear; she must not be butter-fingered, sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted—for the first will let every thing fall; the second will consume what it should increase; and the last will lose time, with too much cleanness." "In and the last will lose time, with too much cleanness." "In the same volume it is recommended, as a preservative from the plague," "To smell on a nosegay made of the unrolled end of a ship-rope."

Singular Intermarriage.—A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Cosbick; this Cosbick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore, old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore, John Cosbick's wife could say as follows;

My father is my son and I'm my Mother's Mother;
My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.—*Eng Paper.*

A curious circumstance took place, to our knowledge, in Conception Bay, Newfoundland. The parties were well some time since, and it is probable they are yet in good health.—

John P. married the mother of Wm. S. and William S. married the mother of John P.—By this singular intermarriage William S stood in the double relation of Father and Son to John P. and John P. was both Father and Son of William S.

Over the door of a house in a village in the West of England is hung a board with this inscription:—"Schooling for little boys and girls at 3d. per week; *them as larns manners pays 2d. more.*"

—INDEX AT FRONT.

"A batch of new peers having just been made, a lady of rank was not sure whether she was in the habit of visiting (that is, exchanging cards) with one of the new peeresses: and she referred to the footman in waiting, who was accustomed to deliver such messages. "Tell her I will Lady if," was the question: to which the servant replied, "Your grace has not visited her *since the Creation.*"

Anecdotes.

From the Itinerant.

DRAMATIC ANECDOTE.

Mrs. Jordan.—The late Mrs. Jordan possessed a heart susceptible of the most tender and humane emotions, and these were called into instant action by the least approach of misery and distress. During her short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washer-woman, with three small children, was, by a merciless creditor, thrown into prison. A small debt of forty shillings had been worked up, in a short time, by law expences, into a bill of eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid his demand, and observed, with as much severity as her good natured countenance could assume, "you lawyers are certainly infernal spirits sent on earth to make poor mortals miserable." The attorney, however, pocketed the affront, and with a low bow, made his exit.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan, with her servant was taking her usual walk on the Chester walls, the widow with her chil dren followed her; and just as she had taken her shelter from a shower of rain in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees, and, with much grateful emotion, exclaimed, "God forever bless you, madam! you have saved me and my family from ruin." The children beholding their mother's tears, added, by their cries, to the affecting scene; which a sensitive mind could not behold without strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, though she strove to hide it, the tears of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner, replied, "There, there, now it's all over; go, good woman. God-bless you—don't say another word." The grateful creature would have replied, but this good female Samaritan insisted on her silence and departed.

It so happened that a violent shower had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him, came forward, and holding out his hand, he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like these!" The figure of this man bespoke his calling; his countenance was pale, and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person.—The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humour, retreating a few paces, she replied, 'No, I won't shake hands with you." "Why?" Because you are a methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!" "The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the gospel, which deals us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister cheerfully obeying the commands of my great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment that leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?" "Well, well, you are a good old soul I dare say, but—I—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me when I tell you who I am." "I hope I shall." "Well then, I tell you I am a player;" the preacher sighed; "yes I am a player; you must have heard of me—Mrs. Jordan, is my name." After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and with a complacent countenance, he replied, "the Lord bless thee, who ever thou art; his goodness is unlimited; he has bestowed upon thee a large portion of his spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should."

Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together; the offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy, and melancholy disciple of John Wesley, proceeded arm and arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying, "Fare thee well sister; I know not what the principles of thy calling may be, thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practice equals thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Lord will say to each: *Thy sins are forgiven thee.*

Lord Kenyon.—A cause having been tried before Lord Kenyon, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, the defendant, not content with the verdict, called the plaintiff a perjured rascal. An action was brought for slander, and which was brought before Lord Kenyon, one of the witnesses was called to prove the words. "What else did he say?" asked Lord Kenyon. "Why, my Lord, " he added, "you were a rascal and the jury all a parcel of d—d fools." Upon which the learned judge directed a verdict to be entered for the defendant, as the words (his Lordship said) had been spoken in rash blind passion, that he was not likely to be seriously believed.

Henry Erskine.—A gentleman of very plain understanding once asked the Hon. Harry Erskine, what was meant by that passage in scripture, "He is *clothed* with curses?"—" No thing," said he, " but that the man had got a *habit* of swearing."

A dispute about precedence once arose between a bishop and a judge, and, after some altercation, the latter thought he should quite confound his opponent by quoting the following passage: "For on these two hang all the law and the prophets." "Do you not see," said the lawer, in triumph, " that even in this passage of scripture we are mentioned first?"—" I grant you," says the bishop, "you make first!"

A Highlander entered a haberdasher's shop the other day, and asked for a piece of scarlet cloth, to make him a waistcoat. The rustic manner of the Gael set some young women, who were at the counter a-giggling, and the shop man, willing to afford them sport, began to play off his small wit upon the stranger.—" So good man, ye want a piece of scarlet?—Would you know scarlet if you saw it?" " I think I would," replied the mountaineer. The shop-man threw down a piece of blue cloth; " Is that scarlet"—Hoot no, no; that no be it." A piece of green cloth was then produced; the same question was repeated, and received a similar answer, to the great amusement of the querist and his female friends, who put on their grins in concert with their master. The Highlander took revenge in his own way. He put his nose to the cloth, and affected to judge of the colour by the smell. The shopman, at his request, did the same, but the moment he bent his nose towards the counter, the Highlander seized him by the ears and made his nasal promontory undergo the same violent contact with the boards, that the blood spring from it. That 'said the Highlander, 'is the colour o'scarlet t'ye noo, lad,' and he walked away.—*Glasgow paper.*

Fact.—A gentleman, who fills every situation necessary to constitute him "the head of the village," and who had taken a wife—" I have no objection, sir; whose wife shall I take?" An equivalent to, if not the original of which we remember to be of some standing in Warwickshire, Sir——, a justice of the peace, had frequently had before him at the suit of the parish, Farmer B——, whose love of intrigue often brought him into paternal scrapes. One day, while his worship sat with my lady, it was announced that the worthy farmer, in charge of the constable, attended for a hearing touching one of his usual mi-doings. My lady was requested to leave the room during the examination; and on going away, met the querist. "John Dutton!" said she "why do you meddle so with the girls? Why don't you get a wife?" Poor John scratched his head apologetically, and replied "Co I does ma lady sometimes, but then their husbands are so fonmed mad."

Anecdote from Colonel Stewart's "character and manners of the Highlanders."

The belief that punishment of the cruelty, oppression, or misconduct of an individual transcends an act on his children to the third or fourth generation, was not confined to the common people. All ranks were influenced by it, believing that if the curse did not fall upon the first or second generation, it would inevitably descend upon the succeeding.—The late Colonel Campbell, of Glenlyon, retained this belief through a course of thirty years' intercourse with the world, as an officer of the 42d regiment, and of marines. He was grandson of the Laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the party that put to death the Laird of Glenco, and who lived in the Laird of Glenco's house, where he and his men were hospitably received as friends, and entertained a fortnight before the massacre of Glencoe. The war-spirit at length with his family when the first shot was fired, and the murderous scene commenced. Colonel Campbell was an additional Captain in the 42d regiment in 1743, and was put on half pay. He then entered the marines, and in 1762 was Major, with the brevet rank of Lieut. Colonel, and commanded 800 of his corps at the Havanah. In 1771, he was ordered to suppress and the execution of the sentence of a court martial on a soldier of marines, condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was to proceed until the criminal was upon his knees, with a cap over his eyes, prepared to receive the volley. It was then he was to be informed of his pardon. No person was to be told previously, and Col. Campbell was directed not to inform the firing party, who were warned that the signal to fire would be the waving of a white handkerchief by the Commanding Officer. When all was prepared, and the Clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees, in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense attention for the signal, Col. Campbell put his hand into his pocket for the reprieve, and pulling out the packet, the white handkerchief accompanied it, and catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead.

The paper dropped through Col. Campbell's fingers, and clapping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, 'The curse of God and of Glencoe is here; I am an unfortunate ruined man.' He desired the soldiers to be sent to the barracks, instantly quitted the parade, and soon afterwards retired from the service. This retirement was not the result of any reflection or reprimand on account of this unfortunate affair, as it was known to be entirely accidental.—The impression on his mind, however, was never effaced. Nor is the massacre and the judgment which the people believe has fallen on the descendants of the principal actors in this tragedy, effaced from their recollection. They carefully note, that, while the family of the unfortunate gentleman who suffered is still entire, and his estate preserved in direct male succession to his posterity, this is not the case with family, posterity, and estates of those who were the principals, promoters, and actors in this black affair.

SCOTLAND.

AYR, June 12.

The monument in memory of Burns is now in such a state of forwardness, that we understand the elegant guilded tripod, with which it is to be surmounted, will be placed on the building on or about the 24th of this month. According to ancient custom, certain ceremonies have been observed in placing ornaments of this kind, and we understand that it is in contemplation to finish the building, as it was begun, with a masonic procession.

GREENOCK, June 20.

More British ships have gone to the Russian dominions, this year, than in any since the peace of 1815, particularly to Petersburgh and Libau in the Baltic Sea.

A meeting has been called at Edinburgh to consider the propriety of a subscription in aid of the Spanish constitutionalists.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

From the National Gazette of August 4.

On the 17th and 18th June, the municipal bodies of Cadiz, presented to the Cortes, by deputations, addresses in which they congratulated themselves and Spain, on the presence of that assembly in Cadiz, and recurred to the circumstances of the constitution having been formed there in 1812, defended there in the last resort, and there proclaimed anew, and re-established in 1820. They anticipated that peace and prosperity would again be diffused from the same impregnable citadel of freedom, and answered for the resolution of its inhabitants to perish rather than submit to French control.—The Cortes held their sittings in the same hall in which the constitution was framed in 1812.

Gen. Lopez Banos, was appointed on the 17th June, Political chief of the department of Seville. He levied a contribution of $50,000 upon *the ecclesiastical council* of the city, as retribution for the excesses committed by the populace.—The Cortes committed in the plunder of the effects of the government and individuals embarked on the river, was immense. The Cortes decreed that the first opportunity should be taken of inflicting the severest punishment upon the rioters.

The Cadiz *Espectador* of the 20th says, " Why should we not succeed, notwithstanding the trials and conflicts which all lovers of their country now pass through, that the cause of liberty and independence will triumph. We have yet five armies, and hold possession of all our fortresses—we are yet masters of two thirds of the soil of the Peninsula—we have the king and executive government and the Cortes in our island, safe from the numerical superiority of our enemy—we have national honor, steel and arms.—Without money, arms, or government, we contrived to destroy the armies of Napoleon. Those who reasoned from *probabilities* in our last war of independence, found themselves at the end of a few years completely mistaken.

The Cadiz Editors express great indignation that on the birth day of King Ferdinand, the Original Members, as they call this partizan, should have been permitted to appear by the side of the Duke d'Angouleme in the uniform of a Spanish camp-marshal. The French officers and soldiers are said not to be able to conceal their contempt for their allies of the *Array of the Faith.* Constitutional Guerilla parties hovered in the immediate neighborhood of Madrid.

The text of the 187th article of the Constitution, under which the Cortes created the Regency when Ferdinand refused to go to Cadiz as king, is this:

" The Kingdom shall be governed by a Regency, whenever, through physical, or moral reasons, it becomes impossible for the King to exercise his authority."

It is stated in the Expectador that the French expected to succeed at Seville by a coup de main. A body of Cavalry, marching with the utmost celerity and secrecy, was to surprise the city, seize the person of the king, and attack and disperse the Cortes and national militia. Their plan and approach were discovered and revealed by two Spaniards—one employed in the department of war, the other a captain in the Seville guard—to whom, says the Expectador, our country owes a tribute of special gratitude and esteem. The Minister of War, who afterwards cut his throat at Seville, kindly accompanied it, and catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead.

CADIZ, June 20.

Address of General Charles Lallemand to his old fellow soldiers.

FELLOW SOLDIERS,

Circumstances and the misfortunes of France have separated us; but we remain united in feeling and principle. Shall we do nothing for France? My friends, her fate is in your hands. You have but to will it, and her wrongs will be avenged; her servitude and degradation averted; her glory and prosperity restored. You know the wishes of the French people. Assemble their deliverers—emancipate France from the yoke of the strangers who dishonor her—chase away that miserable faction of Coblentz, against whom you fought so long, and who have never ceased to array Europe against you. Expel a government which daily brings fresh disgrace upon France, as the price of permission to oppress her.

The enterprise is worthy of you: it is great; it is generous—success is certain, as it depends upon yourselves. Who could beat down France and Spain United? Do not think, would Belgium—Germany, all wait the signal from you? All not all nations applaud the intrepid and self devoted men who shall give it? Will you not have the aid of all nations who want only a rallying point? Dare to become as much renowned as your country. You will be the most splendid glory of your country: she will bless the saviours, the benefactors of your country: she will bless you—you will become the heroes of your time, and open for yourselves the finest path to immortality.

My friends—be not deaf to the voice of a fellow soldier, whose frankness and disinterestedness must be known to you. Admit not the idea of personal ambition on my part you. Admit not the idea of personal ambition on my part in the Pyrenees. I have long had taken place in his mind.—He acknowledged the justice of his condemnation to an ignominious death, and exhorted the crowd of spectators around the scaffold, to take warning by his untimely end, and bitterly lamented that he had no knowledge of a Saviour until the few last days of his life.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

It had been reported, and the report was reiterated in letters from the Turkish frontiers, that the Turkish fleet, soon after it quitted the Dardanelles had been attacked by the Greek fleet and very roughly handled; that the Greeks had even cut off the Captain Pacha with a frigate and three brigs. The Tartars who brought the report to Belgrade, are stated to have left Constantinopole on the 29th of May. According to letters from Pestic, it was also generally reported at Bucharest, that some great misfortune had befallen the Turkish fleet.—Considering the usual uncertainty of the accounts received by this channel, it is taken for granted that these accounts require confirmation.

Letters from Durazzo of 31st May assert, that the brave defender of Patras, Jusaf Pacha, had left his second in command in that place, and had sailed for Prevesa to take the command in Epirus. This would fully confirm the news of the raising of the Blockade by sea. Other letters received at Vienna from Calamatta say, that the castle of Lepanto has been taken by Mark Bozzaris, who, however, was severely wounded in the attack. Other accounts say the Turks had been defeated near Arta.

SMYRNA, April 16.

The squadron, properly called Turkish, which be composed of about 40 vessels of different sizes. United with the Egyptian flotilla, and that of the Barbary powers, it is calculated that it will amount to the imposing number of 120 vessels.—The French consul-general, de Choisi, has returned from Athens. The French consul, de Choisi, has returned from Athens. The French consul-general, de Choisi, has returned from Athens, where he had carried twelve Greeks, of whom we have forborne to name, to exchange them for a more considerable number of Turks, and in consequence, there have been twenty nine individuals of that nation, women and children, brought here.—There are still remaining some at Athens in the hands of the Greeks, who are not willing to give them up, because they have a prospect of making another exchange. Ulysses still commands in that city, the citadel of which is defended by three thousand men. At the 21st of March the Turks continued masters of Patras, of Modon, of Coron and Corinth. This last city must ere long be in want of provisions, and the Greeks already flatter themselves, which to be sure is not the first time, that this place at the end of twenty days must be forced by famine to surrender.

Smyrna, (seven days' journey from Salonica) April 1—The attack, (seven days' journey from Salonica) April 1—The attack of Ibrahim Pacha against the Greeks is reckoned to be On every side of this country motions are making. Chaster of troops are made for the Morea. It is said that more than eighty thousand men are to be put on foot. They are to be commanded by new Pachas. The Pacha of Adrianople is to march at the head of 12 thousand men. Each Bey will be followed by a thousand or fifteen hundred soldiers. The Bulgarian Greeks are also enrolled as they were the preceding year. Some of the Greeks of Macedonia and Wallachia are also said to be preparing to march, but only in the quality of domestics. The insurgents in the Peloponnesus are making on their side, also, great preparations, as I am informed by people from that quarter. They expect to be attacked in a very serious manner this year, and they are taking all necessary measures to make a vigorous stand against the Ottomans. They mean to make a vigorous stand against the Ottomans. They mean to make a vigorous stand against the Ottomans. They mean to attack the places of which the latter are in possession, but at first to fight the enemy which advances towards the peninsula. They have fortified the Isthmus of Corinth, and they have transported their boats and cannon over. They, it is said that if they are victorious in this campaign, as they are nearly certain they shall be, they will then turn to the place of war, and the fortresses which still hold out, and which sooner or later will be forced to surrender. In the meantime, they say, they have provisions for a long time. They are not supplied with provisions from land or sea.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOES, Barbadoes, July 16.

On Wednesday last, there was a Court of Vice Admiralty at the Town Hall, at which was present the Hon. A. A Beckles as Deputy Judge, when one Seaman was tried and found guilty of piracy and murder. This seaman arrived here in the Spanish brig Maria Dolores, (as stated in our paper of the 30th June last) with only two others, of the number of eight that were on board after the vessel was captured by the Aguila. (Colum on board after the vessel was captured by the Aguila. (Columbian privateer) and according to the evidence, he was the sole cause of the death of the others;—one man of the name of Murray, after having kept him in irons for two days, he was ordered by the said Seaman to be released unhappily shared the same fate; a third named Hutchinson, was thrown overboard, in which Martin (the prize master), assisted: and this man, now, when one Seaman afterwards chained, so that he could not feed him. Johnson afterwards chained, so that he could not feed him. Johnson afterwards chained, so that he could not feed him. Johnson

Natural History.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Extract to the Editor, dated Allentown, N. J. June 10, 1823.

Extraordinary power of Locomotion, or Quadruped turned Biped.—A few days ago, in passing a flock of sheep, at some distance from me, I observed something of unusual appearance amongst them; it was owing, I found upon approaching nearer, to be a lamb, following its dam, walking upon *its fore feet*; with its *body erect*. Its hind feet, I was told upon exa[illegible], and legs, as far as the gambles, were thrown off the sta[illegible]. It was lambed, and very soon afterwards acquired this extraordinary [illegible] of motion. It is [illegible] months old, quite fat, and of ordinary size for its age. It *grazes and sucks, resting wholly upon its fore feet*, with its body in the position just mentioned; and will walk, if not urged too fast, a quarter of a mile at ease, without inconvenience.

The above fact may be familiar to the sheep districts of colder countries, but to me, and as far as I can learn, to the people of this neighborhood, it is altogether novel, and exhibits the resources of the animal economy for the purposes of locomotion, to an extent of which I have heretofore had no conception.

Remains of the huge extinct quadruped named Megatherium—On further examination the teeth disinterred in Georgia, and deposited in the Mitchill museum, by Mr. Taylor, prove more interesting to zoologists and geologists than was first supposed. There is solid grounds to conclude they belong to the huge clawed animal, and a skeleton of which was found in Paraguay, south of the river La Plata, and placed in the king of Spain's museum at Madrid, some years ago. The engraved figure published by royal authority there, and forwarded by Mr. Consul Hackley, fully warrants the inference. A careful survey of the osteology, has led to a decision, that the creature inhabited the land, and belonged to a family of the *Bradypus* or Sloth, none of which is known to be an inhabitant of this globe at the present day. He was upwards of 15 feet long, and almost 6 feet high. What are the dimensions of the skeleton, near the mouth of Savannah river, can only be known by connecting and measuring them. It is suggested to the proprietor of the land, Robert M. Goodwin, Esq. that he can scarcely perform any act so serviceable to natural science, as to gather up the fragments of the Megatherium, and forward them to New York, for full investigation.

The only other species of this extinct race, is the *Megalonyx* or *Great Claw*, described by Mr. Jefferson, as found in one of the lime stone caverns of Virginia. We offer the strongest exhortation, for procuring the remainder of the Georgia skeleton.

Extract from "Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, by A. de Capell Brooke, A. M.

THE GORGONIA LEPADIFERA.

In those profound depths is found the remarkable gorgonia *lepadifera* of Linnæus, considered rare by the inhabitants of those parts, who, when they accidentally meet with it, hang it up as a curiosity. This extraordinary zoophyte grows in the form of a tree, or branch; and its similarity is such, that few indeed, after even a minute investigation, would suppose it possessed life, or imagine it was any thing but what it has heretofore been considered, a vegetable. This idea, which long prevailed with respect to the class of zoophytes in general, has been gradually exploded, as the attention of the naturalist has been directed to marine productions. * * * *

"On a first inspection of this gorgon, we behold nothing but a mere branch, singular indeed in its appearance, and covered over with whitish scales, which seem like scales hanging in every part of it: how extraordinary then does it appear, when we are told that it is an animal, with not only bone and flesh, but even possessed of minute muscles and tendons! The stem of the branch, which is the inward support or bone of the animal, appears to be formed of different distinct layers or circles of a hard calcareous matter, and in the living state is surrounded by a fleshy substance. This is thickly powered with a small whitish tubercles which appear like barnacles hanging on it, and are the cells that contain the numberless animals of which the gorgonia consists, protecting their delicate parts from injury. These they have the power of contracting and opening; and from them the tentacula of the polypus extend themselves to procure nourishment, which is afterwards conducted to the main stem or body.

A prodigious quantity of the largest crystals ever known was discovered in 1720, in a cavern of the Grimsel. Some of these crystals weighed from four to eight hundred pounds, and the value of the whole was estimated at 30,000 florins; a few more were discovered, and the value would sink to nothing at all. The ancients spoke of a crystal of thirty pounds as wonderful. The largest of the crystals discovered in 1720 may be seen in the Cabinet of Natural History, Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, measuring three feet and a half by two feet and a quarter.

There is at present in the chapelry of Grisdale, in the parish of Greystoke, Cumberland, a remarkably fine Lamb, which has eight legs, four ears, and two tails. One of the tails is a little shorter than the other; the ears are like those of other lambs, and the four extra legs have no joints in them and do not quite reach the ground. This lusus naturæ is said to be in a thriving state.

The Elm.—Madame de Genlis speaks of an Elm of great size in this country, in the hollow trunk of which a poor woman gave birth to an infant, and she afterwards resided for a long time. This tree, which is a great curiosity, is still standing in the village of Crowley; but, as the parish is not willing to be burdened with all the young elms that might have been brought forth from the trunk of this singular tree, the lord of the manner has very wisely put up a door to the [illegible] of the style, or at most, one [illegible] except upon particular occasions, when the neighbours meet to enjoy their pipes and tell old tales in the cavity of this elm, that is capable of containing a party of more than a dozen. The interior of this tree is paved with bricks, and in other respects made comfortable for those that it *embarks*.—*Devizes Gazette.*

Four horned Ram.—The brig American, from Rio Grande, has brought out three four horned rams, two horns on the head elevated, and the others bending downwards, with the usual crooks in them.

Kingston, Aug. 15.—We last week mentioned that a Gooseberry of monstrous size was reared this season in the garden of Messrs. Smith and Butterworth. This morning a similar berry was produced in town, from the garden of Mr. Oliver of this place, weighing 10dwts. 12grs. It is with much pleasure we observe a spirit of emulation in Horticulture shewing itself among the inhabitants of Kingston.

Poetry.

BRITISH HEROES.

When *Chatham* in his Country's cause
Upheld her right with fainting breath,
Stood forth the champion of her laws,
Nor sear'd till grasp'd by key death;
His spirit, from its bonds set free,
Sought the bright realms of Liberty.

When *Wolfe* on Quebec's bloody field
First heard the shout,—"They run, they run!"
And saw the flying squadron yield.
"Great God!" he cried, "my duty's done;
My soul with joy I yield to thee,
For thou hast gained the victory!"

When *Nelson* on the gore-stain'd deck
Receiv'd his last, his fatal wound,
His gallant spirit felt no check,
Though bloody slaughter rag'd around.
"Great God!" he cried, "my Country's free,
For thou hast gain'd the victory!".

Britons! their glorious tract pursue,
Walk in the paths their feet have trod,
Keep freedom's glorious cause in view,
Your King, your Country, and your God;
Then may you hope, from toil set free,
O'er Death to gain the Victory!

AN OLD SAILOR.

Domestic.

QUEBEC AUG. 12.

This morning His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, returned from his excursion to Nova Scotia, and disembarked from H. M. S. Niemen,——Sibley, Esq. Commander, under salutes from the Ship and Citdel. His Lordship was accompanied by Capt. Hay, A. D. C. and Capt. Parker, D. A. Q. M. G.

Mr. Maule, A. D. C. & Asst. Mily. Secretary, arrived last night, having quitted the Frigate at Saint Thomas.

This day, being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day, the Regiments in Garrison, with the Artillery and a Brigade of Field Guns, paraded on the Plains of Abraham, and fired a *feu de joie* in honor of the day; His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie was upon the ground, attended by the general and [illegible] Staff.——Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, a considerable concourse assembled to witness the parade; the troops made a fine appearance.— MERCURY.

ST. JOHNS N. B. JULY 29.

A private letter from an officer of the 74th Regiment in London, mentions the appointment of Sir COLIN HALKETT, K. C. B. and G. C. H. Lt. Governor of Jersey, as successor to the late Lieut. Governor SMYTH, in the command of this Province:

Unprecedented Dispatch.—To those who have been accustomed to the Navigation of the St. Lawrence between Lachine and Kingston, and have witnessed the delay and fatigue of ascending the several rapids on the route, it will appear incredible that a voyage which usually occupies from 12 to 15 days to effect, should have been performed in the short space of five days and a half.

On Saturday the 3d instant an Officer of the Commissariat left Lachine at half past nine, A. M. in a Batteau heavily laden with Specie and Stores arrived at Kingston on the Wednesday following, at 4 o'clock P. M. where he remained 21 hours, and returned to Lachine on Friday of the same week at 4 o'clock P. M. thus performing the voyage (if the time which he remained at Kingston be deducted) in somewhat more than four days.

The passage downwards was performed in 24 hours.—*Mon. Herald.*

A few days since, an American, having two Tea Chests neatly packed up in his waggon, was met between Laprairie and Longueil, by two Custom-house Officers, who immediately seized the Chests, and hired a carter to take them to Laprairie. On their arrival the boat which should have brought them to Montreal was gone, they had the Chests carried to a store for the purpose of having them deposited till its return. After the storekeeper had taken them in charge, they demanded a receipt for two chests of Tea, to which he refused until he had seen what they contained; on the chests being opened, to their utter astonishment they were found to contain only manure.

OBITUARY.

Died.—At his residence, in Williamstown, Glengary U. C. on the morning of the 5th instant, Roderick McLeod, M. D. in the 31st year of his age.

His opportunities in the University of Edinburgh, and in the Army, for attaining professional eminence, were numerous, and well improved; for to a retentive memory were added a discriminating judgment, persevering application, and a laudable predilection for the scientific and operative branches of the healing art. In the various departments of his profession, few practised more extensively, or were more eminently successful—for his affability and courtesy of manner, and his fervent solicitude for their recovery, secured him the entire confidence of his patients. To a form peculiarly graceful and dignified were joined those qualities of mind that strongly endeared him to his acquaintances. He possessed the open engaging airs of the soldier, the urbanity of the citizen, and the polish of the gentleman. In domestic life, he discharged, with all the native warmth of an affectionate heart, the filial, conjugal, and fraternal duties towards a most dutiful mother, an amiable wife, and a circle of beloved brothers and sisters. His final indisposition which was lingering, and of the fatal issue of which he was fully aware, afforded him that desirable leisure for the duties of piety which he assiduously improved, and which enabled him to look forward with equanimity to an event which few can anticipate without anxiety. His remains were attended to the place of interment by a very numerous concourse of sympathizing friends, who testified by every mark of respect and condolence, their conviction of his singular worth, and of their own irreparable loss. Many, very many, paid to his memory the tribute of their tears, and appeared deeply to feel that, "take him all in all, they ne'er should look upon his like again."

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God."

Erratum.—*In our last No. under head Domestic, 2d line, for months read days.*—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The fine Verses signed P. are received and shall appear in our next.

The Letter from our respectable Correspondent, EGERIA, is received, but for want of room, is unavoidably delayed till next week.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1823. No. XXXVI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y Gen'l.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain [illegible] Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta,	to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Feuelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dunmer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nmia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebrever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Meladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the aforementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16w. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, }
To wit. }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, }
To wit. }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of Individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23–*tf.*

Commissariat Office, }
York 19th Aug. 1823. }

THE following Articles of Army Clothing will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores; York, on Thursday the 25th Sept. 1823.

12 Sergeants' Coats,
6 Drummers' do. } Red
250 Privates' do. }
250 White Jackets,
300 Pair short Gaiters, (Privates)
12 Do. do. (Sergeants)
24 Plaids,
15 Lines and Tassels. 35—4w.

N. B Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESD'Y.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART, Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 5th August, 1823. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART.
19tf Clerk.

Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty* Tons burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile-Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACKS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to Lake ONTARIO—From the *Chippawa* to the *River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORRHUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
t. f. WM. H. MERRITT.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otanibee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Emmer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Two Notes of Hand against Joseph J. Lasee and Ezra Annes, in favour of Almon J. Bennett or bearer; one for Eleven Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence, the other for Three Pounds Five Shillings Currency. Both of the said Notes were dated Cramahe 17th April 1821, and both subject to Indorsement—As the said Notes were obtained through Fraud by Chandler Colton in a Settlement of Co-Partnership between the said Bennett and Colton and on which payment can be proved.

EZRA ANNES.
Whitby 1st Aug. 1823. 36—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buidings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. }

JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore. *25th June,* 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queenston, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, 4 Acres each.

South part Lot No.	33	in 7th Con.	}	Beverly
North half,	do. 33	6th do.	}	250 Acres.
	do. 19	2nd do.	}	Haldimand
	do. 31	4th do.	}	400.
	do. 22	9th do.	}	Reach 400.
	do. 23	10 th do.	}	

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Nigara. 36. 6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King-street, being 36 feet by 112 feet.

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe-men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work, either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching,* or *general agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates;
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

CHAIRS.

HATCH AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have established the CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS in all its various Branches, on the West Side of the Market Square, next door to Mr. Hamilton's Inn, where they intend to keep a constant supply of all kinds of FANCY, BAMBOO, and WINDSOR CHAIRS; Also, FANCY and WINDSOR SETTEES; All of which they intend to sell very low for Cash or Produce; and hope, by the superior quality of their work, and strict attention to Business, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

☞ All sorts of Sign and Fancy Painting done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

York, 15th Aug. 1823.

WANTED

A Respectable Woman, as LAUNDRY MAID, and who can do Plain Sewing.—Also A COOK, and A GROOM who thouroughly understands the Management of Horses.

Application to be made to Henry Boulton, Esq. York, Aug. 19th, 1823.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

To Let, or for Sale,

A Tract of Land, of prime quality, and well watered, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, with nearly Thirty Acres Cleared, and a good Log Dwelling House and Barn erected thereon. The above Land is situate in the Township of Albion, within thirteen lots of the Gore of Toronto, about twenty-five miles from York, and within one mile and a half of a Grist Mill. This property is most desirable for a few families of Emigrants, who wish to settle together, and will be sold entire or separate, as may be agreed on. It is also one of the best situations in this Province for a Distillery, as it is in the heart of a good settlement, and no Distillery at present within a circle of eighteen miles. The above Property will be sold *dog cheap* for Cash, or merchantable wheat, delivered at York, and the purchaser can be accommodated with provisions on the premises sufficient for one or two families for one year. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be let to any industrious settler, on shares, or for clearing a certain quantity of land yearly.

Apply to Francis Collins, York.
York, 3d September, 1823. 36—3w.

PLEASURE BOAT

For Sale by Auction,

ON Saturday next, the 6th of September, 1823, at Cooper's Wharf, in the Town of York, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, an excellent stout built Boat, of Oak throughout, with Masts, Sails, &c. complete. She is rigged with Jib, Foresail, Main-sail, and Driver, and is a capital sailer. Built by Dennis in the best possible manner.

NO RESERVE.

T. MOSLEY. A. & B.
York, 1st September, 1823.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on at *York* and *Dundas*, by JOHN LESSLIE, in his own name, will, in future, be in the name of E. LESSLIE and Sons.

At *York*, they have received a NEW STOCK of *Stationary, Books, and Medicines*, besides a quantity of other Goods in the HARDWARE and DRY-GOODS Line.

At *Dundas*, a good Assortment of

Dry-Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

And they flatter themselves, they shall be able to sell at low Prices, having got the greater part of their Stock direct from some of the best Houses in Great Britain.

Young's celebrated Eight-day Clock, warranted correct,
Thomson's Best and Most Correct Map, fully colored,
Spanish Whitening,
Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking,
Peachwood, Fustic, Blue Walnut, Ayol, Dutch Madder, and Camwood,
Copperas, Glue, Epsom & Glauber Salts, Logwood, &
Common British Manufactured Writing Paper,

for Sale by the quantity to Merchants.

York, 4th August, 1823.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23—12 *mon.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper

1. SKETCHES OF PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19—*tf.*

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

AGENTS.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	*Quebec.*
James Williams, Esq.	*Montreal.*
John Cameron, Esq.	*Lochiel.*
R. McDonell, Esq.	*St Raphael.*
J. J. Dunlop.	*Lancaster.*
Thomas Mears, Esq.	*Hawkesbury.*
Charles Symmes, Esq.	*Hull.*
G. C. Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
G. Brouse, Esq.	*Matilda.*
A. Jones, Esq.	*Prescott.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. K. Hartwell, Esq.	*Bastard.*
Josias Taylor, Esq.	*Perth.*
W. Whitmarsh, Esq.	*Richmond.*
C and J. McDonald.	*Gannanoque.*
John Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
James Rankin, Esq.	*Bath.*
James Watson, Esq.	*Adolphustown.*
M. Patterson, Esq.	*Hollowell.*
A. McPherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
Thomas Parker, Esq.	*Belville.*
Charles Biggar, Esq.	*Murray.*
L. A. Keeler, Esq.	*Cramahe.*
J. G. Bethune, Esq.	*Cobourg.*
D. Smart, Esq.	*Port Hope.*
F. Page, Esq.	*Carun and Monaghan.*
W. Smith, Esq.	*Pickering.*
Mr. John Stills,	*Whitby.*
W. B. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
W. H Coulson, Esq.	*Dundas.*
M Crooks, Esq.	*Ancaster.*
John Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
W. Crooks, Esq.	*Grimsby.*
H. Merritt, Esq.	*St. Catherines.*
A. Hamilton, Esq.	*Queenston.*
G. W. Whitehead, Esq.	*Burford.*
C. Ingersol, Esq.	*Oxford.*
James Racey, Esq.	*Mount Pleasant.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Vittoria.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
M. Burwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Mc Rae. Esq.	*Raleigh.*
John Wilson, Esq.	*Amherstburgh.*
W. Hands, Esq	*Sandwich.*

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 38.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

We shall avail ourselves of the facilities given by our situation to call upon the *Clerks of the Peace*, throughout the Province, to urge their respective *Town Clerks* to an immediate transfer of detailed accounts of Population. If these Gentlemen were fully aware of the vast importance of correct and regular returns in this particular, at the present time, in order to substantiate our claims on the Lower Province for a due share of the import duties, they would surely be more attentive and punctual in a matter of such serious consequence. Let them reflect for a moment how much better it must be for all of us here to receive a large debt, actually due to us, than to suffer a degree of taxation by no means inconsiderable, in lieu of that debt, should we be unable to prove our claims for want of correct returns of our Population!

There are no less than *one hundred recorded Townships* from which no returns at all have been made. It is true there, are some of these without inhabitants, but the greater part *have* settlements. Besides this extensive defalcation in the returns, there are two whole Districts, namely, the *Ottawa* and *Niagara* (the latter of which had 14 or 15,000 inhabitants two or three years ago,) from whence no returns have been made since 1820; and, from the *Eastern, Johnstown*, (including *Bathurst,*) *Midland*, and the *Western District*, together containing not less than 60,000 souls two years ago, there are no returns since 1821. This neglect is absolutely criminal, because, under our present circumstances, it is productive of consequences highly injurious to the public weal.

It is to be lamented that the law, regulating Population returns, is not sufficiently compulsatory on the *Town Clerks*, who are too indifferently paid for their trouble; and the penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the existing statute, are much too light. Some of the blame, beyond doubt, lies with the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, whose duty it is to see that returns are made, and that they are justly compensated. At the next meeting of Parliament, we hope to see measures adopted for a *General Census* throughout the Province.

The great Canadian Empire will assuredly be to the westward of the present limits of Lower Canada, the cultivatable parts of which form a mere valley, (a grand one to be sure, since it is watered by such a river as the *St. Lawrence,*) compared with the large and rich extent of this Province. Our out-ports and, perhaps, our *grand bazaar* will be there; but, the great business of agriculture must be carried on here, and it is here, and to the westward, that our population is to spread. We are already gaining fast upon the Lower Province in respect of the number of our souls, and it is preposterous in the extreme, that we should suffer ourselves to be bamboozled in the way we have been, for want of making our just claims more clear.

We feel greatly indebted to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette for the handsome manner in which he has announced our ANNUAL REGISTER to the Lower Province, by the following paragraph:—

"In the Upper Canada Gazette we observe with pleasure the [illegible] of a new work proposed to be published in York, with the title of the "Canadian Annual Register." Such a publication can be more permanently useful than such a work; and as the plan upon which it is proposed to be conducted seems extremely judicious, we hope no encouragement will be wanting to forward the views of the publisher, to whose public spirit we conceive, the people of these Provinces are very much indebted, [illegible] and a durable archive to every circumstance of importance that can interest them."

The encouragement we have hitherto received is certainly not so flattering as we anticipated, but we are so well assured that when the plan of the work is better understood, and a volume of it seen, that more encouragement will be given, we shall by no means relinquish our purpose, until compelled to do so by the heaviness of our loss.

Believing the public cannot be much further interested by the dispute between Captain MATTHEWS and some of his neighbours, we think it better to decline publishing any more communications on that subject; but wishing to act with impartiality and justice to *both* parties, and as the last letter from Capt. M. is published in this number, we cannot very well refuse Mr. SCHOFIELD a place in our next. The controversy must then cease so far as we are concerned.

It gives us pain to notice a melancholy instance of arson which occured within the last fortnight in the new village of *Scadding's Town*, situated in what is called the Big-Bay, in the Township of Whitby—A Store and Dwelling House, under one roof, belonging to a Mr SMITH, containing goods, property, and *plate* to a considerable amount, was first plundered in the night, and then set on fire, by some incendiaries, of whom no trace can be discovered. The building stood on the lake shore, and it is supposed the villains both came and retreated by water. The loss to poor Smith is total, no insurance having been effected!

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Perkins's Steam Engine.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, dated London, June 27, 1823.

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you, that our mutual friend, Jacob Perkins, Esquire, of this city, has at length made proselytes to his Steam Engine improvements, even of the most faithless. I was present, a day or two since, when Sir Humphry Davy, and the Duke of Wellington spent more than an hour in examining this wonderful invention. They both expressed themselves highly gratified and astonished at what they witnessed. The crowds of people from all parts of the three kingdoms, which are daily calling to view it, are beyond my powers of computation. So great is the number, that Mr. P. is compelled to deny admission to three quarters of them, or be obliged to spend his whole time in explanation. I regret my inability to give you a description of this machine, in which I know you feel a deep interest. But I send you a London Journal, in which you will find a well written article on the subject."

Horrible Case.—The west end of London has been agitated by a dreadful occurrence. On Monday, at the house of Mr. Wynn, Maddox Street, Bond Street, Col. Thomas Grant Griffiths and his family occupied lodgings. His son, Mr. Abel Griffiths, was frequently spoken to by his father respecting his expensive mode of living, and domestic lends arose. Soon after twelve o'clock on Monday, the son came in, and went to his father in the drawing room; a violent altercation between them was heard, and after a slight pause, the inmate of the house heard the report of fire arms. The servants rushed up stairs, and on bursting into the room, were horror struck at seeing both father and son stretched weltering in their blood, and lifeless. In the evening, an inquest was held. The room was an entire stream of blood, and an universal thrill of horror ran through the jury on entering the room, on the horrid spectacle of father and son deprived of existence.—From the evidence adduced, it appears the latter has for some time led a life of dissipation and extravagance, and has recently been threatened with arrest. On the father refusing to relieve him from his embarrassments, a violent quarrel arose, when in a moment of frenzy, the [illegible] and afterwards himself. The inquest was adjourned till next day, when evidence was brought forward to shew that the son was in a state of madness; but a verdict was given—"That T. G. Griffiths was wilfully murdered by his son, Abel Griffiths, at a time when he (the said Abel) was in a sound state of mind, in which he afterwards shot himself." The body was ordered to be interred in a cross road, which took place accordingly on Thursday morning. Considerable anxiety was excited in consequence of the extreme secrecy which the officers observed as to the hour and place of interment, and several parties placed themselves at the back and others in front of St. George's work house, to which the body had been removed on the Wednesday evening, suspecting that it would be privately carried away; however, about half past one o'clock on Thursday morning, the body was borne out on the shoulders of four men, through the principal entrance of the workhouse leading into Mount street.—The solitary procession was attended by constables and watchmen, and a number of individuals, and proceeded up Mount street down South Audley street, into Stanhope street; thence into Park lane through Hyde Park Corner, along Grosvenor place to the grave, at the cross roads formed by Union street, King's road, Grosvenor place and Pimlico. On the arrival of the bier at the ground, the constables formed a circle round the grave, to keep off the crowd. The body of the unfortunate man was then taken out, wrapped in a winding sheet, stained with blood. The corpse presented a horrible spectacle; it was immediately wrapped in a large piece of Russian matting, tied with a strong cord, and instantly dropped into the grave or hole, about five feet in depth.—The surrounding persons, apparently amounting to nearly 200 in number, seemed shocked at the disgusting ceremony. The grave was in a few moments filled with earth, no time being thrown over the body; the other disgusting custom, driving the stake through the body, was omitted, and in a moment not a vestige of any thing that could lead as a guide to the grave was observable.

Relort Courteous.—A self conceited coxcomb was introducing an acquaintance to a large company, whose physiognomy was not very prepossessing; thinking to be extremely clever, he thus addressed the company, who rose at his entrance—"I have the honour to introduce to you Mr.——, who is not so great a fool as he looks to be." The young man immediately added, "Thanks, consider the difference between my friend and me."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ALLIES AND THE KING OF WURTEMBURG.

Mr. Brougham asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether there was any foundation for the story in the public papers, that the Allied powers had withdrawn their Ambassador from Stutgard,—caused, he believed by a protest from the king of Wurtemburg against the invasion of Spain and his refusal to suppress a certain newspaper, and to make alterations in the Constitution of his kingdom.

Mr Canning objected to the interrogatory; adding, however, that no official advices had been received, although some accounts of that nature had reached Ministers. England was no party to the proceedings of the Allied Powers; she in this case was merely a spectator.

Mr. Brougham protested against being understood to concur with the Right Hon Gentleman, that this country could be a mere tame spectator of such transactions. The principles of the Allies were utterly detestable in themselves, and ruinous to the liberties of the world.

A Good Shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the seconds who stood too near his principal was dangerously wounded.

A woman, lately, in Edinburgh, who got her living by begging, being in want of a story well calculated to touch the feelings, in concert with her husband, made out a sad tale that he had suddenly deceased, &c. The story succeeded, and after being well provided with things necessary, had also a coffin sent to her house. Having got rid of her other presents, the husband set himself to work in splitting up the coffin to make brimstone matches.

A wag, who heard of this, observed, that it was [illegible] —this wise aphorism might be very true in his day, and in his country, but we have lived to see many changes, which

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controvert the dicta of philosophers; a hanged man, at this day, becomes at once a good *subject*, whatever his proportions, his defects or his crimes, and his worth is £14 or £15. Very few living subjects, however honest and proper men, would fetch half that sum with the condition of keeping them alive.

POLICE.

An Irishwoman, named Katty Creedon, came before Alderman Cox, and charged her husband, for having killed her on Saturday night.

Katty said to Alderman Cox, that her villain of a husband was in the habit of 'smeiling' her and 'tearing her limb from limb,' and that he had often 'cut her to pieces;' but in particular on the night in question, he had given her a deal more exposed to go about, she felt so destroyed in the inside.

Alderman Cox, to whom this kind of exaggeration was quite a novelty, desired the poor woman to describe her cruel husband's conduct more correctly, for badly as he might have acted, the object of his inhumanity was still in the land of the living.

Mrs. Creedon persisted in saying that her husband had killed her, and she wondered how any one could think otherwise, who heard her say that he had 'smeiled her.'

Alderman Cox was at a loss for the exact meaning of the word smeiling, but Mrs. Creedon's husband explained it, by showing the marks of nails upon his face, which his partner had scratched into a comparison with the Indian tattooing. He said, his wife put him in that condition, and that he never in his life kill her.

Mrs. Creedon—Oh Paddy! how can you say that, when you know you're always murthering me?

Mr. Creedon—well! and how can I help it? An'at you always murthering me?

Mrs. Creedon—Never Paddy; never, but when you deserves it. Your worship, I know what he's about. I keep him in victuals and drink: instead of keeping me, he wants to keep a woman.

Alderman Cox—Oh! now I see how it is, there is a little jealousy in the case.

Mr. Creedon declared there was a great deal. His wife was a little cold, and did'nt like to see him look at a young woman. She had but a few days ago thrown a pail of dirty water over him as he lay in bed; so I thought your worship, I might give her a lash or two, and I only touched her just promiscuous, and she happened to fall.

Alderman Cox—Well, the best thing I can do is to bind you both over to keep the peace towards each other.

Mrs. Creedon declared she did'nt care what became of her, so that her 'thief' of a husband was locked up; and Mr. Creedon thought any state happy from which his wife was excluded.

They were then ordered to find bail, which failing to procure, they were sent to the Compter, and ordered to be kept in separate appartments. The wife went away declaring that she would be master of the fellow yet.

Singular Theft Discovered.—Some days ago, the servants at Mrs. Preston's, in the Minster yard, York, laid a lace cap on the grass-plot in the garden to dry. Soon afterwards it was missing. On the alarm being given, one of the family recollected to have seen a thrush taking its flight over the adjoining garden, with something white in its bill. Inquiry was made in the neighbourhood, when it appeared, that a thrush had lately begun to build its nest in the garden of William Grey, Esq. (between 200 and 300 yards distant from Mrs. Preston's,) and suspicion fell on this bird as the culprit. Without making application for *a search warrant*, Mrs. Grey's servant, having procured a ladder, ascended the tree in which the nest was building, and found the lace cap within the nest, carefully spread by way of lining. The unlucky bird was instantly deprived of its plunder, and might think itself happy in not being committed to St. Peter's prison, to take its trial before the Justices of the Liberty, at the next Midsummer Sessions. The speedy detection of this new species of robbery will, we should hope, operate as a warning to all thrushes within the limits of the circulation of this paper, not to build their nests with such expensive materials as the lace caps of ladies. A similar circumstance occurred some time ago, at Vaughall, near this city, from which a piece of lace, belonging to Mrs. Barber, was taken away, and found in a rook's nest, on the top of a high tree.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

Irish Time.—A Dandy seeing a newly arrived Irishman passing the gates of the prince's Dock, at Liverpool, cried out 'Arrah, Pat, what's o'clock by your red stockings?' 'Just Breaking one,' said Paddy, at the same moment flourishing the exquisite with his shillalah.

Conversion of the Jews to Christianity.—The late annual meeting of the Society in London for promoting Christianity among the Jews, was very numerously attended. Upwards of 500 ladies were present. Sir T. Baring, Bart. took the chair, and near him sat Lord Bexley, Lord Gambier, Lord Calthrope, one of the Russian Princes, the Bishop of Glocester, &c. From the annual report, which is extremely long, containing much intelligence transmitted by the missionaries from distant nations, as well as accounts of the branches which are shooting out in different parts of Great Britain from the parent stock, we gather the following:—The total amount of the subscription for the last year, exceeded £10,000 of which Ireland had contributed, notwithstanding the privations under which that country had recently labored, no less than £1,000. Within the year, 8,824 copies of the New Testament has been issued, and no fewer than 74,000 tracts. An additional number of missionaries were going out to Poland, where the efforts of the society were strongly felt. In Holland a steady progress was making, notwithstanding many and peculiar difficulties which arose from the great diminution the Jews there felt at the state of their own religion. The report cited cases of infidelity cured by means of the society, and one case of a thief, who had been condemned to imprisonment in the House of Correction for a long period, but who there became a convert to Christianity, whom the society [illegible] on the contrary offered to intercede to abate the term of confinement, on condition that the convert would follow strictly the precepts of his own religion; the offer was refused—the Jew was baptized, remained in prison until he expiated, and was now in the service of a man who placed the most unbounded confidence in him. The report concluded with a call for more funds. In his speech, Lord Bexley declared, that not one of the great institutions of the country deserved support more than this. The Jews had been trampled upon every where, which was one great cause of their non-conversion to Christianity. Our forefathers were deep in the guilt of that oppression, and we should endeavour to atone for the crime by a speedy reparation. Dr. Rickerton remarked in his speech, that "the Jews loved Palestine. In Holland they strewed a handful of the earth brought from Palestine in the graves of their dead, to fix their repose."

IRELAND.

LONDON, June 23.

The Duke of Devonshire made his promised motion respecting the state of Ireland, in the House of Lords. In this motion His Grace made mention of every cause of the distress of Ireland, except those which have sufficient reasons of all *Absenteeship*; and the consequent want of materials for an efficient magistracy. The three greatest landed proprietors in Ireland are,—the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Londdown, and Earl Fitzwilliam, and all of these were ABSENTEES. It is impossible not to regret that these Noblemen do not more frequently visit their large possessions in that unhappy kingdom, and personally inspect the condition of their tenants and the peasantry. We see no other hope for Ireland; she must continue miserable, whilst she is in the hands of Factors and Middlemen. The use of a resident gentry is in a large circulation of money in labour; a more liberal charity, and in the systematic maintenance of their tenants and peasantry in a degree of comfort and sufficiency, as part of their own estate and influence. In Kerry, for example, the tenants of very few of our high nobility are rack-rented, because no nobleman or gentleman could live in a neighbourhood which he should heavily oppress. For the same reason in England there could be no such thing as Middlemen, and no such thing as underletting or dealing in Leases by Land Factors. For the same reason, (namely from a due consideration by a proprietor of his own case, and his own respectability and character,) there can be no such thing as that infinite subdivision of Farms into small tenements of one, two, or three acres, and in many cases half an acre for potatoe patches, which causes much of the misery of Ireland. It would be endless to go through this enumeration of the evils of Absenteeship; undoubtedly the main cause of the miseries of Ireland.—*Bell's Messenger.*

The Irish papers contain nothing very memorable, unless it be that the system of outrage and atrocity continues. Serjeant Torrens appears to consider it a task of no less necessity and difficulty to teach the Magistrates, than to quell the insurgents. The temper of the country may fairly be judged from the record of a single trial. A farm servant was brought into Court for having served a notice from *Captain Rock* on his own master, requiring him to reduce a certain portion of his own ground, and to let it at a low rate. The farmer complied through sheer terror. He gave evidence, however, against the accused; on which, as there was no defence, the latter was convicted: but mark the contrast between the injured and offending parties. The unfortunate farmer delivered his evidence in an unfeigned agony of apprehension, that he should expiate the act with his life, whilst the criminal went off to be transported, exulting and encouraging the spectators to avenge him. Such is the miserable condition of a kingdom where the laws are destitute of moral influence.—*Ib.*

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It appears now to be pretty well ascertained that Cadiz may be supplied with provisions and other necessaries in small vessels, without interruption from the blockading squadrons. So long as this is the case, there is little chance of the French succeeding in the great object they had in view—the obtaining possession of the person of the King, in whose name they might have for a season at least, overturned the Constitutional system. While the Cortes are true to the cause; while the armies continue to fight; and while the strong holds of Spain resist all attempts to induce them to surrender, we shall never despair of the final triumph of the patriots.

The blockading squadron from Algesiras, which touched at Gibraltar, on the 3d July, sailed again on the 4th for Cadiz. The Spanish privateers had captured several French merchant-men off Algesiras. The Governor gave the vessels up on a demand of the French Admiral, who threatened to fire on the town if his request was not complied with. The American squadron was at Port Mahon. Flour was £10 per bbl. at Gibraltar—It had sold for 7 five days previous.

BOMBARDMENT OF CADIZ!

We learn from a gentleman passenger in the schooner Zion, which arrived here last evening in 9 days from Barts, [illegible] brig Bolivar, Capt Almeide, had arrived at St Barts two days before the Zion sailed, in 17 days from a cruise off Cadiz—He understood from the officers of the Bolivar, that a French squadron was cruising off Cadiz—that the French army was now in the service of a man who placed the most unbounded confidence in him. The report concluded with a call for more funds. In his speech, Lord Bexley declared, that not one of the great institutions of the country deserved support more than this. The Jews had been trampled upon every where, which was one great cause of their non-conversion to Christianity. Our forefathers were deep in the guilt of that oppression, and we should endeavour to atone for the crime by a speedy reparation. Dr. Rickerton remarked in his speech, that "the Jews loved Palestine. In Holland they strewed a handful of the earth brought from Palestine in the graves of their dead, to fix their repose."

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SKETCH OF AN ARAGONESE GUERRILLA.

From Recollections of the Peninsula.

"He was wounded in the leg, and of course for a time incapable of service. The circumstance of his situation, the fate of his family and his language, will explain the nature both of the formation and feelings of many of these Guerrilla corps, better perhaps than a far longer and more detailed account of them. I asked him where he lived, and under whom he served. 'Senior,' said he, 'I have no home, no relations, nothing save my country and my sword. My father was led out, and shot in the market place of my native village; our cottage was burned; my mother died of grief; and my wife, who had been violated by the enemy, fled to me, then a volunteer with Palasos, and died in my arms, in an hospital in Saragossa. I serve under no particular chief. I am too miserable: I feel too revengeful to support the restraint of discipline and the delay of manœuvre. I go on any enterprise I hear of; if I am poor, on foot; if chance or plunder has made me rich, on horseback; I follow the boldest leader; but I have sworn never to dress a vine or plough a field till the enemy is driven out of Spain.'—Such was the desperate, the undying hatred to the French which many of these Guerrillas cherished—a hatred which often had its source in wrongs and loses like those I have related.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

ASTROS, April 22.

The factions are reconciled, and the Greeks begin to act unanimously; they are engaged in the revisal of the organic law of Epidaurus, and in the discussion of other matters important to the nation. Among the propositions under consideration, are two very important ones, viz:—"Whether those whose native country is still subject to the Turkish dominion, and those who are absent in other parts of Europe, are to be employed in official situations, unless they have resided in liberated countries, the first for five, and the second for three years.

Amongst the transactions of the Congress, the following are to be noticed:—

"I. Whereas the partial Governments, such as Gerusia, Areopagi, &c. have been proved prejudicial to the public welfare, the National Congress decrees that all these Governments shall be dissolved, and that all the provinces of Greece shall be dependent on the National Congress.

"II. Whereas the Government of Greece is composed of two parts, the Deliberative and the Executive, according to the organic law of Epidaurus. The National Congress will appoint a committee to perfect this law; but its fundamental principles will be considered to be unalterable, and it will retain the primitive name of the Law of Epidaurus.

"II. Whereas the command of the land and sea forces belongs only to the Governments, the title of General in Chief either of Greece generally, or of the Peloponnesus, of the East or West Greece, or Creta, or other places particularly, is incompatible with the nature of the Government, and will never be allowed except in the case of an expedition.

"III. Whereas the situation of Greece makes military discipline indispensable, the commanders of its land and sea forces are required to act a military and naval code from those of civilised Europe.

"IV. The War Office will be composed of three military officers, one from the Greek Continent, one from the Peloponnesus, and one from Spetza (Matina.) The Naval Board will, likewise, consist of three members a Hydriot, a Spezziot, and a Psariot."

The oath of the members of the National Congress is this:

"I swear, in the name of God and of my Country, true patriotism, sincere conscience, and perfect disinterestedness."

The 1st March, 1823, and the third year of independence.

(Signed) PETROBEYS MAVROMICHALIS.

[Here follow the signatures of the members of the Congress.]

The Chancellor of the State, &c. &c.

TRIPOLIZZA, May 4.

The Greek national assembly, after completing its labours in peace and tranquility, broke up on the 30th of April. All the provincial governments existing before this meeting, those of Peleponnesus, of Western Greece, and of Areopagus, are abolished, and all Greece is now under one central democratic government, consisting of two branches, the legislative authority of which, the President, a George Conduriotti, of Hydra, brother of the celebrated Lazaro Konduriotti, who is at the head of the affairs of Hydra; and the executive, the President of which is Pedro Manrecordato, formerly Prince of Maine, and known by the name of Pietro Bey. The government has already issued many ordinances; it has also addressed a proclamation to the European Nations, in which it returns thanks for the assistance which individual friends of humanity have hitherto afforded to the cause of the Greeks.

in a focus where the effects of multifarious circumstances are concentrated, which impart life and utility to his own actions, and add each their quota to the advantages derived from free and social intercourse. He, in return, reflects them in as many various directions, and contributes his average portion to that whole, which is the general fund of his enjoyments, in common with his fellow men. Remove him from that focus, and he is totally destitute, though the general mass can hardly perceive it; because he only furnished his part in the proportion of one to the many; whereas his case was as the many to one. Riches cannot be a gratification to their possessor, unless the community guarantee to him their free and virtuous use. Neither will his treasures supply him with food and raiment, if the labor of others place them not within his reach. Indeed, if he obtain them by inheritance, he was once dependent upon their former master: if by other means, upon numberless other circumstances.

[illegible]

This thought might be spun out to a great length; but the above may sufficiently show that man is a dependent creature, and that his situation as such is manifested in every thing that surrounds him.—Even the elements, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the products of the ground contribute no inconsiderable amount to his comforts and enjoyments.—And we may add; All these are dependent upon God.

Independence of mind is very little different. The opinions of men, from continually undergoing such variety of modulation, from the influence of surrounding objects, that, were it not for some free prominent features of intellect, like the features of his face, which preserve enough of their original identity to be the objects of recognition, a history of one man might so entirely efface another's mind had been, as that it should not be known by what it now is. The youthful mind is, in a great measure, dependent upon the system and mode of education by which it is to be formed, and, generally, receives, during the time of tuition, most of its peculiarities. In manner life it continues to be acted upon by books, conversation, new impressions, prejudices, &c. &c. and always receives, in some degree, a new bias from every thing that strikes it as a matter of importance. It can arrive at certainty in but few things; and even in these it merely depends upon the information of others. From these causes its mode of thinking varies from one stage of existance to another; and as its comprehension enlarges, it rejects the presumed independence of a state of comparative ignorance and error. The difficulty of ascending that lofty eminence from which it could look down upon the surrounding scene with the eye of acute and rapid discrimination. The farther it advances on the road of improvement, the less liable it is to seize and fix upon opinions with the foolish confidence of certainty knowing their truth. It becomes more and more aware of the necessity of depending upon certain fixed principles, and that sober, careful investigation alone is the means by which to arrive at any knowledge of them, and vigilant watchfulness the only way of keeping within the limits they prescribe.

But there are qualities which are often taken for independency of mind, which are totally destitute of any resemblance to it. Party spirit sometimes assumes it, and claims to be independent under the most servile devotion to violent prejudices. A disposition of quarrelsome contrariety, very frequently imagines it to consist in angry disputation, and absurdly measures the degree of it by the quantum of opposition it may be able to bring into the field of contention; forgetting that the demon of discord bears there a tyrannical domination, to the utter exclusion of every thing like moderation and temperance, which are constant companions of the mind that aspires to aim at such a commanding quality.

Many extravagancies proceed from a licentiousness which is the true offspring of such a rash assumption; and under its influence the man of independent mind often commences indiscriminate warfare with every thing sacred, venerable and valuable in human institutions, and seeks to overturn the wisdom and experience of ages upon the anarchy and confusion which it is his chiefest ambition to establish. The restraints of sober reason, joined to moral obligation, are no its upon the worthies of this school; while they discard as unworthy of a serious thought, that principle of subordination which forms the only bond of union and safety in all that really interests man.

Many, from various selfish motives, lay claim to be independent; but we may safely say, there is but one such being in existence; and he the man who approaches him the nearest in this great perfection, is he whose mind is the best stored with the treasures of wisdom and knowledge, and who conscientiously performs the duties that reason and truth discover to him, in cheerful obedience to the express commands of that most glorious Being.

EUSEBIUS.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

It is a common remark, that such, or such a man is either independent purse, or mind. If you please, I will submit a few remarks upon both supposed cases.

Independency in pecuniary and worldly matters, can only exist in a very limited sense of the term. Human Society as one great whole, made up of numerous parts, has a natural relationship and dependence amongst each other. The interest of every individual has a bearing and influence upon the general interest in exact proportion to his specific consequence in the scale of human concerns. He is placed

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

I agree with you, that my last communication to you stood in your publication of August 9th, *fairly betrayed and overwhelmed by the heated Trio and Screes*, but, that they *press me closely*, or indeed at all. I deny. The observations of every individual are alike malignant and silly, and give fair grounds for belief, that he is not only the chameleon, but also one of the crew whose rascality I have been endeavouring to put a stop to. He is also from his own shewing, a stranger to the general principles of truth, and honor, and honesty.

Does it follow, sir, that a desirable property cannot exist in an unenlightened neighbourhood? And was my desire to dispose of my property, to prevent me from exposing a system of profligate dishonesty, defrauding alike the government and the community? Could I have been prevented doing so, by any considerations of that nature, I should have deserved much severer censures than Mr. Trim's.

Instead of being in *a state of mental derangement*, therefore, as Mr. Trim suggests, my Communication if it proves any thing on that point, it is, that I value justice in my country, more than I do my own interests: and an idea which it seems, never found its way into the selfish breast of Mr. Trim.—Disinterested duty to one's country, is in Mr. Trim's estimation, proof sufficient of madness!! Well done Trim! You have at any rate, with all your cleverness, and cautious, [illegible] screen you, [illegible] or other, and that soon, be in my power *to introduce you to your neighbours*, when I hope you will not deny your own sentiment.

Dull also indeed, Sir, have proved Mr. Trim's efforts at wit; and at any rate, this subject is not of a nature for the exercise of it, and for the future, I recommend to him, to leave off calling nick-names, which never yet has strengthened an argument, nor has it ever been considered gentlemanlike.

Trim, I doubt not, is bursting with his own gall, but still I think his good sense (if he has any) would have induced him to have been silent on this subject, had not the knaves looked up to him as their champion, to throw a little mud at me, as they have often before, (with the assistance of Trim) interfering with their knavery. This also, Sir, has been, and is the sole cause of the injuries I have heretofore sustained, and of the animosities now existing against me; and not as they are pleased to represent, because I bought a confined estate, which, I believe, gave not the smallest offence to any body; but the knaves are strong, Sir, though *I believe not very numerous*, and they have a set of worthless dependents, ready at any time to perform any dirty work they are pleased to set them about; but Sir, I am clothed in the armour of truth, I have God and my conscience for my witnesses, and from my heart I disregard, and utterly despise them all.

There, however is, I suspect, another reason for this attack of Trim's; you must know the that some of my neighbours have occasionally talked, *though perhaps not seriously*, of endeavouring to send me to the Commons House of Assembly at the next Election; *and the knaves are already alarmed at this*, and they are making every exertion to represent me, every where, as having villified and insulted my neighbours in a manner I have been, never, very well know who were mean; but in the absence of truth, they seize her shadow, and to do me injury they graft their own falsehoods upon it, and call it mine; but, Sir, if my neighbours are such fools as to be so imposed upon, I am sure the honor of being Representative would be very flattering to me; but there are some men who, like Trim, disregard honor, *and think alone of the profits they may make*, and who consider disinterested service, *seen to one's country*, a proof of mental derangement!!

There is yet another reason, Sir; an underhand attempt is now making to obtain signatures to a petition to divide this District, and to have the new establishment at Kettle Creek, newly named Saint Thomas's, (out of compliment, I believe, to the Hon Col Thomas Talbot. There are certain gentlemen possessing property in that neighbourhood, (*and Trim I guess is one*) who are, it seems, very dishonestly anxious, thereby to encrease its value. Others expect to fill the offices of Judge, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Attorney, &c. &c. (*and Trim I guess is one.*) They of course will make great exertions; they expect to pocket the cash, careing but little for the distresses of those who will have to pay; and as they live in that neighbourhood, it would be inconvenient to them, to have it here; but, Sir, Saint Thomas's happens to be quite on one side of the proposed new District, and therefore I oppose it, and so I would, if my property lay at Saint Thomas's, on the principle that *it would be inhuman and unjust* to compel all the future inhabitants of this District, perhaps *for ages*, to travel to an outside, instead of to a center, in the pursuit of justice; and that merely for the accommodation of a few really very unimportant persons, the greater part of whom, will in all probability in twenty years, have found rest, and will have ceased from troubling either themselves or their neighbours.

This, however, I guess has made Trim's gall froth out at his mouth; and in it, in an uncharded moment, or perhaps accidentally, he happened to dip his goose quills. I trust, however, that an honest and independant House of Assembly, will once more shew these gentlemen of wonderful great influence here, that they possess wonderful little indeed there. In the hope I leave Trim.

What Sense means by "*offensive officiousness*," I know not, unless he means that every detected rogue may consider the person that detects him, very *offensively officious*, and as to his assertion that my Communication *goes to the extermination of a whole neighbourhood*, I have denied any such intention, and have done it again; and you, Sir, have very clearly demonstrated in your Comments on this Correspondence, that *such reasoning will never do.*

Sense also, either knows nothing of this neighbourhood, or he wilfully misrepresents the state of its society. It has been a principal lumbering station for very many years. De-

INDEX AT FRONT

troit, Sandwich, Amherstburgh, &c. has been built with the lumber taken from this immediate neighbourhood, in which, within three miles of me, are no less than three old established saw mills. Is Senex acquainted with the profligacy which these permits lead to? Does he know any thing about chopping, logging, damming, sawing, rafting, thieving, whiskey-drinking, &c.?

This also has been, and still is, a considerable Indian station; it is also a celebrated fishing station. Does Senex know to what these things tend? In short, *Does not Senex know these things to be true?* If he does not know them, he should have kept his strictures to himself; and if he does know them, *and I suspect he does*, his principles are not much better than his feeling. Observe, Trim. The only material difference is, that Trim admits learning and wit, and an gentleman, morality, moderation, and religion; and in his great goodness, is pleased to instruct me in my social duties *(he knows of no instances wherein I have failed in their due performance,* (though it has nothing to do with the present question, which is entirely a public one,) let him avow his name and say so; *he has my entire permission.* If not, let him pass for what he is, a canting hypocrite, who is probably endeavouring to write himself into notice and favor, and perhaps into the living of St. Homer's; but who while he is *affecting* to recommend morality, *w in fact* defending and extenuating roguery.

I have written thus fully in reply to those worthless anonymous champions of knavery, Messers. Trim, Senex, & Co. in the hope that it may prevent the necessity of returning to a subject very disagreeable to me; and I have now only to thank you, Sir, with great sincerity, for your very able and excellent comments; and for the good opinion you have so handsomely expressed of me; and when I deservedly forfeit it, I trust you will tell me so with equal freedom.

I am, Sir, your obdt. and obliged servt.
J. MATTHEWS.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

SONG, ON THE OCEAN.

Bright, from Ocean's wavy bed
The moon refulgent rears her head,
Her sparkling beams, with golden glow,
Shine on the burnished sea below;
And as she mounts the starry sky,
And shines in silent majesty,
I muse upon my Mary.

And when Aurora's blushes gay
Usher in the welcome day,
And when dark tempests rend the sky,
And roll the laboring surges high;
And when the waves unruffled lie,
My every thought—my every sigh
Is still for charming Mary.

Dearest, fairest—when shall I
Again behold thy sparkling eye;
See thee smile, and hear thee talk,
Or fondly with thee, roving walk;
When shall I press thee to my heart,
Never, never more to part,
My dear, my lovely Mary?—

STANZAS.

Ah! see yon star, so brightly beaming
Through the western purple's hue,
Its golden rays so sweetly streaming
O'er the soft, the liquid blue!

Like the Eolian harp's wild measure,
Gently touched by Evening's wind,
It imparts a mournful pleasure,
To the pensive, musing mind.

Yet fleet and transient is its glory,
Like all earthly prospects vain;
It sinks in Ocean's bed so hoary,
Again to rise, to sink again!

P.

York, 26th Aug.

Domestic.

From the Quebec Mercury.

Important Case.—We have inserted in our columns of this day a report of the Judgement pronounced in the Court of Vice Admiralty by Mr Justice Kerr, in the case of the Brigantine "William," which lately arrived in this Port from Dublin, crowded with settlers, mostly of the lower orders of Irish, who appear to have suffered the greatest misery from the crowded state of the vessel, only ninety three tons burthen, in which were stowed upwards of 140 human beings, exclusive of the crew, and if they escape those dreadful maladies which are engendered in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, it is only to be attributed, under the blessing of Providence, to the different climate they encountered. The apposite and humane remarks made by the learned Judge, upon the enormous crime committed by those concerned in this nefarious traffic, leave us little to add upon this subject, we have only to express our hope that for the sake of example, the delinquents in this case may not escape punishment through any judicial informality; for we have heard it suggested that the Court of Vice-Admiralty has exercised a jurisdiction which it does not, in fact, possess; it is foreign to our purpose to enquire into this point, we know that a great evil exists in the frequent infraction by unprincipled speculators, of the salutary Act passed for regulating the number of passengers in vessels of this description; hence, not a season passes without the health of our citizens being endangered by the importation of typus and malignant fever, or other highly infectious disorders in their most alarming shapes. We feel ourselves fully authorized in stating that a confluent Small Pox, of the worst nature has been, and at this moment is, raging in the Suburbs of this City; that (as we stated on a former occasion) many cases of this disorder have proved fatal, and that this distemper has been imported by Emigrants from Europe: we conceive, therefore, that so long as the tide of Emigration is directed to our shores, a Health Office, under the superintendance of a competent Medical Practitioner, and under due Regulations, supported by the active co-operation of a vigilant Police, is essential to the safety, not only of this City, but of the whole Province.

Court of Vice-Admiralty, } *Monday,*
Lower Canada. } *11th Aug.* 1823.

WILLIAM WILSON.
INFORMANT:
WILLIAM NORRIS.
DEFENDANT:

JUDGE KERR—

This information has been preferred against William, Norris, Master of the Brigantine William, of Dublin, for penalties to the amount of £2500, for having taken from the Port of Dublin, and brought to Quebec, fifty Passengers more than are permitted by law to be carried in the said Brigantine, in contravention of the 57th of his late Majesty, c. 10.

I am free to confess, that in granting process against the Defendant, I had some doubts as to the jurisdiction of this Court over the offence alledged to have been committed; and to this point I was desirous of hearing the Defendant by Counsel; but Mr. Norris, though personally served with a citation, has not thought proper to appear, in any stage of the proceedings; and the Court must in this matter be entirely guided by its own judgement, assisted by such lights as have been cast upon it by the Advocate of the Informant.

The statute declares, that the penalties and forfeitures to be incurred under that act, shall and may be recovered in a summary way, in any Court or Courts of Session having jurisdiction in the Port or place in which such vessel shall arrive." If no former statute had granted to this Court a right to entertain prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures under the Trade and Revenue laws, I should have felt much doubt whether the words "Court or Courts of Session" in the statute, gave any jurisdiction in civil cases matters to the Courts of Vice Admiralty. But the 49th of his late Majesty, c. 107 in most express terms gives to the Vice-Admiralty Courts cognizance in such cases; for it provides by the first section, "that all such penalties and forfeitures" (speaking of such penalties and forfeitures as relates to the trade and revenue of the Colonies,) "which may have been heretofore, or may be hereafter incurred, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any Court of Record, or of Vice-Admiralty, having jurisdiction in the Colony or Plantation where the cause of prosecution arises."

In this view of the question, the Court is not unsupported in its claim to a concurrent jurisdiction with other Courts, in all prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures under the Trade and Revenue laws, by a district legislative enactment, providing against past and future violations of them; and I am necessarily led to this conclusion, that by the words (Court or Courts of Session) this Court is included.

The trite maxim *ast judicis ampliare jurisdictiones,*" which is to be applied with great caution, may in truth and justice be called in aid of this construction of these words; for if this Court have no jurisdiction over the penalties in the 57th George III. then the provisions of it will become nugatory, there being no other Court which has jurisdiction over the Port of Quebec *in Session* at this time, nor will any other but the Court of Vice-Admiralty meet before the 21st September, and before that time the Defendant may leave this province, all the witnesses may disperse; and thus the provisions of the act will be elided.

The question then is resolvable to a short inquiry of fact, whether the Defendant has incurred all or any of the fifty penalties for which the Informant proceeds in demand in his libel; and after reading over the evidence taken in support of it, I must say that it exhibits a case of as lawless behaviour and moral turpitude as is rarely disclosed in a Court of Justice.

It appears from the evidence of Thomas James the mate, that the Brigantine sailed from the Port of Dublin, on the 14th May, and on the same day came to anchor opposite Dunleary New Harbour; that Norris, the Master, was on board, and went on shore in the same evening, or next day in the morning; that he returned on board in the night of the 15th, at 11 o'clock; when he returned he said, that when he was on shore he had heard that the ship had fouled her anchor, and that he must heave it up. Here, he threw aside the veil, and touching the witness on the arm, he added, "don't take any notice of my being in a passion or what I may say, but the ship must go to sea immediately; that if she did not go to sea that night, she would be stopped and not allowed to go."—He farther states, that there were then two Custom-House officers on board, and that by the Master's orders, the anchor was weighed and the ship proceeded to sea, when touching at Howth Harbour, about day-light on the 16th, the Custom-House officers were landed, and the Brig proceeded on her voyage to Quebec.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

THE UNION.

Letters have been received in town a few days ago, which confirm the expectations that were held out relative to this important subject. Previous to the prorogation of Parliament, it was agreed that some member of the Lower House should start a question relative to the proposed Union of the Canadas, which would afford an opportunity to the Secretary for the Colonies to make the statement which was always understood to be the sentiments of Ministers—that the Union had long since been a topic upon which they were unanimous, and that so far from yielding to the arguments made use of in the petitions of the anti-unionists, they had, by means of these very documents, themselves become more and more sensible of the necessity of the union of the two provinces. Nothing further, however, was to have been done in the business, during the present Session.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*

By authority.

Government House, }
Sept. 6th. 1823. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment.—

ANTHONY SWALLWELL, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor of Land within this Province.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Locations or Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period; to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Exc. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Exc. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter mentioned on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Locations, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps			Fenelon
N. of Emily ad- vertised as	Essie		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake		Harvey
C. at do.			Emily
N. of Asphodel	Alma		Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora		Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea		Burleigh
N. of Stamford	Nuia		Lake
N. of Medoc			Tudor
N. of Denever	No		Grimesthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye		Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus-		Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma		Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ex		Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Granthem; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

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N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq. part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose or Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S. —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23—tf.

Commissariat Office, }
York 19th Aug. 1823. }

THE following Articles of Army Clothing will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores, York, on Thursday the 25th Sept. 1823.

12 Sergeants' Coats,
6 Drummers' do. } Red
250 Privates' do. }
250 White Jackets,
300 Pair short Gaiters, (Privates)
12 Do. do. (Sergeants.)
24 Plumes,
15 Lines and Tassels. 35—4w.

N. B. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 tf. *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.

Days for Renewal of Notes.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART. Clk.
19tf. Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile-Creek*, at G. VANDERBARBECK;—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Two Notes of Hand against Joseph J. Lasee and Ezra Annis, in favour of Almen J. Bennett or bearer; one for Eleven Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence, the other for Three Pounds Five Shillings Currency. Both of the said Notes were dated Cramahe 17th April 1821, and both subject to Indorsement—As the said Notes were obtained through Fraud by Chandler Colton in a Settlement of Co Partnership between the said Bennett and Colton and on which payment can be proved.

EZRA ANNIS.

Whitby 1st Aug. 1823. 36—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th *July,* 1823. }
JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queenston, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, 4 Acres each.

South part Lot No.	32 in 7th Con.	Beverly	
North half,	do. 33	6th do.	250 Acres.
do.	19	2nd do.	Haldimand
do.	31	4th do.	400.
do.	22	9th do.	Reach 400
do.	23	10th do.	

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Niagara.

36. 6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MOSES, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Ground adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGIN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, to the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe-men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching,* or *general agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Decoetia on Crimes, in 2 volums,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
Life of Lord Lyttleton, 2 vols.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* 14—tf.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

Correct Map

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LYSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 19th, 1823. } 23-12 mon.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

In the Press, and Speedily will be Published,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 6d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW, AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

FIRST WRITTEN

BY SIR JOHN HAWLES, KNIGHT,

SOLICITOR GENERAL TO WILLIAM III.

AS the security of our persons, our reputations, our properties, and our liberties, depends upon Juries, it can never be unseasonable to inform, or to remind them of their Duties. While they remain ignorant of the nature of their station, they cannot determine with propriety; while they feel not its importance, they will not conduct themselves with spirit. When questions, however, which relate to the welfare of the People, are agitated in a Court of Justice, instructions of this kind become of more than ordinary importance. Errors upon these occasions may be attended with fatal consequences, since powers will be introduced, which may in the end, overturn the constitution.

But it is not upon the good intentions of Jurymen only that we must depend. If they should be prevented, either by fraud or force, from discharging the trust reposed in them, their endeavours will avail little to the protection of the subject. Their *rights* ought, therefore, to be guarded against all attacks, especially as men of great eminence in the law have publickly declared that they have lately been invaded:—and to be defended, they must be understood.

A knowledge, then, of whatever relates to the office of Juries, seems at this time essentially necessary; since from hence alone can arise the proper Execution of its Duties, and the Preservation of its Rights.—To promote this end, the following Pamphlet is now republished. Its character for perspicuity and strength of reasoning, is so well established, that it is needless to enlarge on it here. If it meets with the success which its merit deserves, it will, perhaps, be a principal means of preserving the Trial by Jury, in its full force, to posterity.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE-OFFICE.

Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. THOUGHTS on CHEAP Fuel for SETTLERS in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—*2d. Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA —In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

To Let, or for Sale,

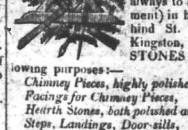
A Tract of Land, of prime quality, and well watered, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, with nearly Thirty Acres Cleared, and a good Log Dwelling House and Barn erected thereon. The above Land is situate in the Township of Albion, within thirteen lots of the Gore of Toronto, about twenty five miles from York, and within one mile and a half of a Grist Mill. This property is most desirable for a few families of Emigrants, who wish to settle together, and will be sold entire or separate, as may be agreed on. It is also one of the best situations in this Province for a Distillery, as it is in the heart of a good settlement, and no Distillery at present within a circle of eighteen miles. The above Property will be sold *dog cheap* for Cash, or merchantable wheat, delivered at York, and the purchaser can be accommodated with provisions on the premises sufficient for one or two families for one year. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be let to any industrious settler, on shares, or for clearing a certain quantity of land yearly.

Apply to Francis Collins, York.

York, 3d September, 1823. 36—3w.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52w

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One-eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

York, 7th May, 1823. 19–*tf.*

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

AGENTS.

Henry Cowan, Esq.	*Quebec.*
James Williams, Esq.	*Montreal.*
John Cameron, Esq.	*Lochiel.*
R. Mc'Donell, Esq.	*St. Raphael.*
J. J. Hunter,	*Lancaster.*
Thomas Mears, Esq.	*Hawkesbury.*
Charles Symmes, Esq.	*Hull.*
G. C. Wood, Esq.	*Cornwall.*
G. Brouse, Esq.	*Matilda.*
A. Jones, Esq.	*Prescott.*
C. Jones, Esq.	*Brockville.*
J. K. Hartwell, Esq.	*Bastard.*
James Taylor, Esq.	*Perth.*
W. Whitmarsh, Esq.	*Richmond.*
C and J. Mc'Donald.	*Gananoque.*
John Macaulay, Esq.	*Kingston.*
James Rankin, Esq.	*Bath.*
James Wilson, Esq.	*Adolphustown.*
M. Patterson, Esq.	*Halloweil.*
A. Mc'Pherson, Esq.	*Napanee.*
Thomas Parker, Esq.	*Belleville.*
Charles Biggar, Esq.	*Murray.*
J. A. Keeler, Esq.	*Cramahe.*
J. G. Bertram, Esq.	*Cobourg.*
D. Smart, Esq.	*Port Hope.*
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W. Smith, Esq.	*Pickering.*
Mr. John Stiles.	*Whitby.*
W. B. Robinson, Esq.	*Newmarket.*
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John Crooks, Esq.	*Niagara.*
W. Crooks, Esq.	*Grimsby.*
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James Hazey, Esq.	*Mount Pleasant.*
D. Ross, Esq.	*Vittoria.*
D. Springer, Esq.	*Delaware.*
M. Borwell, Esq.	*Port Talbot.*
W. Mc Rae. Esq.	*Raleigh.*
John Wilson, Esq.	*Chatham.*
W. Handa, Esq.	*Sandwich.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 37.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Our readers will find the best account of PERKIN'S *New Steam Engine*, in this Week's Register, that has yet been made public.—In our opinion it is the greatest discovery for *this* country that could have been made at this particular period of our history, as it will enable the proprietors of lands to place mills in every accessible situation, where they may be wanted, throughout the country;—an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber may be thus got at;—and the mills, by this method, may be actually rendered portable.—The expense of fuel, instead of being an objection, is in this country an additional benefit—because the owner is clearing his land, and manufacturing Pot and Pearl Ashes, (a most valuable article of foreign commerce, by which he may bring in plenty of money to carry on his other improvements,) by the very means which are necessary to drive his Mill.—By the use of water nothing is gained but the power, and much loss is continually occurring by wear and tear of dams, &c.—By the use of Steam, on this principle—the expence of clearing land, to a capitalist, would become merely nominal, and his mechanical power, to carry on all sorts of works, gained, not at a heavy cost, but, through an actual profit, by the manufacture of Pot and Pearl Ashes, to a vast extent!—The advantages likely to be derived from this mode of applying steam, appear to be incalculable, and the name of PERKINS promises to rank high amongst those who have most benefited mankind.—

We hope the campaign has terminated in the *London District*, and that peace will be ratified, by all parties agreeing to return the ablest man amongst them, *whoever* he may be, to be their representative in Parliament at the next General Election.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

British Stocks July 8—Bank Stock, 321 3-4 1-2; 3 per cent red, 81 3-4 5-8; 3 per cent. consols,—3 1-2 per cent. consols, 94 1-8; 3 consols for ac 82 3-8 1-2.

British House of Commons. June 23.

In the Committee of supply, £6000, was moved for the Society for propagating the Scriptures in North America.—Mr. Hume objected to this vote, as the House had already given £10,000. Mr Wilmot defended the vote, on the ground of its infinite use. The vote was carried.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Aug. 2, 1823.

State of the West Indies—On Sunday last, H. M. S. *Pyramus*, Capt Newcomb, passed these Islands on her way to Barbadoes—having conveyed a fleet of 43 sail of homeward bound merchant men, from Jamaica up to latitude 36, where she parted with them on the 19th ult.—all well. The Pyramus left Jamaica on the 2d July

The modifications which have been proposed in England, for the improvement of the condition of the Slaves in the West Indies, have produced much excitement in all the Islands from which we have as yet had any information upon the subject; and there is no doubt the same apprehensions will be entertained generally throughout all the British West India Colonies.

Some of the writers in the West India Papers have recommended a Congress of Delegates from all the Islands to meet at any appointed place, and there to deliberate upon the present aspect of affairs, and to devise such measures as may appear advisable under existing circumstances.

Flourishing state of England—A London Paper of July 3, states, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had presented to the Commons a most flattering statement of the Finances of England, which produced great exultation among the members.

Ship Building.—Official returns for the last five years of vessels built in the British dominions, introduced at a meeting of ship owners in London, shew that ship building has been rapidly on the decline in that country during the above period. In 1818, the amount of tonnage built in the British dominions was 104,366 tons; in 1819, 112,176 do; in 1820, 94,548 do; in 1821, 74,967 do; in 1822, 69,334 do.

It is also stated that since the restoration of peace, British shipping has declined in value full one half and the remaining half has for the most part been unproductive of income to the owners.

LONDON, July 4.

The bill in favor of the reciprocity of duties with foreign countries, has passed to a third reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 76.

The grand ball in honor of the Spanish Constitutionalists, took place at Covent Garden yesterday, (July 4) at which were present the Duke of Sussex, and a great many members of both Houses of Parliament.

The four brothers Rothschild, bankers of London, were at Paris, it was surprised, negotiating for the 22 million loan.

Marshal Ney—A story is running through the papers of this country, that Marshal Ney, and Captain Michael Rudolph, a Captain of Lee's Legion, in the Revolutionary War, is one and the same person, and the story is supported with some ingenuity, but very little probability; and, as it will soon be shown, without the possibility of truth.

Setting aside the almost entire impossibility of the Marshal's being a foreigner, and the fact not to be known to any one in France, not even to his wife, (for the Marshal had a wife and children) or any of her family, other circumstances will be noticed that ought to put this story at rest.—At what time Captain Rudolph, so often mentioned in Lee's Memoirs, became a Captain in that corps, is not known to the writer of this article. The first notice of Captain Rudolph is at page 253 of the memoirs: about the beginning of December, 1780. Lee's corps joined the army of General Green, a few days after which the attack on Georgetown was planned, in which the Captain took his usual part.

On his trial, to one of the questions propounded to him, the Marshal answered, "my name is Michael Ney, born at Sau Louis, the —— Feb. 1769." Now, if the Marshal was the writer of this article. The first notice of Captain Rudolph is at page 253 of the memoirs: about the beginning of December, 1780. Lee's corps joined the army of General Green, a few days after which the attack on Georgetown was planned, in which the Captain took his usual part.

On his trial, to one of the questions propounded to him, the Marshal answered, "my name is Michael Ney, born at San Louis, the —— Feb. 1769." Now, if the Marshal had any reason to conceal the place of his nativity, there could be no motive to conceal the time; indeed, on such a solemn occasion, one can scarcely supposes falsehood would be stated of no importance in the trial. The Marshal, then, was born in February, 1769. Captain Rudolph was driven to a captaincy of cavalry, in December, 1780; at which time the Marshal, according to his own account of himself, had not attained his twelfth year!

It would be well, if those who instruct the public, were to be less fond of the marvellous, and more attentive to facts.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Sale Works of the U. S.—The following calculation gives the amount of salt manufactured at Salina and the works adjacent. At Salina there are about fifty blocks of buildings, at Liverpool twenty, at Geddes thirteen, averaging fourteen kettles each, and making in the whole eighty three blocks; these are all capable of making fourteen bushels of salt per day, which amounts to three thousand three hundred and twenty bushels, or six hundred and sixty four barrels, which it is said, will commend a ready sale at 14s and 14s 6d per barrel. Thus making the amount manufactured each day to be equivalent to one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars, exceeding three hundred thousand dollars a year.—Formerly there were many complaints respecting the quality of the salt, but a law passed the last session of the legislature, requiring the inspection, renders it impossible for the manufacturer even if so disposed, to defraud the public.

Henry Unwin Addington, Esquire, is received and recognized by the Government of the United States, as the Charge d'Affairs of Great Britain, in the absence of the Minister.

Sacrilegious Robbery.—It is truly astonishing to think that a debauch which has begun at five in the afternoon, and all the liquor drunk, should be renewed at eight or nine in the morning, shall be taken down in short hand, written out, and corrected to make sense of the speeches (which they are not generally always when spoken, and hardly at all when first committed to paper) printed,—struck off by thousands after correction of the press—distributed by the newsmen—and on every breakfast table in London at the said day, before the speakers have left their beds—and within four and twenty hours read in Devonshire and Yorkshire.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Scotch Intelligence.—The carpet manufacturers in Kilmarnock, are at present doing well. There are about 330 carpet looms employed in making the different kinds of carpeting. The wool necessary for the carpets is so brisk at present that the carding mill near Dalry keeps two sets of workers, and the machinery goes night and day. The bonnet making is also brisk in Kilmarnock. About 280 dozen bonnets are weekly finished in that town.

A Boiled Toad.—A remarkable accident happened at Mr. Strickland's, at Chalwell Farm, England: to be sure his family, consisting of a wife and five children, were drinking tea in the afternoon, he observed, after drinking two or three dishes, that the tea looked of a darker color than usual, and had no flavor to it, upon which, after various surmises as to what could be the reason, the kettle was examined, when, to their great astonishment, they found a large toad, boiled to that degree, that the legs were separated from the body; upon this alarming circumstance, they all seemed greatly indisposed, conceiving themselves poisoned, and repaired instantly for an apothecary, who very prudently gave each of them a large dose of salad oil, which both purged and vomitted them plentifully, and they all happily recovered.

A Wholesale Dealer in Love Letters.—Marshal de Bassompiere, in his memoirs, says, that he was informed by the Duke of Espernon of Cardinal Richelieu's designs to have him arrested. "On Feb 24, 1631," continues he, "I rose before day, and burned more than *six thousand love letters*, which I had formerly received from different women, apprehending lest, if I were committed to prison and my house searched, something might be found to the prejudice of some person; these being the only papers that could be injurious to any one."

Qualifications of Members.—About the year 1682 or 1683, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

Resurrection from an Earthquake.—The following very remarkable epitaph was lately copied by a traveller, from a burying ground in Spring Path, over against Port Royal Jamaica:—"Here lies the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq who died Sept 23, 1739 aged 90. He was born at Montpelier, in France, which place he left for his religion (being a Protestant) and settled in this island; where in the great earthquake in 1692 he was swallowed up, and by the great providence of God, by a second shock was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming till he was taken up by a boat and miraculously preserved. He afterwards lived in great reputation and died universally lamented."

The Dead—David Morrison has been sentenced to seven years banishment by the Scotch High Court of Justiciary, for violating the sepulchres of the dead.

The practice of robbing graves to supply surgeons with subjects for anatomy is carried to an extent truly revolting. We were informed some time since, by a physician of eminence, that upwards of 2000 subjects are yearly furnished to the various hospitals, &c in London.—*County Chronicle.*

Depreciation of Property.—A valuable marsh farm, in the county of Kent, near Rochester and Gravesend, containing upwards of 920 acres of fine land was sold at Garraway's on Thursday last, for the sum of £10,000; which a short time ago, had been valued at treble that sum. We understand an Alderman of the city was the purchaser.

Frightful Calamity—Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in the city of New York, from a friend who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harrison, Master, which sailed from Philadelphia for London in May last.

"On our passage we encountered eight gales, when about 200 miles from land, the wind changed and came ahead, blowing pretty fresh—the captain had just quitted the deck and turned in at midnight, when we were suddenly alarmed by a

—INDEX AT FRONT.

heavy crash. All hands flew to the deck to learn the cause, which proved to be that we had run foul of a large sloop—great consternation prevailed on both sides, the sloop calling for a rope and to lower our boats, and we hailing her to stand by, as she had stove in our bow, and we were sinking.

We, however, on sounding the pump and examining more closely, found we had not suffered so much as was at first feared. Efforts were then made to beat towards the sloop, but our rigging was too much injured to get to windward—but unfortunately no small boat was attached to our brig, and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered with cotton—every exertion was however made to get the boat out, but we were fast drifting to leeward as their cries became more faint. We flowed signals of distress and lanterns. At length one dreadful and piercing shriek of despair seemed to announce the climax of their sufferings, and the absence of all hope; after which not a sound was heard.

By the time our boats were in tackle for lowering, their fate seemed to be sealed; with the little hope of success, and a dangerous sea running, it was considered too hazardous to man the boats, lest they should be swamped, and thus increase the calamity. The captain therefore determined on lying to during the night, for the small chance of seeing them in the morning, or picking up any thing that might lead to a further knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but not a vestige was to be seen, nor could we flatter ourselves there was the least possibility of their being able to make sail for the land.

This occurrence for many days cast a gloom on all aboard, and every one became nervous at the sight of a sail after sunset."

The Un-Holy Alliance.—The Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia have withdrawn their Ambassadors from the Court of Stutgard, because the King of Wurtemberg has declined yielding obedience to their despotic demands, that he should put down the Constitution which he has given to his State! It seems that at Verona the three Great Powers had already signed their wishes to the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the other States of Germany who have free Constitutions, and the Prince Metternich was charged with the completion of their projects. This meddling spirit of the ex-accomplice of Napoleon was not at all relished by the German Sovereigns; and Count Winzingerode, the Wurtemberg Prime Minister, sent a Circular to the Wurtemberg Ministers at the different Courts of Europe, complaining of the conduct of the High Allies. The publication of this document was considered exceedingly offensive by the Despotic Powers, as it exposed designs and transactions on their part, which they never intended should be divulged! And after many remonstrances on the subject, they have at length manifested their displeasure, as we have stated above, by the withdrawing of their Ambassadors from Wurtemberg. In furtherance of the views of that Alliance, the Diet of Frankfort has thought proper to order the King of Wurtemberg to suppress a Newspaper published at Stutgard, called the German Observer, and to interdict the Editor from editing any periodical publication for the next five years. The Ambassador of Wurtemberg declined voting on this occasion, and we hope the King of Wurtemberg will not be bullied into a compliance by the three ex-accomplices of Bonaparte. Now, the most singular part of this affair is, that the Hanoverian Minister at the Diet voted in the spirit of the Holy Alliance!!! The offence of the German Editor was, that he censured the job of the Inquisition established at Mayence by virtue of the Congress of Carlsbad, each of the members of which has for four years past received £4 sterling, per diem, for doing nothing! Who knows, but that in a little time the Ambassadors of Austria, Russia, and Prussia will be withdrawn from England. Indeed, we know that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors intend shortly to leave this country, and that their successors have not yet been appointed!—*British Monitor.*

A BACCHANALIAN LECTURE.

[From the Dublin Evening Post]

THE PYRAMID OF DRINK.

Most of my male readers have, doubtless, been drunk once at least in their lives. Let them not be offended with this supposition—if it be not true, so much the worse for them selves. Their sobriety is no virtue—no more entitled to approbation than the sobriety of a horse; an animal proverbial for making a very sober meal. But though they may have been drunk once or many times, it is not probable that they have philosophised so deeply as I have on this subject. In truth I have had glorious opportunities in my long life, of trying various experiments, and to do myself justice, I have not made the most of them. It is not easy to say whether my imagination was most benefited by getting drunk or getting sober.

My grand-uncle was one of the most renowned topers of his day, and I received my education under his immediate eye. His favorite liquor was strong punch. Ale, he used to say, was only fit for boors, and wine for milk-sops. The only wine he would ever touch was Port.

It was a joyous thing to see this old boy after dinner at the head of his own table. He always sat in a curiously orna mented oaken chair, considerably raised above the rest of the company. By his side stood a tremendous jug, containing about three or four gallons of punch. From this reservoir half a dozen smaller jugs were kept constantly supplied, and sailed unremittingly round the table, at the rate of ten knots an hour. The reservoir itself, when exhausted, was replenished by the punch-maker, an old domestic, whom long service and exemplary drunkenness had raised to this honorable post.

I think I now see this venerable King of Good Fellows seated on his throne, such as I recollect him at the age of 76. He was tall and portly, his eye piercing, black, and full of fire, a profusion of white hair combed back from his lofty forehead hung over his shoulders, and his face was resplendent with the rosy light of Bacchus. His sceptre was an ebony cudgel, with which he knocked down the company—for toasts and songs. The series of the former he set out himself, roaring out the only stave he was master of—

My name is Jack Hall,
Chimney sweep, chimney sweep;
I rob both great and small,
Chimney sweep, chimney sweep, &c.

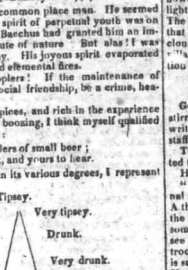
My Grand-Uncle was no common place man. He seemed born never to die—the fresh spirit of perpetual youth was on him. I used to fancy that Bacchus had granted him an immunity from the usual tribute of nature. But alas! I was mistaken. He died one day. His joyous spirit evaporated and mingled with the kindred elemental fires.

Farewell! Prince of Tipplers! If the maintenance of good humour, mirth, and social friendship, be a crime, heaven help the poor soul.

Educated under such auspices, and rich in the experience of forty years of perpetual boozing, I think myself qualified to philosophise on drinking:

Then list, ye guzzlers of small beer;
'Tis mine to speak, and yours to hear.

The operation of drink, in its various degrees, I represent by a pyramid, as thus—



Sobriety is a state, unfortunately, too well known to need description; suffice it to say that the sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner are the most miserable in existence. The languor, the sense of utter inefficiency, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses, you ascend the first step of the pyramid and become *comfortable*. In this state you are not disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep. A philosopher sel dom passes this point except in company.

Drink on and you step up to the *lively*. Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection, but aided with al by a happy fertility of illustration This may be considered as a mental aurora announcing that the sun of fancy is about to rise from the 'purple wave.'

Fresh.—There is more fire and colour in your ideas now, for that sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical. Your jokes are capital—in your own estimation. Your perceptions, however, are still tolerably clear beyond yourself.

Very Fresh.—Your conversation is more and more high coloured. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas not quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsey.—Now on the top of the pyramid, you begin to grow giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithets much exaggerated Argumentative, but not rational. Words con siderably abridged and ideas lamentably obscured.

Very Tipsey.—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a solo Specify in inco herent language, and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion. Proud as a peacock, stout as lion, and amorous as a dove.

Drunk.—Perversely quarrelsome, and sturdily good natured. Dealing much in shake hands, and knock-downs.—Legs and mammas unsteady, and feet unsteady.

Very Drunk.—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See every thing double. Balance totally lost, you drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Incoherent rodomontade and a few interjections.

Stupidly Drunk.—Head and stomach topsy turvy. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct, yet horrid, consciousness of your situation.

Dead Drunk.—An apoplectic sleep, and confused dreams of the Devil or your Creditors.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Character of the Spaniards.—(From Article No. 11. on Spanish Romances, by Mr Bowring, in the *London Magazine.*)—"I love Spain as a country, and Spaniards as a people.—In other lands I single out special objects for my regard, and indicate their names on the tables of friendship and sympathy—in Spain my affections pervade and cling to the whole population.—The national characteristic is fine and heroic.—Hospitality, generosity, dignity, valour; these are all Spanish virtues. I have found them elsewhere, it is true; but in the Spaniard they are blended with something indefinable, which gives all these admirable qualities a peculiar energy and relief of which I only know that it breathes of the old romance, though it makes no parade of its ancestry.—It is romantic, spiritual, chivalrous.—It is the soul of the soil—of song the universal element in Spain.—There is not a hill, nor a valley, nor a streamlet, which it has failed to consecrate The very beggar decorates his petitions with poetical imagery; he asks a blessed alms for tenderness, for one in flower of whose life has been blasted, or from whom "the light of heaven has been shut out by a celestial visitation."—The muleteer chaunts his ever-varying concion to a strain that varies never; but while the sun shines, and it is seldom clouded, his voice is always heard; and there is scarcely a "lugar where some *repentista (improvisore)* has not his portion of poetry and praise."

MADRID, July 2.

(By an Extraordinary Gazette.)

Gen. Morillo has just declared against the Cortes, and has stirred up all Galicia and the Asturias against them. He has written to Gen. Bourk, and is about sending an officer of the staff to the Baron d'Angoulême.

The famous Quiroga, Captain General of the Militia, rejected the overtures of Morillo.

He has embarked on board a vessel.

"In vain (says the Constitutional) does the Treasury journal present to us its glowing pictures of approaching peace. A thick cloud is gathering over them. Daily does it repeat, the war is finished, and yet daily communicates the result of some fresh combat—the war is said to be over, and yet we see General Mina concentrating on the Rhone with troops, in order more rapidly to reach Catalonia—the war is said to be over, and yet Marshal Lauriston is going into Navarre with a fresh corps—the war is said to be over, and yet the Garrisons of Hostalrich and St. Sebastian are attacking our troops—the war is said to be over, and yet sieges are being undertaken; and Ballasteros, whose army was scattered, re-appears with 10,000 men—finally, the war is said to be over, at the very moment when the two parties in Spain are declaring deadly hostility against each other, and when the Regency of Madrid prescribes the Regency of Seville; sequesters all the property of the members of the Cortes, and that of all the exiles at Seville, and condemns them, in mass, to death—and all this under the eyes of our troops at Madrid."

Madrid, June 23.—The Regency yesterday issued the following decree:

"Art. 1. An exact list shall be drawn up of the existing Cortes; of the members of the pretended regency of Seville; the ministers and officers of the pretended ministry; the chief and Seville, who ordered the removal of the King from Seville to Cadiz, or who have lent their aid in said removal.

"2. The personal effects of the individuals on this list shall be immediately sequestrated, until further orders

"3. All the members of the Cortes who have taken part in the deliberations in which the King was suspended, are declared, for this act alone, guilty of the crime of treason, and the punishment pronounced by the laws for this crime shall be adjudged by the tribunals, on the mere recognition of identity.

"4. Those who shall efficaciously contribute to the deliverance of the King, shall be exempted from the consequences of the preceding article, and also be suitably and honorably rewarded.

"5. The generals and officers of the troops of the line and militia who followed the King to Cadiz are individually declared responsible for the lives of their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses, and shall be tried before the military tribunals to be named on the members of the royal family, and which they had it in their power to prevent."

Private Correspondence.

PERPIGNAN, June 21.

"The column of Spaniards made prisoners at Valcebollera, arrived yesterday. It is composed of 632 officers and men. They reached Perpignan at mid day. The officers marching at the head of the troops; the three field officers on horseback. Both men and officers appeared unsubdued by their defeat, and among the officers, was recognised M. Pastore des Geroms, brother-in law of M. Campedon, one of the ministers of that city. All the prisoners, without distinction of rank, were thrown into the military prison. The Mayor had prepared one of the rooms of the military prison House for the reception of the officers, but this was countermanded.

"According to the best information we can obtain, every thing along the route of this column indicated that the check received by Mina, was not considered discouraging, that the officers and men composing it, maintained their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the cause they were defending.

"Much constancy, and the greatest resolution are necessary in the sort of war which Mina has undertaken for the defence of Catalonia. Its difficulties are scarcely to be conceived. He who undertakes to conduct such a war, should possess great intelligence, in order to be able to comprehend at a glance the difficulties around him—great circumspection, united to great daring in his plans—great intrepidity in action, and presence of mind amid dangers—to keep the field with a small body of troops, watch his adversary, harass him in all his movements, rout him, or at least embarrass him very much, cause him to change his plans, cut off his supplies, know how in all cases to supply by stratagems the want of them, &c. &c. &c. Mina possesses all these qualities in a most eminent degree, and is not only a skilful leader in his marches and counter marches; these are the characteristics of this war, which are little understood by other officers, however great their merit.

"We must not, therefore, be surprised at what the papers have said of Mina and his operations; at one time the Baron d'Eroles had him in his power; at another, the sword of General Donnadieu was driving him amongst precipices, whence escape was impossible; whilst, in fact, Mina, when ever was his position, was always the master of his own movements and plans. His aim is well known; it is to harass, fatigue, and finally rout the French army, and put an end to its operations in Catalonia. From the day when he first lured to Bens and Portella the first division of the French army, commanded by the Marshal in person, he has never ceased an instant to perplex, and give full occupation to the greater part of that force. Now at Olot, then at Gironelle, to day before Manresa, to-morrow before Vich; at one minute in front of General Donnadieu, and then again upon his rear, he has for two months dragged the Baron d'Eroles over the lofty mountains of Catalonia, making him run to Solsona when he was at Palou, to Ripoll, when he was at Torrella, to Olot, and Torrella, when tyrannised of the high mountains which separates Catalonia, he was marching over into Cerdagne, thus obliging Eroles to return upon Olot, Ripoll, Ribas, and the Col de Tosas, on our own frontier.

"Such is the result of the knowledge of localities, which no body possesses in a higher degree than Mina; who marches himself at the head of his troops with a musket on his shoulder, and is the first to sound the defiles filled up with snow.

"Monsen Anton, (an officer of the faith) is dead of his wounds."

The Jesuits have been restored in Spain; but they are likely to produce but little effect at present, as in consequence of their suppression in the days of Charles III. they are very poor, and their whole number in the Peninsula is said not to exceed 800.

The Courier of the 2d. declares that if the King of Spain is re-invested with his authority at Cadiz; the British Government will probably acknowledge the constitutional court, as simply if the King of Spain considers the presence of Sir Wm. A'Court necessary to his security.

Several French soldiers, taken in arms among the Constitutionalists, have been condemned to death.

News arrived on the 3d, that the chief exiles, Cadiz Regency has been dissolved, and that the government is exercised in the name of the King.

The London Courier of the 2d July contains the following sentiments, as those entertained by the Government—"His Majesty of Spain ought to be placed in a situation to declare his will with the utmost freedom, not nominally, but in reality."

The King of Spain is watched very closely. The Constitutionalists fear he intends endeavouring to escape by sea.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,—

I find in your paper of the 17th ult. a Communication from my neighbour, Captain Matthews, which on a hasty perusal, I considered unworthy of the slightest notice, inasmuch as the first point alluded to was dictating to the Government in the execution of their duty; a business, with which the public had nothing to do; and in the second, so general a charge against his neighbourhood, not a character in which could consider himself discriminated; and his having been an Artillery Gentleman, and in the habit of firing big guns and blank cartridge, the report could in no wise be injurious to the public, though its offensive noise might for a moment disturb their tranquility; from these considerations, I at first resolved on hearing them to judge agreeable to the old maxim, the greatest ——cry —— first; but on a second and more deliberate consideration, viewing the disgrace and slander which the neighbourhood stands charged with in the public prints, the probable result of public opinion, should the charge remain uncontroverted, and the malignant principle which gave existance to it unexposed, I resolved, humble as my abilities are, to make a few brief remarks on each of the two points upon which the Captain dwells with such admirable ingenuity.

As it respects the first and political point, I have only to observe that this Gentleman appears to express a much greater regard for the interest, than he does for the reputation, of the Government, or he would not have interfered in the adoption of more interesting measures; and, as regards the second, in which he alludes to the neighbourhood in which he has the honor to reside, and which he asserts is composed of the most vicious and unprincipled set of rascals the Province can produce, capable of being bought with Whisky, and flattery, and to be guilty of perjury, I must candidly and *pointedly* say that I think in this respect he wilfully and maliciously calumniates them, for I have now resided more than four years among them, and have found them on all occasions a moral, industrious, quiet, and respectable society of people, a number of whom, before the big gun was fired on the 4th July last, was inclined to support him at the ensuing election to represent them in Parliament; but, I have too high an opinion of the ability and steadiness of these people, to believe that one solitary individual will condescend to entrust him with such an important and respectable duty after being well aware of his total disregard for their reputation.

It may, perhaps, be considered from my taking up the pen and voluntarily becoming the advocate of my neighbours, that some open warfare exists between the Captain and me, but this is not the case, my only object is to wipe off the foul aspersion from my neighbourhood and let off the accuser as easily as possible, by putting the most favourable construction on his wanton design, that the truth will admit of, which I shall endeavour to explain in two ways, leaving the Captain to accept which he likes best, and the public the one most probable.

In the first place, when the gentleman was making out his report on the 4th July last, publicly and unreasonably accusing his neighbours of being, in effect, guilty of every crime which could debase the characters of men, he might feel so exasperated against one or two individuals, that he was not aware of the consequences and impropriety of including the whole county, (which in fact is only one neighbourhood in this wilderness) when he only alluded to a few individuals; and being a military man, and not yet much acquainted with the customs of civilians, he might think it no harm to accuse the *whole* on the fault of a few. In the second place, when he announced to his friends an intention of being a candidate at the ensuing election for the purpose of representing his neighbourhood in parliament, he might not be aware of their being possessed of what he considers such vicious, unprincipled, rascally, dispositions. I doubt not but those imaginary scenes of depravity alluded to have occurred. I have witnessed the like in other parts of the Province in the same electioneering pursuits, after filling those jockeys with whiskey, and supposed to have obtained their influence they would turn against me and laugh at my empty bottle. In my humble opinion a novel of this nature is the greatest cause the gentleman has to complain so generally of his neighbours, and on the 4th July resolved to abandon his first intention, and loads up his big gun with such combustibles as he supposed would make a deadly slaughter on the characters of the constituents of the county, in order to render the representation as disrespectful as possible.

IRA SCHOFIELD.

Arts and Sciences.

From Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine.

Mr. Perkins' Steam Engine.—Mr. Perkins' invention is founded on a most valuable discovery—that water is capable of enduring an elevation of temperature even to a red heat, or perhaps an indefinite extent, by being subjected to a very high degree of pressure; which pressure, while it permits the expansion of the molecules of water as a *fluid*, prevents their further expansion, or the liquid assuming the gaseous form of steam.

Mr. Perkins's boiler, or steam generator, Mr. P. substitutes a cylinder, which he terms the generator. This cylinder is made of gun-metal (the most tenacious and least liable to oxidation) of about three inches in thickness, closed at both ends, with a valve in the top, opening outwards; which valve is loaded with weights equal to the state of the pressure from the expansion of the heated water within. The cylinder is placed vertically in a cylindrical furnace; consequently it becomes surrounded on all sides with the fire, and upon acquiring a temperature of 400° to 450° Fahrenheit. The production of steam is effected by an injecting pump, throwing in water at one part of the generator, which displaces through the valve an equal volume of hot water from the generator. This water, at 400°, passing into the induction or steam pipe, instantly expands into steam, communicates with the working cylinder, and gives motion to its piston, which is placed in a horizontal direction, for the more convenient application of its power to machinery. The reciprocal action of the piston opens and shuts the apertures of the induction and eduction pipes, by means of rotary valves, as usual in some other engines. But the operation of generating and condensing the steam effected so instantaneously by this engine, that the piston performs about 200 strokes in a minute, when the engine is at full work. Indeed considering the small extent of the surface, the power of this engine is almost incredible, the generator containing only about eight gallons of water, and the working cylinder not exceeding two inches in diameter, with a stroke of the piston about 15 inches in length. The piston rod gives motion to a crank and fly wheel similar to other engines.

A most decided improvement is also made by Mr. P., in condensing the steam under a very great degree of pressure, and at a temperature of about 320°, and in this state returning it into the reservoir for the successive supply of the generator. In consequence of this economical arrangement, the space occupied by the engine with all its appurtenances, does not exceed an area of 6 feet by eight. The present model is calculated as equal to 4 horse power; and Mr. P. considers the whole of the apparatus of a sufficient size for a 30 horse engine; with the exception of the working cylinder and piston. The consumption of coal for this engine is within two bushels per day, when at full work.

All risk of accident is effectually provided against, by the following ingenious contrivance. It should be remembered, that owing to the small extent of surface exposed to the expansive force of the steam, and the latter being generated *only* to sufficient quantity for each succeeding stroke of the piston, there is much less liability to accident from this engine, than in most other high pressure engines. To prevent, however, the possibility of such an event, the induction pipe, in which the steam is supposed, is calculated to withstand an internal force of 4000 pounds to the square inch, and it is also provided with a thin copper tube, which is calculated to burst at a pressure of 1000 pounds; while the pressure under which Mr. P. works the engine, does not exceed 500 pounds on the square inch.

In order to demonstrate the perfect safety of the operation of this engine, notwithstanding this immense internal pressure, Mr. Perkins has on several occasions urged the power of the steam till it burst open the fusible copper tube, without occasioning the smallest risk, either to the spectator or to any other part of the apparatus. This mode of allowing the escape of the steam by rendering open the sides of the ball, (which is made of a determinate strength) is probably superior in the certainty of its operation to any modification of safety-valves.

It is also a very remarkable fact, that the steam which escapes in this case is not by any means of that elevated temperature which might have been expected from its tremendously expansive force. This fact seems to involve some points connected with the doctrine of latent heat, or the conversion of fluid into gaseous matter and *vice versa*, with which we are at present but very imperfectly acquainted. We understand Mr. P. is further engaged in some very important enquiries on this most intricate branch of natural philosophy.

We have not heard any comparative estimate of the price of Mr. P.'s engines, but we apprehend their original cost will be considerably lower than that of others; while they can be worked with one tenth part of the fuel, and occupy only a fifth part of the space required for those of the low pressure construction. The latter point is one of considerable importance, in situations, where manufactures are limited for room, as in the metropolis and other great towns.

The very superior economy of these engines over all others, not only in the consumption of fuel and water, but in the weight of materials, must also render them peculiarly adapted for locomotive engines; and we entertain little doubt

INDEX AT FRONT.

that steam carriages will, ere another 20 years have elapsed, become as generally adopted among us as steam vessels are at the present. And when we take into consideration the immense savings in the consumption and tonnage of coals, we are of opinion that Mr. Pa's invention will infinitely extend the use of the steam engine in navigation.

Poetry.

FROM THOMSON'S SELECT SCOTTISH MELODIES.

SONG.—"DIANNA HALLIE."

Air.—*"Woo'd and Married and a'."*

The bride she is winsome and bonnie,
Her hair it is snooded sae sleek;
And faithfu' and kind is her Johnie,
Yet fast fa' the tears on her cheek.
New pearlings are cause o' her sorrow,
New pearlings and plenishing too;
The bride that has a' to borrow
Has e'en right mickle ado.
Woo'd and married and a',
Woo'd and married and a'
And is na she very weel aff
To be woo'd and married and a'?

Her mother then hastily spake:—
"The lassie is glaiket wi' pride;
In my pouches I hadna a plack
The day that I was a bride.
E'en take to your wheel and be clever,
And draw out your thread in the sun;
The gear that is gifted, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
Woo'd and married and a',
Tocher and havings sae sma',
I think ye are very weel aff,
To be woo'd and married and a'."

"Toot, toot!" quo' the grey-headed father,
"She's less o' a bride than a bairn;
She's ta'en like a cout frae the heather,
Wi' sense and discretion to learn.
Half husband I trow, and half daddy,
As humour inconstantly leans;
A cadel maun be patient and steady
That yokes wi' a mate in her teens.
Kerchief to cover nae naet,
Locks the wind used to blaw!
I'm baith like to laugh and to greet
When I think o' her married at a'."

Then out spak the wily bridegroom,
Weel waled were his wordies, I ween
"I'm rich though my coffer be toom,
Wi' the blink o' your bonny blue een;
I'm prouder o' thee by my side,
Though thy ruffles or ribbons be few,
Than if Kate o' the Craft were my bride,
Wi' purples and pearlings anew.
Deer and dearest of ony,
Ye're woo'd and bookit and a',
And do ye think scorn o' your Johnie
And grieve to be married at a'?"

She turn'd, and she blush'd, and she smil'd,
And she lookit me bashfully down;
The pride o' her heart was beguiled,
And she play'd wi' the sleeve o' her gown:
She twirl'd the tag o' her lace,
And she nippit her bodice sae blue,
Syne blinket me sweet in her face,
And aff like a mawkin she flew.
Woo'd and married and a',
Married and carried awa';
She thinks herself very weel aff,
To be woo'd and married and a'.

Domestic.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM NORRIS.

(Concluded from our last.)

The witness produces a paper which he says was given to him by Norris, shewing the number of families, to whom, as mate, he was to serve out water during the voyage; and this list contains, in number, as far as I can understand from it, 119 souls.—His evidence also goes to prove that there was hardly room to work the ship; that part of these families slept in the Long Boat on deck; and of the number, happily, only eleven children died, a circumstance that he attributes to the coldness of the weather.

James Hunt, a passenger, states that he, his wife, 27 years of age, with a child, and two relatives, embarked on board of the brig on the 14th May; that neither he nor his family had a birth excepting his wife, who was nearly starved with cold, and was permitted, for three nights, to sleep in the Cabin; that during the first ten nights, they were obliged to sleep between the births; and, at other times, in the Long Boat upon deck. For the last three weeks of the passage, he says, that they lay in the hold on some ropes, where the child he had with him died, and where his wife was delivered of another! He does not know the exact number of passengers, but he says that there were number of passengers, but he says that there were more than seventy grown persons, and upwards of thirty children, exclusive of eleven who died on the passage.

Walter Silensin swears that there were at least 140 passengers, and that though he was promised a birth by the owner, a Mr. Ellis, of Dublin, he was obliged to sleep in the Long Boat on deck, by which he lost his health and is now extremely ill. He says that he paid four guineas to the owner for his own and his cousin's passage.

Though it appears that the passengers far exceeded the number restricted by the Statute, which is, "One adult person, or three children under 14 years of age, for every one ton and a half of that part of the ship or vessel remaining unladen." Yet they all differ as to the precise number, which is not to be wondered at, considering the crowded state of the ship. However the testimony of Mr. Fife, the Custom House Officer, who boarded the Brig on her arrival and who counted the passengers in the presence of Clifford, the other witness, enable the Court to say with correctness that there were, exclusive of the crew, ninety-seven grown persons and forty-four children, that were brought from Dublin in the Brigantine William, a vessel of only ninety-three tons burthen. Mr. Fife states that the ship was so filthy, and the smell between decks so offensive, that he did not venture to go below.

These are the facts which this Informant discloses, and certainly the case is a deplorable one. It is in vain that the civilised nations unite to abolish the slave trade, and to mitigate the miseries of mankind, if, from the vile passion of avarice, which is "*semper infinita, insatiabilis*," a traffic like this is permitted, with impunity, to be carried on between our shores, by which numbers of our fellow subjects are taken hoodwinked from their homes, and consigned to miseries which can be compared only to those of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Happily, in this instance, the mortality was not great, considering the crowded state of the ship; but, had the weather been warm and the winds less favourable, I do not think that one of the number would have lived to tell the tale of their sufferings.

Following the dictates of my heart and understanding, I find the fact and the law with the informant, and the facts being proved, the law points with unerring hand to this conclusion, that the penalties for the recovery of which the Informant proceeds in demand have been incurred, and I decree that the sum of £2500, sterling, be paid by the Defendant, William Norris, one moity to His Majesty, and the other moiety to the Informant.

The Hon. Mr. Primrose for the Informant.

Effect of suffering Yankee Crimps in Scotland.

The following paragraph has excited some serious and painful reflexions in our mind.—We cannot help wishing that our Government at home were apprized of such facts; when it is probable that men like *friend* Ward of Marietta would be laid hold of, and prevented from taking either a *cabin* or *steerage* passage any more to that country.—*Ed.*

From the New York Evening Post.

Emigration.—In the ship Commerce, of Greenock, which arrived here on Tuesday evening, came as a cabin passenger, Nahum Ward, Esq. of Marietta, Ohio, formerly of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and between 80 and 90 passengers in the steerage, most of whom are young farmers, and of good character, for settlement on Mr Ward's lands in the district of Marietta.—These enterprising young men, together with about fifty that sailed from Greenock on the 4th of April last, with the same intention, are but the van of a much larger colony that are winding up their concerns in the mother-country, and will shortly be transplanted into the fertile vale of Ohio. This will be no small advantage to our common country, while it will be gratifying to our sister state of Ohio, virtuous men being a real acquisition to any land. Mr. Ward, who has spent the last twelve months in Europe, but much the greater part of his time in Scotland, making known to the farming class of that country the many advantages of the flourishing state of Ohio, is of opinion that 1000 individuals will have left North Britain for the vale of the Ohio, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October next, and that each succeeding year 2000 will follow their example. We may safely calculate, that each person will bring 200 dollars, which will add to the capital of Ohio for 1823 the sum of 200,000 dollars, and for each succeeding year the sum of 600,000 dollars; and as industrious good men are more valuable than money, we may double those sums in behalf of this state.

This is certainly very pleasing in the prospective, and we believe there is very little doubt of its being fully realized. Our country bids every virtuous foreigner a hearty welcome; and no people make better citizens than the Scotch; They are moral, religious, sober, and industrious, almost to a proverb: and the least we can say is, that he who has spent much time and money solely for the purpose of making the advantages of his country known to European farmers, is deserving well of his fellow citizens.

Copper Mines of Lake Superior.

As we have abundance of copper on our side of Lake Superior, the following passage will be read with interest in Canada, as well as in the United States.

[From the Detroit Gazette.]

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors, dated Mackinaw, July 17th

Dear Sir,—I have just returned from a journey of ten days to Pauwayteeg village, at the Sault Ste Marie. Many improvements have been made since last season. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Schoolcraft there, and of examining his very extensive collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and of "Indian curiosities."

He has just obtained through the Indians, from the east fork of the Tenaugnon river, the largest mass, (except one) of *native copper* which I have ever seen. It weighs forty-two pounds avoirdupois. On examining it critically, he discovered in several parts of it points of *native silver*. This is the first native silver found in this region. A vein of copper ore has also been discovered on the south shore of Lake Superior, on a point of land, and just at the water's edge. It is reported to be extensive. Mr. S. has in his possession many specimens of this ore; and the same kind is stated by Professor Cleaveland to yield seventy-five per cent.

Married.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Black-Mr. George Munroe, of York, U. C. to Miss Christian Fisher, of Montreal.

Died

At Kingston, U. C after a short illness, sincerely regretted by the officers and men whom he commanded, Lieut. Col. Andrews, of the 60th Regiment.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1823. No. XXXVIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.]

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, the twenty third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON,
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Att'y Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Know that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain Townships, for encouragment thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Matilpoise, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zone, to be called Eldon

N. of Ops		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Joe	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-t. d.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit. } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Rodolphus DeBersey, Esq. in favor of William Atkinson, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Rodolphus De Bersey, Esq part of Lot No. 11 in the first Concession of Augusta, containing 24 Acres 3 quarters and 20 rods be the same more or less, with a Brewery two Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn thereon, likewise a Wharf and Store in front, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, in favor of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belogging to the said Hiram Spafford, part of the West half of Lot No. 16 in the second Concession of Elizabethtown containing about, seventy seven acres with a frame Barn and Log House thereon, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, Feb. 26, 1822.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage or otherwise they are requested to make it know to me on or before the day of Sale. J. S —td.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1813. 25-*tf.*

Commissariat Office, }
York 19th Aug. 1823. }

THE following Articles of Army Clothing will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Stores; York, on Thursday the 25th Sept 1823.

12 Sergeants' Coats,
6 Drumaers' do. } Red
250 Privates' do. }
250 White Jackets,
300 Pair short Gaiters, (Privates)
12 Do. do. (Sergeants)
24 Plumes,
~~24 Lines and Tassels~~ ~~Axe~~

N. B Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk
Kingston April 28th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Cana'a }
York, 5th August, 1823. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
19-f. E. URQUHART. Clk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G. VANNEST'S GRAVES;—thence to JOHN DECOU;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORRIS, P.
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DE LOE,
t. f. WM. H. MERRITT.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	...	20,000
	Houghton, " "	...	19,000
	Middleton, " "	...	14,000
	Southwold, " "	...	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	...	11,903
	Westminster, " "	...	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	...	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	...	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Adding-

ton intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19-*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships within Newcastle and the County of Durham, and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Two Notes of Hand against Joseph J. Lasee and Ezra Annis, in favour of Almon J Bennett or bearer; one for Eleven Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence, the other for Three Pounds Five Shillings Currency. Both of the said Notes were dated Cramahe 17th April 1821, and both subject to Indorsement—As the said Notes were obtained through Fraud by Chandler Colton in a Settlement of Co Partnership between the said Bennett and Colton and on which payment can be proved.

EZRA ANNIS.
Whitby 1st *Aug.* 1823. 36—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24*th July,* 1823. }
JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queen-ton, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No. 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, 1 Acres each

South part Lot No.	33	in 7th Con.	}	Beverly
North half,	do. 33	6th do.	}	250 Acres.
	do. 19	2nd do.	}	Hebbmund
	do. 31	4th do.	}	400.
	do. 22	9th do.	}	Reach 400
	do. 23	10 h do.	}	

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Niagara.

30. 6w.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MONRO, Mercantile, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 56 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Axe men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching,* or *general agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale.

Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becearia on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Bunnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Cowper's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d *April,* 1823. 17-t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.
Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 19*th,* 1823. } 23-12 *mon.*

To Let, or for Sale,

A Tract of Land, of prime quality, and well watered, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, with nearly Thirty Acres Cleared, and a good Log

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Dwelling House and Barn erected thereon. The above Land is situate in the Township of Albion, within thirteen lots of the Gore of Toronto, about twenty-five miles from York, and within one mile and a half of a Grist Mill. This property is most desirable for a few families of Emigrants, who wish to settle together, and will be sold entire or separate, as may be agreed on. It is also one of the best situations in this Province for a Distillery, as it is in the heart of a good settlement, and no Distillery at present within a circle of eighteen miles. The above Property will be sold *dog cheap* for Cash, or merchantable wheat, delivered at York, and the purchaser can be accommodated with provisions on the premises sufficient for one or two families for one year. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be let to any industrious settler, on shares, or for clearing a certain quantity of land yearly.

Apply to Francis Collins, York.

York, 3d September, 1823. 36—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determind immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.

Caradoc in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—6w.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

M. AND R. MEIGHAN

HAVE just Received a Consignment of very valuable Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, together with a quantity of Stationary of very Superior quality, Catalogues of which may be had, at their Auction Mart, and Commission Ware-house Market Square, where they are now open for Inspection and will be disposed of at the lowest London prices.

York 17th Sept. 1823. 38—*tf.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 16th day of October next at the House of THOMAS MOSELY Auctioner, in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock of that day, Eight Building Lots of ground in the Town of York, lying to the Eastward of the House of John Beikie, Esquire, and bounded on three fronts by public streets, so that each Lot fronts on a street, a plan of these Lots may be seen at the Office of W. W. Baldwin, Esquire. Also, the East half of No. 24 East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, 95 acres, with a good improvement, Log House, Still-House and Stable; and No 15 in the 4th Concession, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, 200 acres, with good improvements and buildings, each parcel will be sold separately, at Auction, and if required by the purchaser, upon one third part of purchase money being paid at the time of sale, credit will be given for the residue, that is to say, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on bonds and mortgages, or other security satisfactory to the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for Deeds.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.
Trustee of the above Estate, for the benefit of the Creditors.

York, 15th Sept. 1823.

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1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—2d. *Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

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BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

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Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

In the Press, and Speedily will be Published,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

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THE

CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

FIRST WRITTEN

BY SIR JOHN HAWLES, KNIGHT,

SOLICITOR GENERAL TO WILLIAM III.

AS the security of our persons, our reputations, our properties, and our liberties, depends upon Jurors, it can never be unseasonable to inform, or to remind them of their Duties. While they remain ignorant of the nature of their station, they cannot determine with propriety; while they feel not its importance, they will not conduct themselves with spirit. When questions, however, which relate to the welfare of the People, are agitated in a Court of Justice, instructions of this kind become of more than ordinary importance. Errors upon these occasions may be attended with fatal consequences, since powers will be introduced, which may in the end, overturn the constitution

But it is not upon the good intentions of Jurymen only that we must depend. If they should be prevented, either by fraud or force, from discharging the trust reposed in them, their endeavours will avail little to the protection of the subject. Their *rights* ought, therefore, to be guarded against all attacks, especially as men of great eminence in the law have publickly declared that they have lately been invaded:—and to be defended, they must be understood.

A knowledge, then, of whatever relates to the office of Juries, seems at this time essentially necessary; since from hence alone can arise the proper Execution of its Duties, and the Preservation of its Rights.—To promote this end, the following Pamphlet is now republished. Its character for perspicuity and strength of reasoning, is so well established, that it is needless to enlarge on it here. If it meets with the success which its merit deserves, it will, perhaps, be a principal means of preserving the Trial by Jury, in its full force, to posterity.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

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☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 38

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1823.

Colonial Commerce.

9,178 Passengers; and 376 Vessels, had arrived at *Quebec* during the present season up to the first of September.

It seems necessary to give another hint to those *Clerks of the Peace* who neglect sending in the Population-returns of their respective districts—as this paper is sent to every gentleman holding that office, throughout the Province, the plea of ignorance, as to the necessity of this business being attended to, cannot be urged. We must repeat that this general neglect is, at the present moment, not merely an inexcusable, but a DEEPLY CRIMINAL, offence! The *Clerks of the Peace* have been already informed of the necessity there is to prove the extent of our Population, and of our consumption of imported goods, subject to duty, before our Commissioners can talk to the gentlemen of the Lower Province in that decisive tone it is now necessary to assume. This Province has been, and is, grossly imposed upon, in the respect alluded to, and it is high time that justice was rendered. We are entitled to *at least* one third and we find the greatest difficulty in *realising* one *fifth* share of the import duties; and, it would seem as if our own *Clerks of the Peace* were engaged in the confederacy against us, since they so obstinately and *criminally* refuse to send up the necessary documents on which to ground an official statement of the U. C. Population. We must not be guilty, however, of indiscriminate censure—We are happy to be able to make two exceptions—The Clerks of the Peace for the HOME, and the LONDON Districts have made their returns for the present year 1823; but the remainder stand thus:—

The Eastern District,	no return since		1821
Ottawa,	do.	do.	1820
Johnstown,	do.	do.	1821
Midland,	do.	do.	1821
Newcastle,	do.	do.	1822
Gore,	do.	do.	1822
Niagara—no *effective* return since,			1820!!!
Western,			1821

We hope this *second* warning will be attended to!

For many years we have been subscribers to BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, a paper of the highest character in England, and one which has secured the respect of all parties—But what are we now to think of that publication, when such idiotic and unprincipled views regarding this country are developed, as those contained in a paragraph quoted amongst our Selections in this day's register? A paragraph that must fill every Canadian reader with astonishment and contempt! Yet, that same writer when descanting on the profligate dismemberment of POLAND, which laid the foundation of so much political iniquity in Europe; or, on the cause of the GREEKS, or of SPAIN, can preach up true patriotism, and give us the doctrines of wisdom—Now; when he talks of an invaluable part and parcel of the British Empire, destined, as it is, to become the right arm of England, he runs wickedly and raving mad! Could we be certain these remarks might reach his eye they should (like the famous ministerial effusions alluded to by Buonaparte), *draw blood at every line!* all the indignancy of a wounded spirit should be suffered to have vent, and the pen of our resentment should indeed be dipped in gall. As it is, the matter shall rest for a more convenient opportunity, when our opinion of such an abandoned, and idiotic policy *shall be forced* onto his notice, and, as we would hope upon his conviction, in a manner that must at least command respect.

A time undoubtedly was when ENGLAND, great as she now is, dealt in the horrid traffic of human slavery, even in the slavery of her own and dearest children.—But the law was Roman.*—It was borrowed for a time from a southern region—So foul an exhalation could never rise from the hills and forests of the north, where freedom had her birth, and liberty a throne.

It is remarkable, however, that England owes her name and much of her early renown to this very law—The tale is interesting; and, as it cannot be known to by far the greater part of our readers, we shall be inclined to give it a place next week, for we have not now room—But, whatever may be the degree of nonsense and wrong-headed policy spawned upon us by the *great Mr. BELL*, we may rest assured in the consolation that Great Britain is not generally blind to her true policy, as it respects this country, and she must be well aware that the Canadians, no matter their origin, or whether native or naturalized—have too high a spirit, and too much of national pride, power, and intelligence, to allow themselves to be bought and sold like slaves in a market!

* See DIONYS. lib. ii c 27, p. 97, wherein is this very singular limitation, "*Vendendi filium patri potestas esto. Si pater filium ter venundarit, filius a patre liber esto.*" The in ther may sell his child, but if he has sold him *three times*, the child shall be free!

EUSEBIUS has again our thanks.—His last communication will appear in our next.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, July 20.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Commission, his Majesty not deeming it advisable to risk the possible consequence to his health, of going through the fatigue of the ceremony.—The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Harrowby, Earl of Liverpool, and Earl of Westmoreland.

The House of Commons were summoned to the bar at 2 o'clock precisely. The commission for giving the royal assent to certain Bills, and for proroguing the Parliament, was then read, and the several bills having received the royal assent, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to deliver the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty, in releasing you from your attendence in Parliament, to express to you his Majesty's acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the session.

"His Majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation which you have adopted with respect to Ireland will, when carried into effect tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded to assure you that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate exercise, of those powers which you have entrusted to his Majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and property of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the agricultural interest has so long and so severely suffered.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of taxes.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Deeply as his Majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence as consonant with the interests, and satisfactory to the feelings of his people."

Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday the 30th September.

Present to the King.—A British frigate lately brought to England from India, a present to the king from the Nabob of Oude, of several articles valued at £200,000. Among them is a sword set in diamonds, a belt, a sword knot of diamonds and other costly jewels, with an emerald of great value suspended to it.—This emerald is said to be the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The ship has also brought out a Bird of Paradise alive, it being the first attempt of the kind which has been made with success, and as a present to the Princesses, a bull and cow of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship.

Admirable reply.—John Wesley, in a considerable party, had been maintaining with great earnestness the doctrine of *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*, against his sister, whose talents were not unworthy of the family to which she belonged. At last the preacher, to put an end to the controversy, put his argument in the shape of a dictum, and said, "I tell you, sister, the voice of the people is the voice of God."—"Yes, (she replied, mildly,) it cried, 'Crucify him, crucify him!'" A more admirable answer was perhaps never given.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The following extract from a London paper will, in some measure, account for the Marquis of Hastings not wishing to land in England, and his extra-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

ordinary acceptance of the Government of the Ionian Islands, containing only a population of 200,000 souls, after quitting the government of India, with a population of over fifty millions.

Securities for Money &c.

The expenditure of the great is most unaccountable.

A bond of the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira (Marquis of Hastings) dated the ...th day of April, 1812, for £10,000, [illegible] date thereof, and whereupon £300 have been paid on account of the principal, and several sums on account of interest, and the arrears of interest thereon, amounting to £9,400. Sold for £2,490.

Ditto the same date, for 6000*l.* with interest, from the date thereof and whereupon 180*l.* have been paid on account of the principal, and several sums on account of the interest thereon amounting to 3100*l.* Sold for 1,500*l.*

Ditto of same date, for 6000*l.* with interest from the date thereof, and whereupon 180*l.* have been paid on account of the principal, and several sums, on account of interest, and the arrears of interest thereon amounting to 1750*l.* Sold for 1250*l.*—*N. B Cr.*

Long Prayers.—A Madrid article announces that prayers of forty hours are continued in all the churches for the deliverance of the King and Royal Family.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th July says; we have long made up our minds that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1784. We should think any minister deserved well, both of the Canadians and of the English, who by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

Repeal of Taxes.—Since 1816, the British government have repealed 22,256,202 pounds of annual *taxes*. An intelligent London editor adverting to this fact, observes—

"It is quite absurd, therefore, to allege that Great Britain can never go to war again, if occasion and national interests should require it, on account of her financial embarrassment, since the simple reimposition of the above taxes, would enable her to undertake a war upon as large a scale as ever, without the aid of loans."

Excellent Punning.—"On the rumoured resignation of the Russian Admiral Puke, while the Arch Duke Constantine presided at the Admiralty:

I am *sick* of the servive—so tell the Grand Duke
I've *thrown* up *my commission*—your servant,
JOHN PUKE.

"The following being said to be written by a peer, (or spoken extempore as report goes) *he* must be answerable for any penalties attaching to the crime of *Scandalum Magnatum*:

"On being told that the Bishop of C. (Dr. Good enough) was appointed to preach before the House of Peers—

"'Tis *well enough* that *Goodenough*
Before the Lords should preach;
For *sure enough* they're *bad enough*
He underakes to teach."

"When the above most respectable Prelate was made bishop of C. a certain Dignitary, whom the public had expected to get the appointment, being asked by a friend how he came not to be the new Bishop, replied, Because I was not *Goodenough*!—

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The Pope has met with a serious accident.—On the evening of the 6th he fell, in rising from his chair, and fractured the neck of the femoral bone (he was alone at the time), but his cries brought in his attendants, and he was removed to bed. The surgeons had not informed him of the fracture. On the evening of the 7th, he was seized with fever, and on the following day it was reported in Rome that his Holiness was in great danger.

Rome, July 8.—I hasten to communicate the details of a deplorable accident which happened to the Pope on the evening of the 6th inst. His Holiness being left alone, was in the act of raising himself from his chair by placing one hand upon the table and endeavouring with the other to reach a cord attached to the wall for the purpose of support. In this however, he failed, and fell with great violence against the marble floor, between his chair and the table. His head did not strike against it as he fell upon his left side, which had to support the whole weight of the fall

His cries brought several persons to his assistance, by whom he was put to bed. Several convulsive movements showed the violence of the fall. On the first arrival of the surgeons they declared that the thigh bone was broken. This opinion was confirmed at a consultation on the following morning. He passed the night in a very agitated manner, but without fever. His pulse was in an almost natural state. The patient is not aware of his dangerous situation: he has not been told of the fracture.

The Cardinal Gonsalvi hardly leaves the bedside of his Holiness for a moment.

The persons who are in attendance upon his Holiness experience great embarrassment, because, ignorant of his situation, he is constantly expressing his unwillingness to remain in bed.

It is a remarkable coincidence that this accident has happened upon the anniversary of the fatal 6th of July, 1809, when his Holiness was forcibly removed from Rome by Napoleon.

In the night of the 7th his Holiness experienced an attact of fever and the report in Rome this morning is, that he is in the greatest danger.

Fox's foresight.—In one of the speeches of the late Charles Fox, during the debate which arose in Parliament upon the address to the throne on the preliminaries of peace with the French republic, this acute and far-seeing statesman defied all who heard him to produce in the history of the world "*a more* ACCURSED OBJECT *of war than the* RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS," and added. "My undisguised opinion is, that if the coalition for the restoration of the Bourbons had succeeded, the consequence would have been, *amongst all the Kings of Europe a perpetual* GUARANTEE AGAINST ALL PEOPLE *who might be* OPPRESSED BY ANY OF THEM *in any part of the world.*" Have not these words at this day the air of prophetic inspiration? One would think that the eye of this minister had actually seen the Congress of Verona.

BIGOTRY.

She has no head, and cannot think—no heart, and cannot feel!—When she moves, it is in wrath—when she pauses, it is amid ruins; her prayers are curses—her God is a demon—her communion is death—her vengeance is eternity. Her decalogue is written in the blood of her victims—and if she stops for a moment in her infernal flight, it is upon some kindred rock to whet her vulture fang —and replume her wing for more sanguinary desolation.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th July asserts that the British Cabinet had determined, notwithstanding the proceedings of the cortes at Seville, that Sir William A'Court should proceed to Cadiz, and there ascertain, by an interview with Ferdinand himself whether he was under restraint, and if it appeared he was, that Sir William should withdraw from the Spanish territory.—*E Post.*

The defection of Morillo is confirmed, he had hitherto proved one of its most firm and success ul defenders, but it is alleged that the conduct of the Cortes towards Ferdinand had disgusted him, and [illegible] has been forced into Barcelona, the Capital of Catalonia, and a strong fortress on the Mediterranean. The operations for its blockade have been officially communicated by Marshall Mouncy, and terminated on the 8th and 9th July. Several vigorous rencontres took place during them, and the French, as usual, say they came off victorious.

Pampeluna, St. Sebastian and the other fortresses still hold out.

Cadiz, according to Spanish accounts is well provided with all necessaries, and the inhabitants, although blockaded, continue to entertain the strongest enthusiasm for its defence.

Upon the whole it cannot but be doubted how this struggle will terminate. That the opposition is still considerable, no better proof can be given than the constant march of French troops towards Spain, and the transportation of provisions and warlike stores into the country; that there should have been found patriotic feeling enough, and such strong indignation at the principles on which this aggression is founded, as to have produced such energy when under such despoiding circumstances, and after such a period of ill successes, is extraordinary, and redound, we think, with honor to the character and the high mindedness of the Spanish nation.

CORUNNA. [*Galicia*] JULY 11. This place is capable of resisting the attack of 20,000; and the *factious* are daily turning *liberal*. The Military commanders of Santiago, Orense, and Vigo, have denounced MORILLO; and declared their determination to support the Constitution. Gen. QUEROGA has also issued a spirited proclamation in answer to that of Morillo—He accuses M. of unparalleled treason. Has called around him a Junta, assumed the civil and military authority, and had promulgated a number of severe decrees for the defence of the country, the cause of the Cortes, and the Constitution of 1812.

Marshal Mouncey announces, that on the 9th inst. an aid of Count Curial presented to him General de Sarsfield, who declared he came to put his person under the protection of the French arms. He was received with the regard due to his rank and reputation.

Sir Robert Wilson.—A letter has been addressed by Sir Robert Wilson, to the people of Portugal, in which he states that the violence offered him in Braga, on his way to Lisbon, was instigated and excited by the *Priests*. So violent was the mob, that nothing but the protection of the military saved his life and those of his companions. They were under the necessity of desisting from their intended journey, and of returning to Vigo, in the Spanish territory, under a military escort.

FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated July 21:—

"From all our latest accounts Spain rather *look*s *up*, and strong hopes are entertained of her ultimate success; A Col. Watson and Major Bristo are here. They are from Cadiz, bound to Coruna, to join Sir Robert Wilson. Major B. has been employed in making a treaty with the Spanish Government for Sir R. W. and which was concluded before he left Cadiz. He is of Sir Robert's Staff, and is an elegant man, of fine talents—full of information and zeal. Col. Watson appears to be a plain, judicious gentlemanly man, older than Bristo.—They are very sanguine as to Sir R's raising 8, or 10 thousand men, and in the ultimate success of the Spaniards in supporting their government; but they are a little enthusiastic, some ollowance is to be made in their opinions. They say that unless the French troops near Cadiz receive considerable reinforcements *soon*, they will be compelled to retire to a greater distance.

The prospects of the Spanish Government in relation to money has improved lately and there is a probability of their succeeding in obtaining sufficient loans.

"Col. Watson and Major Bristo assured me, that if the most intelligent and best friend to the Spanish cause could have been allowed to mark out the proceeding and management of the French Army, he could not have proposed a system more favourable to Spain than had been pursued thus far, by the French Army and their Allies. "*the troops of the faith,*" as the insurgents are called."

BRASILIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 10.

The Walsingham packet has brought the following details of Lord Cochrane's recent encounter with the Portugues fleet off Bahia —"Lord Cochrane sailed with his squadron from Rio about the last week in March, consisting of a 74 gun ship, a frigate, 2 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, and fell in off Bahia, with the Portuguese fleet, viz. one 74, 2 large frigates, 2 small do 6 armed merchantmen, 1 sloop of war, and 2 schooners. He bore down with his 74, keeping the remainder of his fleet to the windward, and endeavoured to c...t off one or two of the small ships, but the Portuguese fleet kept close, and could not be seperated. His Lordship then passed from one end of the line to the other, engaging each as he came up and passed; all of them endeavoured to avoid him. When he had passed the headmost (the 74) he hauled his wind to join his consort. The Nightingale, brig, commanded by a brave fellow, followed some time after the 74, and also fired a broad-side at almost every ship in the Portuguese line. In one of the ships Lord Cochrane engaged, there were five killed, and forty four wounded. After this affair, his Lordship landed a body of soldiers in the Rio Tauro, near Bahia, with ammunition, field-pieces, &c. It was expected he would be joined about the middle of May by a frigate, a sloop, 2 fire ships and 2 schooners; a ship had arrived at Rio, from Liverpool, with nearly 200 seamen, which he was much in want of. Gen. Labater, who was before Bahia, attacked and defeated a battalion of the Louisianian Legion, and took a great many prisoners. The Bahia lines were too strong for Labater to enter; yet the morning the Walsingham packet left, he was making a general attack from one end of the line to the other.—Generl Madeira had out of all his troops (which had amounted to 20,000) only 2000 doing duty, so great has been the mortality from sickness and the war; they are now on half allowance; and as soon as Lord Cochrane's reinforcements can come up, it is firmly believed they must surrender."

From Bahia and Pernambuco.—We have this morning recieved from our Boston correspondents, (the Editors of the Centinel and Patriot, the following important intelligence from the Brazils, conveyed to Boston in a letter from Pernambuco "On the 1st and 2d of July, Gen Madeira evacuated Bahia and embarked his troops on board the Portuguese men of war and merchantmen, then in the harbor, and immediately sailed. The Brazilian army then took possession of the city. Lord Cochrane, who was cruizing off the harbor, gave chase to the Portuguese and before the 6th succeeded in capturing thirteen of the merchantmen transports, which after disabling, either by starting their water, or cutting away their mainmasts, or taking most of their sails from them, he ordered back to Bahia, or the nearest ports, and continued in chase of the men of war. This account was brought to Pernambuco by the brig of war Bahia, with four large prizes in her charge. Pernambuco was illuminated three nights on receipt of the news. During the stay of the Bahia, she captured by her boats a ship and Brig under the Portuguese colours, and sent them in. Before the brig of war arrived, the Portuguese flag was admitted at Pernambuco.

"It was presumed that the Portuguese fleet intended to stop at Maranham for a supply of provisions, and that Lord C. would succeed in capturing nearly all them. Three English vessels were lying at the Moro with flour, waiting for the fall of Bahia, and permission had been given at Rio to load for that place, but they were under bonds not to go in until it was given up.—The brig Collector, of Salem, arrived at Pernambuco with provisions in sixty days, and immediately sailed again for Bahia."

BATTLE OF BORODINO.

[From the London Literary Gazette]

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL RAPP.

Having introduced the General to our readers, we think they will have sufficient intercourse with him by the end of this paper, to admit of his making his bow.

The following account of the battle of Borodino, is extremely characteristic:

"Night came on. I was in attendance; I slept in Napoleon's tent. The part where he slept was generally separated by a partition of iron from that which was reserved for the aid-de camp in attendance. The Emperor slept very little: I waked him several times to give him in reports and accounts from the advanced posts, which all proved to him that the Russians expected to be attacked. At three in the morning, he called a valet de chambre, and made him bring some punch; I had the honor of taking some with him. He asked me if I had slept well; I answered, that the nights were already cold, that I often been awaked. He said, 'We shall have an affair to day with this famous Koutousow. You recollect, no doubt, that it was he who commanded at Braunau, in the campaign of Austerlitz. He remained three weeks in that place, without leaving his chamber once. He did not even get on horseback to see the fortifications. General Benigsen, though as old as he is more vigorous fellow than he I do not know why Alexander has not sent this Hanoverian to replace Barclay.' He took a glass of punch, read some reports, and added, 'Well, Rapp, do you think that we shall manage our concerns properly to day?'—'There is not the least doubt of it, Sire; we have exhausted all our resources, we are obliged to conquer'—Napoleon continued his discourse, and replied: 'Fortune is a liberal mistress; I have often said so, and begin to experience it.'—'Your Majesty recollects that you did me the honour to tell me at Smolensko, that the glass was full, that it must be drunk off'—'It is at present the case more than ever; there is no time to lose.—The army moreover knows its situation: it knows that it can only find provisions at Moscow, and that it has not more than thirty leagues to go This poor army is much reduced, but what remains of it is good; my guard besides is untouched.' He sent for Prince Berthier, and transacted business till half past five We mounted on horseback; the trumpets sounded, the drums were beaten; and as soon as the troops knew it, there was nothing but acclamations. 'It is the anniversary of Austerlitz —Let the proclamation be read.'

"SOLDIERS

"Let us be the battle that you have so long wished for!—Henceforth victory depends on you; we want her; she will give us abundance of good winter quarters, and a quiet return to our country Behave yourselves as at Austerlitz, at Friedland, at Witepsk, at Smolensko; and let the remotest posterity quote your conduct on this day, and let it be said of you, 'He was at that great battle under the walls of Moscow.'"

"The acclamations redoubled, the troops were incessantly demanding to fight, the action soon began.

"The wings were composed of Italians and Poles; Napoleon acted on the left of the enemy's masses. Beyond this we had no precise information; women, children, old people, cattle, all had disappeared; there was not a person left who could give us the least information. They marched towards the enemy, and broke through them with that force, that impetuosity, of which he had given so many proofs.—We carried the three redoubts which supported the enemy [illegible] which were to contain a bridge in our rear. [illegible] The Russians already crowned the crest of the ditches. The King of Naples sees the danger, flies to the spot, alights from his horse, enters, mounts the parapet; he calls and animates the soldiers. The redoubt is strengthened, the fire becomes terrible, the assailants were not try the assault.—"Some squadrons appear; Murat mounts his horse, charges, routs, the columns scattered over the plain. We retake the intrenchments, and finally establish ourselves in them. This trait of boldness decided the fate of the day.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

Arts and Sciences.

A new Hydraulic Machine.

A prospectus has been circulated in Paris, of a [illegible] which will, if carried into execution, [illegible] tors, will entirely overturn the present system of hydraulics. They engage to supply a small steam engine, which will raise water to the height of 60 feet, at the rate of 15 quarts per minute. The machine will, it is said, consume but a penny worth of coals in an hour, in which time it will raise 900 quarts to the specified height. It is to cost 600 francs, and to last more than a hundred years. No payment is required until the engine has been tried and gives satisfaction; until it is fixed, and raises the water from the well to the roof of the house, which will thus be secured against the destructive ravages of fire.—The proprietors likewise offer, at a progressive advance, machines which will raise double, treble, and decuple heights, (i. e. 120, 180, or 600 feet,) and thus in infinite progression. They at first concealed their names, and this mysterious conduct excited suspicion: they have since, however made themselves known, and prove to be Messrs. Croissons, brothers, both of them pupils in the Polytechnic school, and one of them a commandant of artillery, whose talents are said, in the Parisian circles, to inspire the greatest confidence.—They keep their discovery a secret, and will not divulge it till they have raised subscriptions for twenty thousand inches of water, according to their mode of calculation.

Phil. U. S. Gaz.

Manufactory of Diamonds.

It is said that Professor Silliman, whose scientific researches have contributed so largely to the reputation of our country, has made a most important discovery, which will form an era in science, and place his name upon the same roll with that of Franklin. It has long been known that the diamond is composed of carbon, in its pure state, but although diamonds could be converted into carbon, yet none have ever been able to convert carbon into diamonds, until therecent experiments of Professor Silliman. It appears by the last number of his Journal of Science, that, by the power of a philosophical instrument called the *deflagrator*, invented by Professor Hare of Philadelphia, charcoal, plumbago and anthacite, have been fused and *transmuted into diamonds!*

N. J. Eagle.

Steam Engines.—It appears that the number of steam engines at present in action in this country may be reckoned at 10,000; that one with another each may be estimated at equal in power to twenty horses; that each horse will do the work of six men, and that consequently the acting powers of our steam engines are equal in effect to 200.000 horses, or 1,200,000 *men*. If we contemplate this immense accession of strength, much of the wonder that is naturally excited, by comparing the magnitude of the external and the internal capability of Great Britian with its territorial superfices, will vanish; for it will be seen that with a population of about 14,000,000, we are employing an active force that could not be obtained, independently of these means, with double the number. We might further to recollect that the power thus produced is more concentrated, and consequently more

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efficacious, than it could possibly be under the circumstances, that the capacity of these machines becomes effective in various instances in which human strength could by no possibility be employed, as in draining mines and similar operations. Under this point of view, therefore, the steam engine ought not to be considered not merely in the sight of an ingenious mechanical construction, but as a most gigantic national resource, claiming equally the attention of the philosopher and the political [illegible] See p. 274

Natural History.

In answer to the Query of the Editors of the *National Intelligencer* we beg leave to inform them that many instances of the kind alluded to below are to be found in Barrington's Miscellanies.—*Ed.*

Amphibious Birds—A writer in the National Intelligencer has revived the opinion that the *water* is the place of the winter residence of the *Martin* and the *Ortolan*. The sudden disappearance of the Martin in the Autumn, is well known, and it is a very remarkable fact that the place of their winter abode has never been discovered.—The writer in the Intelligencer states, as a fact, that a few years ago a flock of Martins were observed by a person of high standing in society, hovering over, and descending by *two's and three's* into the bosom of the water. It is also stated that an old resident of Washington, (since dead,) was a witness to this rare sight. The editors ask, "If the water is the abode of the Martin for one half of the year, why has one never been taken from that element by nets, or by any other chance?"

Jasmine.—We are told that a Duke of Tuscany was the first possessor of this pretty shrub in Europe, and he was so jealously fearful least others should enjoy what he alone wished to possess, that strict injunctions were given to his gardener not to give a slip—not so much as a single flower to any person. To this command the gardener would have been faithful, had not love wounded him by the sparkling eyes of a fair but portionless peasant, whose want of a little dowery and his poverty alone kept them from the hymeneal altar.—On the birth day of his mistress, he presented her with a nosegay, and to render the bouquet more acceptable, ornamented it with a branch of jasmine. The *Povera Figlia*, wishing to preserve the bloom of this new flower, put it into fresh earth, and the branch remained green all the year. In the following spring it grew, and was covered with flowers; it flourished and multiplied so much under the fair nymph's cultivation, that she was able to amass a little fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her; when with a sprig of jasmine in her breast, she bestowed her hand and wealth on the happy gardener of her heart. And the Tuscan girls, to this day preserve the remembrance of this adventure, by invariably wearing a nosegay of jasmine on their wedding day; and they have a proverb, which says, a young girl worthy of wearing this nosegay is rich enough to make the fortune of a good husband.

Sea Serpent Musket proof.—The public curiosity can, at this day, scarcely be excited by accounts of the re-appearance of this animal. He has already been so often described, and all the accounts of his appearance so much resemble each other, that we begin to pass them over as a thing of course. A recent account from Cape Ann, gives us a full length portrait, taken, it would appear, from a near and deliberate inspection, and we do not doubt, given with fidelity. A Mr. Smith, passenger in the sloop Traveller, thus writes. "He represented a row of kegs on the water, as near as any thing I could think of—his motion was vertical, and very slow. I saw him several minutes before he disappeared—he went in very near to the opposite shore from the wharf where we were standing, and then turned and proceeded out to sea. Several boats started in pursuit of him one of which took a gun—they came very near him with their boat, they say as near as ten feet, when he sunk and went directly under their boat; at one time they were so near his tail that a man in the boat struck him with his boat hook.

The men in the boat describe him, as having a flat or snake head, his back appeared straight while under water, nothing of the bunches or row of kegs before described could be discovered; the color of his back was dark brown, and his belly white, and not the least kind of a fin could be discovered—his length, as near as they could judge, and to speak within bounds, was 60 or 70 feet, and as big round as a barrel.—The person in the boat with a gun fired at him seven times, and he declared that in one instance the animal was lying entirely still, and being not more than 20 yards from him, he fired, and plainly saw the ball strike him and glance as though it struck a rock. He was seen afterwards, and remained about the bay for more than two hours, and those persons who saw him, being most of them old experienced fishermen, declared unhesitatingly, that they have never seen any fish before, that in any respect resembles this strange animal."

Description of a white earth of which bread is made. From the German Ephemerides.

In the lordship of Mocsaw, in Upper Lusatia, a sort of white earth is found, of which the poor, urged thereto, no doubt, by the calamities of the wars which used to rage in those parts, made bread. It is taken out of a hill where they formerly worked at saltpetre; when the sun has somewhat warmed this earth, it cracks, and small white globules proceed from it as meal; it does not ferment alone, but only when mixed with meal. M. Sarlitz, a Saxon gentleman, informed us, that he has seen persons who, in a great measure, lived upon it for some time; he assures us, that he procured bread to be made of this earth alone, and of different mixtures of earth and meal, and that he even kept some of this bread by him upwards of six years: he further says, a Spaniard told him, that this earth is also found near Gironne, in Catalonia.

Singular Phenomenon.—The following has been sent to us with a real signature:—"In eating an egg on Sunday morning, 30th ult. to my great surprise I found a small silver coin, which I believe to be a Dutch piece, value two stivers, adhering to the white of the egg. It was evidently interposed between the yolk and the albumen. The shell was discolored in that part where the coin was situated. The egg was laid that morning, and the servant says there was no difference in the appearance of that and the others previous to their being boiled. I had eaten the greater part of it before I discovered the piece; it had not affected the flavour."—*British Literary Gaz.*

Poetry.

BANNOCKS OF BARLEY.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM

Here's to the lake, and the hill, and the heather,
The kit, and the plaid, and the bonnet and feather;
The dirk, the claymore, and the martial pipe charming
The clans to the dance, and the charge, and the storming;
Lads who cry *onward!*—but never cry *parley!*
Bold Scottish lads, wi' their bannocks o' barley.
In Brussels of late, when the wine cup was glowing,
The trump sung at midnight while music was flowing;
The Frenchman's plumes waved o'er his war-horses foaming;
Aud "Britain,"—he shouted,—"thy day's at the gloaming!"
Who was't cried "*Scotland!*" and rushed on them rarely?
Who but the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley!
And France, when thy best blood was flowing like water,
Amid the fierce onset, the chase and the slaughter;
When matrons were wailing, and maidens were weeping,
And death the rich harvest of heroes was reaping,
Who spared thee at Laon, and saved thee at Marli?
Who but the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley?
Merry are they as the bird of the forest,
Steadfast are they when the trial is sorest;
Their pipes playing proudly, their flags flying gaily,
Success, like the sun, comes and shines on them daily:
On all who gainsay them the raven feeds rarely.—
Here's to the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley!
Dream ye I dare not sing proudly and prouder?
Wake a martial strain more, and sing louder and louder
Of Cluny, Clanranald, Glengary, and Airly,
Lochiel, and the lads who drew claymore for Charley!
They fought as none fought—they rued it as sairly!
So here's to the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley!—

Domestic.

QUEBEC, August 25th.

An Ordination was held yesterday in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the Rev. Mr. Alexander Neil Bethune was ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. We understand this gentleman is appointed to Grimsby in Upper Canada.

Singular Accident in New-Brunswick.

A few days since, a young man of the name of Smith, was going from the South Branch of the Oromocto towards Shin Creek, carrying a pack with provisions to a camp where a party which he belonged to were lumbering; in following a spotted line through the woods, in a very thick alder swamp about noon discovered, at a distance of four rods before him, an animal of a dark colour, coming directly towards him. Not being armed, and taking it for a bear, he instantly made for a tree, and had got up about 12 feet when the creature approached it. Having a jack knife, he immediately cut loose the provision in hopes that its attention would be attracted therewith; but not appearing to notice it, it sprang from the ground, and at once gained the feet of its victim, tearing off both shoes with part of the right heel. Several times it ascended a tree about six feet from that in which Smith was, and from thence leaped on its object, tearing the flesh from his legs and right arm in a shocking manner, endeavouring each time to pull him down to the ground. The last attempt it made, Smith gave it two wounds with his knife in its neck, and which is probably the means that prevented the animal attempting further violence, as it then disappeared. The cries of the suffrer were heard by the party in the camp, (which was distant only half a mile from the spot where he was attacked) who instantly followed the sound, and carried their lacerated comrade there. He has since been removed to Town for Medical attendance, with but faints hopes of recovery.—*Royal Gazette.*

We republish the following for the sake of inquiring into the truth of the statement; and we shall feel ourselves greatly indebted to any one who can give respectable confirmation of the particulars Ed.

✓ REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, dated York, August 18, 1823.

"John Hawe, lived near the Humber, had a favourite dog, which for some days was observed to grow sickly, and his body swelled by degrees, and at last he refused all kinds of food. The swelling encreased, and something appeared to be continually moving in his inside. In a few days after this the dog died, and was opened in the presence of several persons, whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. When the body were found *six large snakes* alive, from 4 to 6 feet in length, and part of an old one, which had grown to an uncommon size—about one half of the latter was in a state of putrefaction. I am also assured that they collected from the dog's entrails as many eggs in a mass as would have filled the crown of a hat. The live snakes, which resembled long pieces of flesh, did not attempt to escape, but twisted themselves together, and so were killed. I much regret that I was not on the spot—for I might have given you a more accurate statement; so much however for the manner of fact, which I hope may attract the attention of the curious, and be the means of calling forth some observations of naturalists on this most subtile of reptiles—the snake. How the old one enlarged the dog I leave for elucidation, as I must confess that a circumstance so peculiar baffles all conjecture on my own part.

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GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1823. No. XXXIX.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. E. ROBINSON, Att'y. Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within the Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zora, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep-		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oiden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Matilden

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Grantham; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the abovementioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 16-t. d.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBIE, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz.:—

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

38—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York, } *22d Sept.* 1823 }

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assise and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
39—tf *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1813. 23-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.

Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
19tf. E. URQUHART. Clk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Ovarshee, Asphodel, Hornby, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

THE PORT HOPE HOTEL

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel,* consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick. Two Stories high, and *advantageously* situated in the centre of the village near the bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchen is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 40 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to John Brown, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t-t.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 1st of October (and on each succeeding day until the sale is closed) will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stores of JAMES NATION, all his Remaining Stock, consisting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware.*

WITHOUT RESERVE

Sale to commence each day at 10 *o'clock, A. M.*
THOMAS MOSLEY.
Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Brantford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.
York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa,* ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek,* at G. VANDERBARRACK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE'S, [illegible] over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek,* on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River,* either from the forks of the *Chippawa,* through the marsh, or from *Oswego,* whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware,* in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. } JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law,* of the Town of *Kingston,* by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queenston, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, 4 Acres each

South part Lot No. 33	in 7th Con.	Beverly
North half, do 33	6th do.	250 Acres.
do. 19	2nd do.	Hobbmans
do. 31	4th do.	400.
do. 22	9th do.	Reach 400
do. 23	10 h do.	

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Niagara.

36. 6w.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To Axe men, Labourers, and Husband-men, (in want of Farms) generally.

SEVERAL valuable Estates of 50, 100, and 200 Acres each, with improvements of various extent upon them, and the Land of unexceptionable quality, in the District of Newcastle, may be had on reasonable terms, with FREE DEEDS, and wholly unincumbered, by any sober and industrious man, or set of men, who may be willing to work either at *chopping, logging, fencing, ditching,* or *general agricultural labour.*

Several years' credit may be had, if desired, on proper security being given, and THE ENTIRE PAYMENT WILL BE TAKEN IN LABOUR, as the proprietor has some Improvements in view that will require many hands.

For further particulars, enquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

York, 4th August, 1823. tf—31.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, } 23-12 mos.
May 19th, 1823. }

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. CORNISH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls,* and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodhall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23*d April,* 1823. 17-t.f.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

M. AND R. MEIGHAN

HAVE just Received a Consignment of very valuable Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, together with a quantity of Stationary of very Superior quality, Catalogues of which may be had, at their Auction Mart, and Commission Ware-house Market Square, where they are now open for Inspection and will be disposed of at the lowest London prices.

York 17th Sept. 1823. 38—*tf.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determined immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.
Cavaloc in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—*6w.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 16th day of October next at the House of THOMAS MOSELY Auctioneer, in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock of that day, Eight Building Lots of ground in the Town of York, lying to the Eastward of the House of John Beikie, Esquire, and bounded on three fronts by public streets, so that each Lot fronts on a street, a plan of these Lots may be seen at the Office of W. W. Baldwin, Esquire. Also, the East half of No. 24 East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, 96 acres, with a good Improvement, Log House, Still-House and Stable; and No 15 in the 4th Concession, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, 200 acres, with good improvements and buildings, each parcel will be sold separately, at Auction, and if required by the purchaser, upon one third part of purchase money being paid at the time of sale, credit will be given for the residue, that is to say, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on bonds and mortgages, or other security satisfactory to the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for Deeds.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.
Trustee of the above Estate, for the benefit of the Creditors.

York, 15th Sept. 1823.

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

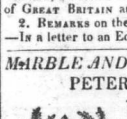
Price Half a Dollar Elegantly Printed on Superfine Paper.

1. SKETCHES of PLANS for SETTLING in UPPER CANADA, a Portion of the UNEMPLOYED LABOURERS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND—2*d. Edition.*

2. REMARKS on the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA.—In a letter to an Edinburgh Reviewer.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

In the Press, and Speedily will be Published,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, ESQ.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 6d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE

CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

FIRST WRITTEN

BY SIR JOHN HAWLES, KNIGHT,

SOLICITOR GENERAL TO WILLIAM III.

AS the security of our persons, our reputations, our properties, and our liberties, depends upon Jurors, it can never be unseasonable to inform, or to remind them of their Duties. While they remain ignorant of the nature of their station, they cannot determine with propriety; while they feel not its importance, they will not conduct themselves with spirit. When questions, however, which relate to the welfare of the People, are agitated in a Court of Justice, instructions of this kind become of more than ordinary importance. Errors upon these occasions may be attended with fatal consequences, since powers will be introduced, which may in the end, overturn the constitution.

But it is not upon the good intentions of Jurymen only that we must depend. If they should be prevented, either by fraud or force, from discharging the trust reposed in them, their endeavours will avail little to the protection of the subject. Their *rights* ought, therefore, to be guarded against all attacks, especially as men of great eminence in the law have publickly declared that they have lately been invaded:—and to be defended, they must be understood.

A knowledge, then, of whatever relates to the office of Juries, seems at this time essentially necessary; since from hence alone can arise the proper Execution of its Duties, and the Preservation of its Rights.—To promote this end, the following Pamphlet is now republished. Its character for perspicuity and strength of reasoning, is so well established, that it is needless to enlarge on it here. If it meets with the success which its merit deserves, it will, perhaps, be a principal means of preserving the Trial by Jury, in its full force, to posterity.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 39.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

Referring to our Collections of ancient Literature for the story alluded to in our Commentary of last week, we find it rather too lengthy for a full insertion in this place; yet, being unwilling wholly to disappoint those of our readers who are looking for it, we shall here quote that part only which is most interesting (as accounting for the first introduction of Christianity into Britain through the slavery of her children) and refer the more inquisitive to honest old RALPH HOLINSHED for the rest.

"It is recorded by divers writers, that the first occasion whereby GREGORY was moved thus to send AUGUSTINE (*the Saint*) into this land rose by this meanes. It chanced whilest the same GREGORY was as yet but Arch deacon of the See of Rome, certaine young boyes were brought thither to be solde out of Northumberlande, according to the customable use of that country, insomuche that as we have in our time seene, (*saith Will: of Malmesbury.*) the people of that province have not yet doubted to sell away their neere kinsfolke for a small price When those children whiche at that time were brought from thence to Rome, had by reason of their excellente beauties and comely shape of limmes and body, turned the eyes in manner of all the Citizens to the behold ing of them, it fortuned that GREGORY also came amongst others to beholde them, and when hee considered and well viewed their fayre skinnes, their sweete visages, and beautiful bushes of their bright and yellow heares, he demanded out of what region or land they came, unto whome answere was made, that they were brought out of Britayne, the inhabitants of whiche country were of the like beautifull aspect:—then he asked whether the men of that country were Christians, or as yet entangled with blind heathenish errors, whereunto it was answered, that they were not christened, but followed the Religion of the Gentiles, whereat GREGORY fetchyng a deepe sigh, sayd: oh, alas, that the author of darknesse doth as yet possesse men of so bright some countenances, and that with the grace of suche faire shining visages, they beare about minds voyde of inward grace.—He demanded againe by what name the people were called, and answere was made, that they war called *Angli*, that is to say Englishmen —and worthily *(saith he)* for they have angels faces, and such as ought to be made fellow heires with angels in heaven.—Then asked he the name of the province from whence they were brought, and it was tolde him they were of *Deira* It is well, sayd hee, they are to be delivered *de ira Dei*, that is to say, from the ire and wrath of GOD, and called to the mercy of CHRIST our LORD —What name (sayde he) hath the King of that province, whereunto answere was made that he was called **Alla*, whereupon alluding to the name, he said, that *Alleluia* ought to be sung in those partes to the praise and honor of GOD the creator, and hereupon comming to BENEDICT the first of that name as their Bishop of Rome, hee required him that some learned men might be sent into England to preach the Gospel unto the Englishmen, offering himself to be one of the number: &c. &c."†

* Most probably the Saxon *Ella*.—ED.

† This account, which is not doubted, would seem utterly to destroy the credit of JOSEPH of Arimathea's having been in England, preaching the Gospel—which is much insisted on by the Monkish writers, some of whom even pretend that ST. PAUL was once in Britain.—*Ed.*

Our readers will find a highly interesting document in our columns for this Week, in the shape of a Proclamation from the Prince Regent of England—"and we are happy and excellent fruits of having given an English education, at Oxford, to the Princes of Persia, one of whom is now represented by MAHOMED SAUUL at the British Court. The French used every art to prevail on the Persian Monarch to send the Princes, his sons, to France; but, the preference was given to England, and we now begin to see the happy consequences.—If any language bids fair to be universal it is that of England. It is rapidly spreading in every quarter of the globe, and a monument, as lasting as the world itself, will be thereby erected to the immortal glory of our beloved country.—

"*The Queen of the Isles—the Gem of the Ocean*"!

We have inserted, at some length, an account of the present state of the settlement in *Van Diemen's Land*, in order that a comparison, so greatly in favor of CANADA as it must be, may be drawn.

We have received the communication from MR. WARD, *Clerk of the Peace* for the Newcastle District, and are sorry that his feelings should have been hurt by our remarks on the *general* neglect of other *Clerks of the Peace*, being well aware that he is usually exceedingly attentive to the duties of his office; and, that he is, in other respects, a worthy and highly respectable character. But, we can again assure him that his return of the Population of Newcastle for 1823 has not come to hand.

Supposing that *electioneering addresses* and *squibs* could not be very interesting to persons at a distance, or far from the immediate scene of action, we forbore publishing those in behalf of MR. FOTHERGILL, as a candidate for the honor of representing the county of Durham in the next Provincial Parliament, in the columns either of the *Gazette* or *Register*. But we are obliged to take this method, (as the most ready and effectual means of conveying the intelligence to the flying *little* lawyer of Port-Hope) of assuring George STRANGE BOULTON, that if he can halt in his rapid flight, and await MR. F's arrival, he will be speedily convinced how far his postscript to the miserable effusion of meanness, folly, and falsehood, he has left behind him for publication *(during his absence!!)* is taken as *personal*—As to the wretched performance itself a proper answer will be immediately sent to those whom it is intended to abuse.—

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Botany Bay.—A petition from a body of convicts in New South Shetland, has been presented to the House of Commons. The petition was signed by 7556 individuals, and stated that they were the persons through whose labour and industry the colony had been chiefly cleared and brought to its present state of prosperity; that they had in their possession 29,000 acres of cultivated land, and 212,000 acres of pasture; that they were possessed of 42,926 head of cattle, 174,000 sheep, 2415 houses in towns, 215 colonial vessels, and a capital amounting in the whole to one million. The petitioners had been manumitted in consequence of a power expressly sent to the Governor for that purpose; they had imagined themselves restored to all their rights by the commission, until, in consequence of a determination of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, it had been held that in consequence of a laches not their own, of a negligence which belonged to the public departments of the States, in not issuing a general pardon, one of the conditions of the Act of Parliament had not been complied with, and they had been declared to be attainted felons although they had been for many years in the full enjoyment of the rights of freemen.—Since that time they had no right to sue or to be sued, or enjoy any of the advantages belonging to members of society. The petitioners prayed that the House would take into consideration the condition in which they were placed in consequence of this state of the law, and afford them such relief as their situation and circumstances deserved.

Important Case.—A case of considerable interest was decided at Philadelphia on the 21st of August. One Short, an Irishman, who was said to have committed murder on the person of James Trimble, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, was detained to stand his trial by virtue of a warrant of a justice of the peace for the state. Before the hearing the prisoner was rescued by the crowd, but it appeared in evidence that it was against his will, and that he subsequently surrendered himself voluntarily. Chief Justice Tilghman delivered an elaborate opinion on the subject, and decided that no warrant of a justice of the peace, even on sufficient evidence that the crime has been committed, was good in such a case without authority from the state, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Ireland.—The affairs of Ireland are said to be in a more favourable condition at present than for some time past; and to promise future tranquility. Many of the accounts of disturbances have been exaggerated.—The notorious CAPTAIN ROCK had been apprehended by the country people in the county of Carlow. His real name is MAGLE.

The Greek news is favourable. The Greeks still hold the advantages they have obtained. The Turks seem inclined to negociate.

The Portuguese Government has applied for a copy of the Dutch Constitution.

The inhabitants of Thessaly have revolted against the Turks.

LONDON, July 11.

Vice Admiral Sir L. W. Halstead, K. C. B. has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica station, in the place of Com. Owen. The Isis, of 50 guns, is fitting in the River for his reception.

The Aboukir, of 74 guns, lying at Sheerness, and the Vengeur, at Chatham, are ordered to be immediately fitted as receiving ships.

CHATHAM, July 22.—The order for fitting out the ships in the Medway, upon the war establishment, was received here on Saturday. They consist of four flag ships, and some smaller vessels. Such is the hurry for the equipment of the Revenge, of 74 guns, Admiral Sir B. H. Neale, fitting for the Mediterranean, that the men of the preventive service are to be immediately drafted into her to complete her compliment.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

The following fact is given in the London Courier, under the Naples head of 1st of July.

On the appearance of the English vessels of war Roachefort and the tender schooner, off Palermo, the populace, who had not seen their old friends for a long time, began to run about the Marina, the Starda Casaia, &c. crying out "*long live our master, the British!*" These exclamations flew from mouth to mouth—a numerous crowd assembled, and when a boat from the English ship touched shore, they rushed on it, seized the sailors, and after embracing them as tenderly endeavoured to carry them through the city in triumph. The Authorities dreading a tumult, the Austrian garrison was drawn out; the people were seen marching in large troops with tattered remnants of British flags. Admiral Moore very prudently did not go on shore, and by the next day, though not without difficulty, and a considerable number of Arrests, tranquility was restored.

Felo de Se.—The Act relating to the interment of persons found *felo de se* has received the Royal Assent. No more persons committing suicide are to be buried in a cross road.

An old travelling trunk, which had for more than twenty years been used in the tool house of a gentleman's garden, some few miles from Lewes, as the depository of seeds for the use of the gardener, was a few weeks ago accidentally discovered, containing 368 guineas which by the secret contrivance of two drawers, must have been long concealed, as the guineas, we understand, were principally coined in the reign of Charles and James.

Live Frog in a Stone.—On the 17 June, as some workmen were employed at the new Quay, Watestreet, Manchester, hewing the rock in the river, for the purpose of rendering it of a sufficient depth to admit Mess. Brettargh and Co's flats up the quay, they found a frog alive in the solid stone, 4 feet from the surface of the rock, which was two feet under water, and about 4 feet from the Bank. It did not, as is usual with reptiles found in such situations, die on being exposed to the air, but is still living.

Return of Lord Hastings.—The Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings have arrived in England. It is stated that the meeting between his Majesty and the noble Marquess was most affecting, and exhibited all the warmth of a sincere and long tired friendship.

Yesterday was landed at the London Docks from on board the ship St. Lawrence from Quebec, a man charged with the murder of Major Goring. The prisoner, it appears, had taken his passage in a vessel bound for North America a few days after the perpetration of the horrid deed; and notwithstanding she had a very quick passage out, information had previously been received, together with a description of the parties suspected, upon which the prisoner was lodged in jail until the arrival of witnesses from Ireland to identify his person.

Powerful Organs.—The Organ in York Minster is now completed. It is the largest and most complete in Great Britain. The total number of stops is 52.—Pipes 3254.—There are three sets of keys, viz.—one for the great nave organs, one the choir organ, and one for the swell, exclusive of pedals. There are movements for enabling the performer to play two or three sets of keys at once; or to detach the great nave organ; also to play the keys of the great choir organs, with the pedals in addition to the pedal pipes. The Harrlem organ, which is the largest in Europe, contains sixty stops, being eight more than that of York Minster.

Marshal Soult.—The celebrated Marshal Soult and his Son are on a tour through England.

It has been decided that Lord Douglas has failed to make good his claim to the right of bearing the Scottish Crown when the King is in Scotland. The Duke of Hamilton retains the honour.

Death of Beauharnais.—The death of Prince Eugene de Leuchtemberg. *(Eugene Beauharnais,)* by apoplexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head of the 1st May. It is the daughter of Eugene that has been recently espoused by the Crown Prince of Sweden, son of Bernadotte.

Architecture.—A fine collection of architectural casts from Rome, have been purchased by Sir Thomas Lawrence for the Royal Academy.

Remarkable.—A complete carcase of a horse, in a standing position, was lately found in England, in Enclesfield peat moss, where it must have been some centuries. The animal was unshod, and by the teeth about four years old.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Spanish Affairs appear to be brightening.—Accounts received at Lloyd's from Corunna, dated the 18th July state, that "up to that period, the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed, with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating."

The English papers hail the bold and successful resistance of Sir Robert Wilson at Corunna, as an auspicious omen of Spain, to use the words of Mr. Canning, "coming triumphant out of the contest."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We have a file of the 'Spanish Gazette,' the government paper, published at Cadiz, as late as the 20th July, inclusive; more recent, we believe, than has been elsewhere received. Down to this period, the Cortes appear to have been engaged in determining questions of public economy, passing resolutions of thanks to meritorious officers, and framing a vigorous plan of administration, without any symton of alarm or discord in reference to the designs of their enemy. The Gazette of the 20th, contains the *Constitutional* account of the loss of the fortress of *Tortosa*. Its commander furnishes the details of the intestine treason by which he was supplanted, and the manner in which he escaped with about 500 men. The information given from Barcelona, dated towards the end of June, testifies the prevalence of the liveliest enthusiasm for the cause of the Cortes throughout Catalonia and asserts that great havock was made of the French in the two principal actions between the troops of Mina and those Donnadieu. In Barcelona, a large subscription had been made for the clothing of the soldiery, and the ladies were unremittingly employed in sewing shirts and other vestments for the defender of the country. The despatch of Marshal Moncey, dated *Saria*, July 11th, acknowledged that a sally was made from Barcelona, the day before, with about 2000 men, who had an engagement at Sarin, for about two hours, with the French sharp-shooters, and who then marched towards Garcia, and encountered another portion of the French force. Very few, according to his statement, were killed on either side; but the movements of the constitutionalists indicated confidence and spirit

On the 17th of July, an extra Gazette was issued at Cadiz, with the official account of a *reconnoissance* made on the morning of the 16th, by the army of the Island of Cadiz, called the army of Reserve, on all the points of the enemy's line.

"The entrenchments and parapets of the first line of the besiegers," say the Spanish General, "were occupied by main force by our soldiers, and the resistance of the enemy, which was fruitless, cost him dear. Our troops drove the French before them and continued to advance, trampling on the French dead, until the object of our sally being accomplished, I caused the return to be sounded. It was not expedient to give the enemy time to bring up his cavalry, a kind of force which we want.—Our gun boats rendered the most important assistance by the continued and skilful fire, which they kept up. All the troops maintained the best order and discipline, and displayed the greatest bravery. Col. Cassino, who was severely wounded, and taken by the enemy, was treated with a ferocious barbarity that gives the lie to the pretensions to generosity and nobleness of conduct, which the French advance in their unendacious bulletins."

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 17th July, the Secretary of War stated that though he had not received all the communications necessary to enable him to inform the Cortes with sufficient clearness and precision, of the series of operations on the day before, on the enemy's line, he could nevertheless mention the result of them, and say positively that the number of wounded in the army of reserve was 110, and of the killed from 15 to 20. He then read the report of the general, which we have quoted, and concluded by announcing that the government had ordered a list to be prepared of the individuals who had distinguished themselves in the action, and merited special rewards from the king. There is a postscript to the Extra Gazette of this tenor.

"The government has just learnt that the French acknowledge their losses in this engagement to be five hundred men, while, however they represent materially less, in every point of view, by a more extended and familiar intercourse with Europeans, and especially with those whom he has ever felt pleasure in designating his 'English friends.'

"The undersigned, in thus promulgating the views and wishes of his Prince, in obedience to the positive commands with which he has been honoured, scarcely conceives it necessary to offer any observations upon the assurances given in this paper, as the character of his Royal Highness is well understood, and has been so duly appreciated by the subjects of Great Britain who have for years been domiciled in Persia, and to which many authors both of that and other countries have added their testimony; but for the satisfaction of such individuals as may not have the facility of obtaining information upon this point, the Prince's devoted servant the representative begs leave to state, that his Royal Master has ever been characterized as amiable, just, benevolent, and honourable in the highest degree; though dignified in his deportment, extremely affable; proverbially of liberal, enlightened and magnanimous mind; possessing great intellectual powers, which are nobly applied; a strenuous advocate for pure morality, and religion without bigotry; the friend of the oppressed and needy; unitormly administering strict and impartial justice, but at the same time exercising his high prerogative with the most merciful consideration; ardent in his endeavours to cultivate the mind, and improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, as far as the circumstances in which he is placed will admit; in the word he may be said in truth, that he is pre eminently distinguished for every virtue that is estimable in civilized society, or that can adorn and dignify the Monarch or the man

"MAHOMED SAUHL

"No. 25 Great Coram Street, London, July 8."

[On the above singular paper, a London paper remarks —"For the general interests of this country, we need not say how desirable it might be to encourage the migration of some of her most enterprising citizens to a state at present so liable to an influence not the most friendly to the British nation. With regard, however, to the individuals themselves who may feel disposed to act upon these offers, we shall not risk any judgement at all. To plunge at once into the heart of Asia—to exist under a despotism, of the unlimited nature of which there is no model to be found at this moment throughout Christendom, and of which there can be no likeness until the Holy Alliance shall have achieved the consummation of its benevolent schemes—to be placed by the fierce and unchengeable Mahometan next in the order of degradation to the Guebre, the most vile of created beings—these perhaps may be tests of constance too severe for an English spirit. The Prince, to be sure, is much lauded by his Ambassador; but who and what will be the successor of Abbas Mirza?]

BATTLE OF BORODINO.

[From the London Literary Gazette.]

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL RAPP.

(Concluded from our last.)

"General Compans had just been wounded; I was to take the command of his division. It made a part of the corps d'armee of Marshal Davoust. It had already taken one of the intrenched positions of the enemy; it had also suffered much. I consulted, on my arrival, with Marshal Ney, whose right I supported. Our troops were in confusion, we rallied them, I supported. Our troops were in confusion, we rallied them, we rushed headlong on the Russians, we made them retire their success. Neither discharges of cannon nor musketry could stop us. The infantry, the cavalry, charged with fury from one extremity of the line to the other. I had never before seen such carnage. We had inclined too much towards the right; the king of Naples remained alone, exposed to the havoc of the batteries of Semiankow. He had nothing but cavalry; a deep ravine separated him from the village; it was not easy to take it, but it was necessary to do so under pain of being swept away by the grape shot. General Belliard, who only perceives a screen of light cavalry, conceives the design of driving it off and moving by the left on the redoubt. 'Run to Latour Maubourg,' Murat said to him; 'tell him to take a brigade of French and Saxon cuirassiers, to pass the ravine, to put all to the sword, to arrive at full gallop, at the back of the redoubt, and to spike all the cannon.' He should fall, let him return to me and do his work well. You shall place a battery of forty pieces of cannon and a part of the reserve to protect the retreat.' Latour Maubourg put himself in movement, routed, dispersed the Russians, and made himself master of the works. Friant came up to occupy them. All the reserve passed, and established itself on the left of the village. There remained a last retrenchment, which took us in flank and commanded our position. The reserve had taken one, it thought that it could take another. Caulincourt advanced, and spread far and wide confusion and death.—He falls suddenly on the redoubt, and gets possession of it. A soldier hidden in an embrasure stretched him dead. He slept the sleep of the brave; he was not witness of our disasters.

"Every thing was in flight; the fire had ceased, the carnage had paused. General Belliard went to reconnoitre a wood situated at some distance. He perceived the road covered with troops and convoys. If they had been intercepted, all the right of the enemy's army had been taken in the segment in which it was placed. He came and informed Murat of it. Ren and give an account of it to the Emperor,' said the Prince. He went, but Napoleon did not think the moment come. 'I do not see sufficiently clear on my chess board; I expect news from Poniatowski. Return, examine, come back. The General returned, indeed, but it was too late—the Russian Guard was advancing; Infantry, cavalry, all the artillery remained. Friant was ordered to attack. The general had only time to collect a few pieces of cannon. 'Grape-shot, grape shot, and nothing but grape shot,' said he to the artillerymen. The fire began; its effect was terrible; in one instant the ground was covered with dead. The shattered columns was dissipated like a shadow. It did not fire one shot. Its artillery arrived a few moments after; we got possession of it. The battle was gained, but the firing was still terrible. The balls and shots were pouring down by all sides. In the space of one hour, I was struck four times, first with two shot rather slightly, then with a bullet on the left arm, which carried away the sleeve of my coat and shirt close to the skin. I was then at the head of the 61st regiment, which I had learned to know in Upper Egypt. There were a few officers present who were there; it was rather singular to meet here. I soon received a fourth wound; a ball struck me on my left hip and threw me headlong from my horse—it was the twenty second. I was obliged to quit the field of battle; I informed Marshal Ney of it, his troops were mixed with mine.

"General Dessaix, the only general of that division who was not wounded, succeeded me a moment after he had his arm broken: Friant was not wounded till afterwards.

"I was dressed by the surgeon of Napoleon, who also came himself to visit me—I left them, always your turn.'—How are things going on?—Sire, I believe that you will be obliged to make your guard charge.—I shall take good care not to do so. I do not wish to see it destroyed. I am sure to gain the battle without taking a part.' It did not charge in effect, with the exception of thirty pieces of cannon, which did wonders.

"The day ended; 50,000 men lay on the field of battle. A multitude of generals were killed and wounded; we had forty disabled. We made some prisoners, took some pieces of cannon; this result did not compensate for the losses which it had cost us."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

The liberty of the Press being of such vast importance to the moral and political concerns of a free people, it naturally opens an unbounded field for the exercise of those mental powers with which the great Architect of all things has endowed his rational beings. The art of printing comenced a mighty revolution in human affairs, the full extent of which could never be complete while the hand of arbitrary power rested on the head of this darling child of genius. In the classic land of liberty" our forefathers gave to the Press that

rank to which their wisdom found her intitled, conscious that she would be what she is, the Palladium of Libery—the Ark of safety for the rights of posterity;—and the rallying point for public and private virtue, the establishment of political freedom elsewhere, and the extension of the greatest of human blessings—the knowledge of the gospel of the merciful Saviour of the World.

Commensurate in importance with the liberty of the Press, are the duties of the conductor of a public paper, as respects their faithful and judicious exercise both to the community, the laws which protect him, and the recognition of those eternal principles that are the only basis on which human po lity can find firmness and stability.

But let us for a moment consider the qualifications and conduct necessary to the Editor of a public Journal. As a good share of general information is essentially requisite in any profession, so it is eminently in this; not only because of its general importance, but also for the diversified subjects to which his attention must constantly be turned He should possess a large share of that goood sense and elasticity of mind that would enable him to glean the golden earings of passing circumstances; and, as curiosity is finding its gratifications, mingle the lessions of virtue and religion in the mental repast; so that while the mind is digesting the food thus offered, it may extract the nourishing chyle of sound principles, and rational incitements to praiseworthy pursuits. That discriminating quality should also be assisted with a competent stock of useful knowledge gained by actual observation; and the experience of ripened manhood should be ready to systematize the loose variety, out of which the weekly emission is compounded. He should be the tool of no party, nor surrender the faculty of judging dispassionately, as far as the nature of things will permit, for no consideration whatever. The spirit of angry disputation should find no place in his bosom; and a consciousness of human frailty should mark his inauguration with the shining virtues of meekness, gentleness and humility, joined to prudence, discretion and firmness. The dignity of his station imposes upon him an awful responsibility, well calculated to make him pause at the threshold of office, and to proceed with cautious circumspection in every step it may be his duty to tread. Entered thereon, he should regard himself as one of the organs of political, moral, and religious truth—as one of the pillars that support the fabric of human society, and look to the dictates of the one, and the interests of the other, as the leading stars of all his actions.

As prescience belongs not to man, in commenting upon passing events, he cannot be expected to unfold the mysteries of futority; so he should be modest in conjecture; and where extensive knowledge and correct information afford not the means of judging with more than plausibility, leave his readers to make their own comment. If it should fall within the sphere of his duty to point out political or moral delinquency, he should use that candour and moderation which at once speak the Gentleman, the Christian, and the man of sense and feeling. In the one he should preserve that respect for the dignity of Office so strongly recommended in the New Testament; and in reviewing public measures, his object should be rather to correct error, and bestow praise where desarving, than to raise unnecessary alarm, or to deal in the malicious wiles of flattery; keeping in view the fact that no man is infallible, and that consequently imperfection is mingled with every thing human. He never should pounce upon an unfortunate public man with the savage ferocity of merciless vengeance;—and even the guilty he might prefer to pass unmolested, only as it became an official duty to hold him up to the public eye, with the intent of deterring others from the like offences. Private animos-

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ity should have no influence over him—and though where self is concerned, it is too apt to claim a hearing, he should turn a deaf ear to the calls of prejudice, and hold the scales of justice with an unwavering hand. If it fell to his lot to lash the votaries of vice and folly, he should treat them as a judicious physician does his patients—and strike deep where more gentle treatment would be ineffectual. He should never drag them into notoriety but for a salutary chastisement to themselves, and a necessary warning to others — not that their writhing, instead of being a feast for a depraved heart, would excite in him that pain a virtuous mind feels on reflecting that this object of disgust and pity is also a human being. Thus he would turn even the ways of wickedness into a solemn lesson of humility, and warn his readers to beware of the dangers that await a life of impiety.

In making Selections for his paper, he would aim to cultivate the public mind, and induce a relish for the refinements of civilized life. But taste alone would not be his object:—he would endeavour to combine usefulness with pleasure, and, as in some of the orders of architecture, exhibit the harmonious union of strength and beauty. He would also never seek to gratify a corrupt taste at the expense of sound principle; nor turn the demagogue of the day in order to raise himself to momentary consequence upon any public commotion. Rather than fan the coals of popular phrenzy to make a readier market for his paper, he would scatter his types to the winds, and dig in the bowels of his mother Earth for a far more honorable subsistence. He might well regard himself, under such a line of conduct, as the deserving candidate for a good share of public patronage;—and he would be content with his reasonable proportion, and scorn the arts of chicanery to enhance his fame or fortune. He would consider popularity as all sensible men do—the changeable breath of the giddy multitude, who too often applaud where there is no merit, and condemn those whose worth and integrity they should venerate, and whose virtues they should be proud to copy after. But he would regard the approbation of the wise and good, and find his best rewards in the calm serenity of an approving conscience. The public, on their part, should consider him their benefactor, and themselves his debtors, and cheerfully contribute to the terms of his mental exertions on their behalf; paying that due respect to sound principle and integrity of conduct, that had ever distinguished his Editorial Labors.

I would attempt, Sir, a sketch of the opposite character; but I cannot turn so soon from the picture which I have been amusing myself, to the contemplation of odious deformity.—I have already trespassed long on your patience.—Besides, if you wish to view the opposite, you need not listen to me—you have a deep drawn original too near home.

EUSEBIUS.

LITERATURE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We have rarely met with a more singular historical document than that recently published by Count Rostopschin, which has been inserted in our papers. This officer, who acted as governor of the city of Moscow at the time of its capture by Bonaparte in 1812, has been supposed to have ordered the burning of that ancient capital, and by this bold and decisive measure to have given rise to the disastrous and terrible retreat of the French army, which terminated in the destruction of a large portion of the troops of which it was composed, and paved the way for the eventual downfall of that celebrated chieftain. Distressing and destructive as the conflagration of Moscow was, and important as were the consequences which followed it, this officer gained great credit in the world for his energy and decision on the occasion, which was so interesting and so advantageous to his country. But now, after the lapse of ten years, and when the event, with its supposed origin, had become in public estimation materials for history, with a degree of frankness not often to be met with, and a strong appearance of sincerity and candour, he comes voluntarily before the world, and renounces all claim to whatever merit he [illegible] otherwise be entitled.

In a historical point of view this is a very important publication. Having been declared by Bonaparte, in his official letters written on the spot, to be the author of the destruction of Moscow, Count Rostop-chin would have gone down to future generations with all the credit which the world seemed disposed to bestow upon such a distinguished event. But he has, with a degree of disinterestedness not very common, relinquished all claim to credit, and shewn, by a variety of particulars, that it probably proceeded from the voluntary conduct of the few inhabitants who remained in the city after the French had possession of it.

The Popular Superstitions and Festive Amusements of the Highlanders of Scotland—By W. G. Stewart.

We have no opportunity of perusing the new work from which the subjoined extract is taken; but as its appearance may be presumed to excite some degree of local interest, the writer being a young gentleman of this place, we feel pleasure in publishing, though at second hand, the following testimony to the merits of his production.

From the Edinburgh Literary Gazette.

This Book was written by a Highlander of the name of W Grant Stewart, and is really far from being an inferior production. The preface, which is very sensible, and composed with spirit, informs us of the reason and object of the publication. The author mentions the opportunities he had of acquiring information on the subject he writes upon, and though he speaks modestly of his book, it certainly shews that he has availed himself of these opportunities—and ably too. The superstitions and festivals common in the Highlands are well explained and illustrated by amusing stories, which the preface says, have been "almost entirely borrowed from the mouth of the Highland narrator"—The "almost entirely" must admit of considerable latitude of definition, since the Tales are evidently in the words of the author, and partaking of his humour and mode of expression. Part I consists of *Ghosts* in general—co existent ghosts—intermediate ghosts—and so on. Part II. handles the *Fairies*, whose "political principles" passions and propensities, &c. are dwelt upon at considerable length. Then we have Brownies—Water Kelpies—Spunkies, and Witchcraft—of whose origin, history, practices, and peculiarities, there is an accurate and humourous description. Then come the Festivals, which are much the same all over Scotland, but of which nevertheless, it was very proper to give an account. We wonder that there is no mention of the best known of all their superstitions, "Second Sight" It is one which is certainly less absurd than any of them; and though exagerated, might, we think, be accounted for on some phenomena of mind, which however minute, have frequently been recorded. There is a curious note to this effect in Southey's Life of Wesley.

Many of the Tales are well known, but are not, on that account, the less proper illustrations. The few stories we will extract, we do not recognize as having seen or heard; and as they have amused us, we trust they will please our readers.

The following illustrates a "General Fairy:"

"Not long since, as a pious clergyman was returning home, after administering spiritual consolation to a dying member of his flock; it was late of the night, and he had to pass through a good deal of uncanny ground. He was however a good and conscientious minister of the Gospel, and feared not all the spirits in the country. On his reaching the end of a Lake, which stretched along the road side for some distance, he was a good deal surprised to have his attention arrested by the most melodious strains of music. Overcome by pleasure and curiosity, the minister coolly sat down to listen to the harmonious sounds, and try what new discoveries he could make, with regard to their nature, and source. He had not sitten many minutes, when he could distinguish the approach of the music, and also observe a light in the direction from whence it proceeded, gliding across the lake towards him. Instead of taking to his heels as a faithless wight would have done, the pastor fearlessly determined to await the issue of the phenomenon. As the light and music drew near, the clergyman could at length distinguish an object, resembling a human being, walking on the surface of the water, attended by a group of diminutive musicians, some of them bearing lights and others of them instruments of music; on which they continued to perform those melodious strains which first attracted his attention. The leader of the banddismissed his attendants, landed on the beach, and afforded the minister the completest opportunity of examining his appearance. He was a little pint-size looking, grey headed man, dressed in the most grotesque habit he had witnessed, and such as led the venerable minister all at once to suspect his real character. He walked up to the minister, whom he saluted with great grace, offering an apology for his intrusion. The pastor returned his compliments, and without further explanation invited the mysterious stranger to sit down by his side. The invitation was complied with, upon which the minister proposed the following questions:—Who art thou, stranger, and from whence? To this question the fairy, with down cast eye, replied, that he was one of those sometimes called "*Doune Shee*", or men of peace, or good men; though the reverse of this title was a more fit appellation for them;—originally angelic in his nature and attributes, and once a sharer of the indescribable joys of the region of light, he was seduced by Satan to join in his mad conspiracies; and as a punishment for his transgression, he was cast down from those regions of bliss, and was now doomed, along with millions of fellow sufferers, to wander through seas and mountains, until the coming of the Great Day; what their fate would be then, they could not divine, but they apprehend the worst. 'And,' continued he, turning to the minister with great anxiety, 'the object of my present intrusion on you, is to learn your opinion, as an eminent divine, as to your final condition on that dreadful day' Here the venerable pastor entered upon a long conversation with the fairy (the particulars of which we shall be excused for omitting), touching the principles of Faith and Repentance. Receiving rather unsatisfactory answers to his questions, the minister directed the '*Sheech*' to repeat after him the Paternoster, in attempting to do which, it was not a little remarkable, that he could not repeat the word 'art,' but 'wert' in Heaven. Inferring from every circumstance, that their fate was extremely precarious, the minister resolved not to puff the fairie up with presumptuous and perhaps groundless expectations. Accordingly addressing himself to the unhappy fairy, who who was all anxiety as to the nature of his sentiments, the reverend gentleman told him that he would not take it upon him to give them any hopes of pardon, as their crimes were of so deep a hue, as scarcely to admit of it. On this the unhappy fairy uttered a shriek of despair, plunged headlong into the loch, and the minister resumed his course to his home.—P. 86—82.

To be concluded in our next.

Domestic.

From the Quebec Gazette.

THREE-RIVERS, 2d Sept. 1823.

Singular Phenomenon—On the 28th of last month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the village Hayotte, in the parish of Champlain, were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: A tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved from a distance of 5 or 6 arpents (about 360 yards) from the water's edge, and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming in its progress barns, houses, trees, and whatever else lay in its course. The earth thus removed dammed up the river for a distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instantaneous, and accompanied by an appalling sound, a dense vapour, as of pitch and sulphor, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man named Dube, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and hurried up to the neck; he was extricated from his perilous situation without surviving any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters swelled to a great height, but must rise 7 or 8 feet more before they can find a passage.

The above named Dube has lost an island of 5 arpents, which he had on the river. Another inhabitant, named Hamelin, has also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Cossett, has had his hay and grain destroyed.

The investigation of this singular phenomenon may well engage the attention of the philosophic inquirer. Various causes are at present assigned for it, such as the effect of a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake; and by others it is supposed to have been produced by the water having insinuated itself between the strata of clay and the subjacent bed of sand.

BIRTH

On Monday last, Mrs. Grant Powell of a daughter.

DIED

On Sunday last, John Watson, aged five years, son of Richard Watson of York, Printer.

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GAZETTE OFFICE

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New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823. No. XL.

Of Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the first day of September next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the eighteenth day of July last We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the first day of September next, at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the ninth day of October, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and therein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major-General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this twenty third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. Robinson, Att'y. Gen'l.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of resuming any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Eps		Eton, to be called Eldon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
Et. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alnwick	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Morra	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Muloc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of O-de'in	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri
To wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Darby, at the suit of James Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken Lot No. 16 in the 3d Concession in the Township of Granthom; containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres, with a good frame Dwelling House thereon, and about twenty acres improved and under good fence, which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in September, 1823, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claims on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. L. 10-4. d.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge-Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York, 29th *Sept.* 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. f. *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York, 29*th Sept.* 1823.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
t. f. *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings there on erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York, 29*th Sept.* 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. f. *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To wit.*

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15, 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York, 22*d Sept.* 1823

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, / TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assise and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
39—tf *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby required to pay on or before the 8th day of October, next ensuing, an Instalment of Five per Cent on each Share of Capital Stock, pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders this day, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

By order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 5th August, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
19tf. E. URQUHART. Clk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships situate between the County of Durham and the Mid and District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE OR HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick, Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the Bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to JOHN BROWN, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t—f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,993
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, "	56,688
	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty* Tons burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARKACK's;—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORVALL,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.
t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Leenox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Up per part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24*th July,* 1823.

JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queenston, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, 4 Acres each.

South part Lot	No. 33	in 7th Con.	}	Beverly
North half,	do. 33	6th do.	}	250 Acres.
	do. 19	2nd do.	}	Haldimand
	do. 31	4th do.	}	400.
	do. 22	9th do.	}	Reach 400.
	do. 23	10 h do.	}	

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Niagara.

36. 6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs MORRIS, Mercaants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr Geo. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX WOOD, Esq. at York.

t. f

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, *May* 19*th,* 1823. 23—12 *mon.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what fruit and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t.f.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—
41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Cooper's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17—t.f.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

M. AND R. MEIGHAN

HAVE just Received a Consignment of very valuable Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, together with a quantity of Stationary of very Superior quality, Catalogues of which may be had, at their Auction Mart, and Commission Ware-house Market Square, where they are now open for Inspection and will be disposed of at the lowest London prices.

York 17th Sept. 1823. 38—*tf.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife [illegible] by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determind immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.
Caradoc in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—*6w.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 16th day of October next at the House of THOMAS MOSELY Auctioneer, in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock of that day, Eight Building Lots of ground in the Town of York, lying to the Eastward of the House of John Beikie, Esquire, and bounded on three fronts by public streets, so that each Lot fronts on a street, a plan of these Lots may be seen at the Office of W. W. Baldwin, Esquire. Also, the East half of No. 24 East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, 95 acres, with a good improvement, Log House, Still-House and Stable; and No 15 in the 4th Concession, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, 200 acres, with good improvements and buildings, each parcel will be sold separately, at Auction, and if required by the purchaser, upon one third part of purchase money being paid at the time of sale, credit will be given for the residue, that is to say, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on bonds and mortgages, or other security satisfactory to the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for Deeds.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.
Trustee of the above Estate, for the benefit of the Creditors.

York, 15th Sept. 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*



MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Brethren Members of Lodge, No. 16, York, are desired to attend at the Lodge, on Monday the 15th of October, at six o'clock, P. M. on very particular business.

By order of the Lodge,
T. WALLIS, *Secy.*

N. B. The regular meetings of the Lodge are on the Mondays preceding every full Moon, except there be two full Moons in one month, then the Lodge is ruled by the first.

If the Moon happens to be full on the Monday the Lodge meets on that day.

2nd Art—B. L.

York, 29th Sept. 1823.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 57—52w

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 12 o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 40.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823.

Civil & Commentary.

By some accident the abridged account of the settlement in Van Diemen's Land, noticed in our Commentary of last week, was omitted:—it will now be found in this Sheet.

The *Belligerents* of the London District will find, by this *Register*, that our laws are not quite so irrevocable as were those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, alluded to by CAPTAIN MATTHEWS: but, notwithstanding our willingness to permit another exchange of shots, it would afford us much greater satisfaction to hear of the parties shaking hands.—What has principally operated in subduing the resolution we had come to, in regard to this dispute, is the conviction that a question of so public a nature, and of so much importance, as the division of a District, and on which information may be required at a distance, should be fairly met. We have understood that COL. BURWELL, the Member, received some censure from his constituents for not bringing the measure forward during the last Session of Parliament; which shews that a deep interest is felt on the subject in that part of the country.—If the effect of TARN's letter is injured by its being published in parts, he must not blame us—but consider the impracticability of publishing so lengthy a communication, at once, in a work of such narrow limits as our own.

The interesting inclosure from MR. WILLSON has been received, and is under consideration.

There is a very amusing account of the hunting of a Whale, in the immediate vicinity of Montreal, giving the rounds of the Newspapers in the Lower Province, for which we have no room (except a short notice) in this sheet, but we shall deem it worthy of preservation in a future number.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has had another opportunity of evincing the goodness of his heart by the exercise of the most enviable, we were very nearly saying the *only* enviable, prerogative of power, by the reprieve of two criminals under sentence of death at Vittoria.—Many eminent persons have considered the penal code of England, like the laws of *Draco*, to have been *written in blood*, and as being impolitely severe.—The right of cutting off but life which we cannot give, in a religious point of view, is highly questionable; and, sure we are, that many punishments, infinitely more severe than that of death may be inflicted.—We yet hope to see the good work commenced by the excellent Sir SAM. ROMILLY, (the general revision and amendment of the penal code) finished according to the desire and hope of all good and enlightened men.

As an answer to the disgraceful address signed G. S. BOUTON, which was published in the last OBSERVER, has been printed on a separate sheet, to be sent with this paper, it may be unnecessary to notice it here, further than by requesting Mr B's opponents, to bear in mind the well known story of MICHAEL SCOTT, the *Sorcerer*, on his famous mission to Fez. Our counsel like his, has pawed *twice*. Let them, in the name of common prudence, beware the third Paw!!!—The little man having retired from the field—we have no objection for a while to repose on our arms, having no occasion to go far in search, either of reinforcement or, of ammunition; we have plenty of both at hand, together with some new-invented gas, of a nature most powerful, terrible, and sweeping.

We expected news of great importance from Spain by the last mail, but we have nothing very material, that is new, to offer, GENERAL QUIROGA, with his Staff, had arrived in England, *on his way to Cadiz!*—It is supposed Coruna has fallen long before this period.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

On Saturday week, as his Majesty was passing through Egham in his low phaeton, dressed in a light drab great coat, in company with Lord Francis Conyngham, not one person in 20 recognized him. In going up the middle hill which leads to the cottage, at a walking pace, a remarkable stout man, named Benjamin Hoades, a farmer, who had just come out of a hay field, was standing against his gate, without his coat and waistcoat, and who attracted his Majesty's attention, and caused him to smile. The farmer seeing his Majesty smile at him, good naturedly said, not knowing it was the King, "How do you do, old *chap*?" The King immediately increased his laugh, when the old farmer replied, "You seem, old chap, to make yourself merry at my expence!" Honest Ben, on inquiring of a neighbour "who that *ere* gentleman was?" felt much suprised on being told it was the King! "Be that as it may," said Ben, "he seems to be a jolly good natured fellow for all that!"—*London Paper.*

The Emews of Australasia.—His Majesty has, we understand, in his possession, at Windsor, two very fine Emews, or Southern Ostriches, from Van Diemen's Land. The female has brought forth seven eggs, six of which are hatched, and the birds are fine and strong upon their legs. We understand that such is the attention of the male to the young brood, that he boldly presents himself to prevent any one approaching them.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Elopement.—An officer in the British army lately eloped from Cheltenham with a young lady who, it is said, will be entitled to 45,000 pounds on her coming of age. The parties had proceeded as far as Aylesbury, on their way to Gretna Green, when they were overtaken by a friend of the family, who immediately collared the son of Mars, and knocked him down without ceremony. Shortly after, the young lady's mother and uncle arrived and took her under their protection, leaving her distracted lover to make his way home in such a manner as best suited him. On arriving in London the next morning, the disappointed officer advertised for the gentleman who had made an attack upon him in a manner so unusual among gentlemen, and which the delicacy of circumstances and his situation precluded him from defending. He calls upon the unknown to meet him as a gentleman, which simply means, to give him a chance of putting a bullet through his body as some compensation for the loss of forty five thousand pounds.

Double Tongued Lady.—The Brighton paper mentions, that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. Doubleday. This extraordinary and singular faculty arises from a peculiar formation of the *tongue*, which is separated to the root, in a longitudinal direction, and actually forms a *double tongue*. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from this exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the usual organ of speech, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends beyond the power of any ventriloquist, or indeed, conception. From the personal charms she possesses, as well as a highly endowed mind, she has had many suitors, some of which have retired from paying homage, owing to the effects of the extra *clapper* hung in this enchanted *bells*. She possesses two voices; one exceedingly clear, sweet and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect; the other so exquisitely thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the still small voice of love.—With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, piping as a bullfinch, singing as a canary: what is remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

Celebrated Preacher.—A Mr. Irving, who has been an assistant to Dr. Chalmers, is appointed minister to the Caledonian Kirk in Hatton Garden. His powerful rhetoric and splendid eloquence in the sacred cause is so astonishingly great, that crowds of persons of the first rank and talent in the metropolis constantly attend his discourses. The Courier mentions Mr. Irving in the most exalted terms, and states, that on Tuesday the 6th July, there were present at his church, the Duke of Sussex, part of the Duke of Somerset's family, Lord Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Lord W. Bentick, Sir J. McIntosh, and many distinguished ornaments of the Senate, the Church and the Bar.

Useful Invention.—An apparatus has lately been invented, by a Mr. T. George, clock maker, London, which by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen and lights a candle, at any desired time of the morning.

The city of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris or Vienna, older than Madrid and Naples, Stockholm and St. Petersburgh, and Constantinople; she is as old as Jerusalem. She is after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the Pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz too was built. When Troy was destroyed, this Neptune city was raised out of the ocean.—Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phoenicians, who used this favorable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west of Europe and Africa, which was done about 709 years before Christ.

The Dog of Pera.—The house of a Greek interpreter at Pera, in the suburbs of Constantinople, being on fire, he had saved nearly all his property by the assistance of a few Janissaries, but more anxious, without doubt, for his money than for his family, he had forgotten an infant in its cradle.—No one could enter the house, for every thing was on fire. The father, reduced to despair, believed that his child had perished; when on a sudden, a large dog, which he kept to guard his dwelling, emerged from the flames bearing the innocent little creature suspended by its linen from its mouth.—They reached towards the dog to take the child, but he would not abandon it, and eluding their efforts, he ran through a thousand streets until he reached the house of an intimate friend of his mas-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

ter, where he deposited the precious burden, and remained till the door was opened to receive it.

Can you imagine what was the reward of this faithful and generous servant? The owner strove to recompense him—but the mode that he devised was equally absurd, afflicting and incredible.—With a barbarous gratitude, he killed the dog, and had him served up at his table at a splendid feast, which he gave on the occasion.

"My dog," said the Turk, "has behaved too well to be the food of worms. Men only deserve to eat him. "And as for you," looking at his friends and relations, "you cannot gain by it—it will render you more benevolent."

CAPTAIN PARRY.—We give (says the Courier) the following extract of a letter just as we have received it, and can only hope, as we do most fervently, that the statement it contains may prove correct:—

"WALMER, July 29.—Of course you have heard that a South Sea whaler passed through on Monday evening from Valparaiso, with the news that Captain Parry has succeeded in finding a passage to the Pacific, and was then all well."

DREADFUL SICKNESS AT NATCHEZ.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of this city, to his Correspondent, dated

NATCHEZ, August 21.

"All is bustle and confusion here; the Yellow Fever is raging with unexampled violence.—Some, who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before nine o'clock at night.—There were about seventy-five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and are expected to go out *en masse* to day."

SUDDEN DEATH.

Died on the 8th July, at Preston (England,) aged 84, the Rev. John Harrison, minister of Grimsargh. His death was awfully sudden. He had just seated himself at his table, and taken up his pen to write, when he fell from his chair and instantly expired. He was preparing for the press an Explanatory Dictionary, and the LAST words he wrote were "SUPERA—A BURNING."

From Capt. Scoresby's Journal.

THE SAILOR AND THE BEAR.

A Hull whaler was anchored to a field of ice, on which, at a considerable distance a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ship's company, emboldened by an artificial courage, derived from the free use of his rum, which in his economy he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was in view. Armed only with a whale lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set out on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey of about half a league, over a surface of yielding snow and rugged hammocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which to his surprise, undauntedly faced him and seemed to invite him to the combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by the evaporation of the stimulus he had employed, and partly by the undismayed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance in an attitude suited either for offensive or defensive action, and stopped.—The bear also stood still. In vain the adventurer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy was too formidable, and his appearance too imposing. In vain also he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feints of attack; the enemy, either not understanding them, or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. —Already the limbs of the sailor began to shake, the lance trembled in the rest, and his gaze, which had been stedfast, began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates still had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin, however, possessing less reflection, or being more regardless of consequences, began with most audacious boldness to advance. His nigh approach and unshaken step subdued the spark of bravery, and that dread of ridicule that had upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But now was the time of danger. The sailor's flight encouraged the bear in his turn to pursue, and being better practised in snow travelling, and better provided for it, he readily gained upon the fugitive.

The whale lance, his only defence, encumbered him in his retreat, he threw it down and kept on. —This fortunately excited the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then resumed the chase.—Again he was at the heels of the panting seaman, who conscious of the favourable effect of the lance, dropped a mitten; the stratagem succeeded, and while Bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive improving the interval, made considerable progress ahead. Still the bear resumed the pursuit with the most provoking perseverance, except when it stopped to [illegible] and [illegible] upon that, which he tore to shreds between his teeth and his paws, and would no doubt, have soon made the incautious adventurer his victim, w[illegible] was rapidly losing strength and heart, but for the prompt and well timed assistance of his shipmates, who observing that the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage, and then closed to receive the assailant. Though now beyond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onward impelled by his fears, and never relaxed his exertions, until he fairly reached the shelter of the ship! Bruin once more prudently came to a stand, and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies with all the consideration of an experienced general; when finding them too numerous for a reasonable hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making a safe and honourable retreat.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

THE SIEGE OF CORUNNA RAISED.

By this arrival we have a report from Corunna of the most cheering nature. The Morning Chronicle of the 30th announces the arrival of a cutter at Falmouth which left Corunna on the 22d, bringing the agreeable and important information, that "the French had desisted from their enterprise, and withdrawn from the heights round the town; although the direction they had taken was not ascertained. Since the 19th the firing had totally ceased, and when the cutter came away, a disposable force of 1200 men was preparing to follow the rear of the French, under an expectation that a plan of operations would be formed with the 6000 regulars concentrating on the side of Vigo and Orense, with a view to harrass the enemy in a long and difficult retreat, which after the Corunna affair, it was supposed the invaders would be compelled to undertake.

Sir Robert Wilson had sailed for Vigo, for the purpose of preparing and hastening this movement; but owing to adverse winds, it was apprehended he would have a very long passage. The brave defenders of Corunna were, however, so much elated at their success, and so confident of the favourable impression it would make on the whole province, that they had determined to follow up their victory by the most active measures, and in their turn become the assailants, by hanging on the rear of the enemy, till the main army came up to act in concert."

The Morning Chronicle has a long and exhilirating article on the late transactions at Corunna. The news of this feat, (it says) will now act as an electric shock, and if the French, separated as they are from their centre, and unprovided with any *point d'appui*, are obliged to retreat, the only alternative that appears left to them, they will have a most harassing time of it. They are nearly 100 leagues from Madrid, and will have to return through Galicia, Leon, and Asturias. There is an army of regulars hanging on their flank, equal to their own, and, elated with success, the inhabitants will join their countrymen along the whole of this extended line of march. How, therefore, General de Bourck will get back to Madrid, remains to be seen. It is even a question whether the Corunna business, coupled with other circumstances which begin to develope themselves, will not materially effect the position of the Duke d'Angoulems and the new Regency in the Spanish capital. The situation of the Duke is very precarious. It has been discovered that, under the smiling countenance which welcomed his entry into Madrid, many lurking enemies were concealed; and the murder of a few French stragglers in the town and neighbourhood has tended to confirm this fact.

The Courier announces the receipt of Bayonne papers to the 23d of July, and adds—"It is somewhat remarkable that they do not contain a syllable respecting the attacks upon Corunna, especially as the entrance of the French into that city was communicated to one of our contemporaries from Bourdeaux, so early as the 17th. We find, however, in these papers a piece of intelligence of another description, and quite as authentic as that referred to. 'A private letter from Seville,' says the Bayonne Journalist, 'mentions that the Duke of Wellington had arrived at Cadiz, for the purpose of making proposals, which, if they were accepted, would lead to a speedy restoration of peace!"

The following are extracts. It will be seen that the departure of the Duke d'Angoulems, from Madrid, is mentioned with great confidence:

"*Bayonne, July* 22.—The siege of Pampeluna seems to be irretrievably determined upon, and will certainly be shortly commenced in form. A great number of waggons with bombs, shells, &c are sent for our arsenal The town, which will be first attacked, cannot hold out long, but the citadel, which is supposed to be amply provided with every thing necessary, may make an obstinate resistance. Guerilla bands [illegible] the [illegible] they are [illegible] inconsiderable. One of them, though consisting of only 14 men, has had the boldness to shew itself at Urdache; its appearance at this place caused great sensation, but it was soon driven away by superior force. A report has been circulated in Navarre, that Mina may shortly be expected there; such a report is calculated to encourage the formation of bands, though it seems improbable that Mina should leave Catalonia at this moment.

"It is mentioned as certain that the Duke of Angoulems will leave Madrid in a few days. General St. Priest passed through here yesterday, on his way to the Duke's Head Quarters; there must be some very important communication to make, to require such a messenger."

Female Warriors—Among the forces which protect Barcelona, there is a battalion of *Ladies* wearing a blabred and a kind of cloak; that they take care of the sick and wounded, would transport them on their own shoulders to the hospitals; and that these heroines perform most heroic and important services.

SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS—SURRENDER OF MORALES.

The brig Gleaner, which arrived last evening from Rio de la Hache, confirms the late intelligence of the defeat and total destruction of the Spanish squadron on the lake of Maracaybo and brings the additional news of the capitulation to the patriot forces of Colombia, of the able and artful representative of tyranny, General Morales.

On the 12th July, an engagement took place between Morale's fleet, commanded by commodore Laborde, and that of Colombia, under the command of General Padilla. The action lasted from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M. when victory was decided in favor of the Colombians, who took or destroyed the whole of the Spanish squadron, except two vessels which escaped. The loss of the Spaniards was 500 slain or drowned, 400 prisoners, of which were 23 officers; 1 brig, 1 hermaphrodite do. 1 do. blown up, 11 gallies and a number of flecheras. The Colombians lost in killed, 40, and in wounded 119. General Morales capitulated on the 4th of August, giving up Maracaybo, Fort St. Charles, all the vessels in port, and every thing else belonging to the Spanish fleet. He was to proceed to Cadiz with 2 hundred of his troops, being all that remained of his army, who were natives of old Spain. He had engaged never again to take up arms against Colombia. Great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place at Rio Hache, and all the places where the news was received. General Burmudez, who was to assume the command at Rio Hache, had just arrived there in the sloop of war Bolivar, from Laguira.

The surrender of Morales is due to the noble exertions and abilities of general Manrique, who commanded the land forces, and to General Padilla, commander in chief of the Colombian sea forces.

A letter from Captain Chrystie, of the Colombian ship Bolivar, says, that on the part of the patriots, during the naval engagement, the only serious misfortune that befel them was the blowing up of the schr. Spartan, Captain Block, with a crew of 150 men.

Thus has terminated the long and arduous struggle of the Colombians for independence. The new government, which has given the world decided evidence of its stability and wisdom, is now free from external danger, and the suspension of hostilities, (says the Daily Advertiser) which must now necessarily ensue, will give them a very desirable opportunity to prepare their strong places for defence, and to increase and organize their armies at leisure. A state of repose, even though it be but temporary, must have a powerful effect in composing the minds of the people, so long exposed to the distresses of war; so that if the Spaniards should hereafter renew their attempts to subjugate the country, they will find the moral and physical force of their enemies wonderfully increased.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, to a gentleman in this city, dated August 9th, 1823.—Since you left us, the blockade of Cadiz has been as close as the small skill of the French has been able to make it—which I am happy to say has not been very close, for the small craft from this bay and other places, have gone in and come out freely in spite of their fleet. With very few trifling exceptions, the place has abundance of supplies of every kind, though provisions are much inhanced in price, in consequence of the high freights the boats receive for the risk.

Soon after you left us, the Spaniards made a sortie from the Isla, in which they acquitted themselves most nobly.—They took a battery at the point of the bayonet near Chiclana, killed upwards of 500 French, and returned in good order, with about 140 killed, and perhaps 200 wounded

Ballasteros, after retreating before the French to Valencia, was obliged to leave that city, and trailed his pursuers thro' Alicant and Carthagena, which places he garrisoned all the way to Granada and Jaen. Near the last place, there has been a terrible battle, the particulars of which I regret much not being able to give you, as the event is very interesting. ——— writes me the 6th instant, that the fight had taken place, but that he could give no particulars beyond that—some said in favor of the one party, and some in that of the other. To this we can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that both parties kept their ground—that the French would ultimately be destroyed in this country—and that now, things look much better than at any period since the invasion.

I must close my letter, for this good opportunity, with the official accounts of Ballastero's victory.—I hope I may call it a victory to him: if it proves such, it will do much for the good cause. Mina, the gallant the indefatigable Mina, keeps the enemy in full employment in Catalonia; but we get no news from that quarter. In Galicia, I fear things are not so well; yet I do not think them desperate."

GIBRALTAR, August 9th, 1823.

"SIR,—I have already written you by this opportunity—since my last, things wear a better appearance in Spain.—The assertion that Ballasteros had been corrupted, has been thrown back in the teeth of his accusers, and there does not appear to have been any foundation for it; but as usual, there are so many stories we know not what to believe; but on this you may rely, that generally things look better for the constitutionalists. We had rumours for several days that the Spaniards under Ballasteros, and the French under Molitor, have at length come in contact, and measured swords at Jaen, and that the battle has been most sanguinary; both parties claim the victory; but that Ballasteros had taken the French artillery. I have to-day a letter from ———, at Malaga, in which he says—"the French and Ballasteros have had a dreadful battle, and we believe that both parties have suffered in a shocking manner; as the French have acknowledged a vast number killed and wounded—but the able and artful representative of tyranny, General Morales.

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AFRICA.

Belzoni, the Traveller.—Our readers may recollect, that in the description we gave some three months ago, of the lid of the granite Sarcophagus, presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr. Belzoni, we alluded to the perilous journey which that enterprising traveller was about to undertake. We have lately been favoured with an extract from a letter of his, dated, the 5th of May, at Fez, the capital of Morocco, to a gentleman in this University. We are happy to find, that Mr Belzoni has commenced his undertaking with favourable auspices and we most sincerely hope that he may be enabled to accomplish his plan of traversing the great breadth of Africa. If he should succeed in this Herculean task

"Nec vero Alcides tantum te Punis obivit."

he will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an immeasurable distance. We understand that his design is first to reach Timbuctoo, and from thence to continue his route through the heart of Africa to Sennaar. He will then pass through Nubia, and survey once more in the land of Egypt, the scene of his memorable discoveries. The following is the extract which we have been permitted to copy:—

"In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I had great hopes of obtaining his permission to penetrate farther south. I stated also, notwithstanding the great charges upon my purse, *unsupported as I am, and relying entirely on my own resources*, that nothing should be left undone before I quit it, if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglas, his Britannic majesty's Consul at Tangier, to the minister at Fez, to obtain permission from the Emperor for me to approach his capital. As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started for this place, and in ten days arrived here in safety with my better half, who, having succeeded in persuading me to take her to Tangier, has also enforced her influence to proceed to Fez; but this, though much against her will, must be her "*Non plus ultra.*" Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I had letters of introduction from Mr Wilmot, to the Consul in Tangier, from whom I received indeed the greatest hospitality, and who did all in his power to promote my wishes. The circumstance of my having known the Prime Minister of his Majesty, whilst in Cairo, on his return from Mecca to this country, is also much in my favour; and though a great deal has been said against my project by the commercial party, particularly from the Jews of this country, who monopolize all the traffic of the interior, I have obtained his Majesty's permission to join the caravan, which will set out for Timbuctoo, within one month. If nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall from this place cross the mountains of Atlas to Tafilet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the Great Sahara to Timbuctoo. Should I succeed in my attempt I shall add another '*notice tablet*' to the Temple of Fortune, and if, on the contrary, my project should fail, one more name will be added to the many others which have fallen into the river of oblivion.—Mrs. Belzoni, will remain at Fez till she hears of my departure from Tafilet, which place is 18 or 20 day's journey from hence,* and as soon as that fact is ascertained, she will return to England."

We shall look forward with much anxiety to the future accounts which may arrive from this indefatigable traveller, and if success can be expected in so difficult and dangerous a project, we may fairly say that it will attend upon one who is in every respect most qualified for the attempt.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

* Tafilet is 240 miles south of Fez.

HOBART TOWN, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

[*Extract of a Private Letter.*]

I have recovered from the disappointment of my first impressions, and have now the pleasure to inform you that I am getting on much better than it appeared possible. If the information I obtained on leaving England had been good, I should have done much better. I ought to have brought neither goods for sale, nor agricultural implements. When I arrived here the prices were high; but in consequence of many vessels coming in soon after, the value of the articles was so much reduced that I sold almost on every one. Sales are here obliged to be effected by auction, which renders them worse. I advise, therefore, persons who intend to come here as farmers to bring the whole of their property in specie. The scenes a man gets on his farm the better, and farmers have no means of selling their goods but by auction, brokers themselves being unknown here.—Those who intend to be shop-keepers, of course should bring goods with them, the town being their constant place of abode; but the farmer, to do any good, must reside on his farm.

I certainly think this country superior to any part of America that I have read of. The climate is very fine—not too warm in summer, nor too cold in winter; there is snow to be seen on the tops of the mountains, but it never lies in the vallies. The climate of Sidney is very hot, and many do not have it from that cause. I advise no one to emigrate hither unless he can command a capital of 500*l.* in money. Two persons coming together, and going into partnership for three years, may do with 500*l.* each, but no one can stand alone with such a capital. Servants are bad in general, and labour very dear. Many of the settlers who came out lately have brought servants with them; but they should be bound in England under an indenture to serve for a given time, and under a penalty if they should quit their masters in this country before the period agreed for expires. It is a most expensive country, and perhaps from that circumstance, a good one. The prices of stock are nearly as follows:—

Good working bullocks for the cart or plough, 50*l.* to 55*l.* per pair; very ordinary at 40*l.*; and it requires three pairs for new lands. Horses, none under 50 guineas; and there are few cart-horses in this country. Cows from 12*l.* to 15*l.* a head; steers, not broken in, 15*l.*; heifers, 2 years old, 9*l.* to 12*l.* according to size; ewes 25*s.* ewes and lambs 30*s.* to 34*s.* Wheat, 3*s.* to 18*s.* per bushel; barley 8*s.*; oats, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; potatoes 8*l.* to 10*l.* per ton; beef 9*d.* per lb; mutton 9*d.*; pork 9*d.*; butter 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; the first is the summer price, and the last winter price.—Cheese 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The best lands are taken first, and there is very little to be had near the town. The country is filling very fast. English ploughs are too weak for this country; there is a great difference between the well ploughed fields in England, and unbroken lands here, which require a very strong plough. Those made of wrought iron are worse for the purpose than the wooden ones. Ploughs are made here for 7*l.* which is cheaper than they can be brought from England.

Wool is becoming an article of very great value; but the owners of sheep have paid little attention to it until lately. There is now every prospect that our wool will equal that of Sidney in a few years. Some wools have been sold in Hobart town for 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., which may be expected to realize 3*s.* in the London market. It will be a staple article of exportation from this colony.

There are many difficulties in a new country, and though it is a good one, it is not that paradise some authors would wish to make it; however improving fast.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Lobo, 20th September, 1823.

SIR,

As it is possible that your determinations may not be quite so unalterable as the Laws of the Medes and Persians, so I rely on your Justice, to give insertion to these Remarks in reply to Major Schoolfield's letter of the 11th Inst.—Messrs Trim and Senex were pleased to make a venomous attack on me, mere y for making a disinterested attempt to expose Roguery, and to serve my country and the honest part of the community; you gave publicity to their attacks, and at the same time very honourably and justly permitted to me the same means of defence; but in this case, you publish to

—INDEX AT FRONT.

the world a new attack, from a new opponent, and close the door against me. I do not wish, Sir, to prolong this discussion, but Major Schoffield must be answered, *as far as he is comprehensible*; because *as far as he is so*, his doctrines are absurd, and his assertions are not true.

In the first place, He, Major Schoffield, calls my first communication, *dictating to the Government* — The fact, however, is not so; I merely offered a few Suggestions, hoping thereby to correct some very ill-be-set proceedings; and they were addressed to you, Sir, and not at all to the government, unless by government, Major Schoffield means 3 or 4 Commissioners and a Secretary. He next states that it is a business, with which *the people have nothing to do* —Yes Major, they have to do; they, *the people*, have to pay the Piper; they, the people, will have to pay taxes, them and their children, and their childrens' children for ever, for every penny out of which the government is defrauded: but, Major, *the people* have to do also with every act of the government; and if properly represented, are themselves a very important branch of the government Of the Major's education I know nothing, or of the country that had the honor to give him birth, I only know, that whether as a soldier, or a magistrate, his sentiments are totally unfit for a British Subject, or for a laud of liberty and freedom; but are rather suited to the meridian of Algiers, where all are Slaves, but one. I shall notice but one point more; Major Schoffield has in fact, asserted, that I have announced to my friends an intention of being a candidate at the ensuing election. Nothing was ever more false. When the idea has been suggested to me, I have invariably acknowledged my want of ability, as well as inclination; and have uniformly requested my friends to look elsewhere for an abler and a better man. I feel also, Sir, that to be sent to the House of Assembly would be doing me a great injury, unless I betrayed the confidence of my Constituents, and made it the means of my own advancement, for I have no ambition or vanity to gratify; my board, Sir, is getting grey, my blood no longer gallops, and all I now desire is to be permitted to mind my own business, and to give all my cares to my family; and I now again this publicly invite my friends to look out in time for some abler and better man to represent them. If, however, they do not choose to take that trouble, but are pleased to send me; all I can say is, that I consider myself their servant, and shall obey them; doing my duty to them, as well as I know how. The remainder of the Major's letter is mere rubbish, and I regret that a man of his abilities should travel such roads, and in such company, as he has chosen; and he may yet discover, that he has mistaken the side on which his bread is buttered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obliged and humble servant
J. MATTHEWS.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

On observing by your paper of the 4th instant, that you evinced a disposition not to insert further communications on the subject of a Bulletin which issued from *"Lake near Delaware,"* on the 4th of July last, signed "J. Matthews," it struck me that you, as Editor of a public journal, had decided correctly; but upon reading another communication with the same signature, following your editorial remarks, and full of new matter of a public nature, upon which the Legislature is about to be petitioned at its approaching session, shewing a disposition to bias the public mind to the prejudice of the whole people of the county of Middlesex, I do acknowledge encouragement in your having come to such a decision; and am satisfied, that when you take a review of the subject, you can have no objection to insert in your paper an answer to that communication.

When I consider, too, that my first letter appeared in the same Register with the second letter signed "J. Matthews," and that in that paper you made the following editorial remark; "we apprehend that he will prove what is termed a *rum customer*, and likely to come well up to the *scratch*." I deem it but fair to expect, that after inserting three of his letters, the last of which is directed principally against poor Trim, and upon a subject of great importance to the public, which Trim did not intend to introduce into the Newspapers, but which he is ready to argue: I feel, that as you anticipated, he would "come well up to the *scratch*," and being convinced as you must be, that in doing so he has "*scratch*"-ed in a great deal of irrelevant and extraneous matter, you will permit R to be "*scratch*"-ed out again through the same medium.

It would not be unpleasant to me, as an individual, now to enter more fully into the subject of Captain Matthews' several communications than I at first intended, and, *en passant*, to give him to his full satisfaction, the *retort courteous*, for the [illegible] and unfounded insinuations he has been pleased to throw out against me: Yet as I am aware that, although he has been suffered to make those insinuations, the public can have no interest in the discussion of them; in *administering* to him a little of the *argumentum ad hominum*. I shall therefore endeavour to confine myself principally to the discussion of the question he has introduced respecting the division of this District, in which, as the matter now stands, the public feel great interest, and to which they have a strong claim.

The Captain states, that "an underhand attempt is now making to obtain signatures to a petition to divide this District, and to have the new establishment at Kettle Creek, newly named St Thomas." A petition of that nature is in general circulation throughout this county, and its object has long since been announced in the Gazette. It is done at the instance of the great majority of the inhabitants They are its warm supporters—It has been circulated in the immediate neighbourhood where the Captain resides, in which it has received the signatures and support of several gentlemen of at least *equal integrity—equal intelligence—equally respectable*, and every way *equally entitled to credence*, as the Captain, in whatever they may write or speak,—any thing in his said *Bulletin* of the 4th of July last *to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding*. I would therefore be much obliged to the Captain, if, in his wisdom, he will be pleased to inform me by what mode of reasoning he makes the circulation of the said petition an "underhand attempt."

He states, "there are certain gentlemen possessing property in the neighbourhood. (meaning St. Thomas,) and Trim, I guess, is one, who are very dishonestly anxious thereby to increase its value." Pray, good and *patriotic* Captain, who can gravely, and in the face of the public say, "I am clothed in the armour of truth, I have God and my conscience for my witnesses," presume to tell us, by way of your great condescension in affording moral and religious instruction to your neighbourhood (which from your account before alluded to, seems benighted and sinful in the extreme,) if you recollect any thing about a letter of which was written from Lobo, or Delaware, during the session of the Provincial Parliament for the year 1822, addressed to a member of the House of Assembly on the subject of the division of this District;—And if you know Sir, that during the discussion of that question, the Honorable member to whom it was addressed, being a little pressed for argument in support of his opposition to the division of the District, read the said letter (excepting the signature) in his place? He read it as a part of his speech, and it would seem by way of instructing the House in powerful and disinterested reasoning. Do you recollect that in that letter it was suggested, that if an act authorising the division should pass, as St. Thomas was not a suitable place for the new establishment, it should be fixed on Lot AO or AE in the Gore of Delaware, upon which it was remarked to the hon. member who was reading, and who scorned to make a garbled statement from his *document*, that his *valuable* communication must have come from Captain Matthews?—And, upon which you know, Sir, that the Honor able member returned the said communication to his pocket folio, and has never since offered it in argument as a precedent for self disinterestedness?

(To be Continued) TRIM

Domestic.

MONTREAL. September 17.

A thing "very like a whale," was observed on Friday last by the passengers of the Steam Boat Lady Sherbrooke, when coming up the river. This strange visitor created much curiosity, and induced many persons to go down the river, in order to have a full view of it at the foot of the current St Mary. Mr. A Young. J. E Campbell, Esq. Captains Seymour and Brush, accompanied by some others, procured a boat and harpoons, and went in pursuit of the monster.—They succeeded in piercing him between the middle and fore fins; but owing to some mismanagement on the part of the boatmen, the instrument (which is supposed to have entered the left side upwards of 18 inches) was drawn out, and the whale escaped.

We have since learned that he has been found by the shore between Varennes and Verchere, where it is conjectured he was thrown up, after having been exhausted by the loss of blood which flowed from the wound inflicted by the harpoon as above mentioned.—It is said it measures about 45 feet in length.

ASSIZES—*Niagara District.*

Lieutenant Colonel Norton was arraigned before the hon. Justice Campbell, for the murder of an Indian in a duel.

The first witness called was William Wier, who deposed, that as he was proceeding to the Colonel's house on the day the duel had taken place, he met a young man who told him to make haste, as he feared something serious would occur before witness's arrival. Upon witness's arriving at the prisoner's residence, he saw him with a pistol in his hand, and the deceased taking one from off a stump; both spoke, but witness did not understand their conversation. The deceased advanced towards the Prisoner in a sideling manner, till he came within six or eight feet of him, when he fired and made a rush at the prisoner, who did not move from his position. The mouth of the prisoner's pistol was downwards—both pistols were fired about the same time, so that witness did not know which of them went off first. The deceased fell close to the prisoner in the scuffle, and the prisoner cried out, "Oh, my poor Joseph!"

Second witness—Samuel Chew Hill (a Delaware Indian) deposed, that he was present at the dispute that had taken place between the prisoner and the deceased, but did not understand them, as they spoke in Onondagua; they ran into the house for pistols—Prisoner brought them out, laid one of them on the stump of a Tree, and walked off with the other, and stood 7 paces from the deceased. The deceased took up his pistol and examined it—he then advanced in a sideling manner towards the prisoner, and when close to him, pointed his pistol at the prisoner, sprung forward and seized the prisoner's pistol by the muzzle—both pistols went off. The deceased fell wounded, and the prisoner's head was streaming with blood from the ball of the Indian's pistol—prisoner fell upon the deceased, and cried out, "Oh, my poor Joseph!"

John Charles Wolatea (an Indian) corroborated the foregoing evidence, and stated, that the Prisoner told the deceased to stop as he was advancing, but instead of attending to the prisoner, he rushed upon him. Witness could not, from his position, see the deceased seize prisoner's pistol.

Peter Young deposed, that the deceased said, upon being advised not to go to the House of the prisoner, whom he had offended, for fear of quarrelling with him, "I am as good a soldier as Norton, by and by I will kill him."

The Judge summed up the evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter!!

Counsel for the Crown Mr. Solicitor General—For the prisoner, Messrs Beardsly and Hagerman.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 16th—Ship Sally, Sinclair, 16th July from Alicant, to order, cargo salt.

17—Schooner Dalhousie, Poiree, 24 days from St. John's, N. F. to J. McCallum & Co. 2 settlers.

——Brig Proerees, Arnold, 29th July from Southampton, to Wm. Budden, in ballast.

——Brig John and Joseph, Hamilton, 27th July from Workington, to Heath & Moir, in ballast.

——Brig Paris, Wilkinson, 23d July from Maryport, to Sheppard and Campbell, in ballast.

——Brig London, Brown, 5th July from London, to Finlay & Co. general Cargo, Passengers, Mr. Hankins, and two in the steerage.

——Schooner Chatham, Meredith, 11 days from Miramichie, to Mr. Richardson, in ballast.

18—Brig Donegall, Grayson, 26th July from Whitehaven, to order, in ballast.

19—Bark Commerce, from Matan. This vessel was stranded near Matan, and got off.

CLEARED.

Sept. 16—Brig Betty, Wedgwood, Liverpool,

17—Ship Monarch, Crawford, Greenock.

Brig Pilot, Law, Dundee.

18—Ship Brunswick, Sharples, do.

Brig Robert, Forster, London.

Passengers in the Transport Ship Brunswick, sailed this morning for London, Doctor Lloyd and family, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery.

The Ellenor Ann, Coldsworthy, arrived at New York, on the 7th inst. from Quebec.

Letter Bags at the Exchange, for London and Liverpool, will be open till Saturday evening next, the 20th instant.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9. 1823. No. XLI.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Thursday the ninth day of October inst. to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-third day of August last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the ninth day of October inst. at which time at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, is reby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the 17th day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, then to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the late, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain parts of the Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819; viz:

A Township North of Manitoulin, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Olden	Norma	Clarenden
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dep. Sheriff, H. D.

t. d.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York,
29th Sept. 1823. } for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
t. d. *Dpy. Sheriff. H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Building there on erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. d. *Dep. Sheriff, H D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. } 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3 3 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3 4 of Lot No. 10, } 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York,
22d Sept. 1823 }

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, for the said District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
39—if *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board,
19tf. E. URQUHART. Clk.
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Dowo, Dummer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of the late JAMES FLECK, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any claims on the estate of the said deceased JAMES FLECK, are likewise requested to present the same for settlement, to

MARY M'KECHANIE,
Executrix of the late James Fleck.
York, Oct. 9th, 1823. 41 -3w.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expence, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. NATION.

For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.
York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41.-id

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick, Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the Lake.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to JOHN BROWN, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t-f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Brantford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a Canal navigable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty* Tons burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRICK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
JOHN DECOE,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th. 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. } JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 13, 15, 17, & 19, in the town of Queenston, on which are a Dwelling House, Shop, and Out Houses, lately occupied by the Subscriber.

Lots No 10, & 11, in the town of Niagara, ½ Acres each.

South part Lot No. 33 in 7th Con. } Beverly
North half, do. 33 6th do. } 250 Acres.
do. 19 2nd do. } Haldimand
do. 31 4th do. } 400.
do. 22 9th do. } Reach 400.
do. 23 10 h do.

For terms apply to Thomas McCormick Niagara.

36. 6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 54 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUNCAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

32—13 w.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. } 23-12 mon.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT STONE DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 14-t.f.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
6th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix ... do. ... do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d *April*, 1823. 17—t.f.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

M. AND R. MEIGHAN

HAVE just Received a Consignment of very valuable Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, together with a quantity of Stationary of very Superior quality, Catalogues of which may be had, at their Auction Mart, and Commission Ware-house Market Square, where they are now open for Inspection and will be disposed of at the lowest London prices.

York 17th *Sept.* 1823. 38—*tf.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to Mr. Mount has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determind immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.
Caradoc in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—6w.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 16th day of October next at the House of THOMAS MOSELY Auctioneer, in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock of that day, Eight Building Lots of ground in the Town of York, lying to the Eastward of the House of John Beikie, Esquire, and bounded on three fronts by public streets, so that each Lot fronts on a street, a plan of these Lots may be seen at the Office of W. W Baldwin, Esquire. Also, the East half of No. 24 East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, 95 acres, with a good improvement, Log House, Still House and Stable; and No 15 in the 4th Concession, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, 200 acres, with good improvements and buildings, each parcel will be sold separately, at Auction, and if required by the purchaser, upon one third part of purchase money being paid at the time of sale, credit will be given for the residue, that is to say, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on bonds and mortgages, or other security satisfactory to the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for Deeds.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.
Trustee of the above Estate, for the benefit of the Creditors.

York, 15th Sept. 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*



MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Brethren, Masters of Lodges in the York, are desired to attend at the Lodge, on Monday the 13th of October, at six o'clock, P. M. on very particular business.

By order of the Lodge,
T. WALLIS, *Secy.*

N. B. The regular meetings of the Lodge are on the Mondays preceding every full Moon, except there be two full Moons in one month, then the Lodge is ruled by the first.

If the Moon happens to be full on the Monday the Lodge meets on that day.

2nd Art—B. L.

York, 29th Sept. 1823.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

RATE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (*if* alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of Insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 41.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823.

Con. trial Gemeinder.

As very important intelligence, of a decisive character, from Spain is hourly expected—we shall reserve space for a Posteript, in which the latest news from Europe will be inserted.

The letter from a Freeholder of *Otonibee* has been received, but is not inserted, because it is conceived the writer is uninformed of some facts it may be necessary for him to know, before his Communication on that subject is made public. He is right in his conjecture as to the person who sent the notice now printed in the Gazette, on a late occasion; but, wrong as to the general ignorance of the settlers in the new Townships, north of Rice Lake, respecting the intention of petitioning for a new County, which is an affair that has been in agitation for the last three years, and which has been not only before Parliament, but very near a successful accomplishment, during the last Session. Two Petitions were drawn up more than two years ago, to our own knowledge, for that object; one of these, confined to the Western Banks of the Otonibee River,—*filled with signatures*, is at the present moment in our possession. The other was submitted to the care of some Gentleman towards the east of *Otonibee*, and has not lately been seen.—As to the Representation of the proposed New County, it is not very probable, although it might be erected, that the existing law, respecting this right, would be altered in its favour; or, that it could have a Representative in the House of Assembly before it was legally entitled to send one there by reason of the number of its souls.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," is a saying no less trite than true. A vast column of innocious vapour has issued from the "COMPACT" through the *Observer* of last week; and, as the fume is of a nature perfectly harmless to the party it was intended to affect, we hope our neighbour Editor, at least, got some good from it, and that he charges his *four pence per line* for the *five columns of legal wit* he has given us. The wit, indeed, is sufficiently small and evanescent, considering the *learned quarter* from whence it issues; but, in so far as it causes Mr C—'s pot to boil, besides providing something to put into the pot, it must be acknowledged good; and we have no sort of objection to his inserting at least *Five Columns of such* wit, weekly, until the day of Election, and for a year and a day afterwards, provided he gets well paid for it.

We are happy to announce the publication of the "CANADIAN'S RIGHT" lately advertised in the Gazette, and which is now ready for delivery.—We can recommend it, in the strongest manner, to the perusal, nay, we must add to the study, of all ranks of persons, (for it has lately been as scarce as it is valuable, and cannot have been known to many persons, not excepting the learned profession.) It is impossible to commend it too highly, and the good it may do, in this country especially, is incalculable. The price has been fixed very low, in order that it may be within the reach of the poorest person.

☞ The Canadian's Right is the same as the Englishman's, can be had from any agent of the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register throughout the Country, or from Mr. P. McPhail, Book binder, York,—Price 1s. 6d.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Interesting Anecdote—Of Sarkies Joannes, of Calcutta, an American merchant.—When this great American merchant heard of the recovery of George the Third, in 1789, an event which occasioned the great demonstrations of joy in India, he paid the debts of all the prisoners at that time in gaol, which so much pleased his Majesty, that he sent him his picture in miniature, through Lord Cornwallis, who questioned the American respecting the great affection evinced by him for the King of England, and whom he had never seen. "I have, my Lord," replied he, "lived under his government for near thirty years; it has never injured me; but on the contrary, always afforded me its protection; and this, with industry on my part, has enabled me to accumulate a very plentiful fortune."

Marriage Brokers.—One of the London papers states, that in Paris there is a regular *bureau* for negociating marriages; and, such is the variety of female candidates, that the most captious taste may be suited. The following advertisement appears in the *Journal d' Affiches*, a Paris paper of July 17:—

"*Marriages.*—1st. Fifty widows, with from 2 to 20,000 francs of income.

"2d. One and fifty *damsels*, with from 10,000 to 600,000 francs of dowery.

"3d. Four hundred young ladies and widows, with a small fortune.—Apply to M. Porre, &c."

Another marriage broker advertises at his disposal.

"1. Two young ladies, of between 15 and 18 years of age, with between 30 and 60,000 francs of portion.

"2. Two others, between 30 and 36 years with 35,000 francs; and several *damsels* of all ages, with between 4,000 and 6,000 francs of income; with lots of widows, of incomes from 1,000 to 60,000 francs."

If money be not the object, M. Porre says that he has at his disposal, several young ladies of ancient families, with little fortune, but with all the qualities which should accompany fortune.

At a late festival of Juggernaut, so few pilgrims were present, that they were unable to draw the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation.

FROM THE WASHINGTON COUNTY POST

Anecdote of a Young Indian.—An English gentleman and his friend, travelling through a piece of woods, in one of the western states, took with him an Indian lad as a guide. In the course of the day they separated; and one of them finding some curious berries, sent them to his companion by the lad, with a note specifying their number. The one who received the present found some of the berries missing, and having reprimanded the boy for eating or losing them, sent him back for more. The gentleman forwarded a second parcel, with the number again marked on the note. The boy played the same trick with these, delivering only part of what he received. This procured him a second scolding. Whereupon the Indian fell down upon his knees, and kissed the paper, saying, "I found out, the first time, that this paper was a witch or conjuror; but now he has proved his power to be supernatural, indeed; because he tells *that which he did not see*; for when I flung away these last berries, for the sake of experiment, I took care to *slip the note under a stone*, that it might not know what was passing.

Miraculous Preservation.—A few days ago as a Mandingo man was washing himself by the side of his canoe in a small creek in the Bullom shore, a large alligator seized him by the head, the upper jaw embracing the front and crown of the head, and extending to the lower part of the neck, while the under jaw covered the whole of the face and neck, tearing and burying the teeth in the fleshy parts. The poor fellow had sufficient presence of mind to dart his fingers to the eyes of the animal, which he thrust into with as much force as he could; the animal then letting go his dreadful bite, thus happily released the poor man from as horrid a death as can be supposed; he afterwards came to the Colony to procure dressings for the wounds; he was dressed in the Colonial Pharmacy, and is doing well.—*Sierra Leon Gazette, Sept.* 14.

A patent has been obtained by Mr. Robson, printer and stationer in London, for a new method of securing commercial correspondence against fraudulent practices on bankers' checks, bills of exchange, &c. by introducing lines or other devices, drawn or printed by vegetable colours, upon one or both sides of the paper. It is well known that vegetable colours are easily changed by various chemical agents, and it is scarcely possible that the ink could be fraudulently removed by any means whatever, without the intended deception being prevented by this ingenious expedient.

The live rattlesnake in the Boston museum is now shedding his skin. He clears 3 inches a day; the new skin is much more clear and brilliant.

The King.—We regret to state that His Majesty is again suffering under a slight attack of the gout; which, combined with the unsettled state of the weather, has occasioned His Majesty's marine excursion to be postponed.

Madame Garnerin ascended at Paris on the 1st August in a baloon, and descended with a parachute. —*Evening Post.*

Scotch Peers.—The rebellion of 1715 and 45, caused many of the most honorable families in Scotland to lose their titles and estates. The estates in many cases have been restored, and the remainder will no doubt now be given up.—After the King's late visit to Scotland, it was represented to him that there was no act he could do would give such general satisfaction as his restoring to the ancient families their titles, forfeited in the rebellion. —A representation was made on this subject, and a few months since these titles were ordered to be restored to the rightful heirs on proving their claims. Many families, during, or immediately after the Revolution fled to this country, and it is believed that several of these titles will devolve on persons now residing in the United States.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

The following is a list of the forfeited Scotch titles, restored by a late order of George the Fourth.

Forfeited in 1715—Restored in 1823.

Sutherland—Lord Duffeis.
Keith—Lord Keith, Earl Marischal.
Erskine—Lord Erskine, Earl of Mar.
Drummond—Lord Drummond.
Maxwell—Lord Herries.
Maxwell—Lord Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
Seaton—Lord Seaton, Earl of Winton.
[illegible]
Balfour—Lord Kilwinning.
Livingstone—Lord Livingstone, Earl of Linlithgow.
Dalzell—Lord Dalzell.
Ogilvie—Lord Ogilvie, Earl of Airly.
Maule—Lord Maule, Earl of Panmure.
Livingstone—Earl of Calender.
Livingstone—Lord Campsie, Viscount Kilsyth.
Kieth Falconer—Earl of Kintyre.
Livington—Lord Livington.
Nairne—Lord Nairne.

Forfeited in 1745—Restored in 1823.

McDonell—Earl of Ross.
Fraser—Lord Loval.
Elphinstone—Lord Balmerino.
Forbes—Lord Feligo
Mackenzie—Lord Macleod, Viscount Tarbot:
Drummond—Viscount Strathallaer, Lord of Drummond and Cromlix.
Mackenzie—Earl of Cromartie.

Rochefoucault's Maxims.—The Duke of Rochefoucault was so accurate in the composition of his little Book of Maxims, that he used to send each maxim, as he finished it, to his friends, for their opinion upon it. Segrais asserts that some of his maxims were altered thirty times.

Romantic Lover.—A romantic story is related of an Englishman, who sought the hand of a very charming lady, with whom he was passionately in love, but who constantly refused him. As he had reason to believe she loved him, he entreated to know the reason why she refused her consent to their union. The lady, subdued by his constancy, told him that her only motive for refusing him was, that having by an accident lost a leg, it had been replaced by a wooden one; and she feared that sooner or later this circumstance would chill his affection for her. This she declared to be her only motive.—The lover protested that this would never make him change his love; but she persisted in refusing to marry him. Fired with love, and determined that nothing should obstruct his design, he, under the pretext of going a distant voyage, left the lady and hastened to Paris, where he had one of his own legs amputated. When he had recovered, he returned to London, went to the lady and told her that there was now no obstacle to their union, for that he was equally mutilated with herself. The lady, conquered by such a proof of affection, at last consented to marry him.—*Athenæum.*

Convicts sent to Bermuda.—The Antelope troop ship, at Chatham, is ordered to be fitted for the reception of three hundred convicts, who are to proceed to Bermuda, to be employed in that settlement. It is supposed in future a number of the convicts will be sent annually to that place.

Awkward Mistake.—An accident, which was nigh leading to a fatal result, occurred at a respectable hotel in Belfast. Three Scottish gentlemen having arrived in the Eclipse steam packet, put up at the above hotel. They had, it appears a considerable sum of money in their possession: and for their better security, they proposed to sleep together in one room, and were accordingly accommodated with a three bedded one. Some time after they had retired to their separate couches, while imagination was, perhaps, conjuring up direful tales of blood thirsty robbers and midnight assassinations (such as, unfortunately, are not unusual in one part of this wretched country) one of the watchful trio suddenly exclaimed, "I see a man!" This alarming annunciation was instantly followed by the gentleman starting up, and gliding towards the foot of the bed, in order to secure the door, and prevent the escape of the robber; while, cautiously slipping out from the curtains, he was espied by one of his terror stricken companions, who trembling at the [illegible] seizing up a candlestick by the bed, quickly sprang forward, seized a chair (as the readiest weapon,) and attacked him with desperate fury. The third individual also joined in the attack, and the consequence was likely to be dreadful. At this moment, the noise having aroused the landlord and some of his servants, they flew towards the bed room and forced the door open. A light being introduced, the reader may judge the astonishment of the parties, when it was discovered by the two gentlemen, that the supposed robber was no other than their own companion who lay speechless, covered with wounds, and weltering in his blood! Surgical aid was immediately procured, and the unfortunate Caledonian, who had been dreadfully wounded, is now in a fair way of recovery. Some idea may be formed of the violence inflicted on him, when we mention that the chair (a strong mahogany one) was literally dashed to pieces in the scuffle. We have only to add, that the foregoing facts are from the best authority.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Ireland, we rejoice to say, begins to show symptoms of returning tranquility. The outrages have been for some weeks perceptibly subsiding. On the other hand, a new and improved practice has, with the avowed sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, and under the strong and repeated recommendations of the judges going Circuit, been adopted by the county Magistrates, for the adjustment of minor differences, and the cognizance of trifling offences. The measure we speak of is the holding of "Petty Sessions," where four or five justices of a particular district assemble and hear those complaints which had been formerly brought before a single magistrate. The benefit of such a tribunal is two-fold: for not only are the partialities of an individual over-ruled by the presence of other magistrates, but, what is a point of very great importance in Ireland, the people are more satisfied of the upright administration of justice.

The Greeks.—Great interest appears to have been excited in Europe as to the Greeks. Accounts have been received from Mytelene of the 21st June, and from Corfu, of the 9th July, which state that the troops landed by the Captain Pacha at Caristo and Patras, had been completely routed by the Greeks. Odyessus, on hearing of the landing of the Turks, at the latter place, descended the pass of Thermopylæ with unconquerable resolution, although he had only 2,000 men at the commencement of the conflict, whilst Mahmet attacked him with 8000 Europeans, and 7000 Asiatic infantry, besides 3000 cavalry.—The Greeks lost upward of 700 men; but after four hours constant fighting, numerous reinforcements arrived, and the Turks experienced a total defeat. Part of them threw themselves into the Castle of Zeitoudi, which was taken by storm; and another capitulated in the town of Demazo! Mean while the corps which had advanced from Carystos was also repulsed. There remained, therefore, only the corps of the Pacha of Scutari to combat, and it was considered highly probable that this campaign would terminate ignominiously for the Turks.

The Porte is said to have at last yielded to the remonstrances and threats of the English Ambassador, and restored four Russian ships.

It was reported in London, that the late Empress of France was on the eve of contracting a second marriage.

Lord Byron, and four or five British Captains, were about leaving Genoa in a Yacht to join the Greeks, and carry them a supply of ammunition, &c.

The property in the London Morning Chronicle has been disposed of at 40,000*l.* sterling.

Madame Quiroga, the wife of the Spanish General, has been captured by the French, on her voyage from Corunna to England carried into Bayonne and imprisoned closely.

No credit is attached to the report of Captain Parry having got through the N. W. Passage, and arrived at Valparaiso.

Mr. Rothschild of Paris, is about to marry the daughter (his niece) of Mr. R. of Vienna, and receive a bonus of 100,000*l.*

Natural History.

Jonathan's Sea-Serpent a mere muck-worm to the following.

Kraken, or Sea Worm, alias Sea-Serpent.

London, Aug. 22, 1786.—A young gentleman of the Customs in Edinburgh has favored us with the following extract of a letter sent him from Dundee, dated Aug. 17, 1786:

Very little credit has been given to what Pontoppidan, bishop of Bergen, in his natural history of Norway, says of a certain animal called Kraken; but if the declaration made by the master and mate of a Norway ship now here, whereof the inclosed is a copy, may be depended on, it will afford some reason to believe that there is in nature, such a creature as he describes.

It is proposed farther to examine them, and the whole crew upon oath, and if any thing material occurs, I shall acquaint you.

"At Dundee, the 16th of Aug. before J. R. Lama, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Forfar, and Mr. John Guild one of present magistrates of Dundee, appeared Jenson Anderson and Mads Jenson, master and mate of the Margaretta, of Easteresor, of Norway, who declare, and it is further confirmed by their journals produced: That on Saturday, the 5th day of this present month of August, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon of that day, being on their voyage to Dundee, and in latitude 56, 16 N. about fifteen or sixteen leagues to the eastward of the island of May, they, as well as the crew of the said ship, perceived, within less than a mile's distance to the southward of them, what they conceived to be an animal called in Norway a sea worm, a creature of a huge size, emerging from the sea—that from its appearance, it seemed to form three low islands, or sand banks, of a greyish colour. That they conceive the length of it to have been at least *three English miles*; that it lay stretched from S. W. to N. E. That its breadth appeared to be about twenty or thirty fathoms; that it was in sight fifty minutes, and went down gradually, without any remarkable agitation of the water. From the time of its ascending, and during its appearance on the water, the weather was perfectly calm, and it went down again as soon as a breeze came on. The waves broke on those parts of it which were above water, as on a bank. The greatest apparent height it bore above water seemed to be from two to three fathoms.

JENS. ANDERSON,
MADS JENSON.

Declared and signed before us—J. R. Lama J. P.; John Guild, magistrate."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

Concluded from our last.

"Dishonestly anxious thereby to increase its value."—Honest Captain, be pleased to make us acquainted with the difference of honesty; and on which side it may happen to be, should one apply by letter for the new establishment to be at Lot AO or AE aforesaid, (the property of one Captain Matthews) which was at that time nearly the North Western extremity of the settlement, or for the people to apply by regular petition to both Houses of Parliament for it to be at [illegible] which of such two legal and from the nature of things must continue to be, the most eligible point for the purpose in the contemplated District;—or which method may be most an "underhand attempt?"

The Captain proceeds:—But, Sir, St. Thomas happens to be "quite on one side of the proposed new District, and therefore I oppose it, and so I would if my property lay at St. Thomas'"—Now I have proved myself dull at wit in my former Communication, as it would appear by the entire satisfaction of the Captain;—I may also be dull at comprehension, and therefore, to be serious, without presuming to be witty, but with a view to obtain real instruction at his hands, I would beg leave most humbly to ask him why the same parity of reasoning will not apply to the situate of Lot AQ, or AE, in the Gore of Delaware, nearly in view of his real dence in Lobo?—

In alluding to his said Bulletin of the 4th of July last, the Captain is pleased to state: "Instead of being in a state of mental derangement, as Mr. Trim suggests, my Communication, if it proves any thing on that point, it is, that I value justice to my country more than I do my own private interests, an idea it seems which never found its way into the selfish breast of Mr. Trim."—Gentle, and disinterested Captain; compare the subject of the letter to the M. P. with the "underhand attempt" Petition now in circulation, and "your very excellent Comments" upon it, and see if it is not possible that ideas a little more expressive of a love of "justice to my country" may [illegible] by chance have found their way even into the dusty head of Mr. Trim?"

The Captain, in his beautiful analysis of my former Communication respecting his said Bulletin, has deduced from the premises, by the most profound metaphysical reasoning, that "Disinterested duty to one's country is, in Mr. Trim's estimation, proof sufficient of madness," with two outbursts of admiration by way of astonishment; and then exclaims most triumphantly:—"Well done Trim!—you have at any rate, with all your cleverness and caution, let the cat out of the bag for once."—I will not attempt to make a triumphant reply to him, but must be permitted to say, I am led to fear that, in his various correspondence since his residence at "*Lobo near Delaware*" as has let the "cat out of the bag" several times.

The following is an extract from the Petition at which the Captain seems to be so grievously afflicted—It prays, "that your Honourable House will be pleased to fix upon the village of St. Thomas, on Talbot road, as the seite for His Majesty's Courts of Justice in the contemplated District, [illegible] be the most eligible point for that purpose, which is situate near the centre of Population; being, as nearly as may be, equi-distant from the South West Angle of Aldborough, the South East Angle of Bayham, and the rear of the Townships of London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid and Mosa; and possessing great advantages by being at the point where the junction of the great and populous roads through the said county takes place; the North Branch of Talbot road communicating from this place with the front line through the populous Township of London; and intersecting the great road which passes down the River Thames, through the well settled Township of Westminster, thereby affording comfortable and easy access to all the settled parts of the county."

The Petition, of which the above is an extract, will be presented at the next Session of Parliament, with the signatures of at least nine-tenths of the Freeholders of the county appending it, when it is probable "that an honest and independent House of Assembly" will be nearly as much inclined to attend to its request as to any future application on rejecting the said Lot AO or AE.

TRIM.

London District 16th Sept. 1823.

LITERATURE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The following is a most ingenious account of the original formation of the Point of Fortrose, and it would be for the interests of science, if other geographical enigmas could be as satisfactorily solved:—

"On one occasion, work was getting rather scarce, as [illegible] extremely heedless executed, and the workmen, as they were wont, flocked to his doors (i. e. to the doors of the celebrated Michael Scott), perpetually exclaiming, 'Work, Work! Work!' Continually annoyed by their incessant clamours, he calls out to them to desist from, to go and make a dry road from Fortrose to Ardersier, over the Moray Firth immediately their cry ceased, and Mr. Scott supposing it wholly impracticable for them to execute his order, returned to rest, laughing most heartily at the chimerical sort of employment he had given to his industrious workmen. Early in the morning, however, he got up and took a walk down at the break of day to the shore, to divert himself at the fruitless labours of his zealous workmen.—But on reaching the spot, what was his astonishment to find the formidable piece of work allotted to them only a few hours before, almost quite finished. Seeing the great damage the commercial class of the community would sustain from the operation, he ordered them to demolish the most part of their work, leaving however the point of Fortrose, to shew the traveller to this day, the wonderful exploit of Michael Scott's fairies."

The account the author gives us of the Festivals, appeared to us more interesting than the other parts of the book.

Poetry.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

Ah me! how sorrowful and slow,
With arms revers'd, the Soldiers come,—
Dirge-sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And, sad to hear, the MUFFLED DRUM!

Advancing to the House of Pray'r,
Still sadder flows the dolesome strain;
E'en industry forgets her care,
And joins the melancholy train!

O! after all the toils of war,
How blest the brave man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphal car—
His grave is glory and renown!

What though no friends nor kindred dear,
To grace his obsequies attend?
His comrades are his brothers here,
And ev'ry hero is his friend!

See love and truth, all woe begone,
And beauty drooping in the crowd—
Their thoughts intent on him alone
Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!

Again, the trumpet slowly sounds
The Soldier's last funereal hymn—
Again the MUFFLED DRUM rebounds,
And ev'ry eye with grief is dim!

The generous steed, which late he rode,
Seems, too, its master to deplore;
And follows to his last abode
The warrior—who returns no more!

For him, far hence, a mother sighs,
And fancies comforts yet to come!
He'll never bless her longing eyes—
She'll only hear the MUFFLED DRUM.

Domestic.

Horse racing in Canada.—Horse racing was introduced at Quebec by Sir James Craig, July, 1807, on the memorable Plains of Abraham. Several gentlemen entered for the purse, and rode their own horses. The races lasted for a week, and the purses were made up by subscription. Governor Craig gave a purse of ten guineas, with saddle and bridle, to be run for on the last day by Canadian horses only.

This was the greatest scrub ever run in any country, and the Sporting Calendar of Canada will never record such another day as this. A crowd of peasants were assembled with red caps, crowd of peasants were assembled with red caps, ponies of the country—some had saddles and some had none—some had bridles and others had none. Such flogging, kicking, yelling, and swearing, were never before heard.

At the word "go" they started, *helter skelter*, for the purse. Most of the horses bolted—many were foundered on the occasion, and a majority of them threw their riders at the first jump.

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Not half a dozen horses survived, if we may believe reports, and the spectators, particularly the English officers, were convulsed with laughter at *so mad* a spectacle.

The Whale caught.—On Sunday last a great number of boats were very early on the alert below Grant's Island, watching the motions of the Whale. He was repeatedly seen very near the boats, but not sufficiently so to allow them an opportunity of striking him. At about nine or ten o'clock the Steam Boat La Prairie, with several persons on board, came down the current, and it is thought by those who were present, frightened him, and occasioned his running up the river, passing several boats; until from some cause he was induced to slacken his progress, and to drop backwards down the river, until he struck the boat navigated by Capt. Brush, Mr. Young, and some other persons.—Mr Young then thrust a harpoon into his body, directly behind the first fin. Mr. Y. stood over him when the wound was made. He immediately veered a boat, and went down the stream with great rapidity Shortly after he turned, and proceeded up the current, and taking the South channel, through which the La Prairie Steam Boats are navigated, he dashed about in the breakers opposite the Town for nearly two hours. The movements of the boat could be plainly seen from the harbour; and we have seldom beheld a concourse of people equal to that which crowded the banks. The Whale then proceeded further up the river, and would in all probability have visited La Prairie had not the shallowness of the water prevented. During all this time the persons in the boat were enabled to wound him with lances. At last exhausted, and unable to resist the stream, he again took the direction towards the foot of the current, and continued his course to Boucherville Island, where he was killed and sunk in three fathoms water. Monday morning the New Swiftsure towed the carcase to this place; and he is now exhibiting in a building constructed for the purpose. The dimensions of this creature are 42 feet 8 inches in length, 6 feet across the back, and 7 feet through from the back to the belly. He is of that species called by Whalers Finners.—*Times.*

From the Niagara Gleaner.

Steam Mill.—We have had the pleasure of viewing a Steam Mill, (erected in the village of Chippawa by James Maclean, Esq.) in full operation. It is the first one that has been erected in the Province we believe. Mr. M. very politely gave us the following information: "The engine is six horse power; it drives one run of stones, with all the machinery necessary to fit the flour for the barrel; it consumes two cords of wood in twenty-four hours, and in that period will grind enough of wheat to produce twenty-five barrels of fine flour. At present, two men only are employed—viz: a Miller and a Fireman—Those two men attend sixteen hours out of the twenty-four—and grind and pack seventeen barrels of flour every day. Mr. M. was not positive how much the whole cost, but judges it was about 1000*l.*"

"Thus has a spirited individual set an example, which if followed up, will render us independent of water falls the best of which in this district has been monopolized.

Mr. Martindale has a Wind-mill (upon the most modern improved plan) in great forwardness in this Town. It will soon be ascertained whether wind or steam will answer the best.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

THE MASK.

A TRUE STORY.

Count T——, chamberlain of the Duke of B——g, lost, by a sudden and violent fever, his young, beautiful, and amiable consort, with whom he had lived scarcely a year in uninterrupted conjugal felicity. This heavy affliction reduced him to the brink of despair. He himself was still young, rich, respected by many, envied by more, distinguished by his rank, and in a still higher degree by the favour of his sovereign; had he but signified his pleasure, all the young females about the court would have been ready to offer him their hands. This, however, afforded him no consolation. Notwithstanding his illustrious descent, he was so unfortunate as to possess a sensible heart, and was almost unable to support the Duke and many others engaged in conversation with him, strove to appear, at least, somewhat more cheerful than usual. Rather more than two hours had elapsed when, still near the person of the prince, and fatigued with continually walking about, and perhaps also from secret disgust, he reclined a few moments against the cornice of a stove that was in the centre of the hall, and which afforded the most advantageous view of the whole gay and motly throng.

He had not been there long before a female mask, that passed twice or thrice close to him, drew his attention; it was a black domino, with a white mask, which completely covered the whole face. She walked quite alone; she had nothing particularly remarkable in her dress, though it was perfectly neat and new, nor any thing glaring or splendid about her person; but in her tall, elegant figure, in her step, air, and movements, the Count imagined that he discovered a great resemblance to his deceased wife. At length she reclined against a pillar exactly opposite to him, and equally unconcerned about the crowd and the bustle around her, seemed to fix her eyes upon him alone. An unaccountable anxiety took possession of his soul, and overpowered by involuntary curiosity, he looked steddastly at the figure. The Prince observing him change countenance, at length inquired what was the matter.

(To be Continued.)

POSTSCRIPT.

Having waited the arrival of the last mail—we find the rumour of Ferdinand of Spain being in possession of the French, and of the destruction of the constitutional cause, which has obtained within the last few days—still to want sufficient confirmation. But it is true; that Ballasteros has gone over to the French, and it is very probable that Corunna has fallen—as it was suffering a tremendous cannonade, and was on fire in three places, at the time the latest despatch was written.—Notwithstanding this intelligence—Mina continues to perform wonders—and the fortresses near the Pyrennees are still bravely defended.—It is confidently asserted, in the London Papers, that an arrangement will speedily take place between the Cortes and the Duke of Angoulême—by which the troubles of the Peninsula will terminate for the present.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

Pope Pius the 7th, after having received the sacrament of Extreme Unction, from the hands of Cardinal Bertozzoli, lost the power of speech, and expired at half past 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th of August; his last words, in refusing to take a refreshing beverage offered to him, were:—"I have now no other care on this earth but that of my soul, and to render unto God, an account of my long life."

BIRTH.

At the City, on the 30th ult. the wife of Capt. Lt. Col. Sarah Maitland, of a Son.

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New Series.

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By authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of October instant, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of November next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary.—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Secy.

J. B. Robinson, Att'y. Gen'l.

Government House,
Oct. 14th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment.—

JOHN BUNT, Gent. to be a Deputy Land Surveyor in this Province.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been with held from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations on Land, hereto from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. ot do.		Dourro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nihia	Lake
N of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Orden	Norma	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200

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acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York, 29th *Sept.* 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Dpy. Sheriff. H. D.*

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Coingaucousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York, 29th *Sept.* 1823.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
GEORGE PLAYTER, *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougal, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York, 29th *Sept.* 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy. Sheriff. H. D.*

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of
To wit. } Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz.;

North half of Lot No. 15. } 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, } 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York, 22d *Sept.* 1823

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol-delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

39—tf

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD-
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
E URQUHART. Clk.

19tf. Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonibee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES FLECK, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any claims on the estate of the said deceased JAMES FLECK, are likewise requested to present the same for settlement, to

MARY M'KECHANIE,
Executrix of the late James Fleck.

York, Oct. 9th, 1823. 41.—3w.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced.—It is situated on the road leading from Yonge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING-HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. NATION. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.

York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41 -td

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Property, fronting the Market Square and King Street, situated between Mr Nation's Store and Wood & Andersons; the whole to be divided into Building Lots, the better to suit the purchasers.——The Plan and conditions of Sale to be seen at Wood & Andersons'

York, 13th October, 1823. 3w——42.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. MORRO, Mercaants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr Geo. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

32—18 w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved, he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, } 23-12 mon.
May 10th, 1823. }

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G VANDERBARRAUS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego* whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th. 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seite of the Gaol and Court House to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. JOHN SPENCER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,

AND A

REWARD OFFERED!!

THE undersigned hereby offers a Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, to any person or persons, who can give such information as may lead to the conviction of a Common Barrator, who resides at "*Lobo near Delaware*, and who has moved, and excited one JOSEPH COOPER, from whom (and his wife Chloe Cooper) the undersigned has purchased some Land in this Township, to publish in the Observer of the 18th instant, an advertisement, slandering his title to the said Lands

The object of the undersigned is to make a public example of the said Common Barrator, which he thinks, would be the means most effectually of improving the "*vicious and unprincipled society*," which is said to exist at "*Lobo near Delaware*."—The Editors of the Weekly Register, Observer, and Niagara Gleaner, will please insert the above in three of their numbers, the costs of which will be paid as soon as ascertained by

ROWELL MOUNT.

Caradoc, 22d Sept. 1823. 3w—42.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorized to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the County of Lincoln into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshell, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick, Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to John Brown, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 1—f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

M. AND R. MEIGHAN

HAVE just Received a Consignment of very valuable Law, Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, together with a quantity of Stationary of very Superior quality, Catalogues of which may be had, at their Auction Mart, and Commission Ware-house Market Square, where they are now open for Inspection and will be disposed of at the lowest London prices.

York 17th Sept. 1823. 38—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by His EXCELLENCE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determined immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.

Caradoc in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. Two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Boissner's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo —9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vol. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols,
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 16th day of October next at the House of THOMAS MOSSLEY Auctioneer, in the Town of York, at 12 o'clock of that day, Eight Building Lots of ground in the Town of York, lying to the Eastward of the House of John Beikie, Esquire, and bounded on three fronts by public streets, so that each Lot fronts on a street, a plan of these Lots may be seen at the Office of W. W. Baldwin, Esquire. Also, the East half of No. 24 East side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Markham, 95 acres, with a good improvement, Log House, Stable and Stable; and No 15 in the 4th Concession, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, 200 acres, with good improvements and buildings, each parcel will be sold separately, at Auction, and if required by the purchaser, upon one third part of purchase money being paid at the time of sale, credit will be given for the residue, that is to say, one third in six months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on bonds and mortgages, or other security satisfactory to the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for Deeds.

JOHN S. BALDWIN.
} *Trustee of the above Estate, for the benefit of the Creditors.*

York, 15th Sept. 1823.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Carriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

***All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be received after Twelve o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon preceding the week in the day of Publication —Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sale) and charged accordingly.

☞Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 42.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

WINDSOR, July 25.

Royal Banquet.—Yesterday afternoon, his Majesty, with his usual attendants rode out on horse-back for a considerable time, in the Great Park. In the evening his Majesty gave a splendid banquet to a numerous party of distinction, amongst whom were his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Duke of Devonshire, Dorset and Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, Marquises Conyngham and Exeter, the Marchioness, Lady Elizabeth, and Lord Francis Conyngham, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl of Fife, Lord and Lady Granville, Lord and Lady Morpeth, and Miss Howard, Lord and Lady Graves, and Miss Graves, Lord and Lady Gwydyr, Lord St Helens, Colonel Thornton, Mr. Luscelles, &c. &c. &c. The band of the Oxford Blues attended in the Conservatory, which was beautifully lighted up on the outside. After the banquet, which was of the most rare and costly description, the whole suite of rooms were thrown open and music and dancing formed the principal features of the evening's entertainment. At a late hour the Duke of York returned to town. The other guests all remained; those who could not be accommodated in the Royal Cottage being conveyed in his Majesty's carriage to Cumberland Lodge, where apartments had been provided for them. It is said that a similar entertainment will take place this evening, and to morrow.

The idea of giving a *fete champetre*, which was entertained for some time, has been relinquished in consequence of the excessive rains having rendered the beautiful lawn and pleasure grounds of the Royal Lodge too damp for an entertainment of that description this season. It as been reported that the Majesty was giving a public breakfast yesterday; consequently the passing of so many Noble Personages and splendid equipages through Staines and Egham, though it occasioned considerable bustle, created no surprise, the country folks only wondered that the King should breakfast so late.

Mr. Huskisson has been presented with the Freedom of Liverpool.

Mr. Rothschild gave lately a grand dinner to upwards of 300 of the Nobility and Gentry, at his seat Stamford-hill; among the numerous party invited, the following were present:—His Highness Prince Esterhazy, Prince Polignac, Count Lieven, Baron de Werther, Count de Front, Baron Just, Earl of Liverpool, &c. A new and superb ball room was opened upon the occasion. The supper was elegant, and the fruits and wines were of the choicest kind. After supper, dancing was resumed, nor did the company quit the festive scene till an early hour yesterday morning, highly delighted with the kind attentions of the worthy host and a suitable hostess.

It is in contemplation to add to the extensive improvements at the West end of the town, by throwing open the Green Park to terminate the view from Pall Mall, by a removal of the buildings at the bottom of Cleveland-row,

Pacific Intentions.—In London Times, of the 15th of August, contains a decree of the King of Prussia, dated June 5th, which states that his Majesty has "resolved to introduce representative assemblies into the monarchy, and to that end to establish Provincial Assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German Constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country, and the spirit of the times require." As this proceeds *from the sovereign*, we presume it will meet with the sanction of the "Holy Alliance."

Minute Cotton Spinners!—A Gentleman at Kirkcaldy, (Scotland) has two mice which can earn 5d per diem, by spinning cotton; and he is training others to the same service. If the mouse who is a complete cotton spinner could be brought to communicate the art to the unskilled mouse, a community of these creatures would, perhaps, in time, be considered as valuable as a hive of bees.

Lessons of Murder Death and Destruction!—A regular frequenter of the Theatres of the Boulevards at Paris, has, for his amusement, made a calculation of the Mock dramatic crimes and misfortunes of the principal performers of those Theatres. According to his calculation, Pantin has been stabbed 16,302 times; Marty has undergone 11,000 poisonings with variation s; Fresnoy has suffered death 27,000 times, in various ways; Mademoiselle Adelo Dupuis has been fourteenly a duced, carried off, drowned, or otherwise destroyed 75,000 times; Madame Leveque has been tried for her life no less than 64,000 times; and Mademoiselle Olivier, who has been but a very short time on the stage, has already emptied the chalice of guilt and vengeance 1600 times. Here then are 769,902 crimes and punishments to be divided among five persons, who nevertheless enjoy universal respect and excellent health. Such a calculation applied to a Siddons, a Kemble, or Garrick, &c. &c. would be enormous.

Fatal Duel in France.—Some little time since an English Baronet, who is well known in the sporting circles, had words one evening with a French officer in Paris. The parties met the next morning, Colonel L. being second to the Baronet. The Frenchman fired first, and his ball passed through his antagonist's hat. The Baronet then shot him through the pistol-arm, and observing that he was wounded, desired that they should proceed no further. The officer, however, insisted that he was still able to pull a trigger, and that if one bar ret left the ground while that was the case, he would post him throughout Paris as a coward.—" he baronet, whose courage has always stood pre-eminent, observed, that he trusted that both their reputations were unassailable on that head, and persisted in urging the termination of the affair as it stood, which only made his opponent the more violent. Being again under the necessity of recoming his station, he said to Colonel L. " I must shoot against my de'ence," to which the Colonel answered, "You have no alternative." The baronet accordingly made his distress and the ball passing through his adversary's head, he convulsively leapt a considerable height, and turning over, fell dead. On this unhappy event, the baronet and his second prudentially retired to Montpelier till the affair had blown over, when it being generally understood that the officer was the aggressor, and no proceedings being instituted, they again fixed their residence in Paris.

DRESDEN, July 25.

An important investigation is carrying on in the University of Leipsig; a kind of pilgrimage made there by some students from Halle, excited suspicions of secret associations, and led to energetic measures. Since that, an Inn-keeper at Stetwitz struck a Polish gentleman who was a student at Leipsig. A hundred students (only a small part of those who are at Leipsig) then went to Stetwitz, forced their way into the inn, which was barricaded, tore the billiard table, broke the looking glasses; and in short, destroyed all the furniture, so that the damage is estimated at 500 crowns.

Merchant Ships of England.—The number of English merchantmen is computed at near 23,000 manned by near 160,000 sailors.

The Young Duke of Brunswick.—The guardianship of his Britannic Majesty over the person and dominions of the young Duke of Brunswick will terminate on the 30th October next, when the Duke will assume the reigns of government.

Awful.—A circumstance occurred at Hereford, on Thursday se'nnight which excited a very great sensation throughout the place, and shows upon what a frail tenure we hold our mortal existence. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins, late curate of Bylord, in this country, was to have married a Mrs.——, a widow, at the cathedral church of this city. The parties attended at the customary hour, and proceeded to the alter.—The solemn service commenced, and was proceeded in, till the bridegroom took the ring out of his pocket, to place it on the finger of his bride, but just at the moment when she extended her hand to receive the token of their union, he suddenly fell back, and after a fit of convulsions, which lasted but a moment, he lay on the ground a cold corpse! The attempt to describe the alarm which prevailed would be only to fail. The half wedded bride was conveyed home in a state of grief that is not to be expressed, and the body of the bridegroom was carried on a bier to a neighbouring tavern (the Red Lion) where an inquest was held the same night, by the coroner; and the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." It is an extraordinary fact that the late husband of the intended bride dropped down dead.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Return of Mr Rask from Asia.—Professor Rask, of the University of Copenhagen, set out on a journey to Asia six years ago, chiefly with an intention of investigating the relations which exist, or which have existed, between the languages of India and Persia on the one hand, and those of the Gothic and Germanic nations on the other. Mr. Rask has brought with him a great many manuscripts in Sanscrit, Zend, Bengal, and Persian, among which are four copies of the Zendavesta, very different from that which M. Anquetil translated. He has made researches in Pali writings as well as into the Cuneiform writing of Babylon and Persepolis.—*Lit. Gazette.*

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SPANISH AFFAIRS.

By the Marmion which left Havre on the 1st of Sept.

A French telegraphic communication announced the capitulation of Corunna, which event is stated to have taken place on the 14th of August; and it is added in a Paris article that Morillo has sent an aid with the articles of capitulation to the Regency. The terms, especially as to the rank of those granted to Morillo. Gen. Bourck was to enter Corunna on the 17th, where he would leave four battalions, and the marine forces on the station would thereupon proceed to Cadiz.

From the narrative of events given in the papers, as they occurred at Corunna from the 2d to the 11th of August, it appears that the besieged had a severe time of it. On the 3d a captain of artillery was killed in the street by a musket ball,—an officer of engineers was also killed, and several inhabitants wounded, including some children.

The aqueducts were destroyed, and the supply of water for the city cut off by the French—bread became dear, and vegetables were not to be had; —the finest part of the city inhabited by the merchants were greatly injured by the batteries opened upon the town from the neighbouring hills; and the cries of the women and children during the night were dreadful. On the 9th the French frigates arrived in the bay;—on the 8th and 9th the firing ceased;—and on the 11th, intelligence was received in Corunna that Vigo had been abandoned. In an official despatch dated the 13th, Gen. Bourck observes with respect to a flag sent by the Constitutionalists of Corunna, soliciting an armistice—"they have high pretensions; and require that I shall declare that they have done their duty, and obeyed Ferdinand VII. They are desirous of putting themselves under the protection of the Duke d'Angouleme, but did not want to hear a sylable about the Regency."

On the 14th of Aug. and attack was made by the land and Naval forces of the French, upon Algesiras, which capitulated the same day. The attack by land, was conducted by a son of Marshal Lauriston. In the official account of one of the French captains, he states that their loss was very inconsiderable, and that not a single officer was wounded. They were preparing to make an attact on Tariffa. [Algesiras is a strong town in Andalusia, on the straights of Gibraltar, 10 miles N. W. of that fortress.]

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Seville on the 14th of August, where it is said, he was received with every demonstration of public rejoicing. He left the same evening for Port Santa Maria, where he arrived on the 16th, and established his head quarters. On the 18th he inspected all the lines of circumvallation before Cadiz and the island, accompanied by his staff, and was well satisfied with the dispositions. The reinforcements brought by the Duke, it was supposed would impart fresh activity to the operations against Cadiz. On the same day M. de la Hitte, an Aid of the Duke's, was despatched to Cadiz with a flag, and a letter to the King. He had a long interview with Admiral Valdes, and the letter of which he was the bearer, (and which he did not choose to confide to the Ministers of the King of Spain, but selected a general to convey it to him,) was delivered, and the message returned. Preparations for the bombardment of Cadiz were going on rapidly. Fifteen gun boats, bomb vessels, &c. had descended the Guadalquiver, and others were to follow. In the mean time there are so many reports of attempts at negociation, that we cannot disbelieve the whole. One account says that immediately on the removal of the Duke, he sent a flag with propositions that might lead to an arrangement between the belligerent parties. An answer was required in twenty hours. A reply was immediately returned to the Prince that this term was too limited, and it is said his Royal Highness granted them five days. Three days having elapsed since the departure of the flag of truce without his returning, a favourable result was anticipated from this delay. Another account says the government refused to receive any propositions, unless they came through the British government. Several Portuguese vessels had arrived at Port St. Mary with provisions. The Court of Lisbon gives all the assistance in its power to the French.

The session of the Cortes was closed at Cadiz on the 5th of August, by the President. Accounts from Cadiz by way of Havana, informs us that on this occasion the king made a speech from the throne, in which he spoke with great confidence of the final triumph of the Constitution, and animadverted severely on the conduct of the French government. The treason of Abisbal was alluded to in strong terms. The Cortes replied to the King, responding his sentiments, and then adjourned; both parties apparently reposing confidence in each other. A permanent commission is named, at the head of which is General Calava. It is inferred that from the adjournment of the Cortes, no immediate dangers are apprehended by them—if such were their impressions, the sittings would have been permanent. Letters from London, received by one of the first banking houses in Paris, announce that before the close of the Cortes, there was a majority of 86 to 16, in favour of the hearing and discussing of the propositions made on the part of France by the Prince Generalissimo.

On the 3d of August, Riego left Cadiz with 2000 men, with the design of gaining Malaga; but the fire of the French batteries, and soon after the musketry from the French and Allied army, promptly made him retreat. Riego had attempted a sortie by sea a day two previous, but failed, and the French fleet captured several boats

Mina yet carries a high head, and an undaunted crest in Catalonia—and declares that he would set fire to every town in Spain rather than surrender to the French.

Natural History.

Pendleton, (S. C.) Aug. 20.

A PANTHER.

On Sunday the 6th ult. Mr. Benjamin Wilson, passing along the road near Georges Creek and Saluda river in this district, saw a Panther, and stopt to view him. He was crouched down, watching some hogs near him, and he saw him jump upon one of them, which he instantly killed. Mr. Wilson immediately gave notice to some of his neighbors, and they went in pursuit. When they arrived at the place, they measured the distance, which was forty feet, from the spot on which the Panther stood, to the place he alighted on the hog, which he carried above two hundred yards to a place of deposit, where they found parts of four or five more. The dogs ran him near a mile before he ran up a tree, when Mr. Wilson shot him in the breast, and he died instantly. He measured right feet from the top of the nose to the tip of the tail. It is supposed that the firing of the cannon on the Table Rock had driven him from his usual haunt, down into the settlement, where perhaps such an animal had never before been seen at that season of the year.

From the President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, to the Members, dated New-York, September 11, 1825.

THE VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

On the 8th day of September, 1825, returned from a cruise of Delaware Bay, the fishing smack Una. She had sailed about three weeks before from New York, for the express purpose of catching an enormous fish, which had been reported to frequent the ocean a few leagues beyond Cape May and Cape Henlopen.—The adventurers in this bold enterprize have been successful, they have brought for the enlargement of science and the gratification of curiosity, an uncommon inhabitant of the deep, which has never been seen on the land before.

The creature is one of the huge individuals of the race, or legion, as having a story to itself, from its novelty and peculiarity, into a new genus, between *that*, the *Squalus*, and the *Acipenser*. Its strength was such that after the body had been penetrated by two strong and well formed gigs of the best tempered iron, the shank of one of them was broken off, and the other singularly bent. The boat, containing the three intrepid men, John Patchen, Theophilus Beebe, and William Potter, was connected, after the deadly instrument had taken hold, with the wounded inhabitant of the deep, by a strong warp or line. The celerity with which the fish smam, could only be compared to that of the harpooned whale, dragging the boat after it with such speed as to cause a wave to rise on each side of the furrow in which he moved, several feet higher than the boat itself.

The weight of the fish after death was such, that three pair of oxen, one horse, and twenty-two men, all pulling together, with the surge of the Atlantic wave to help, could not convey it far to the dry beach. It was estimated from this, and a probable estimate, to equal four tons and a half, or perhaps five tons.

The size was enormous; for the distance from the extremity of one wing, or pectoral fin to the other, expanded like the wing of an eagle, measures. 18 feet.

Over the convexity of the back, and on the right line of the belly, 16 feet.

The distance from the snout to the end of the tail, 14 feet.

Length of the tail, 4 feet.

Width of the mouth, 2 ft. 9 in.

The operation of combat and killing lasted nine hours. It was a heroic achievement, and was witnessed by crowds of citizens, on the shores of New Jersey and Delaware, and by the persons on board the flotilla of vessels in the bay and offing.

During the scuffle, the wings, side flaps, or vast slated fin of the monster, lashed the sea with such vehemence that the spray rose to the neight of thirty feet, and rained round to the distance of fifty feet. It was a tremendous encounter. On shore all was awe and expectation.

Mr. Patchen, whose taste and zeal in zoology are well known, has attended very much to the manners of *the Vampire* of the Ocean, to the preservation of the skin and external parts, to the osteology and skeleton, the internal organizations and in short, to every circumstance that was practicable during such a hazardous business and the tempestuous weather which distressed them almost from the beginning to the end of their voyage.

I merely mention before I lay down my pen, that this animal is viviparous, and of course connects fishes with mammiferous animals; and that the reseperatory, motory, generative and sensitive organs, present an extraordinary amount of rare and interesting particulars. Incomprehensible as well as wonderful are thy works, O Creator! in consummate sagacity thou hast exented them all!

This is but an outline; I intend to finish this sketch; and prepare it as well as I can for the Society's formal notice.

While I express full approbation of our friends, whom neither difficulty nor danger could discourage, I utter a further sentiment, that they may be well repaid by their intended exhibition.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

It is a singular circumstance, and worthy the attention of the naturalist, that in the early period when there was no hot houses, and when the climate is generally supposed to have been much colder than it is now, England contained a number of vineyards within its boundaries, and produced grape wine apparently of as good a quality as that which is concocted by the genial suns of a more southern sky. Nothing remains of these vineyards but the places named from them; one near Tewkesbury, at present called the Vineyard, and another on a rising hill near Gloucester.

Rattle Snakes—A few days since, Mr. Ralph Morgan, of Granby, and Mr. J. W. Perse, of Belchertown, killed 13 of these venomous reptiles, the largest of which was 4 ft. 8 in. long and had 10 rattles.

The Lycoming Gazette states, that 150 of these Snakes were killed in a den on the 4th ult. on the Driftwood branch of the Sinnamahoning creek by Messrs. John and Michael Spangler whilst out gathering whortleberries. This family consisted of 2 males, 14 females, and 134 young ones all in one den. The length of the largest was about 4 feet, and that of the smallest from 8 to 10 inches.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Extracts from Griscom's "Year in Europe."

HANNAH MORE.

We arrived at Barley Wood about noon, and were kindly and politely received by Martha More, the only sister, and domestic companion of the author. Their situation is delightful. The cottage, as it is called, though covered with thatch, is extremely neat and tasteful; and both within and without, wears all the appearance of simple elegance. It occupies a situation, on the gentle declivity of an eminence, and commands a view of the village of Wrington, a short distance below, and a richly variegated country, within an extensive horison.—The selection of this spot, the plan of the cottage, and the arrangement of the grounds, are due to the ingenuity and talent of the two sisters, and reflect the highest credit upon their taste and judgment. In the short conversation we had with Martha More, before her sister joined us, the former spoke much of the latter, and appeared as much interested in the reputation of her works, and as highly to enjoy their celebrity, as the author herself could do. The latter soon came in and took us by the hand, with great ease and urbanity. She congratulated my friend W. as an old friend, whom she had not seen for a considerable time. A table was placed in the middle of the room, around which we all seated ourselves, and, as I was introduced to them as an American, the conversation turned upon that quarter of the globe. The charitable and religious institutions of our country were inquired after by Hannah, with the zeal of one who feels a lively concern for the good of mankind, in every part of the world.—She showed us a letter she received from a deaf and dumb child of Dr. C. of Hartford, Connecticut, accompanied by an explanatory letter from the worthy principal of the institution in that town, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The letters had given her much pleasure. The cause of Bible Societies she has much at heart, and is decidedly opposed, though a firm Church woman, to the restrictive principles advocated by some of the mitred heads of the establishment.—She had just given a notable demonstration of her zeal in this cause. The anniversarly of the Auxiliary Society of the neighbourhood, was held last week, and she and her sister gave a dinner and a tea entertainment to the whole community. There were no less than 103 persons partook of the dinner, and 388 sat down to tea. As many as the cottage would hold were accommodated in it; and the rest were served upon the lawn, around it. Among them were thirty-seven clergymen, and the Bishop of Glouster. Notwithstanding she is at the age of 75, and has endured many attacks of disease, she went yesterday twenty-two miles to attend a Sunday School. Her constitution, (or, as she termed it, her muscular power,) she said, was very strong, for it had carried her, with the blessing of Providence through the assaults of twenty mortal diseases. She acknowledged, that she had been much opposed to America, during the revolutionary struggle, but admitted that we had many worthy characters among us.

The native strength of her mind has enabled her to surmount most of the prejudices arising from political opposition; but it was SURPRISING, from the conversation of these worthy ladies, that the want of that more exact information, which can only be obtained by proximity and intimacy, tends to keep alive the prejudices, which sprang from the contest of independence, and which, not only the true interests of both nations, but every principle of virtue should induce us to suppress. These two ladies are the survivors of a family of five sisters, who formerly lived in Bristol, and subsequently at Bath. Some of them were the managers of a distinguished female school, by which they increased the means of their support. They all possessed talents above mediocrity; but Hannah is alone celebrated for her literary productions. She was warmly beloved by them all; proving, that her talents have ever been associated with amiable qualities, and with true goodness of heart. Her search after Happiness, and Sacred Dramas, she told me were the juvenile productions of seventeen; and written with the intention to contract the growing custom of introducing into female boarding schools, plays of an improper tendency, and allowing them to be acted by the pupils. Her views, she thought, had been successful. She and her surviving sister retired some years ago to this spot, which they found in a state wild and uncultivated. They selected it, for the beauty and healthiness of its situation; and had they surveyed all the south of England, it is questionable whether they could have found a situation more truly delightful. The village at the foot of the hill, contains an old Gothic church, and provides them with all the facilities of mere neighbourhood, at a convenient distance. The house is large enough for all the purposes of domestic comfort and hospitality. The walls of the sitting room, below, are ornamented with the portraits of their most distinguished friends. On our attention being turned to them, the characters of the individuals, and particularly their most valuable qualities, were adverted to by Hannah More, with a warmth and energy, which proved that age had not diminished the force of her early recollections, nor the ardour of her friendship. Among these favourites I noticed, particularly, the likenesses of Wm. Wilberforce, Elizabeth Carter, Richard Reynolds, and ——Henderson, the celebrated youthful genius of Bristol. In one corner of the room, was a picture, which had been sent her from Geneva. It was a descriptive scene from one of the most interesting passages of Corleba.—Lucilla in the attitude of prayer at the bed side of her poor sick neighbour. Herbed-chamber, into which we were introduced for the sake of a more complete prospect of the country, contained her library, which I should estimate at least at a thousand vols. It consists of the most select and valuable works upon theology and general literature. She showed us a letter, from a Russian princess written with her own hand, in broken English, solely to acknowledge the satisfaction and benefit which the works of Hannah More had afforded her. We were gratified too, with seeing a translation of Corleba in the German language, and splendidly bound copy of it in French, sent to her as a present from the continent. Industry is doubtless one of the habitual virtues of these worthy sisters. Besides the numerous literary productions of the elder, and the extensive charitable offices in which they are engaged, every thing within and about the cottage,—the furniture, the needle-work, the flowers, bear the impression of taste and activity.

We pursued the winding of a gravelled walk among the shrubbery, and reposed ourselves on seats in rustic arbours, from which glimpses are obtained of the expanded valley below. In an open spot, at one of the turns of the walk, was a neat but plain monument, to the memory of Bishop Portaus, who had been their particular friend; and in another, a more costly stone was erected to the memory of John Locke. This was a present to these sisters from Lady Montague; and a very appropriate place it is for its erection; for, in an old thatched house adjoining the church yard in the village of Wrington, at the foot of the hill, did that great man draw his first breath. His mother, while travelling, was constrained to take up her residence in this house, until her new born child was old enough for her to pursue the journey.

We all left Barley Wood, with feelings of much satisfaction from the visit. Mine was not diminished, by carrying with me a present of a copy of "Christian Morals," from the hands of the author, given as a memorandum of the visit, and in which she wrote my name in an excellent hand, without spectacles. It is rare, indeed, to find so much vivacity of manners, at so advanced a period of life, as these ladies possess. They are fond of a country life. Hannah remarked to us, that the only natural pleasures which remained to her in their full force, were the love of the country, and of flowers.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

THE MASK.

A TRUE STORY.

Concluded from our last.

"Of nothing, your serene highness, nothing at all; I only saw yonder a mask that interests me. I should like to know who it is"

"Why not address her then, you are at liberty, Count, to go and come back as often as you please; it gives me satisfaction to see you take an earnest in something"

The chamberlain followed his advice. But the mask, though it was impossible she could have heard what had passed in a whisper between them, seemed to anticipate the intention of the Count, and purposely to avoid him. Scarcely did he advance towards her, before she quitted her station, and took refuge in the thickest of the crowd; the farther she removed, the more eager was Count T— in the pursuit; every one instantly made way, as may easily be conceived, for the favourite of the Prince. At last she could no longer avoid him without evidently giving offence. He addressed her with one of the usual masquerade questions, which, perfectly unmeaning in themselves, signify nothing more than,—"Mask, I do not know you, but should like to hear you speak." Her reply was as short and indifferent as his question. These few words, however, startled him; he fancied that the voice exactly resembled that of her whose image was still ever present to his mind. He suppressed his astonishment, and again addressed her. She answered all his questions with the utmost politeness, but always in a certain melancholy tone, which corresponded but too well with that of his own mind. At length he offered her his arm to walk about the hall; she accepted it; but when she took hold of him, though very gently, an involuntary shudder thrilled his frame. In despite of this

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sensation, he proceeded. "Why, beauteous mask," said he, "do you touch me with so timid a hand? perhaps my proposal to conduct you may not be agreeable?"

"On the contrary, it is most agreeable; you, Count, are the only person in the hall to whom I could say so."

"Your politeness puts me to the blush.—Have we ever been in each other's company before?"

"Yes, often; both here and in other places; masked and unmasked."

"You must know me, then?"

"Intimately?"

"I *once* flattered myself that I did; *now* I hope so still more than before."

"And do I know you?"

"Most certainly you do?"

"Extraordinary!—And your name; might I not be permitted to know that?"

"You might; but the knowledge of it cannot now be attended with any advantage, but would rather prove injurious to you."

"Injurious!—your name injurious!—Can any name prove injurious to me?—Incomprehensible! impossible!"

"But yet too true!—You are here for the purpose of diverting yourself; a single word from me might awaken the most painful sensations."

Such was the commencement of a conversation which every moment grew more interesting and more obscure for the unhappy Count, which filled his heart with inexpressible anxiety, and which, nevertheless, he could not prevail upon himself to break off. He returned the conversation to various long past occurrences of his life; the mask knew them all with a precision and accuracy that nothing could surpass; nay, she even recalled to his memory many a little trait that he himself had forgotten. At length he began to speak, with an inward tremor, of the felicity he enjoyed in the conjugal state. The mask was silent, or replied only in monosyllables. Her voice seemed to become fainter. When the Count urged her to tell him, whether she knew any thing relative to this subject, she exclaimed, "Why should I tear open wounds which still bleed in my own bosom? You are insensible Count, deeply sensible of what you have lost. But as you have again made your appearance here, you seem already to be looking round you for consolation and oblivion." He thought that, on these words, she would have disengaged herself from him, but he held her too firmly.

"By all that is sacred!" cried the Count, and in a louder tone than was suited to such a place, "I will not let you go incomprehensible woman, who are you? and whence come you?"

A motion with her right hand towards heaven served instead of an answer, and seemed to say "From above."

The Count could scarcely restrain the tumult of his feelings. Seating himself with her in a corner of the hall, lest they should excite the notice, and become the butt of the company, he employed all the powers of his eloquence, and summoned to his aid all the promises he could think of, to prevail on her either to tell him her name, or what would be still more agreeable, to unmask. She long refused, or rather kept silence. At last, when he conjured her by all that is sacred on earth or in heaven, and if she had ever loved, by the object of her affection, she answered, but still not without apparent reluctance; "Well, your request shall be granted. I will unmask, but not here. If you know of any safe and retired apartment in the palace, and still persist in your curiosity, conduct me to it."—He instantly rose. "But, I fear, Count," continued she, "or rather, I am certain, that you will repent your obstinacy." Instead of replying, he offered her his arm.

They departed.—One out of the suite of apartments that ran the length of the hall, was opened without hesitation, for the favourite of the Prince. They entered; the mask first looked round to see whether they were alone. Having satisfied herself on this point, she once more asked her conductor, if he wished to see her real countenance.—"Yes, yes; I implore it as the greatest of favours."—"Be it so!" She removed the mask, and Count T—— sunk, as if thunderstruck, upon the floor,—for he beheld—a death's head.

(To be Continued in our next.)

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.
JEU D'ESPRIT.

"*You can judge for yourself*," my fair Oracle said,
But by ev'ry kind pow'r that's above me,
An answer less apt, could be rarely convey'd,
To the Question "*Dear Girl can you love me.*"
For search the world's annals most patiently o'er,
And on record you shall not discover,
One case in strict power, (howe'er managed by lore)
Where *judgement* was found with *a lover*.—

Z A

Domestic.

The PARLIAMENT of LOWER CANADA meets for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS on the 25th of NOVEMBER next.

At the NEW CASTLE ASSIZES, which commenced on the 29th ult and terminated on the 1st inst. Nathanial M'Leau was convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November. At the same Court, a person named Hoffman was sentenced to be whipped and banished for 7 years for passing counterfeit bills of the Bank of Canada. He had in his possession about 4000 dollars.

On Friday during the last assizes in Quebec, the trial of *William Pounden*, for the murder of AGNES MORRISON, the wife of Donald M'Kay, Shoe-maker, of this city, commenced at 9 in the morning, and continued till six in the afternoon, when the Court adjourned till the following morning, and the Jurors were accommodated at the New Inn, kept by Mr. Haydon, where they remained that night under charge of Constables sworn for that purpose; the Court met according to adjournment on Saturday morning and continued sitting till 6 o'clock of the same evening, when it was again adjourned till Monday morning, the Jury being sent under the same charge as the preceding evening to Mr. Haydon's, where they remained till 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the trial proceeded. Two confessions of the Prisoner taken officially before the Coroner on the 5th and 6th of June last, were read to the Jury, the Court having over-ruled an opposition to their being produced, taken by the Hon. Mr. Primrose, Counsel for the Prisoner, on Saturday evening, at which time the arguments of the Attorney General and himself respectively had been heard.

The defence took up the rest of the day till about half past three o'clock, when the Chief Justice delivered a most clear and impartial charge to the Jury who retired at a quarter past 5 in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock returned a verdict of GUILTY.

A motion in arrest of judgment, was made by the prisoner's Counsel, and over-ruled by the Court. His Honor the Chief Justice then proceeded in the most impressive manner, to pass sentence of DEATH upon the prisoner, to be carried into execution on Wednesday, next. We however, understand that it was intimated by the Court to the Attorney-General and the Prisoner's Counsel, that, under the provisions of the Provincial Act, they would grant a respite for a short period.

A NOVELTY.

Stag Hunt.—A STAG will be turned loose on the Race Course after the Races are over.—Gentlemen owning full blood hounds are requested to have their dogs at the course on that day.

Kingston, October 5th, 1823.

MELANCHOLY WRECK of the brig Monarch, of Aberdeen, Alexander Martin, Master, on St. Paul's Island, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

On Sunday morning, the 14th Sept. at A. M. the Monarch, bound from Newry to Quebec, in a thick fog and wind southerly, struck on a sunken rock, on the south east side of the Island of St Paul; but fortunately for the crew and passengers she beat over it and came in contact with the cliffs of the Island. There were thirty persons on board when the vessel struck, twelve of them seamen, the others passengers; five of whom were drowned, and many of the remainder dreadfully wounded by the rocks. The Captain and crew, who were particularly active in their endeavours to save the lives of the passengers, fortunately sustained but trifling injury. The method they adopted to get on shore, was by cutting away the masts which fell on the rocks and by the greatest exertions twenty-five of their number succeeded in getting to land. The vessel held together but ten minutes after they were landed, and the whole of the passengers and part of the crew being at rest, when she struck, they were consequently cast naked on shore. In this deplorable state they remained three days on the Island without and thing to subsist on but a few pieces of pork which fortunately floated on shore from the wreck, and which they were obliged to eat raw: some clothing which also came on shore assisted, in part to cover their nakedness. Luckily, on the morning of the 17th the ship Generous Planter, of London, from this port, hove in sight off the Island, and perceiving their signals, succeeded in bringing them all on board, and rescuing them from their perilous situation. The Captain (Woodford) afforded them every assistance which their distresses required, and is deserving of the greatest praise for his humane and gentlemanly conduct towards them. The Captain, Mate and one passenger, went home in the Generous Planter; the remainder have arrived here in the Sir James Kempt, to which vessel they were transferred by Capt. Woodford. Capt. Stewart, of the Sir J Kempt, rendered them every assistance which his means would allow, and is equally entitled to their gratitude.

Two of these passengers, were preachers one of them Presbyterian, and the other of the Methodist persuasion.

A subscription List is open at the Exchange for the relief of the surviving sufferers by the above wreck, who from the loss of their all, may justly be considered fit objects for public commiseration and beneficence.—*Communicated.*

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the Time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 43.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Our King and the Emperor Alexander.—The Emperor Alexander has presented four beautiful horses to his Majesty. We should think this a proof of a friendly understanding existing between the two countries.

We are happy to learn by the last arrivals that his Majesty now enjoys excellent health.

The profits of Rothschild by the last French loan cannot be less than 150,000*l*.

Carnot.—The celebrated Carnot lately died at Magdeburg where he had taken refuge since 1815. —He was born 13th May. 1753.

The wife of Sir Robert Wilson, died in London, August 13.

Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington sailed from Dover on the 21st for the Netherlands, to perform his annual inspection of the fortifications. This of course gives a veto to the report of his intended journey to Cadiz.

How to Pickle Flour!—A barrel of flour, which evidently had been in the ocean several years, as it was completely covered with barnacles and grass, was picked up, in the South Pacific Ocean, by a whaling ship—On opening it, it was found to be in a state of preservation, and not more than an inch of it injured by the water. It came to hand timely, as the ship's company was in great distress for want of bread.—*Boston Paper.*

From the London Morning Herald, August 12.

SLAVE TRADE—STARVATION OF NEGROES.

Extracts from the last reports respecting the progress of efforts to suppress the Slave Trade, on the coast of Africa, forwarded to the Admiralty and to Earl Bathurst, by Sir W. Mends.

Spanish schr. Yeanew, }
River Benny, April 16. }

"I have the honor to forward an account of my proceedings up this river. Having crossed the bar soon after day light yesterday, about 7 o'clock, I observed *seven sail*, (two schooners, four brigs, and one brigantine) lying at anchor off the town. When about four miles from them I hoisted the colours, and when I had advanced within long range, the two schooners, their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on us by springs on their cables, commenced firing without shewing any colours. They were immediately afterwards joined by two brigs and the brigantine under French colours. When I was near enough for the shot to take good effect, I returned the fire from the boats having guns, at the same time advancing under a heavy fire of round grape and musketry from these vessels, and in about 20 minutes from the commencement, succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them, as follows viz Spanish schr. Yeanan, 306 tons, eight long 18 pounders, two long nines, 55 men, and 380 slaves; Spanish schr. Becua, 180 tons, eight long 18 pounders, and one long nine, 45 men, and 300 slaves. French brig Vigilant, 240 tons, four 12 pounder carronades, (all of which were brought over on our side of the fence) 30 men, and 340 slaves. French brig Petite Betzoy, 184 tons, four 9 pound carronades, 25 men, and 218 slaves. French brigantine L'Ursule, 109 tons, four 9 pound carronades, 27 men and 247 slaves.

I have not been able to learn accurately the loss on their part, but from what I can understand, there were 16 killed, besides several badly wounded, on board this schooner. The slaves, I am sorry to say, suffered also from these dastardly Spaniards, when they themselves were afraid to stand, having put muskets into their hands, with which they fired up the hatchway, and were killed by our people in returning it.

The small schooner, when I took possession of her, *had a lighted match hanging over the magazine hatch*, left by the crew when they deserted her; and who, when no hope remained of their preventing her falling into our hands, merely to gratify a diabolical feeling of revenge for their defeat, would have blown up 300 poor fellows *ironed in the hold*. This fact will shew you of what these villains are capable; and makes me to credit the brag of some of them that had they got the better of us, it was their determination, if possible, to put us all to death

(Signed) Geo. W. ST. JOHN MILDMAY.
Lieut. of H. M. S. Iphigenia.

Memorandum.—The enclosed list proves most incontestibly the existance of the Slave Trade to an enormous extent on this coast; and the particular circumstances of atrocity which have come to light respecting the "San Jose Hallaza," also prove that its attendant horrors are not diminished. This vessel affords a striking display of the cold blooded villany of those who are engaged in the slave trade, and of the wretchedness and misery which their unfortunate victims are doomed to suffer.

The "San Jose Hallaza," under seven tons burthen, was captured by his majesty's brig "Thistle," in the river Calabar, and it appears by the acknowledgement of the master, that he shipped at Duke Ephraim's Town on that river thirty slaves; that he had gone to sea with that number on board, intending to proceed to Prince's Island, but not having been able to make that port, he had returned to Calabar, having his provisions and water nearly expended, after having been at sea five or six weeks.

During this voyage *ten* unfortunate objects of his avarice, not being able to procure sufficient nourishment to satisfy the cravings of nature, had been released from further sufferings *by starvation*. One poor female in the absence of food, *had existed on salt water until her faculties were destroyed; and she became raving mad*; but even the deplorable and affecting state of insanity did not shield her from the brutal outrage of her oppressors, who with the view of stifling her cries, by frequent repetition of the lash, *literally flogged her to death*. The owner of this vessel, and the purchaser of these human beings is A WOMAN! Donna Maria de Cruz daughter of the *notorious* Gomez, former Governor in the name of his Most Faithful Majesty of Prince's Island, and now holding the appointment of Fiscal and Member of Council.—This woman is known to the Mixed Commission Court, having been un-

[illegible] was [illegible] of the Conceigao, condemned by the British and Portuguese judges.

Lieut. Hogan, with the greatest humanity, removed the surviving slaves on board his majesty's brig; and having found the San Jose not sea-worthy, ordered her to be destroyed."

The following is an original expedient of preserving unmolested the quietude of the grave.

"Curiosity drew together a crowd of people on Monday, at Dundee, to witness the funeral of a child, which was consigned to the grave in a novel manner. The father, in terror of the resurrection men, had caused a small box, enclosing some deathful apparatus, communicating, by means of wires, to the four corners, to be fastened on the top of the coffin. Immediately after it was lowered into the earth, a large quantity of gunpowder was put into the box, and the hidden machinery put into a state of readiness for execution. The common opinion was, that if any one attempted to raise the body, he would be blown up. The sexton seemed in dread of an immediate explosion, for he started back in alarm, after throwing in the first shovelful of earth."—*Eng. Paper.*

A good Lession for Duellists.—Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of very hasty dispositions, insisted on the other's fighting him the next morning. The challenge was accepted, on condition that they should breakfast together previous to their going to the field, at the house of the challenged. When the challenger arrived the next morning, according to appointment he found every preparation for breakfast, and his friend, his wife, and children, all ready to receive him. Their repast being over, and the family withdrawn without any hint of the fatal purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend. "No sir," replied he, "not till we are more upon a par; that amiable woman, and those six innocent children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend solely upon my life for assistance—and till you can stake something equal in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons, dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equally matched."—"We are not indeed!" replied the other, giving him his hand, and they became firmer friends than ever.

DREADFUL VOLCANIC ERUPT[illegible]

The Government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano Galoengoeng, October last. In this terrible visitation 4011 persons perished, and 114 campongs were destroyed and 5361 injured; the number of coffee-trees destroyed amount to 772,795, those injured to 3,871,742; 2,983 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361 injured.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh to the 18th of May states the affairs between the Porte and Russia were in an amicable train. The Porte had given orders for the entire evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia.

The London Gazette contains a caution to artificers and manufacturers, [illegible] &c. &c. not, if subjects of the realm, to exercise their calling in foreign parts, and the penalties under the several statutes upon the subject are enumerated.

It has been decided in England that the person of an individual cannot be searched by a custom house officer, without a warrant first obtained on oath.

MONEY.—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date, says:—" At present money is so abundant in the city, that applications are in vain made for mercantile acceptances, to be discounted at three per cent, and yet the capitalist finds even this low interest much better income than he could obtain by the employment of his property either in agriculture or manufactures "

It is calculated that the sum of 200 millions of reals in Spanish money, has been sent from France since the month of January, and that the sum of 100 millions of francs French money, is actually in circulation in the peninsula.

HANGING—*an easy death*.—" An animal, when first suspended, is observed to make repeated but ineffectual attempts to inspire; violent convulsions of the whole body then ensue, but which are not to be considered as the indications of suffering, for they arise in consequence of the dark coloured blood having reached the brain and spinal marrow; and the animal at this period is necessarily insensible: hanging does not occasion a painful death.

It would appear that it has been a very common thing in France, for criminals to recover after being hanged; and M. Modore has been enabled, from their reports, to prove distinctly, that of all deaths there cannot be a more easy one than that of the gibbet.

New Method of Making Jelly.—Press the juice from the fruit; add the proper proportion of sugar, and stir the juice and sugar until the sugar is completely melted; put it into jars, and in twenty-four hours, it will become of a proper consistence. By this means, the trouble of boiling is avoided, and the jelly retains more completely the flavor of the fruit. Care should be taken to stir the mixture until the sugar is completely melted, and fine sugar should be used.

New Species of Gas.—A London paper states, that a gentleman is about to take out a patent for making gas from ingredients not hitherto used, which will be cheaper and better than oil gas, without producing any noxious or dangerous effects It is said it will be well calculated for dwellings and stores, it being in no respect injurious to goods or furniture.

Pauperism in Europe.—Among the 178.000.000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17 000,000 beggars or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is five per cent. In England, 10 per cent. In Holland, 14 per cent In Paris, in 1813, 102.859 paupers out of 530,000. In Liverpool, 17,000 in the population of 80.000. In Amsterdam, 108,000 out of 217,000. The number of indigent persons has since rather increased than decreased.

The Admiralty have directed that no Purser of the Navy is to be entitled to half-pay until he has passed his accounts and is clear of debt; and that he shall not claim for half pay during the period which he might be in debt Pursers must also, by letters to the Navy Board, request to be placed upon the half pay list, when they are paid off.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament, and read a second time, entitled 'An Act for allowing persons charged with capital crimes to make their defence by Counsel" This is an important privilege, and was called for, we think as much on the score of humanity as of fairness.

For the honour and triumph of British art, Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of Mrs. Siddons, as the tragic muse, sold on Saturday, in Watson Taylor's collection, for 1750 guineas. Earl Grosvenor was the purchaser.

London Drinking.—It is calculated that not less than 60.000 pipes of Wine, 10,000,000 gallons of Spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are annually drank in the metropolis.

IRELAND.

From the Cork Constitution.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—TWO PERSONS KILLED.

On Wednesday morning, (2d inst.) at a very early hour, one of those daring violations of the law so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred in the parish of Castlehaven, within three miles of Skibbereen, in the west of this County. The facts, which we have from very competent authority, are as follow:—The Rector of the Parish, the Rev. R. Morrit, finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being three years due, and in the last year having experienced much opposition in obtaining them, he was determined to submit his case to the Bench of Magistrates assembled in Petty Session, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed Special Constables, to execute it on the parties; and for the more effectual preservation of the peace, a party of the Police, consisting of Lieut Hawkshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, stationed at Skibbereen were ordered to assist. Accordingly they proceeded to the ground, where they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted, with showers of stones, when a dreadful scene ensued. The Police and Constables were obliged, in their own defence, having given up the idea of the cattle, to keep up a constant fire, which was as determinedly resisted by the country people with vollies of stones, which were kept up with such determination on their part, that the Police and Constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the Police named Bowen, and the proctor, named Driscoll, killed, and several of the party were wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. Such was the rapidity of the retreat, that Lieut. Hawkshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen Captain Baldwin a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade, and such of the Police as were able, hastened to the place, but we have not heard of any persons being taken. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Policeman's mouth, which they forced in with another!! Letters were received in town from the Magistrates, requiring the attendance of a Coroner, to hold an inquest, which is appointed for this day, when we have no doubt from the spirit and intelligence of the Magistrates of that part of the County, that a strict investigation of this distressing affair will take place. On the intelligence of the affray having reached the City, Mr. Morrit, who had arrived only a day or two before, returned with all possible speed. We cannot close this article without adverting to the system pursued towards the Clergymen of the Established Church, in the collection of their tithes In some places the disinclination to pay them is such, that the lower orders have bound themselves by oath to resist; and we have been informed, that the parish of Castlehaven forms a striking, and we are sorry to say, a lamentable example of the truth of our remarks.

GREECE.

The Greeks.—The last accounts from Greece are of the most discouraging nature—The Turks were pouring into the Morea, the chief seat of Grecian power, and laying waste whole districts of country with fire and sword. Many villages were seen blazing at once—women and children carried into slavery. Bordered on one side by Russia, and on the other by Germany, two of those nations which constitute the "Holy Alliance," yet they stand by and see a feebie people, descended from noble ancesters, wasted and destroyed—a people fighting, too, more for religious than civil liberty—yes, that very religion which Turkey, by wise policy, oppresses, and from which they impiously take their name. While they witness the destruction of Greece on one side, on the other another of those holy allies are in open hostility to the free constitution of Spain, which abolished the inquisition of her priesthood, and secured civil liberty to the people. The world has never been made acquainted with the articles of this holy compact; they are to be learnt only from the actions of those nations who have entered into it; and it with nations as with individuals, actions speak louder than words, what are we to conclude are the principles which hold this compact together? It must be an article of their creed that the Mahometan is the true faith, and the Christain religion an imposition It must be another article with them that Moranchy is the only legitimate government, and even in its worst form, even that of a Turkish Sultan with his Janizaries; or the unrestrained tyranny of the stupid Ferdinand is more eligible than an elective government, whether 'tis the liberal one of the U States, or the more limited one of England. At any rate this alliance has betrayed enough of its views to put all other nations on their guard—and we should not be surprised if at some not very distant day, a contervailing union among free governments, should be found expedient to put down the arrogant pretensions of this impious alliance, which places the Mahometan above the Christian, and is endeavouring to trample under feet the civil rights of man.

THURSDAY, 9th October, 1823.

By the arrival of the Danube at Boston on the 26th ultimo, in 22 days from Gibraltar, we are enabled to publish the following extract from a letter, dated at that place on the third ult. This vessel brought no papers. As, however, this letter speaks particularly of the political affairs in Spain, it is probable that no negotiations had been entered into between the French and the Cortes before the last days in August, otherwise they would certainly have been know at Gibraltar.* The Duke d'Angouleme sent a flag of truce into Cadiz on the 16 August. The struggle in that country, although fast coming to a close, may yet be productive of serious consequences to the peace of Europe. It is impossible to foresee what rash and hard conditions the French and the Regency may impose on the Cortes, and to what they may determine them or other powers to proceed.

Trieste, Aug. 4.—Several vessels from the Archipelago, bring news that the Greek Admiralty is at present engaged in preparing for the execution of a very bold project, which may be productive of the greatest advantage to their cause if it succeeds, but may also be very fatal to the Greeks. It is nothing less than to transfer the theatre of war to Asia Minor, and to make themselves masters of Smyrna. It is affirmed that for the execution of this project, the Greeks have assembled a flotilla with a body of 12,000 troops, collected from the several islands of the Archipelago which have shown the greatest eagerness in the cause of independence. We expect with great impatience the farther details of this plan, the execution of which must now have commenced.

TURKISH SPLENDOR.

A late letter from Constantinople says:—I have returned from seeing the Grand Sultan go to mosque, of which ceremony, I have had an excellent view. Clark's description appears a pretty correct one, though it is rather difficult to know all the officers of state as they pass. The sight was truly magnificent; the horses and trappings quit Sultanic—that is, splendid. Ibraham Pacha has several hundred of his troops completely armed, and they looked remarkably well. The sultan, who is a good looking man, was very richly dressed. He wore in his turband a splendid plume, set at the bottom in a large cluster of diamonds. I noticed the Janissary Aga, the Reis Effendi (secretary), the carriage (he is the head of the Faith;) the Kislar Aga, the solicitor, or sword bearer, which was very rich."—*Com. Ad.*

TURKISH CRUELTY.

It is computed that about 15,000 Greeks have returned to Scio, and it has been before stated in this paper, that further excesses have been committed on some of the Greeks who have thus returned. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparalleled, states the following:—"A person informed me a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from his body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity, this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands and knees" How long will Christian Europe consent that their fellow Christians shall be treated thus, and the government which permits the horrible barbarities of these monsters be acknowledged, because it is "legitimate?"

SPAIN.

Very late from Spain.—Gibraltar Sept. 3d.—You will naturally look at this quarter for news, but you at a distance are apparently more interested than we are so near the seat of action. Reports of such contradictory complexion are daily going the rounds with us, that we must detail what we hear with caution. The Duke d'Angouleme has his head quarters at Port St. Marys, on Cadiz bay. The blockade is kept up by sea and land, but the city is well supplied with provisions for the next five months. Gen. Ballasteros, who commanded the constitutional army in Grenada, has turned traitor to the cause, and made a capitulation, to which his army refused their concurrence. Gen. Riego is at Malaga, having quickly raised 8000 troops It is impossible to foresee the result. The French are certainly disappointed, but there is no spirit in Spain. The country is distracted by civil contention. It is said that England has again renewed an offer to become the mediator. My own opinion is, that peace will soon follow.

The Cortes adjourned on the 5th August. The king made a speech from the throne, in which he spoke with great confidence of the final triumph of the Constitution, and animadverted severely on the conduct of the French government.

The Cortes replied to the king, echoing his sentiments, and then adjourned; both parties apparently reposing confidence in each other.

From the adjournment of the Cortes, we may conclude that no immediate dangers are apprehended by them—if such were their impressions, the sittings would have been permanent.

On the 23d of July the Cortes passed a decree for equipping four ships of the line, five frigates, and several other vessels of war.

The Duke of Regrio to the Minister of War.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—" Gen. Bourke informs me, under date of the 17th inst. that the Count of Carthagena sends one of his officers to the Regency to announce to them that the garrison of Coruna *has replaced itself under his command*, and entrusts to him the arrangement of the terms and conditions on which this place is to open its gates to us. I have received the same advice from General Morillo, who adds, the dissentions shall soon be ended.

" It is probable that at the moment I am writing to your Excellency, our troops occupy Corunna.—I shall hasten to communicate the termination of this affair to your Excellency as soon as General Bourk shall have given me an account of the conditions of the surrender of that important place.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Moniteur to-day gives the following article in its official columbn.

Riego at Seville from the Gazette de France.

" Gen. Bourke signed a treaty on the 14th, by which Corunna, will be given up on the same conditions as those granted to Gen. Morrillo.

Marshal Coneghiano to the Minister of War.

VILLAFRANCA, Aug 22.—The enemy continues to retreat; he was at Torrego on the 19th.

" The brigade Tromelin, and troops under Baron d'Eroles arrived here on the 20th. The constitutional troops reached Montblanck the same day.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, an attack was made upon the Green Island, by two French frigates, the Guerriere and Galatea; but, after a heavy cannonade on both sides, for about two hours, they sheered off, without having attained their end.

August 15.—The Green Island was summoned yesterday, and has surrendered by capitulation, the principal terms of which, we understand to be that the troops in it, will be set at liberty on their word not to fight again for the Constitution. A battery was about to be erected on the commanding ground opposite, and the French naval force had been increased to three frigates and one brig of war. It is said, that general Lauriston's Division is to march to morrow to attack Tariffa.

There was a serious tumult at Madrid on the 10th. The royalists went to the houses of the liberals, whom they wanted to massacre, saying they had circulated with a bad intention, the news of the king's deliverance. The garrison, with difficulty restored order.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Latest from Spain.—By the Brig Catherine Rogers, Capt. Andros, in 30 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the New-York Daily advertiser have received a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 2nd of September inclusive, from which we have selected the following articles.

We learn verbally, that the French continued before Cadiz, but that no general battle had been fought.

Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar on the night of the 2d of September, for Malaga.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of Sep. 1st. says, we understand that Lieut. General Zayas and several other Spanish officers, have arrived here from Malaga, by sea.

A person arrived from the neighbourhood of Cadiz, states that there was to be a meeting of general officers and other persons of rank, at the head quarters of the French army, where several had already arrived from distant places, among others, the Duke del Infantado was expected hourly from Madrid.

The Chronicle of August 20th. says.—People arrived this morning from Algesiras, state, that Gen. Lauriston's division has returned from the neighbourhood of Tariffa, with a trifling loss.

The French experienced some loss in their attacks on Irocadero (Cadiz), the 25th of Aug.

A letter from Gibraltar to the editor of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, dated Sept. 3d, states "that they had been repulsed at TARIFFA, with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of 100,000 dollars of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English Frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English Merchants from that place "

The French squadron off Cadiz, have detained the British ship Spanish Patriot, which is a regular trader between London and Cadiz. She was endeavouring to force the blockade. The crew were sent to France, and the vessel to St. Lucar. Her cargo was valued at £20,000.

Sir John Downie and his nephew, who are confined at Cadiz, on a charge of attempting to rescue the king and royal family, while on their way from Seville to Cadiz, have prayed to the king to be brought to trial: they assert their innocence, and complain of the cruelty of their treatment. The petition was dated on the 28th of June, but so late as the 8th July, no notice had been taken of it.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has made a law establishing the Christain Sabbath, which imposes a fine of one dollar on every person who violates it. Some of the chiefs afterwards applied to him for leave to go on a hunting and fishing party on the Sabbath, but he refused permission. On the death of Mr. Bingham's infant son, the royal family called to sympathize with the parents; and the king gave a piece of ground near the chapel, for a Burial ground. At the funeral the King Queen, principal chief, and many Europeans, walked in the procession, with badges of mourning, and Mr. Thurston preached an appropriate sermon to the audience. A few days after, a young person belonging to the royal family died; when at the king's request, the missionaries attended the funeral, and Mr. Bingham preached a sermon to a numerous audience. These facts are given from memory; the documents will probably appear in the Herald for next month.—*Boston Paper.*

INSURRECTION IN DEMARARA.

There has been an insurrection of the Blacks in the Island of Demerara. The ALBIAN contains a letter from that place, dated September 4, which says—

"The Negroes rose to the amount of 3000, and gave regular battle to the King's troops; they made a desperate attempt to cut off a detachment of the 21st Regiment as it was coming up, but they were defeated by the very gallant conduct of a Lieutenant who commanded the division. The 21st West India Regiment and Georgetown Militia of Cavalry were still engaged in the affray, and behaved uncommonly well. The tumult was not quelled when the express left Demarara, but there is every reason to hope that it is so by this time, as strong reinforcements were immediately embarked at Barbadoes for the scene of action."

Natural History.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Bermuda papers of the 30th August state, that an immense number of that species of fish called *blue fish*, and by some, *green headed thumps*, weighing from 2 to 3*lbs*. had floated ashore dead, and so offensive had been the stench from their putrid carcases, that the inhabitants had been obliged to dig holes and bury them in the sand.—It was not uncommon after heavy *calms, or violent thunder squalls*, to see a few dead fish of different kinds about or drifted among the rocks along shore; but a phenomenon of this very extraordinary kind had ever been witnessed nor heard of among the oldest inhabitants living. Many

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of the fish had been opened and carefully examined, when it was found almost invariably that the liver, and in most cases, the maw, and whole intestines were in a state of putrescence, and that even before life had been entirely extinct in the fish. Many conjectures and suppositions had been advanced as to the cause of this remarkable malady among this species of the finny tribe, but it it still involved in obscurity. That fishes are subject to diseases, there can be no doubt, but the peculiar nature of the element which they inhabit renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any thing like correct information respecting their habits and maladies.

From the National Gazette.

We do not recollect to have read of any *Water Spout*, so destructive as the one described in the following article, which we have translated from Paris, Journal des Debats, of the 30th August.

"To the Editor of the Journal des Debats.

"Sir,—A meteor, extraordinary for its violence, rapid movement and injurious effect, has just spread alarm and desolation in several parts of the district of *Dreux et Mantes*.—On the 26th Aug. about 3 o'clock P. M. the great heat of the atmosphere produced a storm, which took the direction from the south west, towards the village of Boncourt; not far from this place, there appeared, suddenly, a water spout of extraordinary dimensions, whose broad base rested upon the ground, while its top was lost in the clouds; it appeared to consist of a thick and black vapour, in the centre of which flames were frequently perceived in several directions. Moving impetuously with the storm, through the upper vallies and over the mountains, it uprooted, or dashed down, in the compass of a league, seven or eight hundred trees of different sizes; and, in reaching the village of Marchefray, demolished in an instant one half of its houses. The walls, shaken to their foundations, fell in on every side, and the ruins we scattered to the distance of half a league, before the aerial torrent. Some of the inhabitants who remained in the villages were crushed or wounded by the fall of the houses; those who were working in the fields (luckily the greater number) were thrown down or borne along by the whirlpool, that destroyed at the same time the harvest and the cattle. It discharged hail as large as the fist, stones and other foreign bodies, which struck some persons and caused severe contusions. Waggons heavy laiden were dashed to pieces; wheels, of the largest size, torn off, were found at the distance of three or four hundred feet, from the places in which they were struck. One heavy vehicle was carried upon a tilekiln, which was razed. A steeple, several hamlets, a number of detached houses, some new walls, were tumbled down, and other villages than those mentioned, suffered considerably. To judge from the devastation which it spread, this water spout must have been about six hundred feet diameter at the base. It has deprived a multitude of individuals of their means of subsistance.

FOURCAULT."

HORTICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir, Seeing in the Moutreal Herald of the 6th inst. an account of the Horticultural society of that place having had their annual show of Melons, and observing that their finest Water Melon weighed 27lbs. 12oz. I was induced this day to weigh a very large one of the same kind which grew in the Garden of the Hon. C.W. Panet, the weight of which was 37lbs. 2oz.

I am &c.
M. BURWELL,

Port Talbot, 29th September, 1823.

Horticulture.—The society held their annual Show of Grapes, on Tuesday last, when the best cluster, competing for the premium, was produced by Mr. John P. Hogg, Gardener, weight 38½ ounces.—The second finest by Mr. Patrick O'Conner, Gardener, weight 20½ oz. M. O'C, also produced the third best weighing 18 oz.

A cluster of Grapes of a new variety, named the Wellington Grape, weighing 55½ oz. was produced at the meeting, from the garden of Wm. McGillivray, Esq.—R. C.

Mr. John Bely, a neighbor in our village has this season raised a Bull calf, which at five months (the 9th inst.) weighed 613 lbs. and girted 4ft. and 10 inc. and was begotten by a bull raised by Mr. James Harvey of Dunham, and now owned by Mr. Orin T. Kemp of this village.—*Communicated*—

Domestic.

Montreal Races—Commenced on Wednesday—one of the best contested, and handsom-at races ever witnessed on this course was run between Mr. Bender's Horse Lismahago, and Mr Kauntz's Horse Sir Walter—two mile heats, the first won by Lismahago, and the two latter supposed by Sir Walter.—Under decision of the Stewards.

Second day.—Bad sport, until about six o'clock in the evening, when a general engagement took place amongst some characters who had freely indulged in the poduce of our West Indian Islands—broken heads, and sore bones were, as is usual in such cases, the consequence.—

We have not heard what arrangements are made for this day's diversion.

The Laprairie Races.

There was much good sport on the Laprairie Course, on Wednesday, the first day of the Races—notwithstanding some difficulty, a large concourse of people was collected:

About 3 o'clock, the contest for the Maiden Plate took place between Mr. Baker's Black Horse, Mr. Nathaniel Jones's Bay Mare, and a bay horse belonging to Joseph Odell, Esq. During the first heat, the Black led the way, the bay horse followed next, and although not a match for him, run a very respectable race. In the second heat the Black still kept his superiority, the bay horse kept next until nearly two thirds of the course had been passed, when Mr. Jones' mare shot by him, and, followed the black very closely to the winning post.—The black won the plate.

The second race was for the Steam-Boat Purse, and was contested by Mr. Kauntz's horse Sir Walter and Lismahago, both very fine horses,—and the Bedford. The race being declared a dead heat between Sir Walter and Lismahago, it was decided that they should repeat the race. This last was a great display of power, which seldom has been observed so equal between two animals. Sir Walter came out best, although the race was finely contested by Lismahago.—*Times.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 7th.

We are sorry to announce the loss of two vessels bound to this port, near Cape Ray. The brig Emma, Captain Cockin, owned by Mr. Finch, of this city; from Liverpool, in ballast, and the Schr. Penryn Castle, from Halifax, with military clothing. The clothing and the crew of the latter vessel, with the exception of one man who was unfortunately lost, have been brought up by the Bark Duck, from Newfoundland.

The Spaniards Appeal.

God of our fathers! in whose name,
Resistless as the wild Simoon
We rush'd through clouds of smoke and flame,
And swept away to death and doom,
The legions of the Iron Crown,
And hurl'd the Imperial Despot down.

Inflamed by whose life giving word,
We pour'd our unrequited blood
More freely than the desert bird,
Whose heart drops feed her infant brood,
To fix that monarch on the throne
We hoped to make our weal his own.

Who see that monarchs foully rend
The sacred rights our hands retriev'd,
And strive to bind us with a chain
More dread than that we broke in vain.

Though kings [illegible] yet will not we,
The rights of all that think or breathe;
And if when struggling to be free,
We sound the notes of war and death,
In Thy name shall the banners wave
That lead to freedom or the grave.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 6th—Ship Montmorenci, Wood, 25th August from London, to P. Patterson, ballast—7 settlers.
Oct. 7th.—Brig Port Spain, Walmsly, 9th August from Jamaica, to M. Shaw—cargo, rum and sugar.
—Ship Canada, Lamb, 1st Sept. from Belfast, to Heath, & Moir, ballast—55 settlers.
—do Christopher, Knight, 1st August from London, to Finley & Co. ballast.
—Barque Duck, Nichols, 14 days from St John's, Newfd. to J. Hunt—This vessel brings soldiers clothing saved from the Penryn Castle, which was wrecked near Cape Ray, in Newfd on the 6th Sept. she was bound from Halifax to Quebec; all the crew were saved except one, named Peter Linch
—Sloop Intermediate, Johnson, 55 days from Grenada, to J. Leacraft, cargo, rum and sugar.
—Brig Westbury, Gilpen, 50 days from Liverpool, to Frost & Co.—ballast.
—do. Friends, Foster, 9th August from Mary Port, to Frost & Co do.
—do. Castor, Cochran, 14 do. from Dublin, to order—ballast.
—do. Aid, Archibald, 7th do. from Carmarthen, to R. Wood & Co. bal.
—do. Prince of Asturias, Morrison, 50 days from Liverpool, to W. Portland—ballast.
—Barque Europe, Willis, 15th August from London, to H. Lemesuries—ballast.
—Ship Lady Gordon, Bell, 29th do. from Liverpool, to G. Symes, gen ear.
—do. Margaret, Young, 7th do. from London, to Forsyth & Co. general cargo.
7th—Ship Nile, Storey, 31st July from Portsmouth, to R. Wood—ballast.
—A Schooner from the Fisheries.
9th—Barque Isabella, Ismay, 13th August from London, to H. Atkinson, ballast—passengers Lieut Hancox, wife and child
—Barque Cybele, Heckler, 16th do. from Liverpool, to J. Whitney, bal.
—Brig Hope, Saunders, 26th do. from do. to R. Wood, salt and coals.
—Ship Hannah, Webber, 13th do. from London, to Lawrence & Dyke, ballast.
—do. Barbadoes, Lee, 29th July from London, to W. Patterson, ballast.

Passengers on the Clarkstone.—Major Glibborn, Royal Artillery; Ensigns Cogan and Smyth, 66th Light Infantry; Sheppard, 70th Regt. Staff Asst. Surgeon Munroe, with 44 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates for the different Regts. in Canada.

The Barque Brothers, Keelah, while at anchor yesterday, fell over on her beam ends and drifted past the town exposed to great danger Fortunately by the use of the Steam Boat Luzon, she was towed along side of M'Callum's Wharf, wher she has since righted.

Letter bags open at the Exchange for London and Liverpool till Tuesday next 14th instant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication from *Lobo* is received, but the Editor of the Register being absent at present, and the Superintendant declining all responsibility in matters of private discussion, our Correspondent, it is hoped, will receive the above as a satisfactory reason for the present suppression of his Paper.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

INDEX AT FRONT.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23. 1823. No. XLIII.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of October instant, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of November next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary:—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON.
Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emir Verulam
N. of Smith Lake Harvey
E. of do. Douro
N. of Asphodel Alma Dummer
N. of Seymour Mora Belmont
N. of Dummer Yea Burleigh
N. of Marmora Ninia Lake
N. of Madoc Tudor
N. of Elzever No Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar Aye Anglesea
N. of Kennebec Jus Barrie
N. of Oden Norma Clarendon
N. of Oso Et Palmerston
N. of Belmont Carlos Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon

Sheriff's Office. York,
29th Sept. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. d. *Depv. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York,
29th Sept. 1823.
for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
t. d. *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medical Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings there on erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. d. *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3 5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3 5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3 4 of Lot No. 10, North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York,
22d Sept. 1823

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assise and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.
39—tf

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

Government Contract FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1824, and ending the 31st December following

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 29th of November, at noon. No Tender will be noticed unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. As't. Com'y. General.
Commissariat Office, York, Oct. 20th, 1823.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.
By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk
Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old note become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
191f. E. URQUHART. Clk
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Dotro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of the late JAMES FLECK, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any claims on the estate of the said deceased JAMES FLECK, are likewise requested to present the same for settlement, to

MARY M'KECHANIE,
Executrix of the late James Fleck.
York, Oct. 9th, 1823. 41.—3w.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced.—It is situated on the road leading from Yonge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood there on being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS
York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by MR. NATION. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.
York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41—td

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Property, fronting the Market Square and King Street, situated between Mr Nation's Store and Wood & Andersons; the whole to be divided into Building Lots, the better to suit the purchasers,—The Plan and conditions of Sale to be seen at Wood & Andersons'

York, 13th October, 1823. 3w—42.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs MONRO, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. GEORGE DUGGAN, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr GEO. O. STEWART, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or ALEX. WOOD, Esq. at York.

32—13 w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. *TO BE LET,*

THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-tf.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.
Dundas, District of Gore,
May 19th, 1823. 23—12 mon.

PUBLIC NOTICE *IS HEREBY GIVEN.*

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACKS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego* whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
t. f. WM. H. MERRITT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dumvich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Elgfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Two seperated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seite of the Gaol and Court House for the District of Gore, and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new Buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823.
JOHN SPENCER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE, AND A *REWARD OFFERED!!*

THE undersigned hereby offers a Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, to any person or persons, who can give such information as may lead to the conviction of a Common Barrator, who resides at "*Lobo near Delaware*," and who has moved, and excited one JOSEPH COOPER, from whom (and his wife Chloe Cooper) the undersigned has purchased some Land in this Township, to publish in the Observer of the 18th instant, an advertisement, slandering his title to the said Lands

The object of the undersigned is to make a public example of the said Common Barrator, which he thinks, would be the means most effectually of improving the "*vicious and unprincipled society*," which is said to exist at "*Lobo near Delaware*." The Editors of the Weekly Register, Observer, and Niagara Gleaner, will please insert the above in three of their numbers, the costs of which will be paid as soon as ascertained by

ROWELL MOUNT.
Caradoc, 23d Sept. 1823 3w—42.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.
York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

tf.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the bridge.

The Main of front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive S ements in the Province, with every convenie Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to JOHN BROWN, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t.-f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of [illegible] Canada, [illegible] imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr. Meighans, Mr. Mosleys, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanac

AND

GENERAL MEMORENDUM BOOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR CHARLES FOTHERGILL

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determind immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.

Cavadoe in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—6w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-tf.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of 22 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, which terms of [illegible] or a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 43.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Our King and the Emperor Alexander.—The Emperor Alexander has presented four beautiful horses to his Majesty We should think this a proof of a friendly understanding existing between the two countries.

We are happy to learn by the last arrivals that his Majesty now enjoys excellent health.

The profits of Rothschild by the last French loan cannot be less than 150,000£.

Carnot—The celebrated Carnot lately died at Magdeburg where he had taken refuge since 1815 —He was born 13th May. 1753.

The wife of Sir Robert Wilson, died in London, August 13.

Wellington—The Duke of Wellington sailed from Dover on the 21st for the Netherlands, to perform his annual inspection of the fortifications This of course gives a veto to the report of his intended journey to Cadiz.

How to Pickle Flour!—A barrel of flour, which evidently had been in the ocean several years, as it was completely covered with barnacles and grass, was picked up, in the South Pacific Ocean, by a whaling ship—On opening it, it was found to be in a state of preservation, and not more than an inch of it injured by the water. It came to hand timely, as the ship's company was in great distress for want of bread.—*Boston Paper.*

From the London Morning Herald, August 12.

SLAVE TRADE—STARVATION OF NEGROES.

Extracts from the last reports respecting the progress of efforts to suppress the Slave Trade, on the coast of Africa, forwarded to the Admiralty and to Earl Bathurst, by Sir W. Mends.

Spanish schr. Yeanaw, River Benny, April 16.

"I have the honor to forward an account of my proceedings up this river. Having crossed the bar soon after day light yesterday, about 7 o'clock, I observed *seven sail*, (two schooners, four brigs, and one brigantine) lying at anchor off the town. When about four miles from them I hoisted the colours, and when I had advanced within long range, the two schooners, their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on us by springs on their cables, commenced firing, without shewing any colours. They were immediately afterwards joined by two brigs and the brigantine under French colours. When I was near enough for the shot to take good effect, I returned the fire from the boats having guns, at the same time advancing under a heavy fire of round grape and musketry from these vessels, and in about 20 minutes from the commencement, succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them, as follows viz Spanish schr. Yeanaw, 3 guns, eight long 12 pounders, two four mines, 55 men, and 380 slaves; Spanish schr. Becua, 180 tons, eight long 18 pounders, and one long nine, 45 men, and 300 slaves. French brig Vigilant, 240 tons, four 12 pounder carronades, (all of which were thrown overboard) one long 18 pounder, two 6 pounders, 30 men, and 340 slaves. French brig Petite Betzsy, 184 tons, four 9 pound carronades, 25 men, and 218 slaves. French brigantine L'Ursule, 109 tons, four 9 pound carronades, 27 men and 247 slaves.

I have not been able to learn accurately the loss on their part, but from what I can understand, there were 16 killed, besides several badly wounded, on board this schooner. The slaves, I am sorry to say, suffered also from these dastardly Spaniards, when they themselves were afraid to stand, having put muskets into their hands, with which they fired up the hatchway, and were killed by our people in returning it.

The small schooner, when I took possession of her, *had a lighted match hanging over the magazine hatch*, left by the crew when they deserted her; and who, when no hope remained of their preventing her falling into our hands, merely to gratify a diabolical feeling of revenge for their defeat, would have blown up 300 poor fellows *ironed in the hold*. This fact will shew you of what these villains are capable; and makes me to credit the brag of some of them that had they got the better of us, it was their determination, if possible, to put us all to death

(Signed) Geo. W. ST. JOHN MILDMAY.
Lieut. of H. M S. Iphigenia.

Memorandum.—The enclosed list proves most incontestibly the existance of the Slave Trade to an enormous extent on this coast; and the particular circumstances of atrocity which have come to light respecting the "San Josa Hallaxa," also prove that its attendant horrors are not diminished. This vessel affords a striking display of the cold blooded villany of those who are engaged in the slave trade, and of the wretchedness and misery which their unfortunate victims are doomed to suffer.

The "San Jose Hallaxa," under seven tons burthen, was captured by his majesty's brig "Thistle," in the river Calabar, and it appears by the acknowledgement of the master, that he shipped at Duke Ephraim's, Town on that river thirty slaves; that he had gone to sea with that number on board, intending to proceed to Prince's Island, but not having been able to make that port, he had returned to Calabar, having his provisions and water nearly expended, after having been at sea five or six weeks.

During this voyage *ten* unfortunate objects of his avarice, not being able to procure sufficient nourishment to satisfy the cravings of nature, had been released from further sufferings *by starvation*. One poor female in the absence of food, *had existed on salt water until her faculties were destroyed, and she became raving mad*; but even the deplorable and affecting state of insanity did not shield her from the brutal outrage of her oppressors, who with the view of stifling her cries, by frequent repetition of the lash, *literally flogged her to death*. The owner of this vessel, and the purchaser of these human beings is A WOMAN! Donna Maria de Cruz daughter of the notorious Gomez, former Governor in the name of his Most Faithful Majesty of Ajuda Island, and now holding the appointment of Fiscal and Member of Council.—This woman is known to the Mixed Commission Court, having been unsuccessful in [illegible] of the Conceigao, condemned by the British and Portuguese judges.

Lieut. Hogan, with the greatest humanity, removed the surviving slaves on board his majesty's brig; and having found the San Jose not sea-worthy, ordered her to be destroyed."

The following is an original expedient of preserving unmolested the quietude of the grave.

"Curiosity drew together a crowd of people on Monday, at Dundee, to witness the funeral of a child, which was consigned to the grave in a novel manner. The father, in terror of the resurrection men, had caused a small box, enclosing some deathful apparatus, communicating, by means of wires, to the four corners, to be fastened on the top of the coffin. Immediately after it was lowered into the earth, a large quantity of gunpowder was put into the box, and the hidden machinery put into a state of readiness for execution. The common opinion was, that if any one attempted to raise the body, he would be blown up. The sexton seemed in dread of an immediate explosion, for he started back in alarm, after throwing in the first shovelful of earth."—*Eng. Paper.*

A good Lession for Duellists—Two friends happening to quarrel at a tavern, one of them, a man of very hasty dispositions, insisted on the other's fighting him the next morning. The challenge was accepted, on condition that they should breakfast together previous to their going to the field, at the house of the challenged. When the challenger arrived the next morning, according to appointment he found every preparation for breakfast, and his friend, his wife, and children, all ready to receive him. Their repast being over, and the family withdrawn without any hint of the fatal purpose having transpired, the challenger asked the other if he was ready to attend. "No sir," replied he, "not till we are more upon a par; that amiable woman, and those six innocent children, who just now breakfasted with us, depend solely upon my life for assistance—and till you can stake something equal in my estimation to the welfare of seven persons, dearer to me than the apple of my eye, I cannot think we are equally matched"—"We are not indeed!" replied the other, giving him his hand, and they became firmer friends than ever.

DREADFUL VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The Government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano Galoengueng, October last. In this terrible visitation 4011 persons perished, and 114 campongs were destroyed and 5361 injured; the number of coffee-trees destroyed amount to 775,795, those injured to 3,871,742; 2,983 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361 injured.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh to the 18th of May states the affairs between the Porte and Russia were in an amicable train. The Porte had given orders for the entire evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia.

The London Gazette contains a caution to artificers and manufacturers against quitting G. Britain, if subjects of the realm, to exercise their calling in foreign parts, and the penalties under the several statutes upon the subject are enumerated.

It has been decided in England that the person of an individual cannot be searched by a custom house officer, without a warrant first obtained on oath.

Money.—The London Morning Chronicle of a late date, says:—"At present money is so abundant in the city, that applications are in vain made for mercantile acceptances, to be discounted at three per cent, and yet the capitalist finds even this low interest a much better income than he could obtain by the employment of his property either in agriculture or manufactures."

It is calculated that the sum of 200 millions of reals in Spanish money, has been sent from France since the month of January, and that the sum of 100 millions of francs French money, is actually in circulation in the peninsula.

Hanging—an easy death.—"An animal, when first suspended, is observed to make repeated but ineffectual attempts to inspire; violent convulsions of the whole body then ensue, but which are not to be considered as the indications of suffering, for they arise in consequence of the dark coloured blood having reached the brain and spinal marrow; and the animal at this period is necessarily insensible: hanging does not occasion a painful death.

It would appear that it has been a very common thing in France, for criminals to recover after being hanged; and M. Modore has been enabled, from their reports, to prove distinctly, that of all deaths there cannot be a more easy one than that of the gibbet.

New Method of Making Jelly.—Press the juice from the fruit; add the proper proportion of sugar, and stir the juice and sugar until the sugar is completely melted; put it into jars, and in twenty-four hours, it will become of a proper consistence. By this means, the trouble of boiling is avoided, and the jelly retains more completely the flavor of the fruit. Care should be taken to stir the mixture until the sugar is completely melted, and fine sugar should be used.

New Species of Gas.—A London paper states, that a gentleman is about to take out a patent for making gas from ingredients not hitherto used, which will be cheaper and better than oil gas, without producing any noxious or dangerous effects. It is said it will be well calculated for dwellings and stores, it being in no respect injurious to goods or furniture.

Pauperism in Europe.—Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,000,000 beggars or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is five per cent. In England, 10 per cent. In Holland, 14 per cent. In Paris, in 1813, 102,859 paupers out of 530,000. In Liverpool, 17,000 is the population of 80,000. In Amsterdam, 108,000 out of 217,000. The number of indigent persons has since rather increased than decreased.

The Admiralty have directed that no Purser of the Navy is to be entitled to half-pay until he has passed his accounts and is clear of debt; and that he shall not claim for half pay during the period which he might be in debt. Pursers must also, by letters to the Navy Board, request to be placed upon the half pay list, when they are paid off.

A bill has been introduced into Parliament, and read a second time, entitled 'An Act for allowing persons charged with capital crimes to make their defence by Counsel." This is an important privilege, and was called for, we think as much on the score of humanity as of fairness.

For the honour and triumph of British art, Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of Mrs. Siddons, as the tragic muse, sold on Saturday, in Watson Taylor's collection, for 1750 guineas. Earl Grosvenor was the purchaser.

London Drinking.—It is calculated that not less than 60,000 pipes of Wine, 10,000,000 gallons of Spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are annually drank in the metropolis.

IRELAND.

From the Cork Constitution.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE POLICE, AND SEVERAL [illegible]

On Wednesday morning, (2d inst.) at a very early hour, one of those daring violations of the law so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred in the parish of Castlehaven, within three miles of Skibbereen, in the west of this County. The facts, which we have from very competent authority, are as follow:—The Rector of the Parish, the Rev. R. Morritt, finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being three years due, and in the last year having experienced much opposition in obtaining them, he was determined to submit his case to the Bench of Magistrates assembled in Petty Session, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed Special Constables, to execute it on the parties; and for the more effectual preservation of the peace, a party of the Police, consisting of Lieut Hawkshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, stationed at Skibbereen, were ordered to assist. Accordingly they proceeded to the ground, where they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted, with showers of stones, when a dreadful scene ensued. The Police and Constables were obliged, in their own defence, having given up the idea of the cattle, to keep up a constant fire, which was as determinedly resisted by the country people with vollies of stones, which were kept up with such determination on their part, that the Police and Constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the Police named Bowen, and the proctor, named Driscoll, killed, and several of the party were wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. Such was the rapidity of the retreat, that Lieut. Hawkshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen Captain Baldwin a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade, and such of the Police as were able, hastened to the place, but we have not heard of any persons being taken. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Policeman's mouth, which they forced in with another!! Letters were received in town from the Magistrates, requiring the attendance of a Coroner, to hold an inquest, which is appointed for this day, when we have no doubt from the spirit and intelligence of the Magistrates of that part of the County, that a strict investigation of this distressing affair will take place. On the intelligence of the affray having reached the City, Mr. Morritt, who had arrived only a day or two before, returned with all possible speed. We cannot close this article without adverting to the system pursued towards the Clergymen of the Established Church, in the collection of their tithes. In some places the disinclination to pay them is such, that the lower orders have bound themselves by oath to resist; and we have been informed, that the parish of Castlehaven forms a striking, and we are sorry to say, a too palpable example of the truth of our remarks.

GREECE.

The Greeks.—The last accounts from Greece are of the most discouraging nature—The Turks were pouring into the Morea, the chief seat of Grecian power, and laying waste whole districts of country with fire and sword. Many villages were seen blazing at once—women and children carried into slavery. Bordered on one side by Russia, and on the other by Germany, two of those nations which constitute the "Holy Alliance," yet they stand by and see a feeble people, descended from noble ancestors, wasted and destroyed—a people fighting, too, more for religious than civil liberty—yes, that very religion which those holy allies profess to revere, and from which they impiously take their name. While they witness the destruction of Greece on one side, on the other another of those holy allies are in open hostility to the free constitution of Spain, which abolished the inquisition of her priesthood, and secured civil liberty to the people. The world has never been made acquainted with the articles of this holy compact; they are to be learnt only from the actions of those nations who have entered into it; and if with nations as with individuals, actions speak louder than words, what are we to conclude are the principles which hold this compact together? It must be an article of their creed that the Mahometan is the true faith, and the Christain religion an imposition. It must be another article with them that Monarchy is the only legitimate government, and even in its worst form, even that of a Turkish Sultan with his Janizaries; or the unrestrained tyranny of the stupid Ferdinand is more eligible than an elective government, whether 'tis the liberal one of the U States, or the more limited one of England. At any rate this alliance has betrayed enough of its views to put all other nations on their guard—and we should not be surprised if at some not very distant day, a counteravailing union among free governments, should be found expedient to put down the arrogant pretensions of this impious alliance, which places the Mahometan above the Christian, and is endeavouring to trample under feet the civil rights of man.

THURSDAY, 9th October, 1823.

By the arrival of the Danube at Soston on the 28th ultimo, in 22 days from Gibraltar, we are enabled to publish the following extract from a letter, dated at that place on the third ult. This vessel brought no papers. As, however, this letter speaks particularly of the political affairs in Spain, it is probable that no negotiations had been entered into between the French and the Cortes before the last days in August, otherwise they would certainly have been know at Gibraltar.—The Duke d'Angouleme sent a flag of truce into Cadiz on the 16 August. The struggle in that country, although fast coming to a close, may yet be productive of serious consequences to the peace of Europe. It is impossible to foresee what rash and hard conditions the French and the Regency may impose on the Cortes, and to what they may determine them or other powers to proceed.

Trieste, Aug. 4.—Several vessels from the Archipelago, bring news that the Greek Admiralty is at present engaged in preparing for the execution of a very bold project, which may be productive of the greatest advantage to their cause if it succeeds, but may also be very fatal to the Greeks. It is nothing less than to transfer the theatre of war to Asia Minor, and to make themselves masters of Smyrna. It is affirmed that for the execution of this project, the Greeks have assembled a flotilla with a body of 12,000 troops, collected from the several Islands of the Archipelago which have shown the greatest eagerness in the cause of independence. We expect with great impatience the further details of this plan, the execution of which must now have commenced.

TURKISH SPLENDOR.

A late letter from Constantinople says:—I have returned from seeing the Grand Sultan go to mosque, of which ceremony, I have had an excellent view. Clark's description appears a pretty correct one, though it is rather difficult to know all the officers of state as they pass. The sight was truly magnificent; the horses and trappings quit Sultanic—that is, splendid. Ibraham Pacha had several hundred of his troops completely armed, and they looked remarkably well. The sultan, who is a good looking man, was very richly dressed. He wore in his turband a splendid plume, set at the bottom in a large cluster of diamonds. I noticed the Janissary Aga; Vizier, Sherk Islaman, in a carriage (he is the head of the Faith;) the Kislar Aga, the solicitor, or sword bearer, which was very rich."—*Com. Ad.*

TURKISH CRUELTY.

It is computed that about 15,000 Greeks have returned to Scio, and it has been before stated in this paper, that further excesses have been committed on some of the Greeks who have thus returned. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparalleled, states the following:—"A person informed me a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from his body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity, this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands and knees." How long will Christian Europe consent that their fellow Christians shall be treated thus, and the government which permits the horrible barbarities of these monsters be acknowledged, because it is "legitimate?"

SPAIN.

Very late from Spain.—Gibraltar Sept. 3d.—You will naturally look at this quarter for news, but you at a distance are apparently more interested than we are so near the seat of action. Reports of such contradictory complexion are daily going the rounds with us, that we must detail what we hear with caution. The Duke d'Angouleme has his head quarters at Port St. Marys, on Cadiz bay. The blockade is kept up by sea and land, but the city is well supplied with provisions for the next five months. Gen. Ballasteros, who commanded the constitutional army in Grenada, has turned traitor to the cause, and made a capitulation, to which his army refused their concurrence. Gen. Riego is at Malaga, having quickly raised 8000 troops. It is impossible to foresee the result. The French are certainly disappointed, but there is no spirit in Spain. The country is distracted by civil contention. It is said that England has again renewed an offer to become the mediator. My own opinion is, that peace will soon follow.

The Cortes adjourned on the 5th August. The king made a speech from the throne, in which he spoke with great confidence of the final triumph of the Constitution, and animadverted severely on the conduct of the French government.

The Cortes replied to the king, echoing his sentiments, and then adjourned; both parties apparently reposing confidence in each other.

From the adjournment of the Cortes, we may conclude that no immediate dangers are apprehended by them—if such were their impressions, the sittings would have been permanent.

On the 23d of July the Cortes passed a decree for equipping four ships of the line, five frigates, and several other vessels of war.

The Duke of Reggio to the Minister of War.

Madrid, Aug. 2.—"Gen. Bourke informs me, under date of the 17th inst. that the Count of Carthagena sends one of his officers to the Regency to announce to them that the garrison of Corunna *has replaced itself under his command*, and entrusts to him the arrangement of the terms and conditions on which this place is to open its gates to us. I have received the same advice from General Morillo, who adds, the dissentions shall soon be ended.

"It is probable that at the moment I am writing to your Excellency, our troops occupy Corunna.—I shall hasten to communicate the termination of this affair to your Excellency as soon as General Bourk shall have given me an account of the conditions of the surrender of that important place.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Moniteur to-day gives the following article in its official column.

Telegraphic Despatch from Bayonne.—The commanding General at Bayonne, to his excellency the Minister of War.

"Gen. Bourk signed a treaty on the 14th, by which Corunna, will be given up on the same conditions as those granted to Gen. Morrillo.

Marshal Conyghans to the Minister of War.

VILLAFRANCA, Aug 22.—The enemy continues to retreat; he was at Torrego on the 19th.

"The brigade Tromelin, and troops under Baron d'Eroles arrived here on the 20th. The constitutional troops reached Montblanck the same day.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, an attack was made upon the Green Island, by two French frigates, the Guerriere and Galatea; but, after a heavy cannonade on both sides, for about two hours, they sheered off, without having attained their end.

August 15.—The Green Island was summoned yesterday, and has surrendered by capitulation, the principal terms of which, we understand to be that the troops in it, will be set at liberty on their word not to fight again for the Constitution. A battery was about to be erected on the commanding ground opposite, and the French naval force had been increased to three frigates and one brig of war. It is said, that general Lauriston's Division is to march to morrow to attack Tariffa.

There was a serious tumult at Madrid on the 10th. The royalists went to the houses of the liberals, whom they wanted to massacre, saying they had circulated with a bad intention, the news of the king's deliverance. The garrison, with difficulty restored order.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Latest from Spain.—By the Brig Catherine Rogers, Capt. Andros, in 36 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the New-York Daily advertiser have received a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 2nd of September inclusive, from which we have selected the following articles.

We learn verbally, that the French continued before Cadiz, but that no general battle had been fought.

Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar on the night of the 2d of September, for Malaga.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of Sep. 1st. says, we understand that Lieut. General Zayas and several other Spanish officers, have arrived here from Malaga, by sea.

A person arrived from the neighbourhood of Cadiz, states that there was to be a meeting of general officers and other persons of rank, at the head quarters of the French army, where several had already arrived from distant places, among others, the Duke del Infantado was expected hourly from Madrid.

The Chronicle of August 20th. says.—People arrived this morning from Algesiras, state, that Gen. Lauriston's division has returned from the neighbourhood of Tariffa, with a trifling loss.

The French experienced some loss in their attacks on Irocadero (Cadiz), the 25th of Aug.

A letter from Gibraltar to the editor of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, dated Sept. 3d, states "that they had been repulsed at TARIFFA, with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of 100,000 dollars of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English Frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English Merchants from that place."

The French squadron off Cadiz, have detained the British ship Spanish Patriot, which is a regular trader between London and Cadiz. She was endeavouring to force the blockade. The crew were sent to France, and the vessel to St. Lucar. Her cargo was valued at £20,000.

Sir John Downie and his nephew, who are confined at Cadiz, on charges of attempting to assassinate the king and royal family, while on their way from Seville to Cadiz, have prayed to the king to be brought to trial: they assert their innocence, and complain of the cruelty of their treatment. The petition was dated on the 28th of June, but so late as the 8th July, no notice had been taken of it.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has made a law establishing the Christain Sabbath, which imposes a fine of one dollar on every person who violates it. Some of the chiefs afterwards applied to him for leave to go on a hunting and fishing party on the Sabbath, but he refused permission. On the death of Mr. Bingham's infant son, the royal family called to sympathize with the parents; and the king gave a piece of ground near the chapel, for a burial ground. At the funeral the King Queen, principal chief, and many Europeans, walked in the procession, with badges of mourning, and Mr. Thurston preached an appropriate sermon to the audience. A few days after, a young person belonging to the royal family died; when at the king's request, the missionaries attended the funeral, and Mr. Bingham preached a sermon to a numerous audience. These facts are given from memory; the documents will probably appear in the Herald for next month.—*Boston Paper.*

INSURRECTION IN DEMARARA.

There has been an insurrection of the Blacks in the Island of Demerara. The ALBIAN contains a letter from that place, dated September 4, which says—

"The Negroes rose to the amount of 3000, and gave regular battle to the King's troops; they made a desperate attempt to cut off a detachment of the 21st Regiment as it was coming up, but they were defeated by the very gallant conduct of a Lieutenant who commanded the division. The 21st West India Regiment and Georgetown Militia of Cavalry were all engaged in the affray, and behaved uncommonly well. The tumult was not quelled when the express left Demarara, but there is every reason to hope that it is so by this time, as strong reinforcements were immediately embarked at Barbadoes for the scene of action."

Natural History.

Curious Phenomenon.—The Bermuda papers of the 30th August state, that an immense number of that species of fish called *blue fish*, and by some, *green headed thumps*, weighing from 2 to 3lbs. had flouted ashore dead, and so offensive had been the stench from their putrid carcases, that the inhabitants had been obliged to dig holes and bury them in the sand.—It was not uncommon after heavy gales, or violent thunder squalls, to see a few dead fish of a Parrot kinds afloat or drifted among the rocks along shore; but a phenomenon of this very extraordinary kind had ever been witnessed nor heard of among the oldest inhabitants living. Many

REPEATED

of the fish had been opened and carefully examined, when it was found almost invariably that the liver, and in most cases, the maw, and whole intestines were in a state of putrescence, and that even before life had been entirely extinct in the fish. Many conjectures and suppositions had been advanced as to the cause of this remarkable malady among this species of the finny tribe, but it it still involved in obscurity. That fishes are subject to diseases, there can be no doubt, but the peculiar nature of the element which they inhabit renders it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any thing like correct information respecting their habits and maladies.

From the National Gazette.

We do not recollect to have read of any *Water Spout*, so destructive as the one described in the following article, which we have translated from Paris, Journal des Debats, of the 30th August.

"To the Editor of the Journal des Debats.

"Sir,—A meteor, extraordinary for its violence, rapid movement and injurious effect, has just spread alarm and desolation in several parts of the district of *Dreux et Mantes*.—On the 26th Aug. about 3 o'clock P. M. the great heat of the atmosphere produced a storm, which took the direction, from the south west, towards the village of Boncourt; not far from this place, there appeared, suddenly, a water spout of extraordinary dimensions, whose broad base rested upon the ground, while its top was lost in the clouds; it appeared to consist of a thick and black vapour, in the centre of which flames were frequently perceived in several directions. Moving impetuously with the storm, through the upper vallies and over the mountains, it uprooted, or dashed down, in the compass of a league, seven or eight hundred trees of different sizes; and, in reaching the village of Marchefray, demolished in an instant one half of its houses. The walls, shaken to their foundations, fell in on every side, and the ruins we scattered to the distance of half a league, before the acrial torrent. Some of the inhabitants who remained in the villages were crushed or wounded by the fall of the houses; those who were working in the fields (luckily the greater number) were thrown down or borne along by the whirlpool, that destroyed at the same time the harvest and the cattle. It discharged hail as large as the fist, stones and other foreign bodies, which struck some persons and caused severe contusions. Waggons heavy laiden were dashed to pieces; wheels, of the largest size, torn off, were found at the distance of three or four hundred feet, from the places in which they were struck. One heavy vehicle was carried upon a tilekiln, which was razed. A steeple, several hamlets, a number of detached houses, some new walls, were tumbled down, and other villages than those mentioned, suffered considerably. To judge from the devastation which it spread, this water spout must have been about six hundred feet diameter at the base. It has deprived a multitude of individuals of their means of subsistance.

FOURCAULT."

HORTICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir, Seeing in the Moutreal Herald of the 6th inst. an account of the Horticulural society of that place having had their annual show of Melons, and observing that their finest Water Melon weighed 27lbs. 12oz I was induced this day to weigh a very large one of the same kind which grew in the Garden of the Hon. Col. Talbot, the weight of which was 37 lbs. 2oz.

I am &c.
M. BURWELL,

Port Talbot, 29th September, 1823.

Horticulture.—The society held their annual Show of Grapes, on Tuesday last, when the best cluster, competing for the premium, was produced by Mr. John P. Hogg, Gardener, weight 38¼ ounces.—The second finest by Mr. Patrick O'Connor, Gardener, weight 20½ oz. M. O'C, also produced the third best weighing 18 oz.

A cluster of Grapes of a new variety, named the Wellington Grape, weighing 55½ oz. was produced at the meeting, from the garden of Wm. McGillivray, Esq.—R. C.

Mr. John Baker, residing in our village has this season raised a Bull calf, which at seven months old (the 9th inst) weighed 613 lbs. and girted 4ft. and 10 inc. and was begotten by a bull raised by Mr James Harvey of Dunham, and now owned by Mr. Orin T. Kemp of this village.—*Communicated*—

Domestic.

Montreal Races—Commenced on Wednesday—one of the best contested, and handsomest races ever witnessed on this course was run between Mr. Bender's Horse Lismahago, and Mr Kauntz's Horse Sir Walter—two mile heats, the first won by Lismahago, and the two latter supposed by Sir Walter.—Under decision of the Stewards.

Second day.—Bad sport, until about six o'clock in the evening, when a general engagement took place amongst some characters who had freely indulged in the poduce of our West Indian Islands—broken heads, and sore bones were, as is usual in such cases, the consequence.—

We have not heard what arrangements are made for this day's diversion.

The Laprairie Races.

There was much good sport on the Laprairie Course, on Wednesday, the first day of the Races—notwithstanding some difficulty, a large concourse of people was collected:

About 3 o'clock, the contest for the Maiden Plate took place between Mr. Baker's Black Horse, Mr. Nathaniel Jones's Bay Mare, and a bay horse belonging to Joseph Odell, Esq. During the first heat, the Black led the way, the bay horse followed next, and although not a match for him, run a very respectable race. In the second heat the Black still kept his superiority, the bay horse kept next until nearly two thirds of the course had been passed, when Mr. Jones' mare shot by him, and, followed the black very closely to the winning post.—The black won the plate.

The second race was for the Steam-Boat Purse, and was contested by Mr. Kauntz's horse Sir Walter and Lismahago, both very fine horses,—and the Bedford. The race being declared a dead heat between Sir Walter and Lismahago, it was decided that they should repeat the race. This last was a great display of power, which seldom has been observed so equal between two animals. Sir Walter came out best, although the race was finely contested by Lismahago.—*Times.*

QUEBEC, Oct. 7th.

We are sorry to announce the loss of two vessels bound to this port, near Cape Ray. The brig Emma, Captain Cockin, owned by Mr. Finch, of this city; from Liverpool, in ballast, and the Schr. Penryn Castle, from Halifax, with military clothing. The clothing and the crew of the latter vessel, with the exception of one man who was unfortunately lost, have been brought up by the Bark Duck, from Newfoundland.

The Spaniards Appeal.

God of our fathers! in whose name,
Resistless as the wild Simoon,
We rush'd through clouds of smoke and flame,
And swept away to death and doom,
The legions of the Iron Crown,
And hurl'd the Imperial Despot down.

Inflamed by whose life giving word,
We pour'd our unrequited blood
More freely than the desert bird,
Whose heart drops feed her infant brood,
To fix that monarch on the throne
We hoped to make our weal his own.

Who sees that monarchs foully rend
The sacred rights our hands retriev'd,
And strive to bind us with a chain
More dread than that we broke in vain.

Though kings forget, yet will not we,
The vigor of the soul that now we are,
And if when struggling to be free,
We sound the notes of war and death,
In Thy name shall the banners wave
That lead to freedom or the grave.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 6th—Ship Montmorenci, Wood, 25th August from London, to P. Patterson, ballast—7 settlers.
Oct. 7th—Brig Port Spain, Walmsly, 9th August from Jamaica, to M. Shaw—cargo, rum and sugar.
—Ship Canada, Lamb, 1st Sept. from Belfast, to Heath, & Muir ballast—55 settlers.
—do Christopher, Knight, 1st August from London, to Finlay & Co. ballast.
—Barque Duck, Nichols, 14 days from St John's, Newfd to J. Hunt—This vessel brings soldiers clothing saved from the Penryn Castle, which was wrecked near Cape Ray, in Newfd on the 4th Sept. she was bound from Halifax to Quebec; all the crew were saved except one, named Peter Linch
—Sloop Intermediate, Johnson, 55 days from Grenada, to J. Leacraft, cargo, rum and sugar
—Brig Westbury, Gilpen, 50 days from Liverpool, to Frost & Co.—ballast.
—do Friends, Foster, 9th August from Mary Port, to Frost & Co do.
—do. Castor, Cochran, 14 do. from Dublin, to order—ballast.
—do. Aid, Archibald, 7th do. from Carmarthen, to R. Wood & Co. bal.
—do. Prince of Asturias, Morrison, 50 days from Liverpool, to W. Pentland—ballast.
—Barque Europe, Willis, 15th August from London, to H. Lemesuries—ballast.
—Ship Lady Gordon, Bell, 29th do. from Liverpool, to G. Symes, gen ear.
—do. Margaret, Young, 7th do. from London, to Forsyth & Co. general cargo.
7th—Ship Nile, Storey, 31st July from Portsmouth, to R. Wood—ballast.
—A Schooner from the Fisheries.
9th—Barque Isabella, Imray, 13th August from London, to H. Atkinson, ballast—passengers Lieut Hancox, wife and child
—Barque Cybele, Heckler, 16th do. from Liverpool, to J. Whitney, bal.
—Brig Hope, Saunders, 20th do. from do. to R. Wood, salt and coals.
—Ship Hannah, Webber, 13th do. from London, to Lawrence & Dyke, ballast.
—do. Barbadoes, Lee, 29th July from London, to W. Patterson, ballast.

Passengers in the Clarkstone.—Major Glibborn, Royal Artillery; Ensigns Cogan and Smyth, 66th Light Infantry; Sheppard, 76th Regt. Staff Asst. Surgeon Munroe, with 44 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates for the different Regts. in Canada.

The Barque Brothers, Keelah, while at anchor yesterday, fell over on her beam ends and drifted past the town exposed to great danger. Fortunately by the use of the Steam Boat Lauzon, she was towed along side of M'Callum's Wharf, wher she has since righted.

Letter bags open at the Exchange for London and Liverpool till Tuesday next 14th instant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication from *Lobo* is received, but the Editor of the Register being absent at present, and the Superintendent declining all responsibility in matters of private discussion, our Correspondent, it is hoped, will receive the above as a satisfactory reason for the present suppression of his Paper.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

REPEATED

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1823. No. XLIV.

By authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of October instant, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of November next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary:—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON
Secy.

J. B. ROBINSON, Att'y. Gen'l.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed the settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Plummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	Ne	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenuebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mills and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

JAMES FARLEY,
Sheriff Home District.
29th Sept. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. d. *Dep. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Cainguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York, }
29th Sept. 1823. }

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
t. d. *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings there on erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York, }
29th Sept 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
t. d. *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To wit. }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, *Executors* of the late Richard Cartwright, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15, } 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, }
and the South 3-5 of the } 4th Concession
West quarter of Lot No. 16, }
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, } 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, }
and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York, }
29th Sept. 1823. }

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT. } given that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of October, next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs and Constables, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take Notice, that they may be respectively then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
39—tf *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

Government Contract FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1824, and ending the 31st December following

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 29th of November, at noon. No Tender will be noticed unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
43.-4w. *D'y. As't. Com'y. General.*
Commissariat Office, York, Oct. 20th, 1823.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from 10 to 3.*
By order of the Board,
E URQUHART. Clerk
Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD-
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON,
IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the od notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
19tf. E URQUHART. Clk
Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* —tf

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, [illegible] as cleared and fenced. It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. Wells, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood there on being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser —Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Nation. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.
York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41 –td

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Property, fronting the Market Square and King Street, situated between Mr. Nation's Store and Wood & Andersons; the whole to be divided into Building Lots, to suit the purchasers.—The Plan and conditions of Sale to be seen at Wood & Anderssons'

York, 15th October, 1823. 3w——42.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs Monro, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr Thomas O'Sullivan, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said Thomas O'Sullivan, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. George Duggan, being 55 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr Geo. O. Stewart, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or Alex Wood, Esq at York.

32—13 w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. *TO BE LET,*



THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having [illegible] ed to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.
Dundas, District of Gore, }
May 19th, 1823. } 23–12 *mos.*

PUBLIC NOTICE *IS HEREBY GIVEN.*

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty to forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of John Brown;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, at G Vanderbarracks';—from thence to John Decoe:—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario —From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from Oswego which ever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
t. f. WM. H. MERRITT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of Middlesex will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 18–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

38 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seats of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

[illegible] *castle, 24th July,* 1823

JOHN SPENCER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE, AND A *REWARD OFFERED!!*

THE undersigned hereby offers a Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, to any person or persons, who can give such information as may lead to the conviction of a Common Barrator, who resides at "*Lobo near Delaware*, and who has moved, and exciting one Joseph Cooper, from whom (and his wife Chloe Cooper) the undersigned has purchased some Land in this Township, to publish in the Observer of the 15th instant, an advertisement, slandering his title to the said Lands

The object of the undersigned is to make a public example of the said Common Barretor, which he thinks, would be the means most effectually of improving the "*vicious and unprincipled society*," which is said to exist at "*Lobo near Delaware*." —The Editors of the Weekly Register, Observer, and Niagara Gleaner, will please insert the above in three of their numbers, the costs of which will be paid as soon as ascertained by

ROWELL MOUNT.
Caradoc, 22d Sept 1823 3w—42.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19 000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	14,903
	Westminster, " "	9,287
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,000
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the [illegible] into Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

1f.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick. Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to JOHN BROWN, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr. Meighans, Mr. Mosleys, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanac

AND

GENERAL MEMORENDUM BOOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

York, Oct. 25, 1823.

HAVE A CARE!

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned not to Purchase from *Mr. Deputy Surveyor Mount* a Lot of Land in this Township, granted to my Wife CHLOE COOPER, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as the Deed thereof to *Mr. Mount* has been obtained by a system of the grossest, and most fraudulent, Intimidation; and, as I am determind immediately to use every Legal Means to regain possession of it.—

COLONEL BURWELL, the *Register of this District*, is also hereby requested to direct the attention of any enquirer on the subject of that Lot to this Notice.

(Signed) JOSEPH COOPER.

Cornwall in the District of London, Sept. 4th 1823.

38—6w.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks,
2d do. Woodhall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID W. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf*.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37—52w

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price; and by obtaining 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 14.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

UNION.

On the interesting subject of the proposed Bill for uniting the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, the following article, which bears a character of authenticity, appeared in the Montreal Gazette of the 14th instant.

"The consideration of the proposed Union has been delayed by various circumstances.—The representations from the Legislatures of Upper Canada did not arrive in England till late in April. The statement of the objections to the measure required by Ministers from the Anti-Union agents was not delivered before the middle of May. Mr. Stuart lost no time afterwards in submitting to His Majesty's Government a detailed statement of the grounds on which the Petitioners of the Union have prayed for that measure, and also an answer to the objections which have been made to it. Mr. Stuart, in the mean time, having had different interviews with Mr. Wilmot Horton, and Lord Bathurst, was fully impressed with the belief that no change has taken place in the opinion of His Majesty's Government respecting the expediency of the proposed measure. The Union is considered of the greatest importance to the interests of the Colonies, and to those of the mother country; but it would seem to be the disposition of the Government to withhold a formal expression of its determination at this moment, in order that the most matured deliberation may take place upon the measure in all its bearings; notwithstanding the manifold motives of despatch, it was not thought prudent or proper to press the subject upon the consideration of Parliament till it should be convenient for the Government to entertain it, and it was finally agreed, that the late Session should be allowed to pass over without agitating the question."

We have been credibly informed, that letters dated in August, have also been received at Montreal, from London, which state that the Hon. Mr. Papineau, the remaining agent of the Petitioners against the Bill, had recently had an interview with Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the result of which was such as fully to justify the confidence which the Inhabitants of this Province have always reposed in the justice and liberality of the British Government, of which they have had so many and valuable proofs.

There can be no doubt that His Majesty's Ministers, incessantly engaged in promoting the welfare of British subjects at home, whenever they are able to bestow their attention on the Colonies, are actuated by similar views, and that they are too much versed in the practice of the free Government, the administration of which is entrusted to them by His Majesty, not to give due weight to the opinions of the Colonists, as expressed in the representations of their constitutional authorities.

The report of an approaching Congress, to be held either at Vienna, or some place more centrical, continues to be talked of in the Ministerial circles. It is said, however, that it will not be attended with all that diplomatic formality which characterized the proceedings at Verona, while at the same time it will be more general in its details. Besides the affairs of Spain, which are to form the [illegible] of deliberation, those of the smaller States of Germany are likewise to be discussed. The policy which for some years past has been pursued by the Courts of Bavaria and Wirtemburg is said to have given the highest offence to the Holy Alliance; that of the latter power in particular.—One great object of the ensuing Congress will be, to set forth to Europe, in a clear and convincing light, the principles on which the Holy Alliance profess to act, and the compact by which they are held together.

It is confidently reported (says a late London Morning Chronicle) that Mr. Canning openly condemned the conduct of Sir William A'Court, in not following the King of Spain to Cadiz, as it was his duty to be at his post and not sit in judgement on the Cortes.

Botany Bay.—A petition from the body of convicts in New South Shetland, has been presented to the English House of Commons. The petition was signed by 7556 individuals, and stated that they were the persons through whose labour and industry the colony had been chiefly clear'd and brought to its present state of prosperity; that they had in their possession 29,000 acres of cultivated land; and 212,000 acres of pasture, that they were possessed of 42,398 head of cattle, 174,000 sheep, 2413 houses in towns, 215 colonial vessels, and a capital amounting in the whole to one million. The petitioners had been manumitted in consequence of a power expressly sent to the Governor for that purpose; they had imagined themselves restored to all their rights by that manumission, until, in consequence of a determination of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, it had been held that in consequence of a fault not their own, of a negligence which belonged to the public departments of the State, in not issuing a general pardon, one of the conditions of the Act of Parliament had not been complied with, and they had been declared to be attainted felons, although they had been for many years in the full enjoyment of the rights of freemen.—Since that time they had no right to sue or to be sued, or enjoy any of the advantages belonging to the House would take into consideration the condition in which they were placed in consequence of this state of the law, and afford them such relief as their situation and circumstances deserved.

A society of English Patriots are translating into Spanish the "*Abridged History of the Inquisition*, by M. Leonard Gallois," to be printed at London: the edition to amount to 3000 copies. This work is to be circulated at all points of the peninsula, as the best means of undeceiving the Spanish people with respect to the utility of re-establishing the *holy office*. In France the tenth edition of this little volume is already quite exhausted.

Robert Bloomfield, the author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. died at Shefford on the 19th of August, in the 57th year of his age.

The number of inhabitants in Ireland is estimated at 6,846,949; and the number of Irish acres at 6,809,709; so that there is more than one individual to an acre. In England the number of English acres is 32,342,400, and the inhabitants 11,486,700, or nearly three English acres (about 2½ Irish) to an individual. But the difference between the [illegible] of land one has to support, in a barony of about 30 square miles in Ireland, nearly one half of the farms are less than five acres, and only one in thirty is above 50 acres.

EXPORTATION OF LADIES.—A letter from a gentleman in Van Dieman's Land, to his friend in Edinburgh, may furnish a useful hint to the deciples of Mr. Malthus, as to the practicability of preventing any improper increase of population in this country. It appears that the best article of traffic in that country would be respectable females. One speculator proposes to take from 100 to 200, as a first rate order; and so certain is he of disposing of them to advantage, that he only stipulates that they shall be under 50. He offers to retain the cash advanced as freightage with the least possible delay. Besides, the governor offers a bounty on the importation, of from 50 to 100 acres of land. We hope that some of our merchants will attend to this hint.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Orthographical Curiosity.—The following singular inscription is said to be literally copied from a sign board in Liverpool:—

"*Shews Maid and Men dead Hear.*"

The Captain of the American brig Criterion, at Portsmouth from St. Ubes, reports that he was boarded July 29th, by a French man of war brig, and robbed of all his fresh provisions, sails, clothing, and other articles.

Intelligence from Natchez says, that of about 100 persons remaining in the city, eight died daily.

FANCY.—Dr. Darwin relates the following instance of the power of fancy, which two centuries ago, would have been accounted witchery:—A young Warwickshire farmer, finding his hedge broken and robbed during several winter, determined to watch for the thief. He chose a moonlight night, and lay many hours beneath the shade and shelter of a hay stack. He suffered much from cold, and at midnight was about to retire; but, at that moment, appeared a decrepit old woman, of appearance much corresponding with the popular notion of a witch; she hastily collected a bundle of [illegible] from the hedge, and was about to carry them off; the farmer sprang from his concealment, and seized the old woman as the nightly thief of his property. After some struggling, the old woman, who displayed great personal strength and determination, suddenly knelt down upon her bundle of sticks, and after silently raising her withered arms to the moon, then at full, she thus addressed the already half frozen farmer:—"Heavengrant thou mayest never again enjoy the blessing of warmth." The terrified farmer left her, and made his way home, under the full effect of the cold spell. He complained of extreme cold the following day, he complained of extreme cold the following day, wore an extra upper coat, then another, and at length, in despair, took to his bed, which was covered continually heaped with blankets, which covered his face, and in which he actually lay *to his death*, which did not happen until twenty years afterwards.

An extraordinary case of hydrocephalus, or wa-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

ter of the brain, is just now exciting the interest of the medical gentlemen of Salisbury. The head of an infant, before any operation was performed, at the age of six (now only seven) months, was of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Round the forehead and back part of the head, 30 inches, and from ear to ear across the vertex 21 inches; which measurements will be better understood by stating, that the larger circumference of the adult head averages but 22 inches, and from ear to ear but 12; and of a healthy child of 6 months old, the largest circumference averages 16, and from ear to ear 9 inches. The infant belonging to respectable parents, is under the immediate treatment of one of our surgeons, and is submitted to a novel practice, viz.—the removal of the water by degrees through the means of operation, and at the same time the employment of pressure. The infant has undergone the operation five times, and 110 ounces (nearly seven pints) of water have been removed. The present state of the infant and the effects of the operations and treatment are such as afford well grounded hopes that for this disease, considered hitherto hopeless, a remedy has at length been found.—*Salisbury Journal.*

A GOOD APOLOGY.—In the court of sessions in Scotland, the judges who do not attend, or give a proper excuse for their absence, are by law liable to a fine. This law, however, is never enforced; but it is common on the first day of the session, for the absentee to send an excuse to the Lord President.—Lord Stonefield having sent such an excuse, on the president mentioning it, the Lord Justice Clerk, Braxfield, said in his broard dialect, "What excuse can a stout fallow like him hae?" "My lord," said the President, "he has lost his wife." The Justice, who was fitted with a Xantippe, replied, "Has he? that is a good excuse indeed, I wish we had a' the same."

GINGER BEER.—This, when well made, is one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the most wholesome beverages that can be imagined. The subjoined recipe for producing it in high perfection may be found useful during the summer months:—"Take 1½ oz. of ginger, well bruised, 1 oz of cream of tartar, and 1 lb. of white sugar; put these ingredients into an earthen vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water; when cold, add a table spoonful of yeast, and let the whole stand till the next morning. Then skim it, bottle it, and keep it three days in a cool place before you drink. Be sure to use good sound corks, and secure them with twine or wire."

ANECDOTE OF MORILLO.

Morillo and Morales, though able generals, are two of the most ferocious savages in all that relates to the infliction of misery upon their opposers. The following anecdote is characteristic, and unlikely to be literally true.

During the campaign in Caraccas, a boy appeared in the tent of Morillo, drowned in tears. The Chief desired to be informed for what purpose he was there. The child said he came to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp. "What can you do to save your father?" asked the General. "I can do but little," said the boy, "but what I can shall be done." Morillo seized the little fellow's ear:—"Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to obtain your father's liberty?" demanded he. "I certainly would," was the answer. A soldier was accordingly ordered to cut off the ear *by pieces*. The boy wept, but resisted not. "Would you lose your other ear for the accomplishment of your purpose?" was the next question. "I have suffered much, but I can still suffer," replied the boy. The other ear was taken off by one stroke of the knife. "And now," said Morillo, "depart! the father of such a son is dangerous to Spain; he must pay the forfeit of his life." The maimed child passed from the quarters of the General, but to witness the execution of his father.

MORLAND THE ARTIST.—A work lately published gives the following picture of this eccentric person: "He was found at one time in a lodging, at Somertown, in the following most extraordinary circumstances.—His infant child, that had been dead nearly three weeks, lay in a coffin, in one corner of the room; an ass and foal stood munching barley straw out of the cradle; a sow and pigs were solacing themselves in an old cupboard; and himself whistling over a beautiful picture that he was finishing at his ease; with a bottle of gin hung upon one side, and a live mouse sitting, or trying pieces, kicking its own shadow in a looking glass.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Important Intelligence from Spain.—An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 23d ult. Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great consequence. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, it will be remembered, arrived at Port St Mary on the 16th. On the following day he proceeded with the business of his mission. He despatched Col. Lahitte, one of his aide-de-camps, with a flag of truce, and a despatch to Cadiz.—The despatch was addressed immediately to the King. The Colonel was told that he could not be admitted to see the King, to transact any business or carry on any communications with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Colonel Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz. (The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz, is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, appointed on the prorogation of that body.) It was, of course, in his former capacity that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angoulême. Valdez received the Duke's aid-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter of his Royal Highness was entrusted with him, to secure its delivery to His Majesty, or at any rate, to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this condition the Duke's aid-de-camp left the letter. Its contents are most important. It declares, that this was the last time that his Royal Highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; but that, if this summons was complied with, his royal Highness promised, in the name of his Majesty the King of France, that his Majesty would, in the first place, engage Ferdinand VII upon his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII to convoke the ancient Cortes of the Kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects, and the light of the age, demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his Royal Highness added, that he and the army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment.—The Prince left the King of Spain's Councillors five days to decide on their acceptance or rejection of these offers. If at the expiration of this time the King was not liberated, his Royal Highness declared, that he would no longer listen to any terms, but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack on the city, in order to bring about a result by force which he could not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. No despatch had since been received from Port St. Mary, from which it was supposed that negociations had commenced. This is, however, only a conjecture.—*Times.*

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following was given in a Second Edition of our paper of yesterday:—

Paris, Monday Evening.—The despatches which the Government received yesterday evening (and which have not been published to-day), announce that the French having attacked the Trocadero, were repulsed with great loss. It appears that the Constitutionalists of Cadiz would not accept the arrangements. The propositions made by the Duke d'Angoulême have not been accepted. It is said that the propositions were the same as the *Journal de Paris* and *Constitutionel* of to-day have announced.

Letters from Madrid, received *yesterday* announce that the approach towards that capital of more constitutional troops have kept the Regency in the greatest alarm. The French Rentes closed at 91f. 90c. Spanish 34¼.

The following, are extracts from FERDINAND'S speech at the closing of the session of the Cortes in August, 1823.

"Gentlemen Deputies—On this solemn day, in which the present Cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed.

"Invaded, as our territory is, by the most unheard of treachery, on the part of a perfidious enemy, who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her the rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men. Pretended defects in our political institutions; supposed errors in our interior administration; a feigned wish to restore tranquillity, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerated it, affected concern for the dignity of a Monarch who wishes not to be one but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the pretexts. Of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blacket spot in the nineteenth century. But, hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress, soon threw off the mask, and discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows even the most duped to doubt, that he only reform that she aims at is, to deprive the Nation of all independence, of all liberty, and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown consists only in dishonoring me. In exposing my Royal Person and Family, and in undermining the foundation of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins."

"But," he continues, "in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the Cortes, in the closet union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable, days of the 9th and 11th of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberations hitherto amidst such bitterness and danger, the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honored by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it. Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit."

'My government shall cease to exist before it takes any step contrary to the oath's by which it is connected with the country, or to what is required by the honour of my nation or the dignity of my crown; and if circumstances shall require it, it will seek, in the extraordinary Cortes, a safe harbour for the vessel of state.—In such case, I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel the path of glory, until a peace be obtained as honorable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself."

There were 4000 troops in Corunna when that place surrendered.

It is the intention of the French fleet to destroy Cadiz by fire, if the city does not surrender.

The London Courier of September 4, says.

"We have received no positive confirmation this morning respecting the reply given to the propositions of the Duke d'Angoulême, by the Ministers of Ferdinand; but from one or two circumstances, we feel an increased confidence in its authenticity."

Lisbon, July 28.—His Majesty has been pleased to replace the Council of State on the footing in which it was before the law of 25th September.

Lord Cochrane and the Portuguese Squadron.

From Bahia or Pernambuco.—On the 1st and 2d of July, Gen. Madeira evacuated Bahia and embarked his troops on board the Portuguese men of war and merchantmen, then in the harbor, and immediately sailed. The Brazilian army then took possession of the city. Lord Cochrane, who was cruizing off the harbour, gave chase to the Portuguese, and before the 6th, succeeded in capturing thirteen of the merchantmen transports, which after disabling, either by starting their water, or cutting away their main-masts, or taking most of their sails from them, he ordered back to Bahia, or the nearest ports, and continued in close of the men of war. This account was brought to Pernambuco by the brig of war Bahia, with four large prizes in her charge. Pernambuco was illuminated three nights on receipt of the news. During the stay of the Bahia, she captured by her boats a ship and brig under the Portuguese colours, and sent them in. Before the brig of war arrived, the Portuguese flag was admitted at Pernambuco.

The Portuguese Squadron.—We have been visited within the last week with eighteen sail of this squadron and convoy that evacuated Bahia, consisting of one ship of the line, three frigates, one sloop of war, nine corvettes and four transports. They arrived here in a very destitute situation, having left Bahia with only 30 rations per man, and had 46 days passage, which was a favourable one. They were pursued by Lord Cochrane's single ship to the sixth degree of N. latitude. This ship, from her superiority of sailing and manœuvering, was enabled to harrass this squadron exceedingly, and but for the favourable state of the weather during 17 days, would have succeeded in cutting off some of the smaller ships. Several of the transports were boarded and their masts cut away; among those thus treated were two bearing the Russian flag. The convoy consisted originally of upwards of one hundred and fifty vessels, on board of which it was estimated were twelve thousand souls." *Letter from Payal of Sept 1st.*

PERU.—Since the unfortunate occurrence to the Republic at Mosquegua, (in the intermedios,) all the states are making uniform efforts to put an end to the war which has been continued so long by Spain, more from a motive of pride than from any hope of success. In a short time, 20,000 men will be ready to commence operations against the Spanish troops. On the 17th July, 6000 sailed from Africa, under General St. Cruz, to join 3000 more coming from Chili. 6000 Colombians have started from Guayaquil, and the campaign will be directed by the Liberator Boliver, under whose order it is expected a durable peace will be established."

GREECE.

The following is the latest intelligence from Greece; a country, which for long has been the theatre of a most desolating warfare, that is now apparently to be renewed with greater vigour:

GREECE.—Smyrna Papers to July 25th, are received at Boston. Smyrna, it will be recollected, is a Turkish province, and its papers would no doubt represent the state of the war with the Greeks in the most favourable light on their own side.

It appears that the Turks have commenced a campaign in the Morea with about 60,000 men; and the Smyrna Spectator says, "we are of opinion that the fatal hour of the Greeks is near at hand." The Greeks are greatly divided among themselves.

The Smyrna Editor commends, in the strongest terms, the new plan of operations of the Turks, which he considers to be to attack the source of the Greek Revolution in the Peninsula, considering the success to be followed by the subjugation of the islands.

A body of Greeks landed on a point of the coast near the Gulf of Echelles Neuve, and were defeated by the Turks, who sent 5 heads to Smyrna, which were placed on the batteries before the Pacha's palace.

Great alarm has been excited at Syra, by a threatened descent from "Pirates" under Fazzioli, but the place was saved by the arrival of the French frigate Medee, and Fazzioli was seized and put in irons, with some of his associates.

Seven Greeks have been taken from an Anglo-Ionian vessel, and beheaded.

The report of the great fire at Constantinople is confirmed. It was with great difficulty the Palace of the Captain Pacha and Capt Bey were preserved.

All attention is now turned to the Morea. The Captain Pacha has embarked at Prevesa 18,000 Albanese whom he has transported to Patras, and on another side Ibrahim Pacha, is provided with an army of 40,000 at the defiles of the Morea.

The fleet of the Vice Roy of Egypt, commanded by Gibalar, consisting of 43 sail, with troops, has been seen for 11 days near Rhodes. It is destined against Candia.

Arrived, at Smyrna, the Austrian brig Velocity, with two Grecian Prizes.

We have advices from Athens, from the 1st to the 4th of July. All was in a horrible confusion there at the moment it was announced that the Turks were advancing to the number of 40,000, and that they had arrived at Livadid, only 2 or 3 leagues distant.

We have advices from Patras, to July 12. The Captain Pacha was there, and occupied in transporting a great number of troops from Prevesa.—It appears, as we have already said, that the Turks will make a spirited attack, on that side upon the Peloponesians.

The Catholic Greeks, and some others, have returned to Scio, and had their property restored—No property has been confiscated.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Autocrat of all the Russias has addressed a very pacific despatch to his August brother, the Autocrat of all the Turks, signifying that the best arrangement will be re-established between the two Courts, as soon as the stipulations about evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia are completed. All the bowels of paternal solicitude about his suffering fellow members of the Greek church are happily quieted by a dose of that sovereign specific, "legitimacy." The pious Alexander has found it written,—"a who art thou who judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth,"—and seems resolved, "as much as lieth in him, to live peaceably with all men," except revolutionists.

Peace is like to be completed between Turkey and Persia.

SCOTLAND.

From the Dumfries Courier of Aug. 28.

Few people were prepared for the tremendous rain that fell on the night of Wednesday and morning of Thursday last. For nearly twelve hours the rain descended in torrents. In many places the wheat has been completely flattened—a circumstance that will accelerate rather than retard the rusting and rotting process. Every where the burns and rivers overflowed their banks, inundating whole fields of turnips and potatoes, and doing irreparable damage to the meadow hay. The Dryfe and Milk (tributaries of the Anan) have not been so high for 20 years; and, considering the season of the year, the same thing may be said of the Nith. The Lochart too, has been playing sad freaks with the poor people's peats. For more than 40 years this stream has not been so high. Even the peats in stacks have been greatly wet, in many places. We learnt that the floods were particularly alarming in all that district of country which borders on the Solway Firth. Every stream that falls into this estuary was swollen to a height never before known—every where the burns overflowed their banks, deluging and sanding up" numerous fields of grain, demolishing hay ricks, peats stacks, &c. and converting large tracts of meadow land into temporary lakes. House that were previously thought inaccessible to the rivers, were suddenly isolated and cheated full of water—while many of the terrified inmates were forced to adopt the most ludicrous expedients with a view of transporting themselves to a place of safety. Here you might have seen a clown up to the middle in water, with his wife on his back, and two children in his arms, a third clinging to the neck of its mother, and a fourth holding fast by the skirts of her petticoats; there an old and lonely woman struggling through the flood, with her plaid and other garments floating behind, and impeding rather than favouring her progress. In one instance, the children of a washer woman escaped by means of their mother's washing pails—while the mother herself was piloted to land by her husband, in a float formed of an inverted ironing table; and at Cockpool, a young man made use of an old salt-pan to ferry himself over a new formed pond with the view of ascertaining the fate of his pigs. At seven, A. M. on Saturday, a fresh deluge was experienced in this neighbourhood nearly in the form of a water spout, and which appears to have been chiefly felt in the parish of Carlaverock. A correspondent states, that at the farm of Sherrington, six acres of turnips and four of rape were completely swept away; that a great number of carts of lime, spread and to spread, were carried into the Lochar, together with a great part of the soil they were meant to pulverize: that the children were catching eels in scores and dozens, dying or dead.

The Peers of Scotland have been summoned to assemble in Holyrood house, Edinburgh on the 2d of October, to elect a representative Peer for the House of Lords, in the room of Francis Lord Napier, deceased.

ANTIQUITIES.

A few days ago, some splendid remains of antiquity were discovered in a field on the estate of William Greenwood, Esq. of Brockwood Park, in Hampshire, England. About two feet below the surface of the earth, tesselated pavements of the most beautiful Mosaic patterns, have been cleared, the colors still retaining all their original vividness. A tradition exists in the neighbourhood, that a palace of King Alfred had stood on the site of this field, which tradition has from time to time been confirmed by various ancient relics pick'd up near this spot. It was in consequence of this legend that some gentlemen of the family were induced to sink pits in different parts of the field, which have led to a result likely to prove so important and so interesting to all lovers of antiquity. The pavements and part of the walls of an apartment have

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been cleared; the workmen have already broken into more than one vault, and are continually making more extensive discoveres. A few coins, bones, &c. have been found in one of the vaults.

THE MUMMY.—We are now, for the first time, presented with an opportunity of viewing an *entire Mummy*, a species of curiosity of the most interesting kind, and very rare in this country. There has been a fragment, for many years, in the museum of the library at Philadelphia; but that now exhibiting is complete in all its parts, and contained in a double sarcophagus. When we reflect on the great antiquity of this venerable relic, that the object before us was once a living member of a race now for three thousand years in the oblivion of death, thoughts and feelings cannot but arise, such as the wise and the good love to cherish. The antiquarian, the naturalist, and the young of all descriptions, ought to examine a curiosity like this, which will not long be within their reach.

The following account has been transmitted to us by a correspondent.—"Tradition has handed down from father to son, a story of a man having hanged himself with a hay rope, over a hay rick, at Berrybush, in the county of Selkirk, 105 years ago.—Two men lately employed in casting peats, remembering the tale, curiosity prompted them to dig about the spot, and, to their astonishment, they discovered the body of a man, with a hay rope about his neck, by which they pulled him out of the moss; neither body nor the clothes were the least decayed."—*Border Courier.*

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

THE MASK.

A TRUE STORY.

Continued from our Paper of the 16th.

How long he remained in this condition cannot be stated with accuracy. To the care of the Prince he was, probably, indebted for his recovery, before it was too late. He had kept an attentive eye upon his favourite. His long *tete-a tete* with a mask that nobody knew; the warmth of their conversation, or rather the warmth with which the Count engrossed almost the whole of it to himself; the lively interest he took in this person, which caused him to forget all that was passing around him, excited no small degree of astonishment in the Duke. His surprise was increased to the highest pitch, when he, at length, saw them both walk straight away from the hall. Gladly would his serene highness have ascribed it to a cause which is said not unfrequently to occur at masquerades; for then he would have heartily rejoiced at the cure of grief so profound. Such a change he, however, thought too sudden; the air of the conversation appeared too grave, and so open a departure from the company too incautious. That the Count had retired for the night without paying his respects to the Prince, was not to be supposed.

As Count T—had now been absent for some time, and did not return, the Prince began to be seriously alarmed; he made more particular inquiries, and was informed that they had gone into a certain apartment and shut the door. He went thither; and after calling to no purpose, opened the door, and beheld the Count extended in the middle of the apartment, with all the appearances of death. Surgeons and attendants were instantly summoned to his aid. All their efforts to restore animation were long ineffectual. At length, when the Count came to himself, and seemed somewhat recovered, the Prince urgently intreated him to disclose the cause of the accident. The Count gave a faithful narrative of his sufferings. The Duke was in the utmost astonishment, and would have suspected that the Count was delirious, had not his pulse, and the testimony of the medical attendants, refuted such an idea. Nay, the Prince himself had, with his own eyes, beheld at least some part of this extraordinary occurrence. The strictest inquiry was now made for the mask. Nobody had seen her go away, or even come out of the room; and yet she was no where to be found. All the hackney coachmen that were drawn up before the palace, all the gentlemen's servants, were interrogated, none of them had driven or attended her. At last, when they were all tired of inquiring, two chairmen came forward. They had, they said, been called about an hour before to take up a female domino, who came out of the back door of the palace. Being asked where they had set her down, they at first remained silent; but, when the urgency of the question required it, they replied: "At the church-yard." They added, that the mask had directed them to stop there; that when she was set down, she put an old ducat, covered all over with mould, into one of their hands; that she then went to the church-yard gate, which she opened with a single touch, and quickly shut it again after her. What afterwards became of her, they knew not. As far as their terror and astonishment would permit them to observe, she had sunk into the tomb on the right hand, as she there vanished from their sight.

In the very spot, described by the chairmen was the family vault of the count. There his deceased consort was interred. The door of the vault was next morning found open. No farther traces could be discovered; and in spite of repeated inquiries, nothing more was ever heard or seen of this mask.

It is easy to conceive that this event, when it became known—and it could not but be known the next morning to every child in B——, produced an uncommon sensation; and it is in the nature of things, that very different opinions should be formed concerning it. The multitude took it for an actual apparition; another, and not an inconsiderable portion, assuming an air of profound wisdom, came to no decision at all; and a few imagined that something of human artifice must be at the bottom.

(To be Continued in our next.)

Domestic.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.

On Saturday last, the Launch of the Steam Tow Boat HERCULES took place. It was witnessed by a large concourse of people, who testified that satisfaction which naturally is felt in seeing the more interesting labours of Men accomplished. The model of this Boat is very fine; she is one hundred and ten feet in length, and has probably the greatest power of any Steam Boat in America. The power of a Steam Engine upon the plan of Boulton and Watt's, is calculated by the size of its Cylinder, with Boilers sufficiently large to afford a constant supply of Steam.—The cylinder of the CHANCELLOR KENT of New York—calculated for 100 horse power, is only 48 inches in diameter, while that of the Tow Boat is 55.—We feel much pride in beholding another production of the awakened spirit and enterprize of our citizens; and more especially when the facility promised to trade by this Boat is so great, and interests so nearly the whole community.—*Can. Times.*

We have been told that his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie has—in addition to his many other acts of munificence and generosity—given to the Borough of William Henry, a lot of ground of an acre and a half, for the site of a protestant church; and has given £200 towards its erection, with assurances of further assistance should it be necessary. Such acts as this, endear our excellent Governor-in-Chief to those who are governed by him, and shew that he has a real regard for their interests.—*C. Times.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Wm. McGillivray, was installed Grand Master for the District of Montreal, after which ceremony, a Masonic Sermon was preached in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. B. B. Stephens, M. A. A collection was made, which amounted to £30 0 6, which was presented to the Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital.

Casualty.—On Tuesday last, an Inquest was held on the bodies of Angus McDonald and Donald McDonald, brothers, aged 21 years, and 19 years, who met with their death under peculiarly affecting circumstances. They had with their father, [illegible] McDonald, a settler of Glengarry, in Upper Canada, brought down a raft of timber for sale, from which a squared oak stick got adrift, and was cast on the beach above the river Cap Rouge; on Monday morning the old man with his two sons, above mentioned, went to bring down the stick—having borrowed for this purpose a small crazy wooden canoe—as soon as the tide began to ebb they commenced their voyage, the stick being watersoaked, floated under water, and the wind blowing fresh with a heavy swell, caused the stern of the canoe to be greatly depressed, by which the water came in at several cracks in her sides; as the weight of water sunk her deeper, the waves presently came over her gunwales, the youngest of the sons called out to his father to put off his jacket, which were the last words the old man heard from either of them, the canoe sunk almost immediately at about 250 yards from the shore, towards which the unfortunate youths directed their course, the father finding they could not reach the land, and seeing the bow of the canoe above water turned towards it and succeeded in regaining and getting into it; it was still sufficiently buoyant to sustain his weight; he stood up anxiously watching his boys, but only to see them sink to a watery grave; they were unable to disencumber themselves of their jackets, and perhaps exerted themselves too much at first, or M'Donald is of opinion, that, being both good swimmers, they might have escaped; the bodies were found at low water and brought down to the Cul de Sac.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 12.—Schooner Hope, 12 days from Miramichi, to Patersons & Weir, in ballast—Boatlers.
—15—Bark Quebec Packet, Atkinson, 24th August, from London, to H. Atkinson, general cargo, passengers Mr. Reates, Messrs. G. & H. Grout, and 3 settlers.
—16—Ship Princess Royal, Townsend, 35 days from Grenada, to J. Layerait, rum and sugar.
Passenger in the Hugh for Dublin, sailed 15th inst. Lieut. Plunket, 37th Regt.
Ditto, in the Regent for Liverpool, sailed the 15th inst. Mr. & Mrs. Chaffers.
Letter Bags for London and Liverpool are open at the Exchange till Tuesday next 21st inst.
—Bark Eliza, Boswell, 28th of August from Liverpool, to Chaffers & Co. in ballast.
—The Bark St. Lawrence, from London, has just arrived.

CLEARED.

Oct. 10—Brig Royal Oak, Daley Hall.
Ship Indus, Wright, Hull.
Bright, Dragon, Crisara, Bermuda.
11—Brig Procris, Arnold, Southampton.
13—Brig Congress, Ridley, Liverpool.
Brig Chilton, Galley, Bristol.
Barn John Howad, Smith, Cork.
Oct. 14—Brig Hugh, Gregg, Dublin.
Brig Sarah, Rogers, Liverpool.
Brig Endeavour, Levie, Dublin.
Brig Isabella, Morris, Liverpool.
Brig Thistle, Dawson, Liverpool.
Ship Regent, Boyes, Liverpool.
—15—Brig Quebec Packet, Aderson, Aberdeen.
—16—Brig Jean, Jones, Liverpool.
Brig British Tar, Clark, London.
Brig Elizabeth, Thompson, London.
Brig Harrison & Thomas, Christian, Liverpool.
Brig Henry, Jameson, Topsham.
Brig Brisk, Musson, Jamaica.
Brig Sarah Mary Ann, Christian, Cork.
Ship Alfred, Clark, Hull.

Upper Canada Gazette.

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By AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the second day of October instant, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the seventeenth day of November next, at which time, at our town of York, you were held and constrained to appear. Now Know Ye, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS; there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary:—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and twenty-three, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON.

Sec'y.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Att'y. Gen'l.*

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office, York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1823.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zora, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
Ec at do.		Douro
N. of Alphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsmere	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Matnuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Nov. 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dep. Sheriff, H. D.

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York,
29th Sept. 1823.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Meridinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Dep. Sheriff, H. D.

t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dorne, and Thomas H. Cartwright, *Executors* of the late Richard Cartwright, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, 4th Concession
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals' concerned claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823 23—*tf.*

Government Contract
FOR
BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1824, and ending the 31st December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 29th of November, at noon. No Tender will be noticed unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. A's't. Com'y. General.

43.-4w. Commissariat Office, York, Oct. 29th, 1823.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 6d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution, at their Office, on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.

By order of the Board,
E. URQUHART. Clerk

Kingston April 28th 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*

By order of the Board.
19tf. E. URQUHART. Cl'k.

Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
In the Town of YORK; or, TO LET, &c.

FOR SALE or TO LET, and possession given on the 1st August, 1824:—

1st—The Store, Lot, and Premises occupied by Messrs. Munro, Merchants, in King-street, being 34 feet by 132 feet.

2d—The Lot and Building occupied by Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, Saddler, in King street, being 36 feet by 112; also,

3d—The vacant and unimproved Lot of Land adjoining the Premises occupied by the said Thomas O'Sullivan, on one side, and on the other, by the Lot and Store of Mr. George Duggan, being 58 feet in front, by 112 feet in depth.

Application, for price and conditions, to be made to the Rev. Mr. Geo. O. Stewart, at Kingston, the Proprietor, or Alex. Wood, Esq. of York.

32—13 m

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced—It is situated on the road leading from Yonge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. Wells, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood there on being principally Beech, Maple, Hickory, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Nation. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.

York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41.—td

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET,



THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining-room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of Mackenzie & Lesslie, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore,
May 10th, 1823. 23—12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty to forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of John Brown;—from thence to the head of the Twelve-mile Creek, at G. Vanderbarracks';—from thence to John Dacons;—passing over to the West Branch of the Twelve mile Creek, on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from Oswego whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP.
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN BLACK,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of Middlesex, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th. 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st. 1823. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, in the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. JOHN SPENCER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District,	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

26th June, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a change in the *Police Laws*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of Bathurst into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Jonas Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick, Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchen is 16 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabling for 42 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a re-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

spectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other Tavern stand.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to John Brown, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t.-f.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr. Meighans, Mr. Mosleys, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanac

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Ed burgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodsill's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
8th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st, 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connexions, with the necessary qualifications, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to each of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

York, 1st November, 1823.

45—3w. W. ALLAN

Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

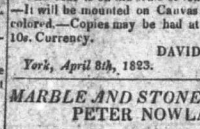
This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.
PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes :—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door-sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Cloved Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition.

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

*** All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37-52w

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* —tf.

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 6d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS,

THE

CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

FIRST WRITTEN

BY SIR JOHN HAWLES, KNIGHT,

SOLICITOR GENERAL TO WILLIAM III.

AS the security of our persons, our reputations, our properties and our liberties, depends upon Jurors, it can never be unreasonable to inform, or to remind them of their Duties. While they remain ignorant of the nature of their station, they cannot determine with propriety; while they feel not its importance, they will not conduct themselves with spirit. When questions, however, which relate to the welfare of the People, are agitated in a Court of Justice, instructions of this kind become of more than ordinary importance. Errors upon these occasions may be attended with fatal consequences, since powers will be introduced, which may in the end, overturn the constitution.

But it is not upon the good intentions of Jurymen only that we must depend. If they should be prevented, either by fraud or force, from discharging the trust reposed in them, their endeavours will avail little to the protection of the subject. Their rights ought, therefore, to be guarded against all attacks, especially as men of great eminence in the law have publickly declared that they have lately been invaded:—and to be defended, they must be understood.

A knowledge, then, of whatever relates to the office of Juries, seems at this time essentially necessary; since from hence alone can arise the proper Execution of its Duties, and the Preservation of its Rights.—To promote this end, the following Pamphlet is now republished. Its character for perspicuity and strength of reasoning, is so well established, that it is needless to enlarge on it here. If it meets with the success which its merit deserves, it will, perhaps, be a principal means of preserving the Trial by Jury, in its full force, to posterity.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot,—it has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired. Inquire at the Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 45.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

A new Novel from the pen of Sir Walter Scott is in the Press, & will soon be announced for publication. The subject is said to be peculiarly interesting, abounding in incident, and quite of a dramatic character.

The statue of his late Majesty, George III, which, a short time ago, was taken down in the Royal Exchange, was found to be so much out of repair, that the Gresham Committee have given orders to an eminent statuary to complete a new one, which will then be put up in the same niche.

The sum subscribed for erecting an equestrian statue in honor of the Marquis of Hastings, amounted at Calcutta on the 11th of March to 13,450 rupees, above £1,300 sterling.

The Dublin papers announce, that the general state of Ireland, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few outrages, is considerably improved. No cases of atrocity have of late come before any of the assize courts; and at Cork, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves by the sheriff, in consequence of the assizes having proved maiden.

Belfast has been lighted with Gas. A Dublin editor remarks, that the light headed Corporation of Dublin are disposed to let the people there continue to grope their way in "darkness visible."

An unusual occurrence has just taken place at Glasgow. A Gentleman, by birth a German, publicly renounced the errors of Judaism, in the Episcopal Church there, and was baptised into the Christian Faith, according to the rites of the English Church.

A meteor of uncommon dimensions appeared in our vicinity on Wednesday evening 17th inst. its course South, at about half past 8 o'clock. The light from the explosion of which was accompanied by a flash more vivid than that produced by the severest lightning we ever recollect to have experienced.—*Charles Intelligencer.*

Tobacco.—The *frosts* last week made sad havoc on the tobacco plants. A Georgetown paper says that 30,000 hogsheads have been destroyed. Some of the most opulent planters of Prince George's county have lost every plant! The Annapolis Republican says, that about one third of the crop of Anne Arundle, and the adjacent parts of Prince George's had been secured, the season for cutting having arrived, and that the produce was large; but the other two thirds was wholly destroyed by the frost on the night of the 29th ult. "The leaves were stiffened with the cold, the succeeding sun turned them black, withered and ruined them entirely." This great loss will bear very heavily on the tobacco growing counties of Maryland.

Nile's Register.

COWES, August 30.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—From the American schr. Quincy, Harbour Mariners, we learn the following distressing fact.

On the 15th inst. in lat. about 40°, and long. 20° the brig George the Fourth, from Waterford, bound to Quebec, with 115 passengers, going to settle in Canada, and having a crew of 14 hands, including the master, was run down in a heavy gale by the bark Hannah, of S. Sheilds, from Miramichi, to London, and sunk immediately; and of the 129 souls on board, 123 sunk with her. The mate and five of the seamen got on board the Hannah, whose condition was almost as hopeless as that of the vessel they had escaped from. Providentially the brig Mary, bound to London, came to their rescue, and succeeded in saving these six, together with the whole of the Hannah's crew 15 in number, from a watery grave. The Mary being short of provision, the bark Henry, of Moscow Island to London, took from her five of the Hannah's crew on the 17th; and on the same day, captain Harding generously relieved the Mary, by taking out the six survivors of the George the Fourth, whom he has treated with the most humane attention, and from whom we received this affecting account.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Sept. 1.

Marlborough Street.—Mr. Walker, an army agent, was, for the third time, brought to this office to answer the complaint of Miss Hardy, a respectable French lady, residing at No 40, Albemarle street, and in whose house this Mr. Walker has for some months lodged, to her very great annoyance.

Miss Hardy, who was attended by a number of respectable foreign ladies and gentlemen, as well as several inhabitants of the street in which she resides, stated, that on the preceding Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights, Mr. Walker remained up in his apartments until four o'clock, making the most hideous noises with a violin, under the pretence of playing upon that instrument, which, however, from his manner of performance, she was well aware he knew nothing about, and that he only procured it lately for the sole purpose of annoying her and her family. He continues scraping on the instrument until that hour every morning, and boasts that he can do so without any inconvenience to himself, as he can sleep all day, whereas they must be up to work. The consequence has been, that for three nights not one in the house had an hour's rest. He generally changes his instrument of annoyance once a month. He had before tried a drum and a postman's bell; but the noise of his violin is so piercing in the still time of night, that it is impossible to get any rest; she has in vain entreated him to let them have a little sleep, and from the distressing situation of the young ladies in her house for want of rest, she determined for one night to put a stop to his proceedings, and at four o'clock in the morning she called the watchman and gave Mr. Walker in custody for the remaining part.

In answer to this charge of unmanly conduct, Mr Walker very coolly said, that he considered that he had a perfect right to play his violin as long as he pleased, in his own apartments, and he should continue to do so; but it was not, he said, without reason that he did all this. Miss Hardy and her servants annoyed him in every possible way. They refused all his letters and messages, and on Saturday, when he was about to dress on his boots, he found them full of water. Miss Hardy said, if such was the case, either he himself, or his servant must have done it, as there was no one in her establishment that was capable of so foul a trick.

Mr. Roe said, that he was really astonished, from the apparent respectability of Mr. Walker, how he could thus continue to torment and annoy this lady, or how it was, for his own comfort, he did not remove from a house where he said he was so ill treated. He then addressed Miss Hardy, and said that he had no power to afford her any relief, if he had, he would be most happy to do so.

Several respectable householders in Albemarle street stated, that there was not a more respectable lady than Miss Hardy. Her apartments have been occupied by some of the first gentlemen in the country. The whole neighbourhood, they said, was annoyed by Mr. Walker, as his noises were heard in all the houses around. Mr. Walker left the office, triumphing in what, no doubt, he considered very manly and gentlemanlike conduct.

Ben Jonson the Poet.—As the workmen were excavating a vault in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, last week to receive the remains of the wife of Sir Robert Wilson, they discovered at the head of it, a leaden coffin in a perpendicular position, which they found upon examination, to contain the skeleton entire of Ben Jonson, the poet.—Tradition states, that Ben Jonson, while he was seriously misposed, was asked where he would be buried? He replied, "I will be interred in Westminster Abbey if I can get a foot of ground;" and that the Dean of Westminster gave sufficient ground (about two foot square) to admit the coffin in a perpendicular position, and a square hole was dug and the corpse admitted head downwards. At the top of the hole, a stone, about eighteen inches square, was found with the initials "B. J." upon it, in rather illigible characters.

London Paper.

FEMALE PEDESTRIANISM.

A young girl, only eight years of age, for a wager of a hundred sovereigns, was engaged to walk or run 30 miles in eight successive hours, in the Cricket ground, Chelsea, which she accomplished with perfect ease, eleven minutes within the time, doing the last mile in less time than any of the preceding. A ring was marked out on the ground, being the sixth of a mile. She occasionally took a little refreshment of wine and water, and appeared in excellent spirits to the last.

Learning for Ladies.—"I should be glad to know (said a learned Lady to a Gentleman) how knowledge is incompatible with a woman's situation in life.—I should like to be told why chemistry, geography, algebra, *languages*, and the whole circle of arts and sciences, are not as becoming in her as a man?" "I cannot say (replied the gentleman) that they are entirely unbecoming; but I think very little will answer the purpose. In my opinion, a woman's knowledge of chemistry should extend no farther than to the melting of butter; her geography should extend no farther than a thorough acquaintance with every hole and corner of her house; her algebra to keeping an exact account of the expenses of the family: and as for *tongues*, [illegible] and the less use she makes of it the better."

Lon. Paper.

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MOUSE THREAD MILL.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Star.

Sir, having seen a paragraph in your paper some time ago, stating that a gentleman in Kirkaldy had trained two mice, and invented a machinery for enabling them to spin cotton yarn, making 6d. per day profit, I take the liberty of informing you that a Mr. Hatton, of this town, has had two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for upwards of 12 months; and that the curious may be entertained with a fair statement of facts, I hope you will give a place to the following description, which is by no means exaggerated:—Sir, I have often seen his Mouse Thread Mills, I thoroughly understand the amusing peration. The Mouse thread Mill is so constructed, that the common house mouse is enabled to make atonement to society for past offences, by twisting, twisting and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per day, (Sunday not excepted,) of the same length and quality with the enclosed hank, which I send as a specimen of their work, for the inspection of the curious. To complete their task, the little pedestrian has to run ten miles and a half. This journey it performs with ease every day.

An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce: a half-penny worth of oatmeal, at 15d. per peck, serves one of these thread wheel culprits for the long period of five weeks. At that time it makes (110 threads per day, being the average) 3,850 threads of 25 inches, which is very nearly nine lengths of the standard reel. A penny is paid here to women for every cut made in the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse earns 9d. every five weeks, which is just one farthing per day, or 7s. 6d. per annum. Take 6d. off for board, and allow 1s. for machinery, there will arise 6s. of clear profit from every mouse year ly. The last time I was in company with the mouse employer, he told me that he was going to make application to the heritors for a lease of an old empty house here, the dimensions of which are 10 feet by 30, and 50 in height, which, at a moderate calculation, will hold ten thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators.

Allowing £200 for rent and task-masters, and £600 for the interest of £10,000 to erect machinery, there will be a balance of £2,300 per annum This, Sir, you will say, is projecting with a vengeance, but it would surely be preferable to the old South Sea speculation.

I remain your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Dunfermline, July 28, 1823.

The Highlands of Perthshire have lately been overrun by rats. The lowlands used to be the favourite residence of this enterprising species of vermin; but within the last two or three years they have pushed their settlements in the Districts of Strathspay, Appin of Duff Fortingall, and Breadalbane, most amazingly. During the present season they have been known to devour whole litters of pigs, and broods of poultry; and mothers begin to apprehend danger from them to their helpless infants.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

The competition among the steam boats on the Clyde is at present so great, that some of them carry passengers from Glasgow to Campbeltown, a distance of upwards of a hundred miles, for the charge of half a crown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL BALLASTEROS.—*Francis Ballasteros* was born at Soria, was in 1791. In 1793, being first lieutenant in the volunteers of Arragon, he so greatly distinguished himself, that he was raised to the rank of captain, during the campaign in Catalonia. He was accused, in 1804, of having fraudulently received 3000 rations, and was deprived of his command; but through the interest of the Prince of Peace, he obtained employ in the command of the custom house officers of Asturias. He filled the same situation in 1808, when the French invaded Spain. The Junta of Asturias confided to him the command of a regiment, and he became a brigadier, and afterwards marshal de camp. At that time the army of Castile was commanded by Blake and Castanos. Ballasteros gave repeated proofs of his bravery in diff rent battles, and eventually was one of the Spanish Generals, who when the Duke of Wellington appeared in the Peninsula, at the head of the Combined Armies, left him the command in Chief of the Spanish armies. On the cortes deciding in favour of the duke, Ballasteros retired from the service, and he published a memorial, to justify himself from the charge of having, through jealousy, caused the failure of several important military operations. When Ferdinand VII. returned to Spain, he conferred his protection on Ballasteros, and appointed him minister of war in 1815; but subsequently he was dismissed, and placed on half pay. On this he retired to Valladolid. In the present war, Ballasteros commanded an army of about 15,000 men, covering the province of Navarre.*

*[Deserted the constitutionalists in Aug. 1823.]

ABISBAL.

GENERAL O'DONNEL, COUNT ABISBAL, was born in Andalusia, about 1770, of Irish parents, entered into the royal guards at the age of fifteen, served against the French in the war from 1793 to 1795, and was remarked for his talents and bravery. When the French invaded Spain in 1808, O'Donnel was a major, and during the course of the war, he rose to be a marshal de camp. In the campaign of 1823, he displayed so much activity against the French, that he was recompensed with the title of count de Abisbal. In 1814, however, he was first imprisoned, and then banished, by the cortes, for a writing which he had published against them. But when Ferdinand overthrew the constitution, he particularly distinguished O'Donnel by his favour. The count was made captain general of the kingdom of Seville, and in 1815 was appointed commander of the Spanish army which was destined to act against Napoleon, after he returned from Elba. In 1819 he was placed at the head of the troops which were collected at Cadiz, for the purpose of subjugating the Americans; but in July, a conspiracy broke out in the camp, the object of which was, to compel the king to grant a constitution to his subjects. The expedition was thus rendered abortive, though the conspiracy was crushed for a time. After the revolution, which restored freedom to Spain, he was, on account of his equivocal conduct, for a long time in disgrace; but has since been restored to his rank, and now commands the Forces stationed in Madrid.*

*[Deserted the constitutionalists in May 1823.]

MILANS.

This patriotic Spanish officer was, during several campaigns, the companion and friend of the brave and unfortunate Lacy. In the disastrous enterprise of that patriotic chief, he was one of his most active coadjutors. The attempt having failed, Milans, to avoid a similar fate, left his wife and daughter, and taking with him two infant sons, succeeded in reaching the small fishing town of Badalona, whence he embarked for Gibraltar. From that place he sailed to Buenos Ayres, and was extremely useful to the cause of freedom in the new world. As soon as he heard of the revolution in Spain, in 1820, he returned home, and on landing at Barcelona, where he found his wife and daughter waiting to meet him, he was received by the authorities with great rejoicings and congratulation. He was soon appointed to a command in Catalonia, where he distinguished himself against the army of the faith; and is, by the recent accounts, now contending with a corps of Mooney's division.

THE *ci devant* MISS O'NEIL.

It is known to every one who has any knowledge of the Drama during the last twelve years, that the present lady——formerly Miss O'Neil, had arrived to the summit of her profession as an actress; and her genius, to her everlasting praise, was kept alive by the attentions were paid to her by personages of the highest orders of Society—we perfectly recollect the first theatrical essay of this incomparable performer—it was in a Mait Kilo, at C. in the County of C. in Ireland; her father was then manager of a poor and miserable company of itinerants; and we know that an idea of her ever appearing on the London Boards at the time alluded to, did not enter the mind of her Father, or of herself.—The occasion of her first appearance was to speak a Masonic Address, written by a gentleman of the town, for the benefit of Mr. O'Neil, who was a Free Mason; she acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience; from that time she continued to act in the country, until the summer of 1811, when she was permitted to try her talents in the Royal Theatre in Dublin.—The reception which she met surpassed the most sanguine expectations of her friends. We know that a large party composed of the officers of the Garrison went to the Theatre that night, for the purpose of encouraging her by their plaudits. Although they evidently intended to approve, *right or wrong*, they had the gratification of bearing unequivocal testimony to the astonishing merits of their fair country woman. From this time her fame spread through the United Kingdom—she continued to charm the thousands who thronged to witness her exhibitions; the recent departure from the Stage of the powerful Siddons, tended greatly to operate in favour of Miss O'Neil, and she whose ambition, at one time, only aimed to please the unlettered audience of an Irish Barn, shone with unrivalled lustre in the brilliant atmosphere of the Royal Theatres, and pleased every description of persons from the peasant to the prince!

By this unexampled success, she was enabled to remove her father and family from obscurity, and to place them in a situation where want cannot reach their dwelling—she now graces the domestic circle in a manner as creditable to herself, as it is satisfactory to all those who have the honor of associating in the fashionable parties, of which Lady —, is the principle point of attraction.

MR. IRVING.

A new preacher has risen up in Great Britain, who has become nearly as famous as Dr. Chalmers, and has drawn after him crowds, even of the highest ranks in London. The last number of the New Monthly Magazine gives this description of him.

"*Portrait of the Revd. Edward Irving.*—Mr. Irving ascended the pulpit at 11 o'clock. The first of his appearance is extremely startling. He is considerably more than six feet high. He has a pallid face, the outline rather triangular than oval—the features regular and manly. The most striking circumstance about his head, is a profusion of coarse, jet black hair, which is carefully divided in the centre, and combed down on either side, after the Italian fashion in the middle ages. The eye brows and whiskers are unquestionably Hyperborean; the whole, we thought the countenance much more Italian than Scotch, and imagined that we could

discover in the softness and regularity about the chin, some resemblance to the Bonaparte family. There is a strongly marked organical defect in the eyes: when upturned, they convey the idea of absolute blindness. The forehead is high and handsome, and far too anxiously displayed. We were sorry to see Mr. Irving's fingers so frequently at work in that quarter, to keep the hair in its upturned position. The petty care bestowed upon this point, and the toilet associations connected with bleached shirt wrists, starched collar, and cherished whiskers, greatly detracted from his dignity of aspect, and reduced what might have been really imposing, into an air of more terrific dandyism. His age, we understand, is about 40 years. If any one should ask us, who, him at in all, what he looked most like, we would say, that when he first made his appearance, his towering figure, sable habiliments, pallid visage, and the theatrical adjustment of his black and bushy hair, reminded us of the entry of a wonder-working magician upon the boards of a real theatre."

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, June 30.—A sad accident happened to our monarch, during his journey to Warsaw. His Majesty, it is well known, is accustomed to travel in a rapid manner. While passing a bridge near the city of Perchaws, the bridge broke through, and His Majesty's carriage fell into the river. The horses alarmed, in endeavouring to release themselves from the carriage, overturned it, and the Emperor seated in his open calache, received so severe a blow on the back of the head, that he lost much blood from the wound and fainted. Fortunately the city of Perchaws was not far off; the Emperor was carried there, and visited by the best surgeons of the city, who pronounced that the wound would not be followed by serious consequences. The Emperor ordered into his presence the two inspectors general of the roads, and having reproached them with their carelessness, banished them to Siberia.

The Emperor of Russia was to set off from St. Petersburg the 27th of August, on his grand tour through his vast states; he is to inspect the second grand army, and then to visit the port and city of Odessa on the Black Sea. Thence he will go to Bessarabia, and return to Brets Littursky, a town on the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where the United Polish army and the Russian troops cantoned in this kingdom are to manœuvre. The Emperor will be absent two months. The troops reviewed will amount to 80,000 men, under the orders of the Grand Duke Constantine.

During the present year, 39,043 males, and 36,483 female slaves, have been liberated from personal slavery in Russia. The Emperor has published a decree, permitting the monks in Russia to leave their convents, and releasing them from their vows. On this subject, the Courier François gives an able article, showing the predilection which Russia has for monks in Spain, while it is endeavouring to get rid of its own as fast as possible. "It would appear," says the Journaliste, "that clever Cabinets consider Monachism as a benefit which they ought to choose only for their neighbors."

Berlin, July 24.—The 19th of this month the Pastor Derege, celebrated at Potsdam, in the church of the court and garrison, the Divine service in commemoration of the mournful event of our Queen's death. The whole population, penetrated with grief and gratitude for the memory of this princess, the model of every virtue, was present at this ceremony, which was finished by the nuptial benediction being given by the priest to the five couples who are espoused to the five sub-officers of the 2d regiment of the fusiliers of the guard, and a young shoemaker.—Each of the brides received for a dowery an hundred crowns of the Empire, drawn from the perpetual foundation in memory of her Majesty the queen. These couples has merited, by their final obedience, their faithful services, the purity of their manners and irreproachable conduct, this distinction.

SPAIN.

The London Courier says, the situation of affairs at Cadiz is such as to cause considerable uneasiness to the French government.—Every attempt at negociation with the Cortes had failed, and there was no better ground for believing that better success will attend any future proposals. In the mean time the war lingers—the summer is rapidly on the close, there is every reason to expect that matters will remain thus undecided till the rains set in. The French ministers, as may be supposed, are fully sensible of the increasing difficulties of the contest, and anxious if possible to effect a speedy termination of the campaign.

It was generally reported that his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, had proposed the tremendous battering, which he intended to have given to the walls of Cadiz, on the night dedicated to the service of the God of St. Louis, and that a deputation of four of the members of the constitutional Cortes had waited on this great commander, and implored his merciful consideration.

The French ship Gustave, from St. Domingo for Havre, with a cargo valued at £20,000, has been captured by a Spanish privateer.

The Constitutionel says, the Emperor of Austria has granted permission to one of the archdukes to marry a young and accomplished woman taken from the lowest class of his subjects.

The Persians.—The Austrian Observer, of the 20th August, announces that the Turkish Kiaja of Daud Pacha at the head of 8000 men, has gained a decisive victory over the Persians at Mandeli, a town five leagues from Bagdad, which the latter had captured from the Turks. The garrison having made a sally, was repulsed with a loss of 1000 men, and the Persian commander was made prisoner. The Turks found a considerable booty in the fortress.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BALT. AMERICAN]

COGNIA, (in the interior of La Notolie) July 14

"An extraordinary event has occurred which has been the subject of general conversation.

A Turk who was present at the sacking of Scio, brought away with him to this Isle a Greek female whom he had made a slave, and whom he since espoused, after having compelled her to embrace Mahometanism.

"One night, while the Musselman was enjoying the sweets of repose, she seized a cutlas, and in a moment of phrenzy, occasioned by the most horrible recollections, plunged it in the bosom of her ravisher, and then withdrew it in order to decapitate him. From that moment her revenge was satiated; and nature, re-assuming its empire over a heart she had formed for love and not for crime, the young Sciote fell and remained a long time in a state of insensibility. After having recovered her senses, the spectacle before her eyes chilled her heart and deprived her of the faculty of escaping; she swooned a second time, and remained in that state long after day break. At length some persons, being uneasy, resolved to force the door of the fatal chamber—on one side they perceived the dead body of the Turk; on the other, a female apparently waiting for some one to arrest her—"You can dispose of me," said she, "it was I who murdered him." They seized upon her and brought her before the Pacha. "Is it you have murdered your husband?"—"Yes," she replied, "it was I who killed the monster, who in my house, at Scio, had the barbarity to murder my father, mother, husband and infant—who then carried me off, brought me hither, and thought to make a Turk of me, while I am in fact, and I only wish to remain, a Greek." The populace had assembled in order to behold the punishment that awaited this Sciote; but the Pacha, after having listened to her attentively, granted her a pardon, and sent her back to her home, to the great astonishment of all the Musselmen, who nevertheless, on this, as on many other occasions, have submitted to the will of Providence.

"Respectable Turks, arrived from Cognia, have unanimously confirmed the contents of this statement."

Arts and Sciences.

Hall, Engineer-man to the Glasgow Water Company, having remarked the waste of fire, when a steam engine stops working, has, instead of letting in a constant supply of water into the boiler to compensate for the loss, recommended that at each time the engine is stopped, water to the depth of 16 inches above its usual level, be poured in, by which, when the work king is resumed, there is a sufficient supply of hot water, the Steam is ready the moment it is required, and no increase of fuel, to heat recently introduced fluid, is necessary. He has himself put this method into practice, and, however simple, it promises to be the means of a very great saving. In his trials the saving of fuel was about 2 per cent.

The Durham Chronicle states the complete success of an ingenious plan of constructing boilers for melting fat, kitchen stuff, &c. so as wholly to remove that offensive effluvia so much complained of by those in the neighbourhood of tallow chandlers and melting houses. The tub or chimney is constructed in such a way as to make the foul vapour from the boiler pass through the fire, which is equally applied to the boiler all round the exterior, is supplied with atmospheric air from above, the ash pit being completely closed. There is also a considerable saving of fuel and of time in the process.

A chemist of Glasgow has discovered an effectious method of rendering woolen, silk, or cotton cloth completely water-proof. The mode adopted is to dissolve caoutchouc in mineral oil, which is procured in abundance at the gas works, by a brush; to put five or six coatings of this mixture on one side of the cloth, or silk, on which another piece of cloth is laid, and the whole passed through between two rollers. The adhesion is most complete; so much so, that it is easier to tear the cloth than to separate either piece from the caoutchouc.

[The following discovery may prove of great utility in this country where we have had frequent occasions to regret the destruction of valuable property by lightning.]

Professor Leponotte, of Amiens, has discovered that straw possesses the quality of serving as a conductor to lightning. Repeated experiments have convinced him that straw united together, serves equally well as the iron rods now fixed upon buildings for the former purposes, at the same time that they are not attended with similar inconvenience. In consequence of this discovery, the common buildings may be secured from the effects of lightning in the most economical manner; and even crops on the land may be protected from the ravages which they sometimes suffer from hail.—*London Paper.*

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Discovery in Chemistry.—A Prussian chemist (a Mr. Saiverte,) in making experiments to improve printers' ink, has discovered a process of producing from hempseed oil a new species of black pigment, which for brilliancy and intensity of colour, far exceeds any black known heretofore, and promises to render Prussian black as distinguished a colour as Prussian blue is at present. The inventor has not only applied it to improve printers' ink, but also to other useful purposes, particularly as a superior blacking for tanned leather.

SALEM, Sept. 30.

Capt. John Gardener, Jun having recently brought from England the model of an ingenious invention for hauling up vessels on an inclined plane, several merchants of this town have made the machinery according to his plan, constructed in South Salem, and the first experiment was tried upon the brig Washington on Saturday afternoon. The vessel was placed in a cradle admirably constructed for her security during the operation, and she was moved upon the iron railways by means of machinery worked by a few men with a capstan at the head of the ways, which are 3 or 4 hundred feet in length. The vessel was drawn with great ease and facility to the distance of about 200 feet, and taken entirely from the water; but in consequence of the breaking of some defective work in one of the iron wheels, the operation was not entirely completed. The gentlemen interested, and the spectators generally, we learn, were fully convinced of the utility of the plan, and that it will prove advantageous to our merchants in facilitating the repairs of their vessels.

Professor Zimmerman, of Giessen, (Hesse Darmstadt,) has announced that he has ascertained that all atmospheric aqueous substances, as dew, snow, rain, and hail, contain meteoric iron, combined with nickel. Rain also usually contains salt, and a new organic substance composed of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon, to which he has given the name of *pluvine*.

It is stated in the French Annales de l'Industrie, that the *Chemnit tree* bark contains twice as much of the tanning principle as that of oak, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. With iron it forms an intensely black and durable ink. Its colouring matter has a stronger affinity than Sumach for wool, and is not affected by air or by light.

The London Morning Chronicle says.—"Amer can *Stewart's* portrait of *Matthews*, the comedian, taken whilst in America, is stated to be a *chef d'œuvre* in this branch of art. We remember an early portrait of Mr. John Kemble, by this venerable artist, which in its day was quite perfect as a likeness of that great actor."

Domestic.

Dreadful Incident.—Yesterday morning, a man named Thos. FEEHAN, who has kept a small provision store in the Quebec Suburb, for some months past, in a fit of delirium, caused it is said by Jealousy, attempted to destroy his wife by cutting her throat in three places. He afterwards made the same attempt on himself, in so shocking a manner, that he survived but a few minutes. Medical aid was called in, who on examination do not consider the wounds of the wife mortal. We are sory to be informed that from the ignorance of the people round this unfortunate woman, she was carried to the *Hotel Dieu*, the rules of which prevent admission in such cases, and she must have suffered much from this unnecessary circumstance.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of FEEHAN in the afternoon, verdict—committed Suicide, in a state of insanity, by cutting his throat. He is a native of Clonmel, Ireland.

NIAGARA, Oct. 4.—The wheat crops were got in in good order, and would have been an excellent crop had it not been for the *Hessian Fly*, which greatly injured many fine fields; still, however, there is much good wheat in the country.

The two last months have been the most sickly in this town, and its vicinity, that we ever knew; although some valuable lives have been lost in this District, not many can be attributed to the fever that prevails alone; the deaths can generally be traced to some other latent cause.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) 10th October.

In a late number we noticed the prevalence of malignant fevers in this town and vicinity, and although it was hoped the cool weather which we had then to anticipate in a few days, would have checked the progress of the disease, yet we regret to say that much sickness still prevails, and that the fever seems to be much more malignant in its character than the ordinary intermittents and agues peculiar to this climate.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.

A fair was lately held at William Henry on the Common adjoining his Excellency's, residence, and numerously attended, but few sales were effected. His Excellency, with several gentlemen procured a purse for the amusement of those assembled, which chiefly consisted in horse racing, &c.

Execution.—Yesterday morning at 20 minutes past ten o'clock, the awful sentence of the Law was executed on Abraham Paradis convicted of Horse Stealing, Jean Baptise Albert, and Warren Gleason, found guilty of Burglary.—The two former were first brought out to the fatal platform, to which they were attended by their spiritual director the Revd. Mr. Richards—they evinced every mark of contrition, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence.—It gives us pleasure to say that since the condemnation of these men, their penetance has been such, as to leave on the mind of their Clergyman, a hope that their repentance has obtained favour in the sight of the Judge of all human actions.—Gleasen was attended by the Revd. Mr. Bethune, he was supported by some friends, as his feelings were either so much affected, or his bodily infirmity rendered him incapable of sustaining the last efforts of expiring nature—his contrition was no less conspicuous than the other two, and his audible expressions of "The Lord have mercy on my soul," frequently repeated, were evidences of the sense which the dying man entertained of the dreadful precipice on which he stood; whence he was to take a step into that country. "From whose bourne no traveller returns, to tell what's doing on the other side."—Let the crimes of these men be what they may, they have paid the fine—justice is satisfied—and every person who has a regard for the doctrine of Christianity must rejoice that in their deaths they were penitent, and rested their hopes of salvation on the merits of their Redeemer. The fate of these culprits, will, we trust, prove a salutory lesson to those whom they have left behind, whose moral and religious conduct require a warning for the amendment of their lives.

Original Poetry.

LE BON VIVANI ATTRAPE PAR L'AMOUR,

Tune—When William at eve. &c

Ye gay jovial friends whom good fellowship warms,
No longer your pleasures can move;—
O leave me to sigh, and to muse on the charms
Of the sweet little girl that I love!

Though formed by the Graces all hearts to beguile,
Still her eyes our loud glances reprove;—
The raptures of fancy awake at the smile
Of the sweet little girl that I love!—

Ye Powers! what sweet hopes in my bosom expands,
When she smiles—and then bids me remove,
And my heart is at heart while I press the soft hand
Of the sweet little girl that I love!

More fragrant her breath than the soft summer gale
That plays through the flower-scented grove,
And her voice is the music that's heard in the dale
When Philomel warbles her love!

So artless her manners—so modest her air—
Such graces her charms all improve;—
To sum up her praises—she's good as she's fair,
The sweet little girl that I love!

Such a heart sure would yield, could I once let her know
How long with my passion I've strove;
For though she seems cold as the pure virgin snow,
Yet her eyes *speak the language of love!*

How blest were my fortune! no more I'd repine
Should she my soft wishes approve!
What King then could boast of such rapture as mine
When possessed of the girl that I love?—

York Nov., 4th 1823. J——T——

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE.

(Continued from our last.)

They justly observed, that a spirit would not have wanted a couple of chairmen to carry it away. "If," said they further, "the spirits of the departed were actually permitted to appear to the living; if they could, on such occasions, assume the former body, with all its clothing and appurtenances, still this apparition was highly censurable. What was it intended for? A visit of punishment. How had the Count deserved it? Or, was it a friendly visit?—In this case, neither time, place, or manner, could have been worse chosen; and it would prove that, on the other side of the grave, people behave still more inconsistently than they, alas! so frequently act on this side of it."

The sentiments of this last class were certainly the most rational; but unfortunately the virtuous Count had too much warmth of feeling, and too little strength of mind, to adopt them. He was thoroughly convinced that his wife's spirit had actually appeared to him, for the purpose of admonishing him never to forget her.—He now withdrew, still more rigidly than before, from all diversions, and indulged still more freely in his sorrow and his love of solitude. No persuasions, no remonstrances had any effect. His health, already impaired, received a severe shock from the fright, and still greater injury from this mode of life. It continued on the decline. Before a year elapsed, symptoms of a confirmed consumption appeared; and towards the conclusion of the second he expired. On this event, the apparition was again, for a time, the subject of conversation; after which, it was again forgotten, at least for a considerable interval.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 23d—Ship Royal Yeoman, Sly, 7th Sept. from Weymouth. to P. Patterson, in bal. Intelligence, saw nothing coming up.

CLEARED.

Oct. 21—Brig Leander, Norman, Liverpool.
Brig Margaret, Troop, London.
Brig Rob Roy, Kenn, Belfast.
22—Brig Cherub, Rayside, Greenock.
Brig Sarah Ann, Mildreen, Liverpool.
Brig Superior, Robertson, Liverpool
Brig Terry, Brown, Liverpool.
23—Bark Sir J. Kempt, Stewart, Cork.
Ship Cumberland, Ashridge Liverpool.
Brig George, McClelland, Liverpool.
Bark Mary Ann, Laidley, Liverpool.
Bark Mary Ford, Barton, Liverpool.

Lloyd's Lists to Sept. 6.

At Deal 5th Valentina from Quebec; Robert and Ann, do; Off Dover, 5th Fame, Nicholson, for Quebec; at Gravesend 5th Tobago, from Quebec; at Hull 2d Ajax, Watson Quebec; Sunderland 2d. Gales, Quebec; at Deal Alexander, for Quebec.

LETTER BAGS AT THE EXCHANGE.

Brig Commerce for Jamaica, to close 20th inst.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13. 1823. No. XLVI

By authority.

Provincial Parliament OF UPPER CANADA.

YORK, 11th Nov. 1823.

AT half past two o'clock this day, HIS EXCELLENCY *the* LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *proceeded in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, when being seated on the Throne, and the House of Assembly being present at the bar, was pleased to open the Session with the following*

SPEECH:

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

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at a period in which nothing in the situation of Foreign Affairs appears likely to disturb the peace of the United Empire;—when a spirit of contented industry and of adherence to the Laws prevails generally among the People of this Colony, and the depression of value in the chief productions of the Country, consequent upon the termination of the War, is gradually diminishing.

On the review of our internal condition, I am sensible that much benefit has attended the wise and temperate manner in which those powers and privileges have been exercised, which are vested by the Constitution in this great Council of the Province.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the proper Officer to lay before you the Public Accounts, and the Estimates for the ensuing year; and I rely on your wisdom and justice for the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

I am not at present enabled to inform you, in what manner the recent measures of the Imperial Parliament, for the General Regulation of the Colonial Trade, have affected that portion of our Revenue which is collected at this Port of Quebec; but a change, tending to remove restrictions upon Commerce, may be expected naturally to have produced a result beneficial to our finances. Notwithstanding the œconomy which you have practised, and to which I have always been desirous to give effect, I regret that the Provincial Treasury is not in a situation that will enable you to afford material aid to the variety of Public Objects which it is desirable to promote; but I trust that at no very distant period, the resources of this Colony will, without any severe additional burthens on the people, rise so far above the ordinary demands, that it will be in the power of the Legislature to give an effectual impulse to Public Improvement.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

Since the close of the last Session, the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act, have reported their decision on the Arrears of Revenue due to Upper Canada, from the Sister Colony. The amount awarded has not yet been paid into the Treasury of this Province, but I am assured that no material delay is to be apprehended.

You will doubtless direct your attention to such Provincial Laws as are about to expire; of these, the enactment for regulating our Commercial Intercourse with the United States of America, will appear of most immediate importance, and to require more than ordinary consideration, in order that its provisions may be rendered consistent with the spirit of the Acts which have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, to regulate the Trade of the British Colonies in general, and in particular, of His Majesty's North American Provinces.

The cordial intercourse so happily established between the two Houses of this Legislature, upon a practical discernment of their just and continued relations, and my past experience of your public spirit, afford me the best assurance, that whatever matters of general interest I shall find it expedient to bring before you, will be entertained with zeal and attention; and I rely upon the steady continuance of your exertions in pursuit of such objects as may tend, under the favor of Divine Providence, to improve the growing resources of the Country, and to increase and confirm the sound welfare of the People.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

NOTICE.

Government House,
York, 8th November, 1823.

THE re-printed Edition of the Statutes of 1820, 1821, and 1822, having been distributed in the usual proportions, Magistrates and Public Officers who may still be in want of Copies, may be supplied on application at the Government Office.

&c. &c. &c.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office, York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Oldeu	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Bobington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store-House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

FOR SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Holdimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer at Public Action, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon

Sheriff's Office, York, 29th *Sept.* 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
t. d. GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chingaucousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York, 29th *Sept.* 1823. }

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEORGE PLAYTER, *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York, 29th *Sept.* 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
t. d. GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy. Sheriff, H. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, } 4th Concession
and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, }
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, } 6th Concession
and the Lot No. 13, }

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the claim, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants or some other respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

Government Contract FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine,* with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1824, and ending the 31st December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 29th of November, at noon, No Tender will be noticed unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. Ass't Com'y. General.

43.-4w.
Commissariat Office, York, Oct. 20th, 1823.

NOT OFFICIAL.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that whereas, Thomas McCormick, Collector for the Port of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, did heretofore, by writing, or letter of Attorney, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, nominate and appoint Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in the District of Niagara, Esquire, to be a Deputy Collector of the said Port, and for him, and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all such unCustom'd or Contraband Goods, as might or should come within his knowledge, and to do and perform all and every thing relating thereto, in as full and ample a manner as the said Thomas McCormick might or could do, were he personally present; thereby ratifying and confirming what ever the said Edward Pilkington should, or might lawfully do in his name, or as his Deputy, until notified by him the said Thomas McCormick, of the revocation of these said presents, as by reference thereto, may more fully at large appear.

Now Know Ye, that the said Thomas McCormick, for divers good causes and considerations

him thereunto moving, hath revoked, recalled, and countermanded, and by these presents doth revoke, recal, and countermand, and to all intents and purposes (as far as in him lie) make null and void, and of non effect the said recited writing or Letter of Attorney, and all powers and authorities therein and thereby, or in and by any other deed or writing made, granted, or given, and all other things therein, or in any or either of them contained.—And doth hereby make void and disclaim all acts, matters and proceedings which shall or may be acted, done, or performed by virtue or means thereof, in any manner and wise.

In witness wereof, the said Thomas McCormick hath hereunto set his hand and Custom House Seal at Niagara, the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

THOMAS McCORMICK,
Collector of Customs for the Port of Niagara.

York, 10th Nov. 1823. 46—4m.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K B.

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, on a scite to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place.

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON, } *Commissioners.*
ROBERT NICHOL,

Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823. 1w—46.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*

15-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE BOARD for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston in this Province, will hear and determine claims and demands against the said Institution at their Office on Friday in each week.

☞ *Office hours from* 10 *to* 3.
By order of the Board,
E URQUHART, Clerk

Kingston April 28*th* 1823

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD
For Settling the affairs of the
Pretended Bank of Upper Canada
LATELY ESTABLISHED AT KINGSTON, IN THIS PROVINCE.
Days for Renewal of Notes.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Notes offered for Renewal should be laid before the Board on the Renewal day before the old notes become due.

☞ *Attendance from Eleven to Twelve.*
By order of the Board.
E. URQUHART, Clk.

19tf. Kingston, 28th April, 1823. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer,* and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced.—It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. Wells, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expence, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 8th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Nation. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.

York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41-td.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. *TO BE LET,*



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, May 19th, 1823. 23–12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile-Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACK'S;—from thence to JOHN DECOE'S;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the *marsh*, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both Houses of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823.

JOHN SPENCER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19.000
	Middleton, " "	14.000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a portion of the above bedding on their recommendation.

York, 1st November, 1822.

45—8w. W. ALLAN
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vol. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Class. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured.—Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 46.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1823.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The London Gazette of Sept. 5. announces the appointment of Major General Sir Howard Douglass, as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

New York Spectator.

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The London Courier of September 6th, contains an account of the Harvest in England, from which we make the following summary.

According to general report the harvest will not only be abundant in quantity, but also most excellent in quality, notwithstanding the long continuation of wet weather which has preceded. The markets can hardly be said to rise.

In Essex the corn is represented as extremely good and abundant; and the prospect of better weather for harvest flattering. In Cornwall grain of every description has ripened under every advantage. In low situations the farmers have suffered partial damage by the rising of the waters on Saturday and Sunday se'night. In Somerset and Gloucester, more than half the wheat, and much of the barley and oats have been cut, and a great deal is already stacked. More abundant crops were never known. In Berkshire, a great deal of wheat has been housed in excellent order. Wilts has had most rain, but the crops are fair though rather backward. In Sussex the crops look remarkably well, with the exception of beans. From Lincolnshire the reports are favourable for every thing but beans. The accounts from some of the northern counties are not quite so favourable; but there the harvest has not so far advanced.

The Irish agricultural reports give promise of an abundant and cheap season. Wheat will be a good average crop. Oats are rather complained of; Barley, rye and rape promise well; Potatoes, on account of the rain, were late in planting, but in some fields they cover the ridges; on the whole a pretty fair crop. The frost has blighted a considerable number of the fruit trees.

In Scotland, although the harvest is very late, the crops are every where reported abundant.

The accounts from France and Spain, and mostly all parts of Europe, are favourable; so that there is every prospect of the poor and working classes throughout Europe being blest this year with bread, not only cheap, but of good quality.

LORD BYRON.—A gentleman who has just arrived at Boston from Leghorn, and who had a personal interview with his lordship, states that he has cast his fortune on a single point, to *sink or swim with the Greeks*. He is said to have purchased a brig entire, and embarked his whole fortune for the purpose of proceeding to Constantinople to endeavour to release a number of Greeks held in captivity there, mostly belonging to Scio. If he is frustrated, it is his intention to buckle on his armour, and breast the storm of war.—*N Y D. Adv.*

The Duke of Cumberland, we regret to hear, is nearly deprived of sight. His Royal Highness is entirely blind of his left eye, and the vision of the right eye is so imperfect, as to oblige him to use a large glass to discern objects, and even occasionally a stick.

(Englishman)

The following is an Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Waterford, dated 30th August, which, compared with the one from Cowes, appears very extraordinary.—"This day put back the Brig George the Fourth, to this place, Capt. Thomas, bound to Quebec, having been run foul of on the 15th instant, by a Ship belonging to London, 700 tons burthen, laden with timber; the Brig had her foremast, main topmast, and bowsprit carried away, and the Ship lost two of her masts." This letter does not mention any lives having been lost, and we trust may prove correct.

Montreal Paper.

A letter from Civita Vecchia in Italy reports, that, in working on the highway near Corneto, a sepulchral vault has been discovered, cut out in the rock. In the interior was found a corpse, placed on a coffin, cut also out of the rock; beside it were laid a helmet, two very long spears, a sword, and two metal bucklers, decorated with bas reliefs of excellent workmanship, but much worn. There were also a number of elegant copper and earthenware vases, some of which had rich ornaments. The general opinion is, that it was the tomb of some ancient Etruscan warrior. Tarquinia, a town the existence of which retrogrades to more than twenty-five centuries.

PROGRESS OF PRINTING, &c.—In the English parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by Lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 164. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition, as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech, Lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction, and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated as among the results of his inquiries into the extention of the means of instruction, that the sales by one bookseller's house in London, amounted to £5,000 000, sterling, (upwards of $22,000,000,) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks, paid £5,500 for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of those establishments in the kingdom, and from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed. The number of which, for the year 1821, he estimated at 23.600.000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers, country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18.000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in the parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

SILVER MINES.—More than nine tenths of all the silver in the known world is derived from the mines of Spanish America, which produce, according to Humboldt, $43,500,000 annually; and of this sum Mexico alone yields more than $20,000,000. The mine of Valencia is one of the most noted. Its depth is from 1640 feet, and it extends horizontally for about eight miles. The number of persons employed is about 3100, of whom 1800 work under ground, 900 of whom are employed in carrying the ore up the shafts that form the descent into the mine, and 400 in removing it to the places where it is tried and roasted. The annual produce is about £2600,000, and the expense of working it £200,000.

Death of Tam O'Shanter.—At Lochwinnoch, on the 9th inst. died Thomas Reid, labourer. The importance attached to this circumstance arises from his having been the celebrated equestrian hero of Burns' poem, TAM O'*Shanter*. He was born on the 21st of October 1745, in the clachan of Kyle, Ayrshire, and has now at length surmounted the mosses "rivers, slaps, and stiles of life." For a considerable time past he had been in the service of Major Hervey, of Castle Temple, and for nine months previous to his death the many ills of old age and disease were soothed as far as possible by a fostering and laudible generosity. Reid, however, retained to the last his desire of being "fu' for weeks together."

ANECDOTE.—An Irishman just landed on our shores, was straying about the wharves near the Fulton Market, (New-York) and observed the fish in cars which were floating in the dock, and occasionally saw their owners open them and take out a quantity to expose for sale in the market. The Irishman, not being aware that the fish are emptied in these cars from the smacks to keep them alive, and supposing them to be public property, he enquired if there were any game laws in this country. Being informed that there were none, he immediately applied himself with a small drag net, and opening one of the cars, he hauled up a large mess of fine fish, and in the presence of several persons, was congratulating himself on his good luck in living in such a country, and was proceeding home with his prize, when the owners, to his utter astonishment, stopped him and gallanted him to the Police, where he was charged with stealing the fish. "Stealing fish?" said the Irishman, "Sure and I catch'd them in the river, all alive and kicking." "But they are in floating cars, and are private property" said the magistrate. "Private property! The fish of the sae, to be private property! I ax'd if there were game laws here, as they were in Ireland, and they told me no; and by the powers, says I, this is the very country, my jewel; and I help'a myself to a good bunch, and the people all look'd at me and laughed; stating fish indeed! I'm an honest man, your honour, and never stale at all."

As it was clearly apparent that no robbery was intended, he was discharged with admonitions not to be again found fishing in troubled waters.

THE INQUISITION.

The Inquisition was first instituted by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1200. It was introduced into Spain, in 1231, and was sufficiently intolerant in that country until 1481, when Ferdinand V. and Pope Sixtus IV. established what is called the modern inquisition, under the direction of inquisitors general, with a host of subordinate officers. The number of victims in Spain, under 45 inquisitors general, between 1481 and 1820, were 34,

—INDEX AT FRONT.

658 burnt alive, 18,049 burnt in effigy, and 288,214 condemned to the gallies or to imprisonment. Total 340,921. If to these are added the condemnations in other countries, subject to Spain, such as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Isles, South America and the Indies, the number would be appalling.

PRISON BREAKING.—One of the most astounding feats of prison breaking upon record was that of Jack Shephard, the celebrated burglar, who twice escaped from Newgate. The second time was the extraordinary thing, as on account of the former one he was heavily ironed and vigilantly watched. In the night, after the keeper had examined his irons and locked him in his cell, he got off his handcuffs, and with a crooked nail, opened the great padlock which fastened him to the floor. His feet locks he could not get rid of, but tied them up with garters. He then went up the chimney, after removing an iron bar in it, an inch square into a room over his own; and thence by the help of the bar and a great nail he broke through several strong doors, all bolted and barred, passing through the chapel, and arriving at the leads of the gaol. Then, in order to descend, he went back and fetched his blanket, and wrenched an iron spike from the chapel door, with which he made fast the blanket to the wall, and let himself down upon a turner's house adjoining. The garret door on the leads was open, through which he entered; and after remaining till the people were gone to bed, he descended the stairs and went out at the street door. A preacher of that day, when the story was ripe, made the following pious application of Jack's adroitness:—"Let me exhort ye, then, to open the locks of your hearts with the nail of repentance; burst asunder the fetters of your beloved lusts; mount the chimney of hope; take from thence the bar of good resolution; break through the stone wall of despair; and all the strong holds in the dark entry of the valley of the shadow of death; raise yourselves to the leads of divine meditation. Fix the blanket of faith with the spike of the church. Let yourselves down to the turner's house of resignation; and descend the stairs of humility, so shall you come to the door of deliverance from the prison of iniquity, and escape the clothes of that old executioner, the devil, who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour."

A Lunatick's Cunning.

A very laughable incident lately occurred at the Lunatick Asylum at Lancaster, England. A parish officer from the neighbourhood of Middletown took a lunatick to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure, on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatick with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn.—Very early in the morning the lunatick got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrate's order for his own detention, which of course let him completely into the secret.—With that cunning which madmen not unfrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day; adding, "He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say, at the inn, that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him, & not believe a word that he says." The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatick walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still asleep. He awoke him, and they sat down to breakfast together. "You're a very lazy fellow to be lying all day. I have had a good walk this morning." "Indeed," said the overseer. "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast: perhaps you will go with me." The lunatick assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer leading the way toward the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe.—When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatick exclaimed, "what a fine house that is!" "Yes," said the overseer, "I should like to see the inside of it." "So should I," rejoined the lunatick. "Well," said the other, "I dare say they will let us look thro': however I'll ask." They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper whom the lunatick had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants. The overseer then began to fumble his pockets for the order, when the lunatick produced it, and gave it to the keeper, saying.—This is the man I spoke to you about, you will take care of him; shave his head, and put a strait waistcoat on him." The men immediately laid hands on the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatick, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation. He was taken away and became so very obstreperous, that a strait waistcoat was speedily put on him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*. Meanwhile the lunatick walked back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homewards. The good people in the country, were, of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatick in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked him with great trepidation, what he had done with him—? "Done with him," said the madman, "why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, as mad as h—ll;" which, indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wits of the poor overseer were well nigh overset, by his unexpected detention, and subsequent treatment. Farther inquiry was forthwith made; it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home on Wednesday last, with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.—*London Paper.*

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

It is our belief that the French are heartily sick of the contest in which they are engaged, and that the Constitutionalists have at present but little hope of maintaining their ground, yet it seems to us that if peace were immediately proclaimed, there could be no *real* peace, or tranquility, in that wretched region, for years to come. The state of affairs in Spain presents to our view nothing but "confusion worse confounded." The French appear to be wholly dissatisfied with the extravagant expectations and exterminating wishes of the Royal Junta created by themselves, and have so much taken away all real power from that body. The Junta of course hate the French; the Constitutionalists hate both; and a considerable part of the nation probably execrate them all. If, therefore, a formal peace were concluded immediately by Spain, it is clear, must be long torn by the most envenomed factions. Who can predict the event? we rejoice to leave with Him who use prerogative it is, to bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness, and good out of evil.

From the New York Spectator, October 23.

By the British Packet, Ship Lady Lucy, London, which arrived last evening from Falmouth, via Halifax, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular file of various London Papers, to the 9th of September inclusive, being three days later from London, than our former advices, four days later from Paris, and seven days later from the South of France.

These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence. *The Government of Portugal has joined France in her war against Spain*, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke d'Angoulême. Should the latter part of this intelligence, which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavorable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded by the whole of the French army as a very able man, and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighbouring land by a trench 35 or 40 fathoms in breadth, into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm with a great number of gun boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of persons who had seen the works, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impracticable, at least productive of an immense loss of life. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking this fortress. The peninsula Trocadero, comprising the forts Trocadero, St. Joseph, and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Puntales, a channel of only about 500 toises wide. Puntales is built on a point of sand, which also bears the name of Puntales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the island of Leon.

Admiral Hamelin has relinquished the command of the blockading squadron before Cadiz, and Rear-Admiral Baron du Perre had left Paris to take the command in his place.

PARIS, September 7.

Telegraphic Despatch transmitted from Bayonne.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Santa Maria, Aug. 31.

THE MAJOR GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

At three quarters past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigour in sight of the Duke d'Angoulême.—The enemy had about 150 men killed and wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of Cannon in the batteries.—*Moniteur.*

St. Sebastian still held out. A chasse maree going from that place to England, with officers and soldiers, had been captured by the French squadron. An article dated, "Camp before St. Sebastian, August 24," says, "Deserters often come in from St. Sebastian, but as the reports vary, measures of precaution are taken against them, especially since three of these gentry escaped from the post of mine. It is said that the road from Tolosa to Vittoria is not secure, and the Guerillas have shown themselves in the neighbourhood of these towns.

Sir Robert Wilson.—On the 13th of August, this officer wrote a letter to Count Palmella, the Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, in which he says:—"After the ungenerous vindictive, as well as lawless treatment, I have experienced under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the governments of even the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose government has so grossly violated these duties. The very possession of these insignia implies obligations on my part, which it is not for my honour should any longer exist; and therefore, I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the Commander's Roll of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Having formerly refused all pay and pecuniary remuneration from the government of Portugal, during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to say, that I am released from every sort of acknowledgment."

GREEKS AND TURKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, contained in letters from Trieste, of the 31st ult. mention that the Turkish fleet in that neighbourhood, was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships. That the Greeks maintained a position favorable for an attack but their naval commander had determined to delay it until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had weakened the Turkish fleet in a still greater degree.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, July 29

We are in hourly expectation of the return of our privateers. Some were before Lemnos, others in the Gulph of Salonica and Volo, and others on the coast of Syria. Yesterday five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanelles, and land on the coast of Troy and Ilium, and even further, if they can. Something must accrue from this. It is really astonishing to see that the Greeks are regardless of the formidable fleet of the Captain Pacha, and that they are pillaging the Turkish Coast in spite of his exertions. According to the reports we have here, the Greek cause is prospering everywhere. The Captain Pacha has done nothing, even up to this time. He is still at anchor before Patras, and it is said that a dangerous fever has very much weakened his fleet.

The Spanish of the Morea has ordered the administration of the three Islands to keep their vessels in port till the 23d of August, in order that they may then fall upon the Turkish fleet.

The Agraphiotes, the Chiurmotes, and Chiarmiotes, of the Montiangrins, have all lately revolted against the Turks—Romelie is entirely free from the Turks, except Larissa. It is said the Agraphiotes are ordered to go as far as Trieuta. Seandre Pacha, who was to march against the Greeks with 18,000 men, is prevented from executing his plans by the revolt of the Montiangrins, which gave him sufficient occupation. I believe the Captain Pacha will do nothing this year. Up to this time all he has done is to provision Patras and Corinth. He has landed only a few troops at Patras. There are 20,000 Turks in Lividia, but they have been purposely let in to get hold of their arms and baggage. It is already reported that Odysseus has destroyed a part of them; however, they will never be able to get into the Morea, because the passes are defended by 5,000 men. The Turks are now at Megare. We know that by sea the Turks are insufficient, for their vessels of war carry but few landing troops; so I calculate this terrible campaign is surmounted by the Greeks.

On the side of Volo and Trikeri, the Greeks have again taken the offensive, and we hope the same will take place at Caristo (Negropont) where ten Hydriot vessels have landed troops and ammunition. It is added, that the Turks have been again obliged to shut themselves up in the Castle of Caristo; and that the inhabitants of Negropont are taking vigorous measures to cause the surrender of it.

Extract of Letters from Smyrna, August 19.

The confirmation of the above we have just received, via Athens. It is moreover said, to day, that the castle of Morattina, in Candia, has been taken, and that the Greeks were bombarding the castle of Cannie, by sea and land. Nikotas has arrived before Patras with 16,000 Greeks, to prevent any further landing of Turks. In Livadia Odysseus has defeated in five different encounters the body of troops there. The naval fleet of the Greeks, it is said, and we believe it, is gone out to meet the Turks on their return. The Greeks have 14 ships with them. We have accounts to-day that the Persians have made peace with the Turks.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CURACO, Sept 20.

General Paez is at present in this city—he went down to Laguayra for the purpose of accelerating the departure of the squadron destined for the attack on Puerto Cabello which place will be in our possession in a very short time.

So great is the confidence placed in the government by the inhabitants of this place, that the sum of 26,000 dollars was subscribed by the merchants in the course of three days for the naval service.

The war in Peru is favorable. The auxiliary troops from Colombia, and the 3000 men sent from Chili have changed the fate of that country, so much so, that President Bolivar is shortly expected in Santa Fe.

The armed schr. Centella, Capt. Hopner, has arrived from a cruize with a Spanish prize ship.

A letter from Maracaybo of the 4th inst announces the departure of Comodore Beluche, in 12 days from that date to take the command of the naval operations against Puerto Cabello, in the absence of general Padilla.

Owing to the events which have taken place twice at Pasto and Santa Martha—and to some very important discoveries made from intercepted letters to Spain, the people of Colombia have unanimously and with one common voice demanded the expulsion of the Spaniards from their territory, which has been decreed by the supreme government, excepting those only who have rendered important services to Colombia; the 27th inst. is fixed upon for their departure from this capital and La Guayra; in the former place eight only remain, and two in the latter, from all the other places of Colombia they will be expelled in succession; and it is believed we shall have reason to bless the government, from whose wise measures in this respect, the happiest effects will flow.

[FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.]

CONSECRATION OF THE JEWS SYNAGOGUE.

On the 20th August, an interesting scene took place in the Great Synagogue, Jews' Place, London. The building having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and fitted up in great splendour, the ceremony of consecration commenced.

"The gallery was crowded with females, many of whom were very beautiful, and all attired in that fashionable splendour which forms a principal characteristic of the nation. Soon after 5 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the Chief Rabbi, attended by the Wardens, Elders, and other officers of the Synagogue, bearing the rolls of the Laws, appeared at the door of the Synagogue; the Chief Rabbi was in his full costume under a canopy of state supported by six persons; the Chief Rabbi, then exclaimed, "open unto us the gates of righteousness; we will enter them and praise the Lord;" they then all entered in procession, preceded by six little boys tastefully attired, each carrying a large silver basket filled with different flowers which they strewed along the path over which the procession passed. In this manner, they circumambulated the Synagogue seven times, during which time seven appropriate psalms were chanted by the Reader and Choir, the music of which was exceedingly grand. Upon the procession approaching the Ark for the seventh time, the rolls of laws, which were all secured in peculiar cases, most splendidly ornamented, were severally placed with in the Ark. The Chief Rabbi then delivered a prayer on behalf of the whole congregation, in which he particulary noticed the providential discovery of the state of the building. Three of the rolls were then taken from the Ark and conveyed in procession to an elevated spot in the centre of the Synagogue, when the Reader, surrounded by all the officers, delivered in a very solemn manner in the Hebrew language, the following prayer for the King and the Royal Family.

"He who dispenseth Salvation unto kings and dominion unto nations, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword, who maketh a way in the sea and a path through the mighty wilderness, may He bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt, and greatly aggrandize, our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth and all the Royal Family. May the Supreme King of kings through his infinite mercy, grant them life, preserve and deliver them from all manner of trouble, sorrow and danger. Subdue the nations under the soles of the king's feet, cause his enemies to fall before him, and grant him to reign prosperously. May the Supreme King of Kings through his infinite mercy, inspire him and his Counsellors and Nobles with benevolence towards us and all Israel. In his days and in ours may Judah be saved and Israel dwell in safety, and may the Redeemer come unto Zion, which God, in his infinite mercy grant, and we will say—Amen"

"The rolls of laws being replaced in the Ark, and some other peculiar forms of service having been gone through, a subscription was opened towards defraying the expences of the building, and in a very short time near 1000l. was collected. The mode of conducting the subscription was a most curious one; for the Sabbath having just commenced as the subscription was opened, no money or cheques passed, and every moment one might see the officers who were collecting the names of the subscribers hold up their fingers to any friends whom they saw at a distance, which was to ask him how much he meant to subscribe. As many fingers as the individual held up in return he was immediately put down for so many guineas. The subscriptions were afterwards announced in Hebrew: after this was over, the ordinary forms of Sabbath eve commenced."

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. N M. Rothschild—Is descended from a German lineage. Mr. R. sought to establish his fortune in England. Various were his vicissitudes in early life. By his industry and prudent conduct, he acquired considerable property in the linen trade at Manchester, vast quantities of which article were exported during the last war to the Continent, where Mr. Rothschild availed himself of the peculiar advantage of his brother's agency in that quarter of Europe.—Previously to the close of the late war, Mr. Rothschild transferred the scene of commercial operations from Manchester to London. He then became a considerable speculator in the Foreign and British Securities on the Stock Exchange, and after the melancholy death of Mr. Goldsmidt, assumed a very prominent station in the money market. But the principle incident which contributed to the rapid elevation of our modern Croesus, was the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, in 1814. In consequence of Mr. R's superior means of information on the Continent, this important occurrence was known to him nearly forty eight hours before it was in the possession of any other person in this country. He did not fail to avail himself of every advantage which this priority of intelligence presented. His agents went into the market and sold prodigious quantities of stock. The consternation was excited. Every one expected danger, none knew were to look for it. The panic was epidemic. On the disclosure of the fact, the general cry was *sauve qui peut*; and the object of our present article bore off the immense sum gained by his success on this great and extraordinary occasion.

Mr. Rothschild, thus fortified in wealth, and enjoying at this time the almost exclusive means of acquiring the first intelligence from the Continent, soon established for himself a reputation and importance, the maturity of which can scarcely be said to have been accomplished at the present moment. He availed himself, in conjunction with his brothers (who are also great capitalists on the Continent,) of the opportunity of administering to the wants of the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Naples and Spain; the Republic of Columbia and other States, who negociated loans on terms highly profitable to him; and which have, with the advantages of the courses of exchange, and other incidental benefits, realized immense sums in addition to his former speculation in British Stock. But the great *coup de main* of Mr. R. consisted in his out generalling the Gallic Financiers in the recent French Loan. In that transaction he is supposed to have cleared upwards of 100,000l. by the commission alone, independent of the advantages of the courses of Exchange!

By the fortuitous occurrence of favourable circumstances, Mr. R. has been enabled to amass greater wealth than any man that ever existed in England. It would be impossible for others to estimate his property, when Mr. R. has declared that he could not do it himself. It has been asserted, however, that he can command upwards of Fifteen Millions sterling at any time, if required! When it is considered that "money, the sinew of war," is in its amount illimitable, and in its control so much at the mere volition of Mr. R; it ceases to surprise the reader, that such a man should be necessary to the Potentates of Europe, and that his friendship and assistance should be no less anxiously sought, than promptly and powerfully afforded.

He is about 43 year of age, and possesses a family of 9 children. His mode of life is remarkable for its retired description. Unlike his great predecessor (Goldsmidt,) he does not boast of his chosen and exquisite wines, or herald his hospitality towards the Princes of the blood. His appearance is unostentatious, his deportment familiar, and his manners unaffected and open. His conversational style on change is very acute, and discriminating. He carries about with him no aristocratic feeling; neither does he affect a singularity, the common concomitant of extraordinary genius, and the mental importance of pecuniary plenitude. His face is distinguished by lack of that piercing intelligence, which lights up and animates the expression of those proverbial for their acuteness; but there is a quickness in the eye, which denotes a lively and unremitting watchfulness of the mind, on every subject of general interest.

When engaged in conversation, Mr. R. usually dangles a bunch of keys in his right hand, and to-

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658 burnt alive, 18,049 burnt in effigy, and 288,214 condemned to the gallies or to imprisonment. Total 340,921. If to these are added the condemnations in other countries, subject to Spain, such as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Isles, South America and the Indies, the number would be appalling.

PRISON BREAKING.—One of the most astounding feats of prison breaking upon record was that of Jack Shephard, the celebrated burglar, who twice escaped from Newgate. The second time was the extraordinary thing, as on account of the former one he was heavily ironed and vigilantly watched. In the night, after the keeper had examined his irons and locked him in his cell, he got off his handcuffs, and with a crooked nail, opened the great padlock which fastened him to the floor His feet locks he could not get rid of, but tied them up with his garters. He then went up the chimney, after removing an iron bar in it, an inch square into a room over his own; and thence by the help of the bar and a great nail he broke through several strong doors, all bolted and barred, passing through the chapel, and arriving at the heads of the gaol. Then, in order to descend, he went back and fetched his blanket, and wrenched an iron spike from the chapel door, with which he made fast the blanket to the wall, and let himself down upon a turner's house adjoining. The garret door on the leads was open, through which he entered; and after remaining till the people were gone to bed, he descended the stairs and went out at the street door. A preacher of that day, when the story was ripe, made the following pious application of Jack's adroitness:—"Let me exhort ye, then, to open the locks of your hearts with the nail of repentance; burst asunder the fetters of your belaved lusts; mount the chimney of hope; take from thence the bar of good resolution; break through the stone wall of despair; and all the strong holds in the dark entry of the valley of the shadow of death; raise yourselves to the leads of divine meditation. Fix the blanket of faith with the spike of the church. Let yourselves down to the turner's house of resignation; and descend the stairs of humility, so shall you come to the door of deliverance from the prison of iniquity, and escape the clutches of that old executioner, the devil, who goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour."

A Lunat'k's Cunning.

A very laughable incident lately ocurred at the Lunatick Asylum at Lancaster, England. A parish officer from the neighbourhood of Middletown took a lunatick to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure, on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatick with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster, it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn.—Very early in the morning the lunatick got up and se arched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrate's order for his own detention, which of course let him completely into the secret.—With that cunning which madmen not unfrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day; adding, "He's a very queer fellow, and has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he were to say I am the king, and that he was bringing me; but you must take care of him, & not believe a word that he says." The keeper of course promised compliance, and the lunatick walked back to the inn, where he found the overseer still asleep He awoke him, and they sat down to breakfast together. "You're a very lazy fellow to be lying all day. I have had a good walk this morning." "Indeed," said the overseer, "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast: perhaps you will go with me." The lunatick assented; and after breakfast they set out, the overseer leading the way toward the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe.—When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatick exclaimed, "what a fine house that is!" "Yes," said the overseer, "I should like to see the inside of it. Come, shall we?" "Well," said the other, "I dare say they will let us look thro'; however I'll ask." They went to the door; the overseer rang the bell; and the keeper whom the lunatick had previously seen, made his appearance with two or three assistants. The overseer then began to fumble his pockets for the order, when the lunatick produced it, and gave it to the keeper, saying.—This is the man I spoke to you about, you will take care of him; shave his head, and put a strait waistcoat on him." The men immediately laid hands on the poor overseer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the keeper; but as this only seemed to confirm the story previously told by the lunatick, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation. He was taken away and became so very obstreperous, that a strait waistcoat was speedily put on him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem* Meanwhile the lunatick walked back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homewards. The good people in the country, were, of course, not a little surprised on finding the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatick in a fit of frenzy had murdered the overseer; and they asked him with great trepidation, what he had done with him—? "Done with him," said the madman, "why I left him at Lancaster Asylum, as mad as h—ll;" which, indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wits of the poor overseer were well nigh overset, by his unexpected detention, and subsequent treatment. Further inquiry was forthwith made; it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was procured for his liberation; and he returned home on Wednesday last, with a handkerchief tied round his head, in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it.—*London Paper.*

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

It is our belief that the French are heartily sick of the contest in which they are engaged, and that the Constitutionalists have at present but little hope of maintaining their ground, yet it seems to us that if peace were immediately proclaimed, there could be no *real* peace, or tranquility, in that wretched region, for years to come. The state of affairs in Spain presents to our view nothing but "confusion worse confounded." The French appear to be wholly disatisfied with the extravagant expectations and exterminating wishes of the Royal Junta created by themselves, and have actually taken away all real power from that body The Junta of course hate the French; the Constitutionalists hate both; and a considerable part of the nation probably execrate them all. If, therefore, a formal peace were concluded immediately, Spain, it is clear, must be long torn by the most envenomed factions. Who can predict the event? we rejoice to have with Him who se prerogative it is, to bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness, and good out of evil.

From the New York Spectator, October 23.

By the British Packet, Ship Lady Lucy, London, which arrived last evening from Falmouth via Halifax, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular file of various London Papers, to the 9th of September inclusive being three days later from London, than our former advices, four days later from Paris, and seven days later from the Head Quarters of the Duke d'Angoulême.

These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence. *The Government of Portugal has joined France in her war against Spain*, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke d'Angoulême. Should the latter part of this intelligence, which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavorable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded by the whole of the French army as a very able man and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighbouring land by a trench 35 or 40 fathoms in breadth, into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm with a great number of gun boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of persons who had seen the works, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impracticable, at least productive of an immense loss of life. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking the Trocadero. The Morning Herald, comprising the forts Trocadero, St. Joseph, and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Puntales, a channel of only about 500 toises wide Puntales is built on a [illegible] of sand, which also bears the name of Puntales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the island of Leon.

Admiral Hamelin has relinquished the command of the blockading squadron before Cadiz, and Rear-Admiral, Baron du Perre had left Paris to take the command in his place.

PARIS, September 7.

Telegraphic Despatch transmitted from Bayonne.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Santa Maria, Aug. 31.

THE MAJOR GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

At three quarters past two o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigour in sight of the Duke d'Angoulême—The enemy had about 150 men killed and wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of Cannon in the batteries.—*Moniteur.*

St. Sebastian still held out. A chasse maree going from that place to England, with officers and soldiers, had been captured by the French squadron. An article dated, "Camp before St. Sebastian, August 24," says, "Deserters often come in from St. Sebastian, but as the reports vary, measures of precaution are taken against them, especially as those of these gentry escaped from the gens d'armes. It is said that the road from Telosa to Vittoria is not secure, and the Guerillas have shown themselves in the neighbourhood of these towns.

Sir Robert Wilson—On the 13th of August, this officer wrote a letter to Count Palmella, the Portuguese minister for foreign affairs, in which he says:—"After the ungenerous vindictive as well as lawless treatment, I have experienced under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the governments of even the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose government has so outrageously violated these duties The very possession of these insignia implies obligations on my part, which it is not for my honour should any longer exist; and therefore, I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the Commander's Roll of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Having formerly refused all pay and pecuniary remuneration from the government of Portugal, during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to say, that I am released from every sort of acknowledgment."

GREEKS AND TURKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, contained in letters from Trieste, of the 31st ult. mention that the Turkish fleet in that neighbourhood, was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships That the Greeks maintained a position favorable for an attack but their naval commander had determined to delay it until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had weakened the Turkish fleet in a still greater degree.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, July 29

We are in hourly expectation of the return of our privateers. Some were before Lemnos, others in the Gulph of Salonika and Volo, and others on the coast of Syria Yesterday five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanelles, and day five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanelles, and day five vessels left our harbour to go to the Dardanelles, and day

dulges a habit of abruptly turning from the object to whom he is speaking, and sud enly renewing the colloquy. He possesses a memory so remarkably retentive, and the powers of mental addition so copiously strong, that he effects all his immense calculations without agency of pen or paper; and often at those times when the din of business "gives note of preparation" for a "rise or fall." His genius is of that order which often enables him to perceive the ben-fit or disadvantage of a proposition, before the parties have fully viewed the surface. His movements are characterized by a profound judgement: his attack is no less able, than his retreat judicious.

LITERARY.

Mr. Moore has resumed his long suspended task, the Life of Sheridan, and this work may be expected to appear early in the ensuing winter

A Treatise on the Law of Boroughs and Corporations, deduced from the earliest to the present times, and including their general history, the history, origin, and law, of the right of election, and of the king's prerogative in granting charters, as well as the binding effect of charters and bye laws and the power of corporations to admit freemen; with an appendix of records, and charters illustrative of these points; by H. A. Merewether, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister will soon be issued.

Mr A. kermann is indefatigable in adding to the ornament and utility of the juvenile library. The seventh and eighth divisions of his *World in Miniature*, two volumes each, are now before us. They illustrate the manners, character, and costumes, of Austria and of China; the former with thirty-two, and the latter with thirty coloured engravings. Of these volumes it is sufficient to say that they are inferior in no respect to the parts that were previously published.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The following morceau, if we may credit common fame, was from the pen of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots. It will, undoubtedly, be thought curious, as tracing one of the human passions (regret,) in a new manner, and as containing, in a plaintive melody, some natural, pathetic, and beautiful touches. It has borne the name, as we have been informed, of a Romance, and there is an air that accompanies it, composed by David Rizzio, musician and secretary to the queen

Adieu, charmant pays de France,
Douce patrie,
Terre chérie,
Heureux séjour de mon enfance;
Adieu France; adieu mes beaux jour.
Le nef qui déjoint nos amours,
La nef qui déjoint nos amours,
Douce patrie,
Terre chérie.
N'avoit de moi que la moitié
L'autre est à toi; qu'elle soit tienne;
Je te fie à ton amitié;
Que de Marie il te souvienne.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL OAK.

The Brig Royal Oak, Capt. Darley, outward bound from Quebec to Hull, was lost on the morning of the 15th ult. off Cape Rozier. She sailed on the 11th and until the 14th experienced nothing unfavourable, on that day the wind began to blow strong from the N. East, and by the following morning had increased to such violence as to compel the ship to lie to. In this situation a heavy sea struck her which carried away her stanchions, bulwarks, boats and deck load, starting at the same time her deck timbers; this caused the vessel to fill rapidly, and she shortly fell over, but in about ten minutes righted again, with the loss of the foremast and bowsprit, and three of the crew, the second mate, cook and a boy; the remaining number, viz: the Captain, Mate, carpenter, 4 seamen and 2 boys, now used their endeavours to get to the fore part of the vessel, and succeeded in saving the 2 boys, who were washed over by the violence of the waves. Here they remained some hours, benumbed with cold and exhausted with exertion; in the course of which time two of the seamen died. Towards evening, the rest (5 in number,) got into the main top, where they remained, with the exception of the Captain, who returned on deck the same night, and was washed over board until the 19th, when the Ship Margaret, Capt. Creighton, from Hull, bove in sight; and immediately despatched two of her boats to the wreck, which brought off the survivors, who were in a shocking state of debility for want of food, having their hands and feet severely frost bitten. From Capt. C. they gratefully acknowledge to have received every mark of kindness and attention that humanity can bestow; and by him they were landed at Quebec on Monday last

Names of the survivors. Matthew Greenwood, first Mate, John Green, Carpenter, Charles Shuttleworth and Robert Smith, seamen. The Mate and the two seamen are in the Emigrants' Hospital, in a fair way to recover.

The following gives a comparative view of the number of vessels and their tonnage arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 30th October 1822 and the same date 1823 year.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Emigrants.
1822	583	145,272	7080	10,465
1823	538	134,062	6530	10,188

MONTREAL, Nov 1

Fatal Occurrence.—On the afternoon of the 27th ultimo whilst a number of persons were assembled at what is termed a "Logging Bee," in the Signory of Argenteuil, Reubin Chambers, a Mulatto man, was observed walking about the field with a handspike on his shoulder, and evincing marks of his intention to quarrel. From the menacing attitude of Chambers, many persons were induced to retire, dreading the consequence of a quarrel with him;—he at length took a boy by the collar, and called him violently round a stump the boy cried out from the pain, when James Mcintire, late of the Parish of Calender Perth shire in Scotland went up in order to relieve the lad from the grasp of Chambers, who immediately loosed his hold, and without any further provocation struck the unfortunate McIntire on the head with the hand spike, which broke the Scull, and caused his death in about three hours afterwards! He has left a wife and four children to lament his untimely fate—and the afflicted widow is daily expected to give birth to a fifth child. An inquest was held on the body, which rendered a verdict of wilful Murder against Chambers—he was accordingly apprehended and is now in the Gaol of this city. We are sorry to add that the wretched man so far from showing any marks of contrition for the commission of this barbarous act, boasted of the deed, and said he was rejoiced at sending a Scotchman out of the world!

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

(Continued from our last.)

About twenty five years afterwards, an elderly lady of honour, the Baroness U——, was gathered to her right noble and illustrious ancestors. She made, as it is called, a very edifying exit; and, by her will, bequeathed a legacy of fifty dollars to the church and schools.—Soon after her interment, a story, to which she had herself given occasion, by a confession made on her death-bed, began to be whispered in the higher circles. The substance of it was as follows:—

"Count T—— had been in her youth the first, and, it might be said also, the only object of her affection. Encouraged by herself, he had for some time, professed himself her admirer, and possessed her favour in the fullest measure. On her side, she was perfectly serious, but probably he was not the same on his; for, in a few months, he suspended his assiduities, and soon afterwards publicly courted the hand of the lady who became his wife. This conduct was thought extremely natural by the rest of the fashionable world, and Baroness U—— alone deemed it an heinous offence. With a heart deeply wounded at his inconstancy, she at first made some attempts to recal her unfaithful lover; but, as they all proved ineffectual, she had secretly vowed to take the most signal revenge. To effect her purpose with the greatest security, she displayed in her exterior so much serenity and composure, that her acquaintance, and even the Count himself, were deceived by it. A new lover was received by her with the utmost cordiality, merely for the purpose of strengthening the delusion, and at length, she even succeeded in gaining the confidence of the newly married Countess T——.

"Thus she continued to be intimately acquainted with all his domestic circumstances; she had always watched for an opportunity for revenge, but had never been able to find one that satisfied her. On the death of the young Countess, which certainly was unexpected, but not unwished, her hopes of regaining his heart revived for a few days. But, as his affliction would scarcely deign to bestow on her a single look, as he had entirely broken off all intercourse with her, as well as with many others this fresh injustice, his grief, and the masquerade, gave birth to the idea of practising a little deception, in order to increase the acuteness of his pain. Having rather more *embonpoint* than the late Countess, she had compressed herself with a pair of tight laced stays; and in every other particular, had imitated that original as closely as possible. His imagination, the mask itself, and the tone of their conversation, made amends for many deficiencies. As she had appeared at an early hour at the masquerade, in a totally different dress, had purposely spoken to several persons, and even taken off her mask for a few moments close by the Prince and his favourite, it was impossible that the Count, on her appearance in her second dress, should have any suspicion of her. The death's head was a mask under the exterior mask. She had previously taken for granted, that terror would prevent the Count from examining it very closely; but in the worst case every one of her expressions was susceptible of a two fold expl nation. She had long been acquainted with the apartment, a tapestry door, and a back stair case close by it. Imperceptibly to himself, she had easily led the Count impatient for the discovery. Her woman, her only confident, and who had taken care of her from her youth, offended by the Count for refusing to procure her son a place about the court, had been her assistant in this business. This woman, with a pick lock, opened the church yard gate, where she ordered the chairman to set her down; and notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the horrors of the place, waited for her there with her first dress. She had returned to the masquerade before the Count was found. From that moment it was next to an impossibility that she should be suspected; and so little apprehension did she feel on that subject, that she stood close by one of the chairmen when he was obliged to repeat his wonderful story to the Duke. Her plan of revenge had succeeded to the utmost of her wishes, nay, almost still further. Her woman, the only depository of her secret, had long been dead; but for her own part, she found it impossible to leave the world without first unburdening her heart by an upright confession."

Such was the account that was given of the occurrence. It is not impossible that rumour, which seldom fails to make additions to such a story, may have sheered many little circumstances. It affords, however, a sufficient explanation of every thing but, at first, appeared almost inexplicable; and whoever thinks that the revenge of the Baroness U—— was carried too far, let him recollect this important truth, that in woman, slighted love thinks no danger too formidable, no revenge too cruel.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 30—Brig George IV R. Thomas, 42 days from Waterford, to Froste & Co. bal.—69 settlers.

CLEARED.

28—Ship Camillus, Baird Liverpool.
Brig Charlotte, Shearer, Liverpool.
Brig Aid, Archibauld, Liverpool.
Brig James, Grave, Liverpool.
29—Bark Duchess of Richmond, Cunningham, Greenock.
Bark Duck, Nichols, Oporto.
Bark General Wolfe, Stanworth, Bristol.
Brig Neily, Dales, London.
Brig Ceres, Baitt, Aberdeen.
Schr. Providence, Dugali Miramichi.
30—Brig Westbury, Gelpin, Liverpool.
Ship Sally, Sinclair, London.
31—Ship Hannah, Webber, London.
Brig Clarkstone, Fullarton, London.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20. 1823. No. XLVII.

By Authority.

YORK, U. C.
November 14th, 1823.

This day, at one o'clock, the Honorable the Legislative Council waited upon His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR with the Address, of which the following is a copy :—

To His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General, commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our sincere acknowledgements for your very gracious Speech from the throne at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

Participating in the blessings of the general peace enjoyed by the United Empire, and in that spirit of contented industry and obedience to the laws which prevail among the people of this Province, we most cordially join in the satisfaction so kindly expressed by your Excellency; a satisfaction much enhanced by the improving value of the chief productions of the country, which had become greatly depressed on the termination of the late war.

We cannot but feel highly gratified to learn, that the powers and privileges vested in us, by the Constitution have been so wisely and temperately exercised, as to have been attended, in your Excellency's opinion, with much benefit to the Province.

It is with much pleasure that we find the arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act, have reported their decision; and that the sum awarded to this Province, will, without any very material delay, be paid into the treasury.

We shall not fail to direct our attention to such Provincial Laws as are soon to expire; and feeling sensible of the great importance of our commercial intercourse with the United States of America, and the necessity of making its provisions consistent with the spirit of the Acts which have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament to regulate the Trade of the British Colonies in general, and more particularly of His Majesty's North American Provinces, we shall give to that object our most serious consideration.

Appreciating most highly the cordial intercourse, so happily established between the two Houses of the Legislature, upon a practical discernment of their just and constitutional relations, we feel gratified in assuring your Excellency, that our future conduct will most fully justify the confidence you are pleased to repose in our public spirit from past experience—that every matter of general interest which it may be found expedient to bring before us, will be entertained with zeal and attention, and that your Excellency may safely rely upon the steady continuance of our exertions in pursuing such objects as may tend, under the favour of Divine Providence, to improve the growing resources of the country and the sound welfare of its inhabitants.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
November, 1823.

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following reply :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I THANK you for this kind and loyal address.

I receive with great satisfaction the assurances of your continued disposition to enter with zeal and industry into the consideration of such objects, connected with the promotion of the general welfare, as shall require your attention.

YORK, U. C.
Nov 15th, 1823.

This day, at one o'clock, the House of Assembly waited upon His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with the Address, of which the following is a copy :—

To His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

We participate in the satisfaction expressed by your Excellency, in the prospect of continued peace to the United Empire, and in the existence of the spirit of contentment and obedience to the Laws, on the part of the people of this Province, while we view with much pleasure the gradual improvement in the prosperity of the country, from the increasing value of its principal productions, and while we acknowledge your Excellency's justice in noticing the anxious endeavours of the Legislature to advance the public welfare, we cannot review the present internal condition of the Province, without expressing our sincere and grateful sense of your Excellency's just and impartial administration.

We assure your Excellency, that we will apply ourselves with diligence and attention to the examination of the Public Accounts, and that your Excellency may securely rely upon our disposition to provide the proper support of His Majesty's Government.

We are happy to entertain, with your Excellency, the expectation of results beneficial to the finances of this Province, from the operation of the late Acts of the Imperial Parliament, which have opened to the North American Colonies, a less restricted intercourse with Foreign Countries; and, while we have deeply to regret our temporary inability to afford efficient aid to objects of public utility, we are most happy to hope, with your Excellency, that the time is not far distant when, without any material additional burthen on the people, it will be in the power of the Legislature to give an effectual impulse to public improvement.

We learn from your Excellency with much satisfaction, that the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act, have reported their decision on the arrears of Revenue due to this Province from the Sister Colony, and that no material delay in the receipt of the sum awarded is likely to occur.

We will direct our attention to the Laws about to expire, and in a more especial manner, to that regulating the intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, with a view to establish the same on a footing consistent with the spirit of the Acts which have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament in regard to the Trade of the British Colonies, and particularly of His Majesty's North American Provinces.

We most fully assure your Excellency of our constant desire to preserve a cordial understanding with the other branches of the Legislature, so necessary to the effectual discharge of the duties committed to us, and that we will entertain at all times with zeal and attention, whatever matters your Excellency may find it necessary to lay before us, and will earnestly endeavour to manifest in all our measures a sincere disposition to unite with your Excellency, and the remaining branch of the Legislature, in all such objects as may tend, under the favor of Divine Providence, to improve the growing resources of the country, and to increase and confirm the welfare of the People.

(Signed) LEWIS P. SHERWOOD,
Speaker.

Commons' House of Assembly,
November 15th, 1823.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for this very Loyal Address.—The very cordial manner in which you notice my administration of this Government affords me peculiar satisfaction, because it proves, that the benefit of the King's paternal superintenance has been preserved to the loyal people of this Province, by the implicit obedience with which I have always endeavoured to carry into execution the gracious injunctions of my Royal Master.

Government House,
November 18th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz :—

HAMILTON WALKER, Esquire, to be Associate Judge of the District Court, for the *Johnstown* and *Bathurst* Districts respectively ;

and,

RICHARD CRAWFORD, Esq. to be a Deputy Surveyor of Land within this Province.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government Office,
York, 8th November, 1823.

THE re-printed Edition of the Statutes of 1820, 1821, and 1822, having been distributed in the usual proportions, Magistrates and Public Officers who may still be in want of Copies, may be supplied on application at the Government Office.

3w —46.

NOTICE.

Government House,
November 18, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums :—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe ;—*The Gold Medal, or Two Hundred Dollars.*

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned ;—*The Silver Medal, or One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown broad cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation ; *the Gold Medal, or Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary,

6w—47

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate ; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further ; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification ; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevver	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Olden	Norma	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store-House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon ; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession ; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

FOR SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Holdimand, in the County of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer at Public Action, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Morah, at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept. 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
t. d. GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy Sheriff, H D*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lots letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office. York,
29th Sept 1823. }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff. H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER,
Depy. Sheriff, H D.
t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel Swaine, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office, York,
29th Sept. 1823. }

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.
t. d.

N. B. The above Sale is adjourned to Monday, the first day of December next, at the above mentioned place, and hour of the day.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER,
Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 17th Nov. 1823. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz :

North half of Lot No. 15.		2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3 5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16,	}	4th Concession
East 3 4 of Lot No. 10,		4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15. and the Lot No. 13,	}	6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 306 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon — All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale at the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, in the hands of Hiram Humphrey, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson ; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 37, 8 and 9, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland, or Chippewa ; containing upwards of 600 acres of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out Houses, and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to a Grist and Saw Mill. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements, which were of the late Collin McNabb, and which have descended to John McNabb, his Heir at Law, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of Land, lying, and being in the Township of Grantham, being composed of Lots No. 2, 3, and 4, in the First Concession ; 2, 3, and 4, in the Second Concession ; and 2, 3 4, in the Third Concession, and 50 acres of broken front, containing 950 acres, and 80 acres of which is improved, and under good fence, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon ; and Lots No 110, and 143, in the Town of Niagara, containing one acre each. All of which Property I shall expose for sale, on the first Monday in June, 1824, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office. on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No 14, in the Township of Canborough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with about thirty acres improved and under good fence. Which Property

will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 9th May, 1823. 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 198, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER. T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823. 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the last Monday in August 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Doxteader, at the suit of John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 160 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823. 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823. 47—7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 4. in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday, in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823. 47—32w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1813. 23—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

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THE

Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work, to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF JURIES,

By the Law of England.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr. Meighans, Mr. Mosleys, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanack

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

York, Oct. 23. 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that whereas, Thomas McCormick, Collector for the Port of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, did heretofore, by writing, or letter of Attorney, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, nominate and appoint Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in the District of Niagara, Esquire, to be a Deputy Collector of the said Port, and for him, and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all such uncustomed or Contraband Goods, as might or should come within his knowledge, and to do and perform all and every thing relating thereto, in as full and ample a manner as the said Thomas McCormick, might or could do, were he personally present; thereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said Edward Pilkington should, or might lawfully do in his name, or as his Deputy, until notified by him, the said Thomas McCormick, of the revocation of these said presents, as by reference thereto, may more fully at large appear.

Now Know Ye, that the said Thomas M'Cormick, for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, hath revoked, recalled, and countermanded, and by these presents doth revoke, recal, and countermand, and to all intents and purposes (as far as in him his) make null and void, and of non effect the said recited writing or Letter of Attorney, and all powers and authorities therein and thereby, or in and by any other deed or writing made, granted, or given, and all other things therein, or in any or either of them contained.—And doth hereby make void and disclaim all acts, matters and proceedings which shall or may be acted, done, or performed by virtue or means thereof, in any manner and wise.

In witness wereof, the said Thomas McCormick hath hereunto set his hand and Custom House Seal at Niagara, the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

THOMAS McCORMICK,
Collector of Customs for the Port of Niagara.

York, 10th Nov. 1823. 46—4m.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K B

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, on a scite to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place.

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT NICHOL, *Commissioners.*

Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823. 6w—46.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell in the said County.

Hallowell. 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonabee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood there on being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the First of November next.

THE STORE, DWELLING HOUSE, LOT, and PREMISES now occupied by Mr. NATION. For Terms, inquire of

A. MERCER.

York, Oct. 1st, 1823. 41.—td

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET,



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may use at for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, housekeeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of Condemned Bed-ticks, Bedding, be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

45—6w. W. ALLAN

Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.

York, 1st November, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becceria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823.

JOHN SPENCER.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch —It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored —Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS,
Secretary.

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the Eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having been frequently solicited to do business as a LAND AGENT, while he was a partner in the Firm of MACKENZIE & LESSLIE, now informs the Public that, as that Partnership has been dissolved he will devote as much of his time as he can spare from his Mercantile pursuits to the transacting of Land business generally.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Dundas, District of Gore, May 19th, 1823. 23–12 *mon.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—To commence at *Chippawa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelve-mile-Creek*, at G. VANDERBARRACKS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the forks of the *Chippawa River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORTHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th. 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of PORT HOPE, in the District of Newcastle, U. C. to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feet by 18, and contains Ten Bed rooms.—The Kitchin is 16 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 48 Pair of Horses.—As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to JOHN BROWN, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t.–f.

MARBLE AND STONE CUTTING.

PETER NOWLAN



BEGS leave to inform the Public, generally, that he has on hand (and intends always to keep up the assortment) in his Stone-Yard, behind St. George's Church, Kingston, cut and polished STONES adapted for the following purposes:—

Chimney Pieces, highly polished,
Facings for Chimney Pieces,
Hearth Stones, both polished and finely chizzled,
Steps, Landings, Door sills,
Window sills, and Heads,
Gables, Wall copings, Stove-pipes—
Conductors, fitted for Partitions,
Ceilings and Chimneys, Curriers Tables,
Stone Mortars, &c. &c.
Closed Tombs, single Tomb Plates,
Raised Urns, Head-stones of different dimensions.

In short every description of STONE-CUTTING and Polishing can be done in this Yard, and Letters, in various characters, Engraved with neatness and expedition

☞ Any article in this line can be transported at a moderate expence, by water to, all parts of Lake Ontario.

* * All orders will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1822. 37–52*w*

THE FIRST PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE

Canadian Annual Register;

OR,

A VIEW OF THE

History, Politics, Literature, and Growth

OF

CANADAS,

IN ALL THAT CONSTITUTES THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

TO BE CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED ANNUALLY,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

His Majesty's Printer in U. C.

THE lapse of sixty-five years since the commencement of DODSLEY'S Annual Register in England has shewn the vast importance, and increasing value of that great work;—a work which has become an authority of the highest respectability and consideration on every subject connected with English History (*indeed one may say with the History of Europe,*) since the period of its commencement;—and, if there be any cause of regret, it is that such an undertaking was not begun at an earlier period.

The number of editions which that work has passed through,—the high price it bears,—and the fact that no library is considered at all complete without it, sufficiently proves its great value and utility.—It forms, indeed, no inconsiderable library in itself; and, if a man had no other book, exclusive of his *Bible*, he could never want either amusement or instruction.

It is scarcely to be supposed, that a similar work, well conducted, would fail in proving of equal value and importance to other countries; and particularly to those in a state of comparative infancy—CANADA, especially, presents a fine field for such an undertaking.—All that is known, or ever can be known, of its early history may be comprised in little more than an hundred pages; after which, by a similarity of plan with that adopted in the Annual Register of England, all the transactions, events, discoveries, and improvements of each year, worthy of preservation, may be given to the public at a very moderate expense,—less than the cost of the meanest Newspaper in the country;—gradually forming a library, which would contain every thing interesting, or having any reference to the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, and becoming a book of such important reference as all the other books in the world, put together, could not supply.

Besides the more serious business of the State, which must necessarily occupy a large portion of the pages of such a work; now, that *Newspapers* and *Magazines* are generally conducted by men of respectable talents and attainments, it must occur to readers of every class, that articles of great interest and utility are continually occurring in those periodical publications, which deserve a more lasting record;—such a record is found in an Annual Register on the plan proposed, at a price considerably less than that of any respectable Newspaper, taken singly —This Work will contain *all that is considered worth preserving, and that is of interest to this country, in the various Newspapers, Magazines, and other Miscellaneous Publications, both of the old and new world.*

That such of the readers of this *Prospectus* as are unacquainted with the plan of DODSLEY'S Annual Register, (which, with some alterations, additions, and improvements will be pursued in the present undertaking,) may form some judgment of its merits, we shall now proceed without further preface to give an outline of the

PLAN

OF THE

CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

SECTION I.

Will contain the ANCIENT HISTORY and ANNALS of the COUNTRY from its DISCOVERY to these TIMES.

SECT. II.

GENERAL POLITICS, a present situation of the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA —In time of war, this department of the work will be occupied with the details of that war.

SECT. III.

THE CHRONICLE, comprehending a narrative, chronologically arranged, of every domestic incident, of the smallest interest to the public, which may have occurred during the year in any part of the British Provinces; but, more especially in the two Canadas. No event, or accident, of any importance, whatever may be its nature, will be omitted in this department.

SECT. IV.

THE APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE will contain *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, Removals, &c. &c. &c.* with average prices of Provisions, and articles of domestic growth for exportation—state of markets—shipping lists arrivals—departures, &c increase or decrease of foreign trade—abstracts of population—revenue, &c. &c. &c.

SECT. V.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; containing a complete History of the proceedings of the Parliament of both Provinces, with the Speeches, Resolutions, &c. &c. and Lists, with the titles of the Acts passed during the session.

SECT VI.

STATE PAPERS;—Proclamations; Orders of Council; Memorials; Petitions; Manifestos; Correspondencies; Acts and Debates of the Imperial Parliament, having any reference to this country, &c. &c.

SECT. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of Extraordinary Characters connected with Canada.

SECT. VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY; containing, not only the New Discoveries made in various parts of this vast continent; but, also, such extracts from new and valuable Books of Travels as describe, or have particular reference to any part of it.

SECT. IX.

AGRICULTURE.—This important section will contain Notices and Details of every foreign practice and discovery that may be of the slightest utility here.

SECT. X.

USEFUL PROJECTS.—New Pieces of Mechanism; Implements; Experiments; Inventions; Patents, &c. &c.

SECT. XI.

ANTIQUITIES, will contain such Details and Discoveries as tend to throw light upon the Ancient History of the Country.

SECT XII.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS—or such Original Productions contained in the more ephemeral publications of the day, week, or month, as may be worth preserving.

SECT. XIII.

POETRY, to be confined as much as possible to Original Productions, and great care will be observed in the selections.

SECT. XIV.

Account of Books, and other new publications having reference to the country.

Should any important changes occur in Europe, at all likely to affect this country, they will be also noticed under a separate head.

As it is presumed that this work, even if conducted with no more than *moderate* skill and industry, will gradually become a standard book in this quarter of the world, it is unnecessary to have recourse to any of those arts which are commonly practised by the Booksellers and Reviewers in Europe to puff off their new publications. It is hoped this simple sketch of the design, and the manner in which the first volume (for the present year) will be got up, will be sufficient to obtain that patronage which is so necessary to the support of such an undertaking. If this work is encouraged, it will gradually become of vast importance to public men in every profession, as a book of reference, and in process of time will, in itself, contain an immense body of Canadian History, such as no other book or books could afford. Had such a work been commenced in England soon after the gloom of the middle ages began to disperse, instead of the year 1758—its value would have been now beyond all price.

It being necessary to insure the sale of at least 300 copies before the work is put to press; this Prospectus is thus early published, in order to ascertain the degree of patronage it is likely to obtain. The price to subscribers will be $2½ —to non subscribers, $4—printed on fine English paper, and handsomely done up in boards, and lettered.—No payment will be requested, or desired, until the work is delivered—but an early intimation of the names and address of Subscribers is earnestly requested. either at the U. C. Gazette Office, in York, or at any of the various Agents for the Weekly Register.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.* —tf.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Birch, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until forbidden.—or until the day of discontinuance is expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he will receive two papers, and so many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides himself, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 47.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

A dispute of a singular character has arisen between the present and *ci-devant* Editors of the Quebec Gazette, in consequence of the recent change in the management of the official paper, and both parties claiming the same title.—It is not our business to determine the point of law, although we have no manner of doubt as to what it is, for the privileges of copy-right, in this respect at least, are pretty well understood; but, we cannot help expressing surprise that the right of the Executive Government to change one paper for another, as the organ of its official communications with the public, should be for a moment questioned. In our time, no less than three very differently conducted papers, and with various titles, have been successively chosen by the Ministry of England, as their channels for official intelligence, between themselves and the public. It is perfectly ridiculous to deny a privilege to the highest authorities of the State, which is possessed by every private individual. As to the dispute about the title, we humbly conceive it might be readily settled by the use of the word "*Official*"—The "*Quebec Gazette*" of Mr. NEILSON, and the "*Quebec Official Gazette*," conducted by Dr. FISHER, would be publications, unquestionably, as opposite in character as any two Newspapers need to be.

We are glad to see the good people of *Nova-Scotia* so happily tranquil, content, and unanimous in patriotic and loyal feeling; but when their Editors again draw comparisons, between their own state and that of the other dominions of His Majesty on this continent, we hope they will allow the *Upper Canadians* to be at least as fortunate as themselves, and confine the agitations alluded to, if any there are, to the Lower Province, and New Brunswick. Halifax papers inform us that their Parliament will meet on the 8th of January.

Little business of importance has been as yet gone into by our Assembly, though much is anticipated during the Session. It is delightful to witness the cordiality, unanimity, and ready willingness of co operation which so evidently subsists between the different branches of the Legislature, and from the continuance of which the hapiest results must emanate. One of the first resolutions of the House of Assembly this week has been to order up Mr. THOMSON, the Editor of the *U. C. Herald*, to the bar of their house, to answer for the publication of an alleged *libel* which appeared in that paper on the 11th instant—purporting to be a petition and report from the Commissioners, appointed under a late act, for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada;—with the following title—"*To the Honorable the Commons of the Provinces of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled; the Report of the Commissioners for unsettling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston,—Greeting, &c &c.* This strange production, which has no signature, occupies more than three columns of that paper—and is of a nature, without doubt, well calculated to find out the limits of the freedom of the press in this colony; which, perhaps, may be the object of the real author; we say *real*, because there is internal evidence to induce us to believe MR THOMSON will acquit himself of being the *author*, though he may not escape the responsibility of the publication.

Our absence for several weeks is the apology we have to offer to CAPT. MATTHEWS, and others, for the non-appearance of their Communications, which we have only just seen. One of them appears in our *Register* of this week, and we hope to be excused continuing a controversy, beyond next week, to which there seems to be no end, unless we ourselves attempt the termination. We desired to give the *belligerents* fair play, and it has been given, so far as we are concerned.—It may be that THEM will accept the *olive branch*; if so, we cannot object to proclaim peace!

The news from SPAIN is of a nature to induce a belief that it will require at least another campaign for the entire subjugation of that unfortunate country.—The rainy season must have commenced long ere this, and the French have most probably retired into winter quarters.

We take this opportunity of acquainting our friends and the public, that, in order to take full advantage of the size of the *Imperial Paper* on which this work is now printed, the columns of both the *U. C. Gazette* and *Register* will be materially enlarged after the publication of the present number.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

THE RADICALS.—As a further proof of the wisdom, foresight, and accurate predictions of native ruin, bankruptcy, &c. by *radical* patriots, we are happy to state, that the London Gazette of Tuesday, September 2d, contained not a single failure, a circumstance which has not occurred before for the last thirty years.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.—The late visit of the Duke of Cumberland to England, was in consequence of the contemplated alterations and improvements in the Palace of St. James, some of the apartments of which he claims as his own by the late King. The Duke does not wish to stand in the way of the proposed alterations, but insists that a residence equal to his rooms, shall be provided before he gives them up. Those engaged in the negotiation, have not yet been able to propose any satisfactory arrangements in the palace.

KING'S SHIPS.—The Masters of His Majesty's Ships are henceforward to have charge of the warrant officers, stores, with an increase of pay, for the trouble and responsibility.

SIR JAMES MCINTOSH.—Immediately after the adjournment of Parliament, Sir James M'Intosh attended the Marquis of Tichfield to Welbeck, to examine the archives of the family, which had not been opened for many years. Sir James, it is said, there discovered some invaluable letters and state papers, which will materially tend to illustrate that portion of his "History of England," to which they belong.—Eng. Pa.

PORTUGAL.—The London Times reports that Portugal has joined France in her war against Spain, and takes the opportunity of venting a severe invective against Mr. Canning and the British Ministry, for having prevented an alliance between that power and Constitutional Spain; the report is not confirmed; the *Journal des Debats*, however, mentions three Portuguese ships of war, having joined the French blockading squadron before Cadiz. A Cutter, which got out of St. Sebastian, and was bound to England with despatches, has been intercepted by the French cruisers.

TREAD-MILL.—Sir John Coxe Hippisley is making experiments at Cowes, with a large boat, which is moved through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour, by means of six paddle wheels, worked by a hand winch, for the purpose of proving how far this description of mechanical power is applicable to use in gaols; in order to do away with the tread mill, against which the Baronet has strong objections, as being injurious to health, particularly in cases of females.

THE GREEKS.—A letter from Smyrna, received at Boston, dated 17th July, says that great fears are entertained there and at Constantinople, of the safety of the Europeans, in consequence of the subscriptions in England in aid of the Greeks, and that an account of the London Meeting, Speeches, and Subscriptions, has been translated into the Turkish language, and presented to the Grand Seignior.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The progress of the late Spanish Colonies towards Independence, and great Importance, both in a commercial and political view, is extremely rapid. Arrangements appear to have been entered into between England and Mexico, and the former power will likely, as she has already shewn a great inclination to the principle, generally recognize their Independence. Even Spain, it appears pretty certain, has recognized the United Provinces.

M. GARNERIN, the aeronaut, died a few days ago, in PARIS. About a week before he had a sudden stroke of apoplexy in the *Theatre du Jardin Beaujon*, in consequence of which he let go the rope of the curtain which was in his hand, and the curtain fell on his head and severely wounded him. The hemorrage caused by the wound retarded for some time his disease. M. Garnerin is the first who attempted the experiment of the parchute.

Severity in East Prussia.—A great number of domestic animals have perished in the course of the last winter and spring, in East Prussia, for want of food, viz. 11,545 horses, 1,969 oxen, 2,234 cows, and 6,397 young cattle of various kinds.

Pleasures of Ice Cream.—An honest sea officer dining at a gentleman's house in a town in Sicily, after the second course was removed, saw, in the shape of various fruits, were advanced by way of rear-guard, as is the custom in those places. One of the servants carried the figure of a fine large peach to the captain, who, unacquainted with deceit of this kind, never doubted but it was a real one, and cutting it through the middle, in a moment had one half of it in his mouth. At first he only look'd grave, and blow'd up his cheeks to give it more room; but the violence of the cold soon getting the better of his patience, he began to tumble it about from side to side in his mouth, water running out of his eyes, till at last, able to hold it no longer, he spit it out upon his plate, exclaiming with a horrid oath, "A painted snow ball, by G—!" Wiping away the tears with his napkin, he turned in a rage to the Italian servant who had helped him, with a "D— your macaroni eyes, you son of a b— what did you mean by that?" The fellow, who did not understand a word of it, could not forbear laughing, which convinced the captain the more that it was nothing but a trick, and he was just going to throw the rest of it in his face, but was prevented by one of the company. When recovering from his passion, and thinking the object unworthy of it, he only added in a softer tone, "Very well, neighbour, I only wish I had you on board ship for half an hour, you should have a dozen before you could say Jack Robinson, for all your painted cheeks."

L'HOMME SANS ARGENT.—A man without money is a body without a son—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance, he never finds him at home; and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared will end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing of a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

GREEK PIETY.—The master of a Greek vessel and his crew set mished the inhabitants of Marseilles a short time since by carrying the cargo of their small vessel, consisting of rice, to the market place, and distributing it *gratis* to the poor. It may easily be supposed that their customers increased hourly when the circumstances were made known; and several other cargoes might have been speedily disposed of on the same terms.—These poor men, it seems, were caught in a dreadful storm in the Mediterranean; and having betaken themselves to prayers, according to the forms of the Greek Church, they made a vow to give their cargo to the poor if Providence should be pleased to spare their vessel and their lives for the sake of their wives and families. The storm abated, and they gained Marseilles in safety, where they rigidly performed their vow. It is to be observed, that the master and crew of a Greek vessel are all joint owners, in certain proportions, of a ship and cargo.

PATTERN FOR SPORT-MEN.—The Lord Chancellor possesses strength and activity equal to any man of his age.—His Lordship is in his seventy-fourth year. During his residence at Encombe, his seat in Dorsetshire, his Lordship breakfasts regularly at eight, and goes shooting (as soon as the season commences) at nine—a sport to which his Lordship is very much attached, and is allowed to be as good a shot as any nobleman or gentleman in the country. His Lordship walks over so much ground in the course of the day, that his gamekeeper is frequently knocked up!—*Ministerial paper.*

COMMUNICATED.

Pyroligneous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, a new and valuable discovery.—This essence has been of late applied to the curing of beef and hams, and has proved to be preferable to the common mode of making bacon, its antiseptic and prophylactic qualities can never be known to fail by applying a virtue to the curing of beef and pork hams, and preserving meat a longer time from detriment from flies and hot weather. The trouble and expence that is abridged in the use of this Pyroligneous Acid are amongst those productions which are of real advantage to the user, and consequently to the public at large. One quart of this essence will season one barrel of hams; can be purchased at a moderate price of agents in this city; and those who cure hams can have a smoke house in their barrels, without any shrinkage to the bacon or damage from flies or insects through the year, as the hams are put down in pickle in the same manner as to smoke in the usual way, and one quart of this essence of smoke or pyroligneous acid is put into the barrel with the hams and pickle. After remaining three weeks, you can hang them up to dry, or let them remain till wanted for use. Hams cured in this manner retain all the flavor of the best hams smoked in the usual way. Pork in the barrel can be converted into bacon by pouring this acid into the barrel when covered with brine, and any person can have bacon after cutting pork in slices and applying this acid six hours before wanted for use.

We do not give a description of this acid to raise its merit, or deceive the public, but simply that the community may become acquainted with a discovery which will be productive of real advantage in curing beef and hams, and preserving fresh meat from detriment from flies and warm weather.

The experiments that have recently been made with this acid, in embalming, are sufficient to convince the mind of its power against putrefaction. "The body of Mr. Boardman, a Senator in Congress from the State of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio, has lately been brought home in this acid, at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction, or the least change in his features.

CANALS IN ENGLAND.—The number of navigable canals in the United Kingdom is 103; of which 97 are formed in England alone,—not including those whose length does not exceed five miles.—5 in Scotland, and one only in Ireland. The total extent of these canals is 2,682¼ miles; viz 2741 miles of English canals, 149¾ miles in Scotland, and 69¼ miles in the Dublin and Shannon canals. The sum expended in these constructions is estimated at thirty millions pounds sterling; and in some cases the original shares have arisen to fifteen, and even twenty times their original value. In the lines of these canals forty eight subterraneous passages occur, the entire length of which is not accurately known; but forty of them, whose lengths are stated, give a total developement of 57,051 yards, or more than thirty two miles. It is deserving of remark, that of the total length of English canals, more than 1400 miles communicate with the grand navigable line between London and Liverpool, the length of this being alone 264 miles, and it is connected in its course with 45 others, of which the united extent equals 1150 miles. Such is the present state of English navigable canals, not a yard of which existed before the year 1765.

[From Grisoom's Year in Europe.]

BARCLAY'S BREWERY.—The directors of this establishment, to whom I was introduced by a letter from one of the Barclays, put me in the way of seeing its various parts, and communicated such information as I wished respecting its extent and operations. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of *vastness*, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 340,000 barrels of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contains the vats themselves, are enormous. The largest of the latter contain each 4000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam engine of 28 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment; while it is supposed that the sales of persons, dependent upon it without, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.

Twenty five gentlemen once dined in one of them, after which fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef steaks were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and fauces, not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be sufficient to occasion a suspension of voluntary motion.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A fine collection of animals employed in one concern, I imagine is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor in treating with them for the purchase, remarked in his characteristic manner:—"Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling to you, but the potentiality of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."

IRISH KNIGHTHOOD.—The twelve Judges of England have given an unanimous opinion, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland still possesses the same power of conferring knighthood that he did before the union of the kingdom with Great Britain.

CORONER'S PROCLAMATION.—In 1547, a Proclemation was issued by Henry the 8th:—"That women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses."

IDOLATRY OF OUR ANCESTORS.—Our ancestors worshipped many deities, or deified heroes, Woden or Odin, under whose guidance they migrated into Europe; Thor, the thunderer or god of thunder; Frigg, who answered to the Venus of the Romans, and from their several deities we received the names of the days of the week. Sunday—Monday, (Moon day.) Tuesday, (Tuet's day or Tuder.) Wednesday, (Woden's day.) Thursday, (Thor's day.) Friday, (Frigg's day.) and Saturday, (Sater's day.) All authors agree that human victims were sacrificed to their deities, and that the festivals devoted to their worship were scenes of riot and revelry.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on the 6th, and the President of the permanent committee delivered a short address, in which he stated to them the object of the convocation, and mentioned that causes and events, which it would be superfluous to specify, had brought things to a *dreadful crisis*, but that the fault was not theirs, and their consciences would remain undisturbed. The oath prescribed by the Constitution was taken by the members present, of whom we have counted, on the list of names, upwards of one hundred, comprising Argu-lles, Galiano Valdez, and the most resolute patriots. A committee was appointed to wait on the King with the notification that the Cortes were installed.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

In the evening, all the ministers of state being present, the following message from the King, was read to the assembly by the speaker:

"*Gentlemen Deputies.*—On that important day on which the ordinary Cortes of the present year closed their session, I announced to you that if circumstances should require it, I would seek in the Extraordinary Cortes, a means of safety for the vessel of state. An exposition which my ministers are, by my order, to submit to you, will shew that the vessel of the state is on the point of being wrecked, if the Congress do not exert themselves to save it. What is to be laid before you will also palpably evince *how ineffectual have been all the efforts made to obtain an honourable peace*; because the enemy, bent upon pursuing his purpose of interfering, against all right, in the affairs of this kingdom, persists in not treating but with me alone and free (*conmigo solay libre*) and will not consent to regard me as *free unless I go to place myself amidst his bayonets*. Inconceivable and ominous freedom, whose sole basis is the degrace of delivering yourself at discretion into the hands of your enemy!

"Make provisions, Gentlemen Deputies, for the exigences of the country, from which I should not, and will never separate my lot, and being convinced that the enemy holds as nought reason and justice, unless they be supported by force, examine quickly the evil and the remedy."

After the reading of this energetic discourse, the speaker suggested that the exposition spoken of, must be considered in secret sitting; and the doors were soon after shut. At the re-opening of them, the speaker stated, it has been resolved to make the exposition public, which communicated to the Cortes *the lamentable condition* of the national affairs; the steps taken by the executive government since the invasion of the French; the means which had been repeatedly used to procure an honourable peace; the futility of all the attempts, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy in his purpose; the particular situation of the Isle of Cadiz; the dearth of resources, and the necessity of a vigorous application by the Cortes of all attainable means for the ends of the cause maintained in the present struggle.

The exposition was then referred to a special committee, *as well as the last report to the Cortes in secret sitting, of Don Cayetano Valdes*, representing that the *Count de Bourdesoult*, commander in chief of the French forces at the lines, had announced to him that the reply given by His Catholic Majesty to the communication made the day before, to Lieutenant General Alava not being satisfactory, and H. R. H. the Duke d'Angouleme not meaning to entertain any negotiation upon other basis than those which he had specified—he expected that a satisfactory reply would be given by eight o'clock in the evening of the 5th; otherwise, all negotiation would be broken off, and matters remain as they were.—Valdes stated, in rejoinder, that the extraordinary Cortes having been convoked, he could send no answer by the hour designated, but would give one as soon as possible after the meeting of the Cortes. This body forthwith adopted a motion, made by a member, to *invest a Junta* or *Committee of Defence*, selected by the governor of the fortress of Cadiz, with unlimited power to take what measures said committee might deem suitable *for the defence of the Island of Cadiz.*

We observe by the proclamations of the military Governor, *Don Manuel de Intra*, that every male between the ages of 18 and 45, was to present himself within three days after the 4th September, to the constitutional municipality, to be armed and embodied for the public service—that requisitions were issued for forty thousand sand-bags, and for provisions and munitions of every description; and in short, that every preparation was on foot for holding out to the last extremity.

At a meeting of the Cortes, on the 7th of September, the answer of that body to the King's message was submitted. They echo his language concerning the conduct and propositions of the French, and pledge themselves to defend his person and the honor of the Spanish name at all hazards. The answer was adopted without debate. Senor Galiano then read the report of the Committee to whom was referred the Exposition of the State of the Nation—Its force—that the government had made fruitless attempts to bring about a suspension of arms, and a negotiation which might lead to an honourable peace, and to engage the mediation of a great neutral power; and that the reply of the enemy excluded all other basis of an armistice or negotiation than the surrender of the King and royal family and of the Isle of Cadiz to the French troops—terms which the executive government had deemed dishonourable, and was disposed to perish rather than admit. The Committee applauded the disposition of the government, and recommended that the most absolute and unbounded authority to draw forth and use the national resources for defence, should be conceded to it anew. The Report was adopted; and a committee of the Cortes named to concert with the ministers touching measures in reference to defence, which it might be proper to propose for the approbation of the Cortes. The question was asked by a member whether the government remained authorized "to continue negotiations with whatever power it might have instituted them, with a view to obtaining an honourable peace, which should secure the civil and political liberties of Spain, and the throne of His Majesty." Argueiles, replied that the Executive Government having the exclusive right to make war and peace, no limitation upon the exercise of its prerogative was imposed in this instance.

We infer from what we have read in the Cadiz papers, that there was but little probability of a *compromise*. It is known that Cadiz had not surrendered on the 19th Sept.

The French are very active, and anxious to effect the reduction of Cadiz before the rainy season commences; should they not succeed, it is probable the place will hold out till next year. We may expect the first rains early in October, perhaps before. Should the French fail before Cadiz, they will probably consent to negotiate under the mediation of England. Sir Wm. A'Court is still here; report says he is to proceed to Cadiz very soon to commence negociations. Let the result be what it may—restoration of the King to his absolute authority—a representative government, under the guarantee of England—or a confirmation of the present Constitution, there will be no peace in Spain; the civil war has been lighted up, and will continue for a long time; bitter animosities have been engendered, which nothing but blood can allay."

BATTLE IN CATALONIA.

Extract of a letter from Tarragona, dated the 28th of Aug. received through France:—"Our victories of yesterday and to day have been complete; the enemy under M. Mouces, attacked our line from the sea to the Reus Road; his columns were led into action by many superior officers, who attempted to turn our flanks and get possession of the heights of Loretto and Mount Oliva; it was evidently his intention to establish himself in these positions, which gave him an opportunity of pressing the blockade, and eventually detaching a part of his forces against his Excellency, General Milans, a measure which he had attempted on the 27th, and failed in, through the decision, promptness and courage, manifested during the sortie, which dislodged his advanced posts, and endangered the safety of the division left to cover the blockade. His Excellency General Milans, taught by the example of Suchet's movements in 1810 11, had caused redoubts to be constructed near the aqueduct, on the heights, and on our right, between the last bastion and the sea; these commanded all the roads, covered the defiles, and secured a retreat in case of reverse; the extreme left was flanked by the Fracoli and Fort Royal. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the enemy advanced in three columns on Mount Oliva and on Loretto; the third acted as a reserve, and subsequently came into action to connect and sustain the others. His light troops penetrated between the rocks and vineyards, under cover of which they kept up a destructive fire; the columns supported them, and made several attempts to carry our positions, but were repulsed with vigour.

About twelve o' lock, all the enemy's forces had come up—and by the advance of the reserve, their right flank was exposed, and gave us an opportunity of attacking in turn. General Milans directed the advance of Llobera's brigade, by the left it turned the Oliva, and the enemies right, and caused some confusion in his columns. The General directed a simultaneous movement upon the whole line; Llobera threatened to take the enemy in reserve, and endangered his retreat, which he commenced about one, at first with considerable order, but the Royalists throwing away their arms, and flying in confusion, introduced a panic, which all his efforts could not prevent—our soldiers charged them in this state, and completed a glorious victory.—The enemy left about four hundred killed on the field, and three hundred wounded fell into our hands, who have been carried to the hospital of San Jose, and attended by our surgeons. Our loss amounts to 3 officers 35 men killed; 8 officers, 100 men wounded. The enemy has resumed his position near Altafulla and apparently, for the present, abandoned the hope of making a detachment against the Commander-in Chief, or disturbing our cantonments. We have daily communications with Barcelona by Villanoeuva and Sitgis, as well as by coasters; the distance is but 20 hours, or 17 leagues; and the blockade is of little impediment; our position is strong, and we are full of confidence."

LITERARY

The Royal Academy having for some years on account of the contracted limits of its Exhibition rooms, been under the avowed necessity of rejecting many meritorious works, and of crowding or misplacing others; and the rooms of the British Institution being devoted to the exhibition of works of the old masters, and of the School of Painting which succeeded it, a numerous body of artists, desirous of bringing their works fairly before the public, have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of erecting an extensive suite of rooms for the exhibition and sale of their works, in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving; and, opening an exhibition immediately after the close of the British Institution in April, to continue during the three succeeding months. Twenty-seven of the most active, enterprising, and original artists of the day, have formed themselves into a committee to carry this design into execution.

Three new journals have appeared at St. Petersburgh since the 1st of January last. The first is entitled "Archives of the North," and is devoted to history, political economy, voyages and travels, and a brief bibliography. The second appears every fortnight, under the title of "Literary Supplement," &c. The third is in the German language, (the two former are in the Russian,) treating of letters, sciences, the fine arts; and appears every Saturday.

The kingdom of Portugal contains 873 elementary schools. In 266 of them the Latin language is taught; in 21 the Greek language and rhetoric; in 17 natural and moral philosophy. The University and Preparatory College of Coimbra contain at present from 1,200 to 1,600 students. The total of young persons educated in these various public establishments is about 30,000. There are, besides, several especial institutions; such as the Academy of Commerce and the Marine at Porto, which contained 315 students in 1820; that of Lisbon, which had the same number in 1821. In Lisbon are also the Royal College of Nobles, an Academy for the Arabic Language, the school of Civil Architecture and Design, the Royal School of Sculpture, that of engraving, the Musical Institute, and several others of minor importance. The Military School for mutual Instruction, into which the children of the citizens were admitted, had in 1818, 2,518 pupils, and the number has been much augmented since. The Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon publishes interesting memoirs annually. Other literary societies have been recently formed in the city among which is the Patriotic Society of Encouragement. The average number of books printed in Portugal, from 1805 to 1815, was 942; but an accession of liberty has given a more active impulse to the press. The number of publications has been trebled in the two last years, and that of journals is also much increased.

At Leipsic, in Saxony, the number of pupils at the University, during the last winter six months amounted to 1102: among whom, in theology were 480; in jurisprudence, 381; in medicine, 163; and in philology, 74. There was afterwards a further augmentation of forty-one pupils.

The Porte (Turkish) has ordered the sale, *by weight*, of all the fine libraries that are in Constantinople. Among others are noticed those of the Princes Morzai, who had become objects of jealousy to that despotic government, by reason of their wealth, their patriotism, and their talents.

Natural History.

We copy the following from Neilson's *Quebec Gazette*, for the purpose of satisfying the inquirer, at least in part.

SWALLOWS.

To the Editor.

If any of your scientific readers would be kind enough to state to the public, through the medium of your paper, the usual periods at which Swallows disappear from this country on the approach of winter, and also when they return, it might very probably throw some light on a subject which has given rise to much interesting discussion in England, and oblige your constant reader,

CURIOSO.

Of the six species of *Hirundines* common to the Canadas, *one* only is found in the British Isles, so that analogies reasoning in the respect alluded to would be here at fault. In Upper Canada, most of the species arrive the latter end of *April*, or very early in May; and depart, towards the South, in October.—*Ed.*

Sagacity of the Swallow.—A pair of swallows had been in the habit of paying an annual visit to a farmer's house, in the neighbourhood of Sterling, to take possession of a nest which they had built in the corner of his window. Their ingenuity and industry in repairing and fastening the clay tenement, had often been the source of curiosity and amusement to a youth, the farmer's son. Some time ago, the swallows having been rather later than usual in making their appearance, he remarked that the nest had become the habitation of a sparrow, which had commenced one day to sit on her eggs, when the original owners appeared, and *sans ceremonie*, were going to expel the intruder. This, however, was not so easily effected; for they had scarcely commenced their attack in front, on the besieged, when they found they had to prepare for an equally active enemy in their rear, in the person of an engaged cock sparrow, which, having witnessed the danger of his better half, flew to her assistance. The combatants having thus got on a more equal footing, a short engagement ensued which, after a doubtful contest, at length terminated in the swallows sounding a retreat. They did not however abandon all as hopeless; having recruited all their strength, they returned, and showed that if they were not a match for their enemies in the open field, they were sufficiently masters of stratagem to be amply avenged for the wrongs they had suffered. Whilst the sparrow was engaged, as the saga, they supposed, to block up her habitation so briskly, that before she had time to be aware of her danger, the entrance was so securely filled up as straw and mortar could make it. Next day, when the farmer's boy went up to see what they had done, he found the poor sparrow lying lifeless on her eggs.

East India Glow Worm.—Mr. N. Grimm has given, in the *German Ephemerides* a description of a curious species of glow worm, found in the East Indies.—"Being on the coast of Coromandel," says this naturalist, "I often made excursions into the country, to examine whatever was curious in it, and one night perceiving something luminous, I drew near to it, and observed a certain motion, but would touch nothing till the day began to appear. I then found that they were worms, which displayed the beauty that had attracted my attention. They were of a scarlet colour, rolled and heaped one upon another; had neither feet nor wings, nor any eyes that were perceptible. Having taken away some of them, with the earth they were upon, and put them in a phial, they yielded so much brightness for an entire month, lost by the aid of this alone, I could read and write. They all died at the expiration of a month, and the light disappeared.

"Something of the like kind is observed in the scorpions of the Island of Ceylon; for if slightly compressed, yet so as to make them void some liquid, this liquid becomes bright and luminous, which proves the activity of their poison, an activity so great, that if any one is stung by these insects, he feels pain as if aqua-fortis, oil of vitrol, or an acrid caustic, had been applied to the stung part."

Robbers Beaten by a Bull Dog.—In South Reading, on Tuesday evening last about 8 o'clock, two Robbers entered a Shoemaker's shop, and stole a bag of shoes worth 40 or 50 dollars, and made off. They had not proceeded far before the bag was missed, when a young man by the name of Oliver Swain, mounted his horse and followed them, accompanied by his large Bull Dog. He overtook them in the woods, dark and rainy, and hailed them; upon which one of them left the road with his booty. Mr Swain dismounted and bravely demanded the shoes. The robber refused to give them up, and Mr. S. commanded his dog to attack him. The faithful animal soon stripped the rogue of most of his clothes and a portion of his skin.—The robber, finding that Mr. S. was alone, hailed his comrade, saying "there is but one—come on and we'll fix him." He then seized Mr. S and got him down, but he was set at liberty by his dog before the other depredator appeared—and discovering that he was in danger, he caught the bag of shoes, re-mounted his horse, and proseeded homewards, while the dog acted as a rear-guard.

The next morning the scene of battle was inspected, when there were found most of the villain's clothes in rags and stained with blood.—*Boston Palladium.*

Singular Phenomenon.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock to day, this city was visited by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, during which the rain fell in torrents for half an hour with hail. The heavens were shrouded in darkness, and for an hour the scene was truly sublime. The streets wore the gloom and obscurity of twilight, and lights were as necessary in the houses and shops, as they are in the evening.—*N. Y. Statesman of Saturday.*

Natural Antipathies.—The Journal des Mœres mentions a woman who is seized with horrible convulsions whenever she sees a serpent or a toad. It likewise tells the story of M. Charles D'Escars, bishop of Langres, who fell into a trance at every eclipse of the moon. A more extraordinary instance of this kind of phenomenon is related in the memoirs of Madame de Larochejaquelein.—The sight of a squirrel produced on the intrepid Henri de Larochejaquelein, all the physical effects of fear; the hero of La Vendee could not approach this weak and innocent animal without trembling. This he himself confessed, though he smiled at his own weakness, and made useless efforts to overcome it.

HORTICULTURE.

From American Papers.

A Potatoe weighing *seven pounds and eight ounces*, has been produced in the garden of a gentleman at Fayetteville.

A Pumpkin grew this season, in Rochland, co. Va which weighed 196 pounds.

Benjamin Bartlett, of Eaton, Madison co. raised this season, 170 bushels of corn on one acre of land, and 305 bushels of potatoes on one half acre of land.

A Blood Beet, raised in Mr. Seymour's garden in this village, was last week exhibited, weighing 11 lbs 12 oz. measuring 20 inches in length, and 22 inches in circumference.

An Apple, was lately picked from a tree on Mr. Wallings farm in Hartford, which weighed 20½ oz. and measured 14½ inches in circumference. Mr. Joseph Ingraham, of the same town, picked from a tree in his garden, weighing 22 ounces.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

That you understood that Colonel Burwell, the Member, received *some censure* from his Constituents for not bringing the measure of a division of this District forward during the last Session of Parliament, I readily believe, because you say so; but perhaps, Sir, you understood it from Col. Burwell the Member himself, or from some person equally interested; but, I cannot admit your inference, that it shews that a deep interest is felt on the subject, the words *some censure* by no means necessarily implying more than a *very small* degree of it. I am, however, right glad to find, Sir, that you consider the subject of sufficient importance to proceed with it; I shall, therefore, reply to that part of Trim's letter published in your paper of the 2d inst. Wherein, Trim's word for it, Sir, that the Petition he speaks of, has been signed by several gentlemen of at least equal integrity, intelligence, respectability, and credibility with myself. Be it so, Sir, *who has disputed it?* but who also, is this Trim? who is this inspired writer? who is this man who already pronounces sentence, *so like a Judge!* who is this penetrating genius, that can thus dive at a dash into our souls, and decide on the very secrets of our hearts? who, I say, is this Trim, that the public are to bow down before him, and to believe his anonymous assertions? Come, Trim, out with it, who are you, and who are those personages of whom you thus favourably speak? Speak, man, out with it, and I will then tell you, how they were induced or imposed upon, to betray the rights and interests of their neighbours, *perhaps* by you, Trim, and *perhaps* also to you, Trim.

Once more, Trim, speak out, who art thou?—Art thou not striving for the Judgeship thyself, and for the other offices for thy relatives and supporters? Art thou not striving, thee and them, thou for hundreds, and they for fifties of quarts of our sweat, annually, to be paid to thee and to them, for injustice? but no matter, Trim, so that it maintains thee and them in idleness. You think, perhaps, Trim, that having no Parsons to pay, we may as well pay tythes to thee! Now do speak out, Trim, deny these things if thou canst; pledge thyself to thy country, man, that neither thee nor thine, will accept of office or emolument resulting from the proposed new establishment, and give me an opportunity to acknowledge to the world that I have mistaken thy character, and that thou mayest be honest in it!

Much of Trim's witty stuff, I shall pass over, and reply only to his last question. Yes, Trim, I do well remember that I addressed a letter to Col. Nichol, a Member of the House of Assembly, in 1822, on the subject of a division of the District. I understood then, as now, that Kettle Creek, was

in that case, to be the seite of His Majesty's new Court of Justice. I understood also, that certain other interested individuals were secretly endeavouring to have it elsewhere, and in a situation, in my estimation, almost equally objectionable; and I considered it my duty, under those circumstances, to recommend the Reserve in London, at the Forks of the River Thames, which I did, *in the most unequivocal* and forcible manner, and which is very distant and difficult of access from my property.

Are you answered, Trim? I did also, supposing that the government might have other intentions respecting that reserve, mentioned that I possessed a tract called the goose in Delaware, any part of which I was ready to relinquish for the public service; and which I consider as superior for such a purpose to Kettle Creek, as Trim's head, is to intelligence, to a drum. But I never did recommend it, *even as a fit place, much less as the fittest.* (I have not I think quite so much brass as Trim) indeed I know several as good situations, and many better; but I could make no offer of them, *they not being mine*; I however offered to the public the best I had, fearing that they might otherwise be driven, or wheedled into a much worse, by offers of affected liberality; that offer at any rate, I now renew; without any more desire now, than then, that it should be accepted, if a better is selected; I offer it in opposition to the skirts at Kettle Creek; I offer it, as I did before, that it may not be asserted, that there is not a better offered, and therefore that there is no choice. I offer it, and I will offer it again and again; 1, 2, or 300 acres mill seat, materials and all, without any fear of having my disinterestedness called in question, by any body but Trim; at the same time, however, I recommended Dingman's on the North Street; I recommended McMillan's plains in Westminster, Munroe's in London, the reserve at the Forks of the Thames, and twenty others; several, as far superior to my own; and all *in every point of view*, decidedly so, to St. Thomas's, commonly called Kettle Creek. And I here beg leave strongly to recommend to the inhabitants of Bagham, and Malahide, *to draw out in time*, and to attach themselves to Norfolk; and not suffer themselves to be misled, or imposed upon, or made tools of; for so sure as a division takes place, so sure the Courts of Justice will not be, *cannot be* at Saint Thomas's; and they with them, perhaps, have to come farther to Court in this direction, than will be *quite agreeable* to them! Let them consider these things; let them reject their deceivers, and be wise; let us all be just also, to our neighbours; and not monopolisers of each others rights; then will there be no disputes among us. Trim, I fear, is our great disturber, he thinks, perhaps, that he can fish best in troubled waters; and to accomplish other purposes, as well as this, has thrown this apple of discord among us.

And now Trim, *whoever you may be*, permit me to give you a little well meant advice.—The retort courteous, to which you allude, would not make peace between us; *nor would it prove* truth or falsehood on either side; besides it would be vulgar—These reasons, no doubt, have weighed with you, and Trim, if I have mistaken either you or your sentiments, you have exposed yourself to it, by attacking me, when you were not attacked, and by assuming a fictitious name; and therefore can have only yourself to blame.

If I have mistaken you, Trim, avow yourself, and shew wherein I have done so; *you will then set all to rights*, and you will find me as ready to correct my errors, *if I have committed any*, as yourself can wish; but unfortunately Trim, you are like a ship beating against an adverse wind; you make no headway, but rather go to leeward; in short you are beating and buffeting on the wrong side of an argument and you cannot prevail. I do not positively assert that you are arguing against your own judgment, but I fear that you are blinded by your own interests, and misled by two or three lying tale-bearing rascals, who unfortunately possess your confidence. But believe me, Trim, if I have mistaken you, or your motives; and if you are an honest man, I cannot be your enemy

You see, Mr. Editor, that I have taken your well intended hint, and have tendered the olive to Trim, and I think that every good man will allow, that my terms are unexceptionable.

I am Sir,
Your Obd't. & Obg'd. Serv't,
J. MATHEWS.

Desperate Encounter.

The following circumstances were lately detailed to the editor by a gentleman who lives near the place where occurred. They exhibit a ferocity, and at the same time fidelity of character, that has few parallels.

On the 6th inst. a negro called at the house of Mr. Lloyd Ward, on the Allegany mountain, in Hampshire county, and asked for something to eat. Upon being interrogated as to his name, &c. he produced a pass, which Mr W. on examination told him he would do well to be cautious about showing: for if the person who gave it to him was discovered, he would certainly be hung. Upon this, the negro tore the pass in pieces, saying he never would betray his friend, and confessed that he belonged to a person on Big Capton. Mr Ward then determined to apprehend him if possible, and upon the negro's asking if he would hire or buy him, replied he was not able to do either himself, but that his neighbour probably would, and offered to accompany him thither. They went off together, Ward taking his gun, which was loaded, and the negro taking freely by the way, without however, exciting in the breast of W the least suspicion that he had any base design. When advanced some distance from the house, the negro suddenly faced round, sprung upon W and by a violent effort, wrested the gun from his hand, immediately cocking and levelling to shoot. Most fortunately the triggers were not set, (it being double barrelled) and while the ruffian was doing this, Ward gained a tree a few yards distant, and stood the fire unhurt. He then drew his hunting hatchet, rushed upon his adversary, who was armed with a large butcher knife, and a dreadful combat (both being large men) ensued. Ward was assisted in the onset by a powerful dog, which was soon despatched, by a skilful stroke upon the neck, and the conflict maintained single handed. It was a horrible affray. Victory for a long time remained doubtful, but at last decided for Ward; the negro being exhausted from the loss of blood, and surrendering at mercy. A deep, though not dangerous wound in the breast was the only severe hurt Ward had sustained, although his clothes were literally torn in pieces. Receiving a promise from the negro to remain where he was until aid could be procured, he departed for that purpose, but on returning found him gone; although from the number and severity of his wounds, it is highly improbable that he will survive. Our informant adds, that he never saw the ground torn as much by a bull fight—the bushes were all spattered with blood, and in many places there was as much blood on the ground as if some animal had been butchered.

The Fancy.

Moulsey-hurst was yesterday (12th August,) a scene of slaughter, which affrighted one half of the new lanciers. None of the heroes that have figured there ever displayed more *knocking* up or more diversion than the fight we have to record. Curtis, the brother of the *out and out* fighter, was one, and his opponent was Inglis, the featherbed maker, who had fought and won several battles. The disputants about the men brought betting to equality, but Curtis (from breed) rather for choice.

The scene of setting to was grand. Joshua Hudson and Harry Holt seconded Curtis, and Tom Jones and Neale picked up *Feather bed.* In the first round, Curtis made a left handed hit, and he was returned upon as gaily as it was given. An irregular rally; both hit and got away, and showed a rare example of manhood. Both went down from a close; but the disparagement in skil, at about equal weights, was about 3 to 1.

2 Curtis measured his adversary's nob, and he was as readily met at his fighting game. A gallant rally followed, in which Inglis shewed first blood, and Joshua Hudson sang out—"There! did I not tell you to keep your hands up, and hit with your left first?" 6 to 4 on Curtis.

3 A terrible fighting round, each contending for a removal from the *scratch.* It was one general bustle at hitting away until both turned pipers.

4 Curtis talked after making an excellent parry at a head hit. Josh told him to fight first, and talk afterwards. 6 to 4 on Inglis. Both went down, but the fall of Curtis was a cross buttocker.

5. One of the bravest rounds ever seen. The men seemed to be at forlorn play, and the advantages in a rally of five minutes were give and take. At the close of the round there was a *disgraceful* hanging upon the ropes, when both men were distressed, which broke in the ring at the time, and whips and missile weapons were resorted to, to keep order. Curtis was much punished, and when upon the ground his face exhibited a *gore* of claret.

6. Both men fought themselves out, and yet they made a regular stand to win. Many exchanges took place, and both maintained the scratch alternately. It was all for the stake. Curtis had the worst of a smashing milling hit, which floored him. 5 to 1 on Inglis.

We have no limits to record nine other bravely fought rounds to the advantage of Inglis, who has often hit until the *chancery injunction* remained uncertain. Such heads were rarely seen. Their *ladies* could only know them by rhetoric. One of the best little ones of a rare good breed was at length beat out of his *recollection*, and all his *studies.* Inglis, although a winner, was heavily hit. Curtis was attended by a surgeon, bled, and pronounced in a thriving state. The match was for 100 sovereigns.

Reid, a good man, known in the ring, beat Harris, a waterman. It was a rare good fight. Harris led in the first two rounds, but youth exercised its influence in less than twenty minutes.

Domestic.

The first number of "The Quebec Gazette, published by authority," and conducted by Dr. Fisher, the King's Printer, was published on the 30th ultimo.

We understand that the Government of the Mother Country has, in that generous manner which it is conspicuous for, granted the sum of £1000 in aid of the Emigrants' Society of this City, to be appropriated to the relief of the numerous objects of distress that come under its notice. This Sum, with the liberal provisions made by the Provincial Legislature, and the large Subscriptions by the public, give this Society the means of doing the most extensive good. *Can. Cour.*

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1823. No. XLVIII.

By Authority.

Adjutant General's Office,
York, U. C. 24th November, 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz :—

FIRST REGIMENT OF GRENVILLE.

	Commission dated.
To be Lieutenant.	
Ensign Simon Fraser, vice Merwyn appointed to the 2d Grenville,	Nov. 24, 1823
To be Ensign.	
Thomas Campbell, Gent. vice Fraser,	do. do.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

To be Surgeon.	
George Baker, Esquire,	do. do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DURHAM.

To be Major.	
Thomas Ward, Esquire, vice Fletcher resigned,	do. do.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF GORE.

To be Captains.		
Captain Thomas Smith, from the 2d Gore,	do.	do.
Captain William Ellis, from	do.	do. 25 do.
Lieut. Thomas Lucas, from	do.	do. 26 do.
Lieut Ward Smith, from	do.	do. 27 do
Robert Murray, Esquire,		28 do.
W. G. Woolcot, Esq.		29 do.
William Holme, Esq.		1 Dec.
Luke V. Spurr, Esq.		2 do.
To be Lieutenants.		
Ensign Jacob Cockenour, from 2d Gore,		24 Nov.
Ensign Aaron Vrooman, from	do.	25 do.
Ensign Peter Van Every, from	do.	26 do.
Wm. Coulson, Gent.		27 do.
John Holme, Gent.		28 do.
John Van Horn, Gent.		29 do.
Thomas Graham, Gent.		1 Dec.
John Beaty, Gent.		2 do.
To be Ensigns.		
James Jones, Gent.		24 Nov.
Zephania Sexton, Gent.		25 do.
Charles Van Every, Gent,		26 do.
Alpheus Smith, Gent.		27 do.
Richard Ferguson, Gent.		28 do.
Samuel Smith, Gent.		29 do.
Henry Nelles, Gent.		1 Dec.
William Van Allen, Gent.		2 do.
To be Quarter Master.		
John McAlpin Cameron, Gent.		24 Nov.

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

To be Captains.	
Reuben Richardson, Esquire, formerly a Captain in the 1st Regiment of York,	24 Nov.
Lieut. Jacob Potts,	25 do.
Daniel Ross, Esquire,	26 do.
To be Lieutenants.	
Ensign Matthew Tisdale.	24 do.
Ensign Walter Anderson,	25 do.
Peter W. Rapelje,	26 do.
Egerton Ryerson, Gent.	27 do.
Jacob Powell, Gent.	28 do.
Samuel Wood, Gent.	29 do.
To be Ensigns.	
Daniel Fisher, Gent.	24 do.
James Brown, Gent.	25 do.
David Hunter, Gent.	26 do.
Rowland Gilbert, Gent.	27 do.
John McNelly, Gent.	28 do.
Henry Sheeham, Gent.	29 do.
Daniel McCall, Gent.	1 Dec.
Adam Bowlby, Gent.	2 do.

By Command of His Excellency,
the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adj't. Gen'l. Militia Forces.
Upper Canada.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government Office,
York, 8th November, 1823.

THE Re-printed Edition of the Statutes of 1820, 1821, and 1822, having been distributed in the usual proportions, Magistrates and Public Officers who may still be in want of Copies, may be supplied on application at the Government Office. 3w.—46.

NOTICE.

Government House,
November 13, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums :—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe ;—*The Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned ;—*The Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last January next, viz.—

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation ; *the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, as or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 6w—47

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate ; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further ; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification ; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov.

WHEREAS it has become expe
a line of communication
Townships, for encou
be made to actual

ter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as, Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep[illegible]		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of A-phodil	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Mat[illegible]		Tud[illegible]
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 3, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Heidmand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William Marsh at the suits of Baldwin & Co. and Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. Fourteen, in the Third Concession East of Yonge Street, in the Township of York, containing 200 acres, together with the Saw Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon

Sheriff's Office. York, }
29th Sept. 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, they are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D*
t. d. GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy. Sheriff, H. D*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Gray, at the suits of Thomas Bright, Alexander Wood, and Peter McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution Broken Lot letter A. and B. in the First Concession, and Lot No. Six, in the Second Medicinal Concession, containing 200 acres, in the Township of Etobicoke, together with the Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the first day of December next, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
29th Sept 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
t. d. GEO. PLAYTER, *Depy. Sheriff. H. D*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Walker, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton, Junr. and Samuel, Swayne, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Three and Four, in the Fourth Concession West of the Center Road, in the Township of Clinguacousy, containing 200 acres, together with the Mill, and other Buildings thereon erected.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Monday, the seventeenth day of November, 1823, at the Market House in the Town of York, at Noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sheriff's Office York, }
29th Sept. 1823. }
for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
t. d. GEORGE PLAYTER, *Dpy. Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B. The above Sale is adjourned to Monday, the first day of December next, at the above mentioned place, and hour of the day.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 17th Nov. 1823 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, *Executors* of the late Richard Cartwright, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. } 2d Concession
South 3 5 of Lot No. 15, }
and the South 3 5 of the } 4th Concession
West quarter of Lot No. 16, }
East 3 4 of Lot No. 10, } 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15. }
and the Lot No. 13, } 6th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the third Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6. in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 306 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon.—All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

for RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 57, 8 and 9, in the 7th Concession of the Township of

Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland, or Chippawa; containing upwards of 600 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out-Houses and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to Grist and Saw Mill. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

for RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No 14, in the Township of Canborough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with a bout thirty acres improved and under good fence.—Which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 9th May, 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Mortimer, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 193, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday in August, 1823 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER. T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N.D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the 1st Monday in August, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Doxteader, at the suit of John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 160 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823 } 47—7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No 4 in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday, in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

TITUS G SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823. } 47—32w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, S. . me, 1823 23—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any persons or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1823, to 24th December, 1824.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 22d December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 20, 1823. 48—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally respecting this Country, than any other Work on the Subject extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

Price, Bound in Red and Lettered, One Dollar.

— INDEX AT FRONT.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. }

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.
PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF
JURIES,
By the Law of England.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,
The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year
1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Dougall's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that whereas, Thomas McCormick, Collector for the Port of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, did heretofore, by writing, or letter of Attorney, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, nominate and appoint Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in the District of Niagara, Esquire, to be a Deputy Collector of the said Port, and for him, and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all such uncustomed or Contraband Goods, as might or should come within his knowledge, and to do and perform all and every thing relating thereto, in as full and ample a manner as the said Thomas McCormick, might or could do, were he personally present; thereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said Edward Pilkington should, or might lawfully do in his name, or as his Deputy, until notified by him, the said Thomas McCormick, of the revocation of these said presents, as by reference thereto, may more fully at large appear.

Now Know Ye, that the said Thomas M'Cormick, for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, hath revoked, recalled, and countermanded, and by these presents doth revoke, recall, and countermand, and to all intents and purposes (as far as in him is) make null and void, and of non effect the said recited writing or Letter of Attorney, and all powers and authorities therein and thereby, or in and by any other deed or writing made, granted, or given, and all other things therein, or in any or either of them contained.—And doth hereby make void and disclaim all acts, matters and proceedings which shall or may be acted, done, or performed by virtue or means thereof, in any manner and wise.

In witness whereof, the said Thomas McCormick hath hereunto set his hand and Custom House Seal at Niagara, the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

THOMAS McCORMICK,
Collector of Customs for the Port of Niagara. }

York, 10th Nov. 1823. 46—4m.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K B.

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut-stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, on a site to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON, } *Commissioners.*
ROBERT NICHOL,
Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823. 6w—46.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonibee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. Wells, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 8th 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT Spacious Dwelling-House at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823 18 t.f.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir P. Maitland, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

W. ALLAN.
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.
45—8w. York, 1st November, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 4th, 5th, 23d, 24th & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollet's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.
York, 23d April, 1823. 17—t.f.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON-MAKING, opposite Mr. Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg, and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. }

JOHN SPENCER.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada for a change in the *Police Line*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of Bathurst into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
James Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.
t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the Lake Erie and Ontario, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route :—1st commencing at *Chippawa*, two miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of John Brown ;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelvemile-Creek* at G. Vanderbarracks' ;—from thence to John Decou ;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of Adam Brown, and continuing along the said stream to Lake Ontario.—From the *Chippawa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippawa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous ;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, in the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORTHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOU,
WM. H. MERRITT.
t. f.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa*, and *Delaware*, in the County of Middlesex, will make application by Petition, to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Incorporated Counties of Lennox and Addington intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament for a Division of the said Counties.

Bath, May 1st, 1823. 19 *tf*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District. 36. tf.

THE PORT HOPE MANSION-HOUSE HOTEL.

TO BE LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

ALL that Extensive BRICK MANSION and Premises now erecting in the delightful and flourishing village of Port Hope, in the District of Newcastle, to be called *The Port Hope Hotel*, consisting of a Double House, most substantially and elegantly built of Brick Two Stories high, and advantageously situated in the centre of the village, near the Bridge.

The Main or front building, is 50 feet by 36, and contains Eight Square Rooms. The wing behind is 50 feetby 18, and contains Ten Bed-rooms.—The Kitchin is 18 by 20 feet, with every requisite convenience. There is, besides, a Wash house, Laundry, &c. 32 feet by 18, and Stabbling for 40 Pair of Horses. As much Garden ground can be had as the occupier may wish for.

The proprietor is anxious rather to have a respectable, assiduous tenant, who is well acquainted with business, and who will keep such a house as may be a credit to himself, and acquire a good reputation for the Town, than to secure an unreasonable or exorbitant rent; the terms will, therefore, be made easy to one sufficiently well qualified, in all respects, to undertake the management of this promising concern.

It must be needless to say much respecting the situation. Being nearly in the centre of the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and at the outlet of one of the most flourishing and extensive Settlements in the Province, with every convenience of Market, and on the high road between York and Kingston, it will be difficult to find any other comparable to it.

For Terms, and other particulars, apply to John Brown, Esq. at Port Hope. 39 t.—f.

TO LABORING FARMERS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 *per cent.* allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion ; or, a reference in Town who will pay the same if demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price ;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis* ;—and for as many as he obtains of, [illegible] besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 *per cent.* upon the whole amount.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 48.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

THE excellent BOERHAAVE used to say of calumny and detraction, (for the latter is but a sub-species of the former,) that "*they were sparks which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves,*" observing at the same time, that, the surest remedy against scandal was to live it down by perseverance in well doing; and by praying to GOD, that he would cure the distempered minds of those who traduce and in ure us.

Although we might be willing to overlook and forgive a very undue portion of these same commodities, "*calumny and detraction,*" which has been doled upon us in CARY's Debates of last week,—it is our duty to protect the character of this Office, and of those who perform the mechanical labour in it; than whom, as the said CARY well knows, there are not better workmen in these Provinces.—We are very ready to acquit the Honorable Gentlemen named, as taking part in the particular debate alluded to, of the falsehood uttered in the *Observer*; because, we will presently shew that it was impossible those Gentlemen *could* make such unqualified, and prejudicial assertions, with certain facts in their own possession!

Alas, Alas, Alas,! it is too true;

"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, was but a type of thee,
"thou Prince of Lyars!"

When will this abominable propensity to lying be lash'd out of thee, thou brazen-faced knight of the long bow? It was a bold stroke, truly, to make the Honorable Member for *Grenville* assert, that the sum of £800 was paid to the Government Printer as the expense of work done for a single Session, (the last) when it is known to every Member of the House that the account for printing, done in this Office, which was rendered at the close of last Session, not only comprehended two year's subscription to the U. C. Gazette for each Member, and the entire printing for *Two Sessions*.—(that of 1822 as well as 1823.) but also the printing of the Public Accounts (which was by far the most considerable item in it) for a period of no less than *Seven Years!* besides many other important items entirely independent of the business of last Session!!—Next, he makes the Honorable Member for *Norfolk*, so justly celebrated for his abilities as a man of business, unable to understand the printed accounts!!!——Whatever feeling of an unpleasant nature might have been engendered near the close of last Session, and which it would seem, may extend to this, respecting the Public Accounts, it is very hard to saddle us with censure that in no respect appertains to our calling.—*We had not even the correction of the Proofs, when those Accounts were set up and worked off; and, that our compositors faithfully followed the copy, may be proved by an inspection of the original in our Office!*

If the learned member for *Kingston* did actually assert that the printing was done in '*a shameful and disgraceful manner*,' which we cannot believe, we will say that if he, or any other person entertaining such an opinion, will do us the honour of calling at the *Gazette Office*, we shall have no difficulty in *proving* that the Reports, Mr. Commissioner Robinson's Correspondence, and *the Public Accounts*, were printed in a style *very superior to former years!*—But of all tasks, to vindicate where accusation is false or malicious, is the most painful—and we are heartily sick, even of the thought of the base and unfounded calumny.—As to *Mr. Pinto*, the steps he has taken to accomplish his very sinister ends, are worthy of himself, and of himself alone. Let his reward go with him! But, as to the public, we can only say, and we are sorry to say it, *for* the sake of the country, as well as for ourselves, that there is at present but poor encouragement for enterprize, skill, and industry in the more liberal arts, or professions, in this country. We have certainly been at great pains and expense to procure some new types, and paper of a superior quality, with the hope of doing more ample justice to the public service; but, if unemployed for the object to which the preparations were destined, we have only to render them subservient to a purpose we have long entertained, and which, in the end, may prove not less important.

It will be seen by the intelligence from Spain that the *Cortes* have lost the *rubber!*—What game is next, to be played by the pious descendants of ST. LOUIS remains to be seen; and is, indeed, a matter of general curiosity and interest.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

NEW GOLD COIN.—The King of Great Britain has ordered a new gold coin, to be called "Double Sovereigns" or "gold two ounce pieces," each of which shall be the value of forty shillings. These coins are to have for the obverse impression the King's effigy with the inscription "Georgius IV. D: G: Britannia Rex. F: D:" and for the reverse the image of Saint George, sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon, and the date of the year; and on the edge of the piece, in raised letters, the words "*Decus et Tutamen. Anno Regni,*" with the year of the reign.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.—We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, who came out a passenger in the Canada, and had passed through Scotland and a part of England immediately prior to his leaving that country. He states that the crops in England were about two thirds secured, and were of fair average quality. In Scotland and Ireland about one third of the Crop had been got in, and was about an average. Up to the 20th had been very favourable; from the 20th to the 28th it had been unfavourable, but not so much, it is believed, as to endanger the crops. It was the general opinion that the wheat would be a fair average, both as to quality and quantity throughout the kingdom.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

CONSULS TO SOUTH AMERICA.—It is asserted, by several of the London papers, that Consuls have been appointed to several of the South American States, on behalf of Great Britain—preparatory, it is hoped to a full recognition of their Independence.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Prince Royal of Prussia is to marry the Princess Eliza of Bavaria. By this marriage he will become the brother-in-law of the Emperor Francis of Austria, and a new tie will be thus formed between the courts of Vienna, Berlin and Munich, leading to a still closer political alliance.

GEN'L. BUCKLEY.—General Felix Buckley died in England on the 14th Sept. He was the oldest officer in the British army. He entered the service in the reign of George I and expired at the great age of 114 years.

THE BRITISH CABINET.—The London Courier says that the vacant seat in the Cabinet is to be given to Mr Huskisson.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to the 25th November.

WITTICISM OF LORD NUGENT.—In 1776 a bill was introduced into the house of commons, which went to propose that the watchmen of London should be *compelled* to sleep by day; whereupon Lord Nugent rose and observed that he wished he might be included in that bill, as he was so much troubled with the gout that he could not sleep either day or night.

FRENCH COMPOSITION.—It is rather singular that the first prize for French composition was, on the 1st of August, adjudged to a Mr. Charles Neate, an English student from Oxford.

REV. MR. IRVING.—The Congregation of the London Caledonian Church have resolved that a handsome edifice shall be built by subscription, to accommodate the hearers of the Rev Mr Irving. It is to cost 15,000.

LORD BYRON.—Letters from Corfu announce Lord Byron's arrival in Cephalonia with the money and ammunition which he had promised the Greeks. The we was most impatiently expected in the Morea, he judged that he ought not to depart without the instruction of the Greek Government, in order that the succour he brings may be directed to the most suitable point.

RUSSIAN SALUTATION.—The Russian salutation is very contrary to our etiquette. The ladies, in meeting, kiss each other on the lips and cheeks; and a lady and gentleman meeting, the latter kisses the hand of the lady, and inclines his cheek towards her, which she kisses; and omitting to do this is a proof of great distance of manner, arising from either superiority of rank, slight acquaintance, or offence.

NEW METHOD OF LEVYING TAXES.—The manner in which taxes are imposed by an African Prince is somewhat singular. The King of Congo sometimes waits out on a dry day when there is a high wind. He then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it is blown off by the wind, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—A table has been published, from official documents, of the population, &c. of Russia, for 1822. The total of inhabitants for the whole empire is stated at 40,067,000. the number of manufactories and work shops at 3724, the total of commercial capital at 519,666,000 rubles, and the revenue from the poll tax, and that on the consumption of liquors, at 169,350,000 rubles.

From the Commercial Advertiser of November 7.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, have been received in London, to the 14th of July. A report had just reached the Cape, that a numerous wandering tribe, or more properly a nation, was on the way South, whose course was marked with the greatest cruelty and devastation.—They had advanced as far as Kaffre Land, which borders the frontiers, destroying every thing they encountered, sparing neither man woman, nor child; in fact, it is said, they resemble a flight of locusts, which consume every thing they rest on. The people composing this nation, are said to be of a much lighter colour than the native Africans, and are supposed to be descendants of some Europeans wrecked on the coast of Africa.—They are well armed, and much better equipped than the aborigines of the country. The Grosvenor Indiaman was wrecked about forty years ago, and many of the crew saved. These are supposed to have mingled with a powerful tribe, whence sprang this horde. The reports, however, were by some, supposed to be exaggerated.

Capt. Parker, lately walked in England, near Buxton, (a considerable bet pending.) 7 miles in 1 minute and 20 seconds less than an hour. The bet was that he could not perform it in one hour.

SUBSTANTIAL PHYSIC.—A man in the neighbourhood of Buckingham, England, during illness, took various kinds of medicine without affecting a cure, resorted to another expedient; he eat 3 pounds of mutton chops and 8 large onions, washing the whole down with a quart of ale; which remedy in a short time restored the patient to health.

SPAIN.

From the last New York Spectator.

FALL OF CADIZ CONFIRMED.

Our forebodings have been realized, sooner, indeed, than we had anticipated they would be; and Cadiz, which so many political speculators have an hundred times proved never *would* surrender, and never *could* be taken, is in the hands of the French. The "beloved Ferdinand" lost no time in passing over to the head quarters of his cousin of Angouleme; and, in the language of the "Legitimates," protected by French bayonets, the adored monarch, is now at liberty to give his subjects such institutions as he shall think most conducive to their happiness.

We are left entirely without details of the operations of the French, from the 13th of September, up to the surrender, which took place on the 27th. We find, however, an official article in a Gibraltar paper, (regular files of which we have received to the 25th of September inclusive,) announcing the capture of the Fortress of St. Petri; and it is said in the Gibraltar papers and letters, that the French had also taken the whole of the Isle of Leon, which gave them possession of the narrow peninsula connecting the town of Cadiz with the Isla. Whether the castle of Puntales (directly opposite to the Trocadero,) was also forcibly carried by the French, previously to the surrender, we are not informed. Cadiz however, we should infer from the accounts, has been surrendered without firing a gun, although, as at the Trocadero, there may have been hard fighting in taking the outworks. But we are to do, as one reason for this, that the French, by obtaining the Isle of Leon, were enabled to cut off their supplies. It flows, then, of course, that all the reports we have heard, relative to the abundance of provisions in Cadiz, like a majority of the other reports, were unfounded.

Thus has ended the grand tragi comic drama of the Spanish struggle for independence and freedom. By way of an after-piece, there may be some further skirmishing in Catalonia; but it is said that the fortresses which have held out, have only been waiting for the event that has taken place at Cadiz, and that their gates will be instantly unbarred at the word of the King. Nothing of a positive character is said in the imperfect accounts, of the Cortes. Left to themselves, and entirely unaided by the mass of the nation, they have held out, like a band of patriots, with great firmness and unanimity. Blood may flow—the heads of some of them may roll from the scaffold—but the probability is, that terms were made previously to the surrender, and that they will have leave, if not to remain at home, at least to retire to what country they please. And there may have been other stipulations, for we do not believe that Spain is to be stripped entirely of a constitution. An aristocratic branch will most likely be added to the Cortes, and the priests, who have done all the mischief, by keeping the great mass of the lower order of the people neutral, or friends of the French, will be restored to their property and influence.

CAPTURE OF RIEGO.

The following is the account given of the taking of RIEGO.

On the 13th, unexpectedly Riego arrived at the cantonment of part of General Ballasteros' army at Priego, and demanded of that General to join him, and offering to resign to him the command of Andalusia and Estremadura. The proposition was rejected, and a smart action ensued, after which, General Ballasteros was taken by stratagem, as has before been stated in this paper. General Ballasteros was kept under arrest for 17 hours, during which time, many of Riego's troops deserted and disappeared. The French under General Bonnemain came up—Riego fled to Judar, where he was eventually completely defeated, and his troops scattered in all directions without organization or discipline. In his flight, Riego lost his heavy portmanteau, containing 150 gold doubloons, which it is said he had plundered at Malaga. Riego, with fifteen others, arrived at a village within three leagues of Carolina, when he sent seven of them to collect his dispersed troops, and, with the other four, entered a farm house, and from thence sent to a neighbouring farrier to shoe the horses. The farmer thought his guests to be suspicious persons from their having taken possession of the key, and always keeping their door locked, and gave information to the village magistrate of the fact. About twenty men were then immediately armed, who surrounded the house, and Riego, a Spanish captain, a Piedmontese, and an Englishman, one of Wilson's party, were made prisoners. They were immediately sent to Carolina, and placed in seperate dungeons, in jail, to answer for their robberies. The civil authorities could scarcely prevent the mob from falling upon, and murdering them. The writer of an account of this event says, "It fell to my lot to be jailer to Riego, as I had the key of his dungeon." On the 16th, Gen. Latour sent an escort of Dragoons to Carolina, and conducted Riego to Andujar, for safe custody.

CONCLUSION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Before the late events were known, the *Courier* expressed the following opinion, in which most men, we think, must coincide.

"We will assume that Cadiz must surrender, that the Cortes will disperse, that the King and Royal Family will be set at liberty, and that Ferdinand will be reinstated upon his throne, in Madrid; but even then, will any reflecting man say that the accomplishment of these things will prove the accomplishment of that for which the war was undertaken? Is it not, on the contrary, quite obvious, that, as far as concerns the tranquility of the Peninsula, every thing will remain to be done?"

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

I observe by the Register of the 2d inst. that you are willing to permit what you are pleased to term "another exchange of shots," by which I understand that you intend allowing Captain Matthews a reply to my letter of the 16th ult. part of which appears in that paper; which letter was intended only as a reply in part to the Captain's letter, to which it alluded; and upon this ground, I claim to be permitted to reply to certain other parts of his letter, keeping it principally as my text.

You are kind enough to signify that it would afford you "much greater satisfaction to hear of the parties shaking hands."—Permit me, on my part, to return you my sincere thanks for this friendly expression.—I can assure you that I have no angry feelings towards the Captain, but he has chosen unnecessarily to introduce a question of vast importance to the people of the County of Middlesex, and to throw out personal reflections against me, which I feel disposed to answer, and which I will endeavour to do rightly *so as not to* prevent the insertion of my letter entire in one of your numbers.

In the Captain's third Letter, which it seems was designed for me, in retaliation for the short and good natured remarks which he really induced me to make upon his Bulletin, of the 4th of July last, he appeared to have indulged in every thing that could reasonably have *brooded* in his *exuberant* imagination, was pleased to make some very coarse insinuations, and then endeavoured in the most sapient manner, to turn them to his own advantage by way of shewing the disinterested-ness of his intentions in the issue of his said Bulletin; but whether he has succeeded in doing so, or gone further to shew that it originated in some strange visitation of his mind, might probably as well have been laid over for the determination of other persons: be that as it may, he seemed to jog on as triumphantly as though he had obtained a verdict by his peers; but the best of the joke is, that the Captain winds up a most erudite sentence, by *threatening* to be so civil as to introduce me to my neighbours; this is remarkably *modest, kind, and polite*; and although I have had the honour of being well acquainted with my neighbours, as well as his own "newly" acquired neighbours, respecting whom, and for whose benefit his said Bulletin was issued, [illegible] was so much augmented in value and political importance by the tread of the Captain's foot, I will not give him a moment's pain, or shock the delicacy of his feelings, by declaring that distinguished civility.—I will not introduce him in turn, as the author of his said Bulletin, nor will I say a word when I shall have the honor of his introduction, that shall go intentionally to ruffle the pure sun shine of his countenance; nor will I say, Gentlemen, this is the first person who has emigrated to Upper Canada, and dared by means of the Public Press, to attempt to blast the reputation of the "neighbourhood" in which he has the honour to be received.

Should the Captain continue to permit the light of his mind to illumine this "neighbourhood" by the issue of Bull-tins, like his first, and the famous apology contained in his second, I have not much doubt, but that although not one in hundreds of my neighbours have arrived at the important honour of feasting their optics upon his person, they will gradually become acquainted with the [illegible] of his mind, and look forward to the day of introduction with a kind of awful curiosity, which has rarely fallen to the lot of man to experience, in the expectation of seeing, in the introducer, some wonderful excrescence of nature in the shape of a man, possessing the extraordinary powers of doing with "a little coaxing and familiarity, and a little whi-key, and if he had the honour to be a Magistrate," that which all good men from the days of Adam down to the present moment, have deemed impossible. For he has stated his "firm belief," that with the assistance aforesaid, he possesses the power of making his "newly" acquired "Society," who are honest men, and whom many of my neighbours knew and esteemed for years before the Captain's approach to the Continent of America, swear that he had sustained considerable losses during the ravages of the late War in this Province, although he was not an inhabitant thereof during any period of the War, and had no interest in it.

In proceeding, the Captain is pleased to express himself thus.—"Trim, I doubt not, is bursting with his own gall, but still, I think his good sense, (if he has any,) would have induced him to have been silent on this subject, had not the knaves looked up to him as their Champion, to throw a little mud at me, as they have often (with his assistance) done before, for interfering with their knavery.—This also, Sir, has been, and is the sole cause of the injuries I have heretofore sustained, and of the animosities now existing against me" Trim is not troubled with the gall passion, but from the several "out-breakings" of the Captain's great, but apparently uneasy mind, it seems that the said Captain is "from his own shewing" grievously tormented with that disease; nor has Trim ever made pretensions to "good sense," but he can, with some assurance inform the Captain, that, contemptible as his abilities may appear in the estimation of the said Capt. (particularly where he descends by way of demonstration to compare them with his own gigantic powers,) Mr. Trim is *positively* not on such bad terms with himself, as to think it necessary to *ape* the said Captain by way of appearing to have "good sense."

To be concluded in our next.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11th, 1823

The number of vessels now remaining in the Port does not much exceed twenty, and the greater part of them, we believe, are ready for sea. The wind has lately prevailed from the East; on Tuesday last fifteen or twenty sail d. The cold has set in earlier than usual, and the surface of the river was this morning chequered with ice; but we hope that all the shipping will be enabled to sail and get safely to sea, although at this season we conceive the passages, besides being unpleasant, are not the safest.

Among the Ladies and Gentlemen who have taken their passage in the St. Lawrence, to sail to-morrow afternoon, are—Mrs. & Mr. W. Pemberton. Mrs & Mr. Mitchell; Capt. Perry 37th foot; Mr. L. J. Crawford. Dr. Dubois, Dr. Dunnesson, Mr. True, Commissariat Dept. Mr. S. McAulay and Master Darling, eldest son of Col. Darling.

The St. Lawrence takes home about 50 invalid soldiers belonging to different regiments in this colony.

INDEX AT FRONT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE *PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.*

It is our wish to publish the JOURNALS of the House of Assembly, with the yeas and nays, on every question, after the manner that was adopted in this paper during the last session; with occasional reports of such debates, as appeared to be of general interest. The House has not yet decided upon the propriety of publishing the *Journals*; so that we can, for the present, give no more than a brief notice of the debates which have been agitated, in the course of the last week.

A Petition from Mr. D. Markham for aid to establish a Paper Mill was read, and Mr Ruttan moved that it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr Nichol observed, that it should come recommended to the House by His Majesty's Government. He had no objection either to going into committee, or affording the desired relief, but also proper course. While was that adopted by the British Government, ought to be pursued. If that House complied with the prayer of the Petition, and passed a Bill, the Upper House would not acquiesce without the sanction of Government.

Mr. Ruttan thought that Paper-Mills were much wanted in this Province—very large sums of money were sent annually away for the purchase of this article. It was the duty of the House to encourage domestic manufactories of all kinds. The establishment of Paper-Mills would be a great saving to the Province, and he would prefer sending the Petition to a committee, and have their report upon it.

Mr. J. Jones opposed the motion—the question was not, whether it would be advantageous to the country, but whether it was of such a nature as to require Legislative interference. There were persons who would undertake the business, if it was beneficial; he would object, therefore, to its being referred to a committee.

Mr Nichol said there was a standing order of the *House* not to take up any Petition of such a nature without the sanction of His Majesty's Government. He wished to support the prayer of the Petition; but the course now proposed would prove abortive. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. mover would not press his motion —*The Petition was lost.*

Mr. Casey having moved that the Petition of the inhabitants of Lennox and Addington should be referred to a select committee,

Mr. J Jones rose, and moved that after the words referred, the whole should be expunged, and the following substituted—' *to the Committee for the division of the Province.*'

Mr Nichol, said, he was favorable to a division of the counties alluded to, having a hope that it might put a stop to the heavy expense that was incurred every session by the contested Election for those counties. The expense incurred for contesting the Election for those counties amounted, he believed, to a sum exceeding *three thousand pounds!*

Mr. Hagerman thought it would be well to divide the counties. He wished the Petition to go before a committee of the House in order to prevent delay. He should, therefore, oppose both motions.

Mr. Wilson agreed with the hon. member for Kingston, and thought it would be best to discuss the Petition in a committee of the whole House, as there had not been a sufficient notice given, as required by the Upper House.

Mr. Crooks would support the amendment proposed by Mr. Jones—a notice of six months was necessary in such cases, which had not now been given.

Mr. Hagerman wished for two distinct Bills, one for each division.

Mr. Baldwin was favourable to the amendment. The whole should be embraced in one Bill, for the more easy information of the people. The House should not embarrass itself with rules which it was not bound to attend to. If the measure were necessary, the want of notice for six months, or two months, should not stand in the way of its completion.—*Amendment carried.*

Upon the original motion being put, Mr. Nichol rose, and said, that he agreed with the hon. member for Kingston. A committee of the whole House was the most salutary mode that could be adopted. It would put a stop to the intrigue and under hand work that was carried on in select committees.

Both motions were put and lost

Mr. J. Jones brought in a Bill to amend the law in force for collecting the Duties in this Province.—*Read a first time.*

Mr. Nichol wished to adopt some measure in lieu of this Bill, which should remove its necessity.—It was proper to take up the subject of Tea, which was daily smuggled into this Province, and the sums paid to the United States for this article alone were enormous. It was proposed that an application to the British Government would bring about a remedy for this great evil. The East India Company could certainly furnish Tea at the Port of Quebec, at a much cheaper rate than it could be had for in New York. If the House took up the question in a proper manner, he had no doubt the remedy would be had. It would be advantageous to the East India Company to furnish this country with Tea at a low rate, for it would not only prove a great saving here, but it would enable us to supply that country from whence we now receive our supplies. He believed that *10,000 Chests of Tea were smuggled annually into the two Canadas from the United States;* and it was the duty of the House to exert all its powers to remedy so great an evil. He hoped, therefore, that the present measure would not be pressed, until the question relative to Tea came before them. He had, besides, a dislike to some of the clauses in the proposed Bill. He thought it wrong to pass any Bill that would abridge the rights of the people —— The law, as it now stood, was permanent. It was as easy to bank up the Falls of Niagara, as to repeal a permanent Act. He objected particularly to that clause which enabled a *Deputy Collector* to seize the property of an individual bought in a Store, merely because that individual might be unable to shew that the duty was paid.

Mr. C Jones held the same opinion.—" The House could not be too watchful over the rights and liberties of the people. The Bill of last Session, after having passed through this House, was arrested in its progress through the Upper House; because the Members of that House felt more tenderness for the rights of the people than we did." That Bill appeared to him a great infringement of the rights of the subject; and, unless the present Bill was divested *of all* its objectionable clauses, he hoped it would meet with the same fate.

Mr. I. Jones remarked that the objectionable clauses were left out of the present Bill.

The Attorney General wished to enter on the Bill at an early day. The success of an application upon the subject of Tea, would not depend upon the disposition of the Government. It depended much upon the East India Company, who were deeply interested in that question. Several months must elapse before an answer could be obtained from the British Government to their address; and it was therefore necessary, that they should do every thing to protect their own Revenue. The present Bill seems well to reduce the expense of collecting the Revenue, and it was right to enter upon it with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Crooks said, it was not his intention, by moving the amendment, to destroy the Bill. He was as anxious to protect the revenue of the country as any other member; but he thought that some delay should be allowed in order to have the Bill printed, and to give time for members to consult upon it.

Mr. Hagerman was for discussing it as soon as possible; and hoped that an early day would be adopted.

Amendment carried.

Mr. Crooks having moved for the printing of 100 copies of the Bill, in its amended state, for the use of the members, a discussion ensued, in which much unmerited censure was lavished upon the Government Printer, and the motion was finally lost. In this discussion *Mr. Jonas Jones, Mr Nichol,* and *Mr. Hagerman,* bore the principal part.

Mr. C Jones, in pursuance of his notice, rose to move a resolution for employing a reporter or reporters, to give the debates of the present Session to the public. He was aware that opposition would be made; but he conceived it was his duty to bring the question before the House, and he would not shrink from it. A majority of the House was in favour of the measure last Session, and he hoped for the same result this Session. The people of this country were anxious to be made acquainted with the proceedings of their representatives, and it seemed to him they had a right to be gratified. The House of Common in England could be no precedent to them; there the Newspaper proprietors were able to employ reporters, and although the English Commons did not pay a reporter, they connived at the practice; the debates were published, and it mattered not how, when the public were gratified, and justice was done to their constituents; un these circumstances, he felt justified in making the motion he then held in his hand, and hoped the majority of the house would support him.

In making this motion he would advert to a very extraordinary circumstance which occurred last Session. The Hon. member on his right [Mr. Nichol] made a motion similar to the present; at least the object was the same. That hon. member, with some others, felt great irritability in the beginning of the Session, and argued strenuously against the impropiety of the House recognizing the employment of a reporter. That hon. member would not then allow the house to employ a reporter, least it should appear on the journals; but moved an amendment to the resolution for purchasing Newspapers, &c. Let that hon. member look now to the Journals, and he will find that, at the close of the same Session, a public committee of this house, of which he [Mr. Nichol] was a member, recognized in their report, the employment, by the house of a reporter. The report stated that the employment of a reporter was an extravagant expense which greatly encreased the contingencies; but, being sanctioned by the house, it must take place. In consequence of this document having been publicly entered on the Journals, he [Mr. Jones] was induced, on the present occasion, to come forward in an open and public manner with this motion, and hoped that hon members would support it, and not shrink from their duty, because there was no precedent. He moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson of Wentworth, "that it be resolved, that it is necessary and proper for the information and satisfaction of the Electors of this Province, that the debates of this House should be reported; and as under existing circumstances it is impracticable for the publishers of newspapers in this new country, as in England, to defray by an increased circulation of papers, so great an expense as must necessarily be incurred. It is therefore further resolved, that it is expedient that the sum of Pounds be appropriated to defray the expense of a reporter, or reporters, in reporting and furnishing the debates of this House during the present Session."

Mr. Nichol said that the Hon. Member felt much interested in the present motion—and seemed to have a great anxiety that the debates should be fully given to the people. He [Mr. Nichol] was anxious also that the debates should be published; but would never submit to a gratification of the people, at the expense of the dignity and propriety of the House of Assembly—and it was altogether on the grounds of propriety that he opposed this motion. While he admitted the necessity of giving information to the country, he admitted also the necessity of protecting the privileges of the House, and in his opinion it was impossible for and Hon. Member to come to the House, and discuss public measures freely, if his conduct were erroneously stated to his Contituents and to the public at large, and laugh at the hon. member. He was willing to afford some assistance to increase the circulation of newspapers as was done last year; but he would never consent to prostrate this House under the feet of a reporter. It was argued that this measure was agreeable to the wishes of their constituents; but they must recollect that if they degraded themselves by such a proceeding, they would degrade their constituents also. From the State of Maine to the State of Georgia, there was no precedent for such a measure; in that Country too, where they courted popularity as much as they did here—He recollected that the motion was once debated in England, but was negatived by a large majority.—Under all these circumstances, he would oppose the present motion as unparliamentary, and contrary to the dignity of the House.

Mr Baldwin said, he would support this motion with all his heart—The expense of employing a reporter was trifling, and it was a great gratification to the country at large, who looked for it, and would feel greatly disappointed if the proceedings of the House were not published. In his opinion the question came to this:—whether they would allow their constituents to have their proceedings laid before them, or transact their business with closed doors, and not allow the public to know what they were doing.—He hoped this would never be the case. They were told by some hon members, that if they passed this motion, they would compromise the dignity of this House. This was not the fact; but they would rather compromise their own dignity, and the dignity of their country, if they refused the people the liberty of inspecting their conduct. This was a young country, unable to remunerate editors of newspapers for any additional expense of this kind, and, unless some means were adopted by the House, the debates could not be published at all.

The Attorney General said, that this was a motion to which he could never give his consent. In England, reporters were merely admitted by the forbearance of the House, so long as the reports were given fairly. Sometimes however, members have been materially misrepresented, in the heat of debate, and there have been instances where reporters had actions brought against them for publishing certain speeches. Now, suppose an hon. member of this House, in the freedom of debate, attacked the character of a clerk of the peace, or other public officers in distant part of the Province, charged him with high crimes; that the reporter employed by this House gave public circulation to such a speech, and that an action was taken against him for doing—What would be the situation of this House? They would be bound in honour and justice, to pay the amount of any verdict against him, were it even to amount to £10 000. He thought it was rather putting the question on an unfair footing to say that it came to the point mentioned by the honourable member for the County of York; namely, whether they were to allow their constituents to know what they were about, or sit with closed doors; because the doors were open to all, except on some particular occasions. He did not think the people of the country were so anxious for the publication of the debates, as was represented by some honourable members; on the contrary, he doubted very much, whether the papers that inserted the debates heretofore, met with an increased circulation on that account, and was of opinion, that a majority of their subscribers thought their columns might have been better filled. He thought the present motion unprecedented, although he did not know but something of the kind might have been sanctioned in the U. States; but they all knew that no such measure was adopted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or any of the British Colonies, and the people of those Provinces feel their own interests and rights to be as important to them, as ours are to us; yet they all run the chance of leaving the publication of their debates to such Editors as may choose to insert them, without publicly employing a reporter. He thought this House would act dishonourably, if they adopted the present motion.

(To be continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We have to apologize to Trim for not inserting his letter at full length this week—having again to remind him of the impossibility of devoting so large a portion of our columns to a single communication;—the remainder will appear in our next.—

Having duly weighed the nature of Cap. Le Breton's remarks, we are obliged to pronounce them inadmissible.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1823. No. XLIX.

Supplement.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office, York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government House, *November* 18, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturist of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*The Gold Medal,* or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned;—*The Silver Medal,* or *One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown broad cast, in rows, drills and of the expense, soil, cultivation and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation; *the Gold Medal,* or *Fifty guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 6w—47

Executive Council Office, *York, February 7th* 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee; it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from a forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 7th Nov.* 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

	Zeta,	to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. do do.		Douro
N. of Alphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorp
N of Kaladar	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N of One	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William A Ian, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 40 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 3, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dowbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright,

INDEX AT FRONT.

Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Holdimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, } 4th Concession
and the South 3-5 of the }
West quarter of Lot No. 16, }
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, } 6th Concession
and the Lot No. 13, }

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Kingston Sept. 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gauder, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 308 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon —All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, in the hands of Hiram Humphrey, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 37, 8 and 9, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland or Chippawa; containing upwards of 600 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out-Houses, and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to a Grist and Saw Mill. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements, which were of the late Collin McNabb, and which have descended to John McNabb, his Heir at Law, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of Land, lying, and being in the Township of Grantham, being composed of Lots No. 2, 3, and 4, in the First Concession; 2, 3, and 4, in the Second Concession; and 2, 3, 4, in the Third Concession, and 50 acres of broken front, containing 950 acres, and 80 acres of which is improved, and under good fence, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon; and Lots No. 110, and 143, in the Town of Niagara, containing one acre each. All of which Property I shall expose for sale, on the first Monday in June, 1824, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No. 14, in the Township of Canboorough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with a bout thirty acres improved and under good fence.—Which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 5th May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 138, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER. T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N.D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823. } 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the last Monday in August, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Doxteader, at the suit of John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 160 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griffin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North-East half of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling-house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

8w. J. H. P.
Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823. } 47—7w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for loss e sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823 23—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissiariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any persons or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1823, to 24th December, 1824.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 22d December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 20, 1823. 48—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

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THE Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF JURIES,

By the Law of England.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Dougall's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

WE MECKHAM begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced

AN INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, a little below the Market Place.—Applications from Ladies and Gentlemen will be punctually attended to, and Servants may be accommodated with situations by applying at this Office.

Charge for each Application,—1s. 3d.
York, Nov. 26th, 1823. tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Monaghan, Smith, Otonibee, Asphodel, Harvey, Douro, Dummer*, and all those new Townships which lie between the County of Durham and the Midland District, on the north side of the Rice Lake and its waters, will petition the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be formed into a separate County.

August 7th, 1823.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Yeange Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickory, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS
York, October 6th 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. }
JOHN SPENCER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

W. ALLAN.
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.
45—8w. York, 1st November, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Old Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war.

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
Dec 2d, 1823. } t. f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodhull's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON-MAKING, opposite Mr. Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich, Aldborough, Southwold, Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster, London, Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa,* and *Delaware*, in the County of MIDDLESEX, will make application, by Petition, to both HOUSES of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, at its next Session, praying that an Act may be passed, erecting the above-named Townships into a separate District.

June 25th, 1823. t. f

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

8 School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,080
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the undermentioned Freeholders of the District of Niagara intend petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament to incorporate a Company for the purpose of connecting the LAKES ERIE and ONTARIO, by a Canal capable of carrying Boats of from *twenty* to *forty Tons* burden, by the following Route:—*To commence at Chippewa*, ten miles above the mouth of that Creek, on the farm of JOHN BROWN;—from thence to the head of the Middle Branch of the *Twelvemile Creek*, at G. VANDERBARACKS';—from thence to JOHN DECOE;—passing over to the West Branch of the *Twelve mile Creek*, on the farm of ADAM BROWN, and continuing along the said stream to LAKE ONTARIO.—From the *Chippewa* to *Grand River*, either from the forks of the *Chippewa*, through the marsh, or from *Oswego*, whichever may prove most advantageous;—and for the erection of Machinery, for hydraulic purposes, on the entire route.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER,
J. NORTHRUP,
THOMAS MERRITT,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,
JOSEPH SMITH,
PAUL SHIPMAN,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN DECOE,
WM. H. MERRITT.

t.f.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K B.

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir ISAAC BROCK, K. B give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, on a scite to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place.

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON, } *Commissioners.*
ROBERT NICHOL,

Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823. 6w—46.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 49.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

In pursuance of an order of the House of Assembly we are furnished with an *Official* report of the *Journals* which, coming too late for this number, will begin to appear in our next.

The state of Spain is most deplorable; and it is but too evident, that that unpurified country has yet to be visited by the most horrid of all political catastrophes, even that of a long protracted civil war. If the infatuated *Ferdinand* should strike off the heads of many of the Cortes, after having been permitted to escape himself, untouched by the hands of a regicide, we think it by no means improbable that he, and all his family, may be cut off by assassination.

Although he has been unsuccessful in the main object of his expedition, every one must rejoice in the safe return of the intrepid *Capt. Parry*; who, it would appear, has made his late attempt towards a discovery of the north west passage, in a direction to the southward of his former voyage, and in a quarter where success could scarcely have been anticipated, if any reliance can be placed on the testimony of former navigators in the same direction.—We cannot help entertaining a hope that he will be again dispatched in his former track, for it is in the higher latitudes, only, where any passage can be successfully looked for.

We have given the *Orphiness* notion of the true nature of the *Infernal Regions*, not merely for its curiosity, but for the sake of illustrating that wonderful conformity of opinion which has prevailed at different periods of the world, in countries, and amongst people, very remote from each other, and dissimilar in manners, customs, idols, and forms of worship; PLATO taught his disciples that every passion which the soul contracted during its residence in the body, remains with it when disembodied; and that, therefore, when the obscene passions, in particular, have once taken root, and spread themselves in the soul, they cleave to her inseparably, and remain in her for ever, after the body is cast off as a useless thing. As an argument to prove this doctrine they observe, that "a lewd youth who goes on in a continued course of voluptuousness, advances by degrees into a libidinous old man; and that the passion survives in the mind when it is altogether dead in the body; nay, that the desire grows more violent, and gathers strength by age, at the same time that it has no power of executing its own purposes." It is thus, therefore, that the punishment of a voluptuous man, after death, consists in being tormented by desires which it is impossible for him to gratify; solicited by a passion that has neither objects nor organs adapted to it.

The ancients have tormented *Tantalus* after these conceptions, by punishing him with the rage of a perpetual thirst, and by setting him up to his chin in water, which fled for ever before his lips, when he attempted to drink it.

In the sixth book of his *Æneid*, VIRGIL gives us the following picture of the state of voluptuaries after death.

> They lie below on golden beds display'd,
> And genial feasts with regal pomp are made;
> The Queen of furies by their side is set,
> And snatches from their mouths the untasted meat;
> Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears,
> Tossing her torch, and thundering in their ears.

An attempt to illustrate the same opinions, which displays uncommon genius, has been made in the latter times by SOUTHEY, in his Curse of Kehama, which is a work of the highest rank in the walks of fancy. It must be confessed that the dreams of the vicious and corrupt, when the body is compelled to pause in the career of sensual gratification by the wants and frailties of nature, are well calculated to impress such notions on a mind unenlightened by revealed religion; for it is by the power and everlasting light of the lively oracles of the Gospel alone, *that our fallen race can be taught to* understand that neither fleshly wants, nor fleshly lusts, can have any existence in a world of spirits. But, there are those who will say this is not a proper subject for a Newspaper,—and so let it rest.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

CEYLONESE INFERNAL REGIONS.—The opinion of the Ceylonese, with respect to the punishment of the wicked, are of a singular and very poetical kind. They believe that there are eight principal hells, all of which are hollow metallic squares, composed of different alloys, of the common metals, without any openings in each there is an intense fire, which burns constantly without fuel. Though they do not differ in kind, they do in degree; the lowest being the largest and hottest, and the punishments inflicted in them proportionally severe, and of longer duration. Sinners are doomed to different hells, according to the degree of their crimes: thus, those who are merely guilty in thought and intention, descend to the first hell; and as the crime deepens in dye, the sinner sinks lower. For each great sin, there is a particular kind of punishment—for murder, the wretch is perpetually murdered, and the very act he has been guilty of, in all its minute circumstances, is constantly repeated on him; for stealing, the sinner is punished by gems of great value in appearance, tempting him to seize them, and when seized turned into fire; the drinker of spirits is drenched with melted lead; the liar is constantly tormented by the application of red hot irons to his tongue; and the adulterer is punished perpetually by climbing up and down a thorny tree in pursuit of his paramour, whom, when he is below, he sees alluring above, and whom, when he has forced his painful way through the thorns to the top, he sees practising the same as below. Besides these particular punishments there are innumerable others. They alternately dreadfully from intense heat, and from hunger and thirst, the pains of which are heightened by the expectation of gratification, which, instead of enjoying, they swallow fire. Besides, they are liable to be impaled on burning brands, and to be flogged while burning, and to be cut and chipped, and fashioned like wood.

FEMALE DEFENCE.—Mr. Baron Hullock, at the Dorset Assizes, said, that a wife had no right to dispose of the property of her husband, or of the clothes she wore, which were the property of her husband. This seems to verify the old vulgar saying of man to wife —"What is your's is mine, and what is mine is my own."

TRADE OF EGYPT.—Since the war between the Greeks and Turks an extensive carrying trade has been carried on foreign vessels, between the ports of Egypt and those of European and Asiatic Turkey and the Archipelago. In the course of the year 1822, 900 vessels entered the port of Alexandria in Egypt, of which 292 were Austrian, 223 English, 143 Sardinian, 76 Swedish, 57 French, 54 Spanish, 15 Danish, 10 Russian, 2 Dutch, and what is singular, not one American.

FOREIGN JOURNEY, DISPATCH.—During the six weeks preceding the 14th of September, the number of yards of cloth printed by a single concern at Stockport, was more than 1,261,920, equal to 716 miles in length; and the sum of duties paid amounted to £11612 8s 7d.

IRON STEAM BOAT.—An iron steam boat called the Commerce de Paris, has left London for Paris She is 112 feet long, and 27 wide. She goes eight miles an hour, and will carry about 130 tons.

Lloyd's Paper.

LOCO MOTIVE MAILS.—It is said that Mr. Bangles of Birmingham, has invented a self-acting machine, that will convey the mails through the kingdom at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

REVENUE OF ENGLAND.—The net revenue of the year ending 5th Jan. 1823, was £54,374,637 18s 6¼d. Taking the population of Great Britain at a point between 12 and 13 millions, the amount of direct taxation exceeds £4. sterling per head per annum.

POWER OF MEMORY.—John Van Muller, a native of Switzerland, and author of a history of his native country, and of a posthumous work on his Universal History, was a man of uncommon powers of memory.—He possessed, says M. de Stael, a mass of erudition altogether unparalleled: His acquirements of this kind actually inspired awe in those who witnessed their display. It is difficult to conceive how the head of one man could contain a whole world of occurrences and dates. The six thousand years of authentic history were perfectly arranged in his memory; and his studies had been so accurate, that his impressions remained as vivid as though he had been a living witness of the events. Switzerland does not contain a village or noble family whose history was not perfectly familiar to him. On one occasion he was requested, in order to decide a wager, to repeat the pedigree of the sovereign counts of Bogey; he performed the task immediately, but was not quite certain whether one individual of the series had been a Regent or a Sovereign in his own right; and he seriously reproached himself for this defect of memory.

THE DOG BILLY AGAIN.—Thursday at Tufton's cock pit, Westminster, a dog named *Billy*, well known in the sporting world, destroyed 110 rats in the space of nine minutes. This feat was the result of a wager of 100 guineas.

EXTRAORDINARY. GAZETTE.—Few instances have occurred, and only twice within the last thirty years, where the Gazette has been published without the announcement of a "Whereas;" this was the case on Tuesday night week; and we congratulate the *Liberals* on their Prognostications of "bad times," "bankruptcy," and all the *et ceteras* of "days gone by."

Courier.

FAST WALKING.—The fastest walking on record, was performed by Wm. M'Mullen, a lad not 17 years of age, about Manchester. He walked 18 miles in five minutes and a half less than three successive hours; and, for another bet, he engaged to walk 102 miles in 24 hours, which he effected in two hours and five minutes under the time.

Windsor.—Windsor Castle, a palace worthy of a Monarch is to be the future residence of His Majesty during the summer and autumn months. The winter and the spring will be passed in London and Brighton.

The sale at Fonthill Abbey was going on at the last dates. It is said that the house and grounds have been offered to the Duke of HAMILTON, who married Mr. BECKFORD's daughter.

The New Pope.—Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of September, and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian born at the Castle of Della Genga, 2d of August, 1760. The Journal des Debats says he is a man of great learning accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Great preparations were making in France to cause public rejoicings on the arrival of the Duke de Angouleme.

The Emperor of Russia was on his route to Czernowitz, where a meeting is to be held to settle the affairs between Turkey and Greece.

The Duke of Bourbon has fractured his thigh bone by falling from his horse.

Mrs. Burns.—The widow of Robert Burns paid a visit to Carlisle on the 1st of October. This Lady is now upwards of 60 years, quite hearty and enjoys the best health.

Waverley Novels.—A London paper states that the next novel of the Great *Known Unknown*, will appear in November. The scene lies in Scotland, and the period of time chosen for the action, is about 40 years back.

Port of Liverpool.—The increase in revenue at the port of Liverpool, for the quarter ended on the 10th Oct. over the corresponding quarter in 1822, was £96,400.

Military Exercise.—A new system of manuel and platoon exercise is practising by the Coldstream Guards, and will shortly become general throughout the army.

Scotch Peerage.—The report of the restoration of the forfeited Scoch Peerages seems to be premature. We see nothing of the kind in the English papers. The Earldom of PANMURE will decend to the family of our respected Governor in Chief, if it is in reality one of those that were forfeited in consequence of CHARLES STUART's attempt on the Crown.

We are very sorry to state that the excellent Lord Chancellor ELDON is in an alarming state of illness.

Melancholy accident.—At a horse race lately in England, in which twenty horses, rode by gentlemen, started for the prize, one of the riders, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, second son of Viscount Duncanson, was thrown from his horse with so much violence as to break his collar bone, and produce a concussion of the brain. He had taken the lead, and turned on his saddle, to see the position of the other horses, when his horse came in contact with the three quarters of a mile post, which occasioned the accident. It is feared he will not recover. He is a fine young man, about 21 years old, of more than ordinary personal accomplishments.

British Museum!—The new Museum will be one of the largest quadrangular buildings yet erected in the Metropolis. The interior area will be as large as Hanover square. The buildings will be adorned with granite columns of extraordinary magnitude.

Orangemen!—A Dublin paper says, 45,965 Orangemen have subscribed before magistrates to the oath prescribed by the late act of Parliament.

Venemous Fish!—A Mr. Thomas Glover, having been stung by a fish, the surgeon found it necessary to amputate his arm; but he expired soon afterwards.

Death of Mr. Ricardo.—The British papers announce the death of David Ricardo, Esq M. P. a man of great integrity and abilities. He has left a large fortune and several children.

British Finance.—The surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the present quarter is ascertained to be £3,803,703; and that of the present quarter's revenue, over the corresponding quarter, is £365 113.

CAPTAIN PARRY.

From the London Courier of October 18.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. PARRY THIS MORNING, AT THE ADMIRALTY.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Captain Parry arrived this morning at the admiralty, having landed at Whitby, whence his Majesty's ships *Fury* and *Hecla* were continuing their way to the river Thames.

The public regret that Capt. Parry has not been able to accomplish the North West passage, will be amply compensated by the general pleasure which will be felt at the safe return of this gallant officer and his brave companions.

In 1821, the expedition explored Repulse Bay, Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Middleton's Frozen Strait, and that neighbourhood, and finding no passage to the Northward and Westward, wintered in the southern bay of an island, called Winter Island, in lat. 66, 11, long. 83.

In 1822, the expedition, guided and encouraged by the information they had received during the winter, from a party of Esquimaux, with whom they had established a friendly intercourse, pursued their attempt to the Northward, and examined all inlets towards the West, till they arrived at a strait which separates the North West Coast of America from what Capt Parry considers to be clusters of Islands, extending North ward towards the scene of his former voyage.

The great object of ascertaining the Northern limit of the Continent being thus accomplished, Capt. Parry penetrated two degrees to the Westward with considerable expectation of final success; but in a narrow part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in that peculiar manner which indicates that it is perpetual, and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances. The expedition was therefore obliged to winter in lat. 69, 20, long. 81, 50.

In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hope of any further progress in the neighbourhood in which he was, Capt Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt and return to England.

The Expedition has lost by illness, only Mr. Fyffe, the Greenland Master, and three seamen, and one man killed by an accident.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is the answer of Government to an application from the merchants of London on the subject to which it relates.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 17.

"GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Canning, to acquaint you, in reference to your application for protection to the Trade of his Majesty's subjects with the Province of Spanish America, that his Majesty's Government have determined to send out forthwith Consular Agents to the several ports and places in those Provinces, in which, as they have learned from the best inquiry, British interests are at present most extensively concerned.

"I subjoin a list of these ports and places.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOSEPH PLANTA, Jun.

"Messrs. Joseph Maryatt and Son, &c. &c."

MEXICO	Mexico	Consul Gen.
	Vera Cruz	Consul
	Acapulco	Ditto
COLOMBIA	Santa Fe de Bogota	Consul Gen.
	La Guyra	Consul
	Maracaybo	Ditto.
	Carthagena	Ditto.
	Panama	Ditto.
RIO DE LA PLATA	Buenos Ayres	Consul Gen.
	Ditto	Vice Consul.
	Monte Video	Consul.
CHILI	Valparaiso	Consul Gen.
Ditto		Vice Consul.
Ditto		Ditto.
PERU	Lima	Consul Gen.
Ditto		Vice Consul.
Ditto		Ditto.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Gazette of last night contains the convention agreed on in March last between our Government and the King of Spain, by which convention, restitution is to be made to the owners of British vessels for seizure made under the Spanish flag from July, 1808, to March 1823.—The official publication of this document, at this peculiar moment, may give rise to much speculation.

RIEGO was tried before a civil tribunal, notwithstanding his military rank, and condemned; but he has been respited, in consequence of certain disclosures, which it is said will effect 300 persons, some of whose names are conspicuous in France. In consequence of these disclosures, a private letter from Madrid, of October 8, states that Ballasteros has been arrested.

It is stated that the most distinguished of the Constitutionalists made good their escape to Gibraltar before the surrender.

A letter from an English Gentleman at Cadiz, dated Oct. 2, 1823, describes the state of the neighbourhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to church after his liberation, "all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles became the prey of the bloodthirsty *Faithful*; the houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction, or improvement, instantly burnt, or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst *Vivas* and rejoicings; some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds; Velaustegui, Orlando, and Padre Camanio being the most active. The effervescence," he adds, "amongst the lower class of people is intense; authorised to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are comprised as blood-hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed."

The following paragraph from the same letter must attract notice:—

"The French do little to prevent these cruelties, but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba, and South America, to summon them to surrender to the allied arms, and to return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand.

GREECE.

Greece is every day consummating her freedom by acts of devoted bravery and the most intrepid heroism: as if she awoke from a night of ages, she has sprung from the earth on which she lay, and, like a giant starting from his slumbers, astonished all Europe by her successful efforts. The fourth expedition of the Moslem against her has been scattered by her gallant bands in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander, in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyranny of ages had depopulated and laid waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful.—It is now certain and assured. No effort the barbarous Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it. The Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors in every thing that can constitute a military force; and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece is broken in his ruthless hands for ever.

The Greeks have brought the Musselmen to a bloody battle between Thebes and Gitoni, in which the latter lost 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners. In a second battle at Maratia, near Volo, the Turks lost 600 prisoners, although their army was 15,000 men, and that of the Greeks only 7000. The Musselmen, after the action, were obliged to retire towards Thessaly, and to take refuge in Larissa.

DEATH OF THE BRAVE BOZZARIS!

WHEN he arrived at the camp of Carair Cachi, he found that the Greeks were resolved, at all events, not to suffer the Turks to enter Livadia, and seemed resolved to risk a battle. Bozzaris represented this as a desperate measure, and proposed that they should fall upon them suddenly in the darkness of the night.

"We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Sulliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp, with no other arms than our pistols and sabres. Do you" said he to the Hellenians, "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when you are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead."

The proposal met with universal approbation, and Bozzaris was directed to lead the enterprise. At midnight he desired an addition of 100 chosen men to his little band of Sulliotes; then separating them into four divisions, prepared for the hazardous enterprize.—When he left the camp, he said to his chiefs:—"My friends, if we scatter, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the Pacha."—Having said this, the signal was given, and the heroes marched on in silence. The Turks were taken entirely by surprise, and the tent of the Pacha surrounded.

Bozzaris taunted the infidels for their carelessness and their defeat, and then stepping forward, seized the Pacha with his own hands. He, however, received a mortal wound from a Moor, and was borne off by his soldiers, while the Pacha was killed on the spot. The last words of Bozzaris were these:—

"My friends, to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. Freedom is not acquired but at great sacrifices. I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies."

This is a lead worthy of ancient Greece in her most heroic ages. The character as well as the fate of Bozzaris, may bear a comparison with that of Epaminondas; and the Sulliotes remind us of the heroes of Thermopylæ. Such men are worthy to fight for liberty and to enjoy it.

Lord Strangford had succeeded in settling all the differences between the Porte and Russia, the Porte having acceded to all the demands of the latter power. Turkey further consents to leave her pretensions respecting the Greeks, and her quarrel with that heroic people, to the arbitration of England, Austria, and Russia.

We learn from Constantinople, under date of Sept. 9, that the conferences commenced on the 30th Aug. between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, have had the most happy result.—The Porte has declared that the passage of the Black Sea shall be free to all Christian nations, without distinction.

An article from Zante, Aug. 6, says the plague has made so great a havoc on board the fleet of the Capt. Pacha, that since the 17th of June, more than 12,000 seamen have fallen victims to it.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

For a week the catalogue of outrages in the South has been much diminished. Whether we should ascribe this favourable change to a returning sense of duty in the peasantry, or to the shortness of the nights at this season, we are at a loss to conjecture. The continued activity of the tribunals may have, at length, subdued the violence of the insurgents, by removing the most turbulent, or after two years experience, they may have themselves discovered the inutility of their lawless operations. It would, however, clear up this point, if we could ascertain, whether rents and tithes were now paid, or that the landlords and clergy had ceased to demand them in the disturbed quarters.—If the fuel be exhausted the flames will expire. If the peasantry have attained their objects, there can be no motive for outrage. If the land owner, the middle-man and tithe proctor have retired from the scene of contest, or, are quiescent in the mean time, under the influence of terror, the calm is not real but illusory.—Although there be much room for amendment in the nature of contracts between landlord and tenant, and also, in the conduct of both parties—although the system of tithes be the cause of irritation to all concerned, both payers and receivers, yet it would unhinge the whole fabric of society to yield the just claims of the landlord and the Church to the menaces of an infuriated banditti. Whatever modifications it may be deemed advisable to adopt regarding the amount and mode of collecting rents and tithes, such must proceed only from private compact, of legal authority, and not from popular compulsion. We hope and trust, that the improved aspect of the Southern districts arises from the influence of salutary principles, and that we shall not again have to record instances of such barbarous outrages as have hitherto disgraced those quarters of Ireland.—*Dublin Journal.*

Communication.

(Continued from our last.)

In regard to the "knaves," the "mind," the "dirty work," the "knavery," the "rascality," the "vicious and unprincipled Society," the "injuries," the Captain has received, and the "animosities" existing against him, (all of which seem to be ranked in systematic order and as far as I can judge, according to the strictest discipline of scientific classification in the professions to which they allude) and shine with such radiant splendor and proficiency in his several bulletins, I know more of them from him than from any other person. I did lament that the Captain had fixed his mind upon a confiscated estate, which he could not obtain in the way he seemed to wish without injuring very materially an honest man with whom I had long been acquainted, and who was in possession of it with leave of the Government. I lamented also that the Captain seemed under an impression that he had purchased the said estate from the Commissioners at auction, which happened to be a mistake. I did condole with the Captain in this apparently unfortunate affair, *and he knows it.*—I gave him the best evidence of my friendly intentions towards him that could be given, *and he will not deny it.*—And it ought to be unworthy of him to make the insinuations he has made. He did not believe them unless the "guess"-ing mood in which his mind was when writing his letter made his "gall froth out at his mouth; and in it, in an unguarded moment, or perhaps accidentally, be happened to dip his goose quill," involuntarily at the expense of every correct principle. When the confiscated estate which the Captain desired was really sold at auction, I have understood that he was, by agent, a competitor for the purchase, and if he did not get it, the reason must have been because he did not choose to pay so much for it as Mr. Springer, who was in the occupancy of the Premises.

The Captain proceeds. "There is however, I suspect, another reason for this attack of Trim's; you must know, then, that some of my neighbours have occasionally talked, though perhaps not seriously," (mark his words in another place, "Sir, I have reason to believe that I live in the neighbourhood of the most vicious and unprincipled society which this Province can produce," and, *Quere*, were those of the persons who have occasionally talked, though perhaps not seriously) "of endeavouring to send me to the Commons House of Assembly, at the next Election, and the knaves are already alarmed at this."—— Who are the "knaves" that were "alarmed"? And what kind of character are you giving yourself, my good Captain, by the "talking" of such persons?—

In his second, apologetic, and explanatory bulletin, the Captain's words are," and to make the offence as great as possible, they have endeavoured to make what they are pleased to call my neighbourhood as extensive as possible." —— This must have proceeded from the effervescence of the Captain's own mind; because, at the time he wrote he could not have known that Mr. Trim, or any one else, would pay their respects to him.—Now he states that Trim's first letter gives "fair grounds for belief that he is not only the champion, but one of the crew whose rascality" he was so graciously and well disposed to put down, or rather as he has it, "to put a stop to."—— The Captain knows that Trim lives many miles from his residence at "*Lobo near Delaware,*" his words therefore prove that his abuse was intruded to apply extensively, or that he affected to be mistaken in the person of Trim; Or otherwise, that he orally was incapable of defining satisfactorily without committing himself, what he did mean, which last I most humbly "suspect" was the case.

It has been cursorily mentioned (as I have been informed) that the Captain would condescend, of his own special grace and mere motion, to give and grant himself to his said "neighbourhood," to and for their special use, benefit and behoof, in the "Commons House of Assembly," and that he would in that capacity be "their servant," but I never heard of any doubt or "alarm" respecting the premises until I had the honor to read it in the Captain's "guess"-ing letter which was granted for my benefit and instruction.

The Captain's learned dissertation upon the offices to be created should a new District be formed, must have been read with intercst; all of which offices he has been pleased to name severally, with such apparent deep rooted regard, and self affection for them, that one cannot be at a loss to conceive how he would be pleased to dispose of the said Offices; particularly now, that by a subsequent letter, he has shewn a very intimate acquaintance with Government at "the meridian of Algiers, where all are slaves" not be very problematical from these "being the incumbent of all the said offices, namely "Judge, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Turnkey, &c. &c. and uniting them in his own high personage, by which he would be made a little *Reis Effendi* of the new District, would be agreeable to him or not; the more so, if the spot affixed upon should be on lot A0, or A, in the Gore of Delaware, by means of an avenue, from whence to the commanding prospect from his residence at "*Lobo near Delaware,*" he could overlook the Thames and surrounding country, to the seat of his Government, with more majesty than the Dey can be favored with, from his regal palace near the Bay of Algiers. His fears that Mr Trim might become the holder of some of the said offices—are solved in terms rather too "*mud*"-*dy*, too "*dirty*," and fubbling to require any reply save the foregoing, which is respectfully intended for the Captain's benefit, and very much at his service.

In alluding, as I have in the preceding sentence, to a letter of the Captain's, which was in answer to Mr. Schoffield, I have done so most reluctantly;—I would not have done so, had not the Captain named Trim in that letter in a very ostentatious manner; as the matter now is, he cannot charge me with travelling out of the record.

London District, 19th Oct. 1823. TRIM.

Natural History.

THE TIGER.—The following anecdote of the sagacity of a tiger, is related in an interesting little work, entitled "*Museum Asiaticum.*" The ship-carpenter who came over with the tiger from Bengal, in 1791, by the Pitt East Indiaman, after an absence of more than two years, came to the door to see him. The animal instantly recognised his former acquaintance, rubbed himself backward and forward against the grating of his den, and appeared highly delighted. Notwithstanding the urgent request of the keeper, that he would not rashly expose himself to danger, the man begged so earnestly to be let into the den, that he was at last suffered to enter. The emotions of the animal seemed roused in the most grateful manner. He rubbed against him, licked his hands, fawned upon him like a cat, and in no respect attempted to injure him. The man remained there for two or three hours; and he at last began to imagine there would be some difficulty in getting out alone. Such was the affection of the animal towards his former friend, and so close did he keep to his person, that his escape was rendered almost impracticable. With some care, however, he got the tiger beyond the partition which divided the two dens, and the keeper, watching his opportunity, dexterously closed the slide, and thus separated them.

DOMESTIC TURKEY.—A curious circumstance in natural history has just taken place at Sinsto Crag, Northumberland. A Turkey cock found the nest of a common hen in the stack yard, with ten eggs in it: he took possession, and sate upon the eggs for three weeks till they were hatched; and he is now bringing up the chickens with the greatest attention.—*Lon Pap.*

CHESNUT TREE.—It is stated in the French *Annales de l' Industrie*, that the *Chesnut tree* bark contains twice as much of the tanning principles as that of oak and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. With iron it forms an intensely black and durable ink. Its colouring matter has a stronger affinity than so much for wool, and is not affected by air or by light.

RESUSCITATION OF FROZEN FISH.—The following curious fact in natural history appears in "Captain Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea:"—"The fishing having failed as the weather became more severe, it was given up on the 4th October. It had procured us about 1200 white fish, from two to three pounds each. There are two other species of salmon in Winter Lake; Back's grayling, and the round fish; and a few trout, pike, methye, and red carp, were also occasionally obtained from their nets. It may be worthy of notice here, that the fish froze as they were taken out of the nets, in a short time became a solid mass of ice, and by a blow or two of the hatchet were easily split open, when his

—INDEX AT FRONT.

...e removed in one lump. If in this ...en state they were thawed before the fire, ...covered their animation. This was particular...y the case with the carp, and we had occasion to observe it repeatedly, as Dr. Richardson occupied himself in examining the structure of the different species of fish, and was always, in the winter, under the necessity of thawing them before he could cut them. We have seen a carp recover so far as to leap about with much vigour, after it had been frozen for 36 hours."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE *PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(Continued from our last.)

Mr J. Jones felt the awkwardness in which it was possible the House might be placed, quite as much as the Attorney General; but he thought the arguments against this motion were not sufficiently weighty to counterbalance the reasons that were in favour of the resolution. The hon. member for *Norfolk* said there was no precedent for such a measure in the United States; he believed that he was mistaken in that particular, as he (Mr Jones) had seen resolutions passed in the United States *authorising a reporter to sit within the bar of the House!* He did not support this motion that his own speeches might go forth to the public, but that the public anxiety might be satisfied.

Mr Nichol had no objection that a reporter should be allowed a proper place where he might hear the debates; because that was permitted in England. He was of opinion with the Att'y General, that if the House employed a reporter, they would be bound to indemnify him in case of any action.

Mr C. Jones conceived the House would *not* be bound to indemnify the reporter in the event of any action; and, as to precedents, if they were to do nothing without a precedent from England, *there would be an end to all improvements in agriculture, or in the arts and sciences!*

Mr John Willson would support the resolution—He was surprised to hear hon gentlemen talking of reporters *bespattering the character of Public Officers!*—Do these hon. gentlemen think that this House of assembly will turn itself from a legislative body into a bespattering club? No; he hoped such would never be the case; and therefore there was little to be dreaded from the objections made by the learned Attorney General—He even doubted whether an action could be maintained against any reporter, on ras some glaring malignity was visible in his reports, which can never happen by a reporter fairly taking down the proceedings of this House. He (Mr. W.) would not look for precedents in this case; it was sufficient that the measure tended to gratify and tranquilize the minds of the people of this Province; and he thought that their neighbours from the State of Maine to that of Georgia would not condemn, but rather applaud, the liberality of the Representatives of the people of this Province, in publishing their proceedings for the information and satisfaction of their constituents. In Lower Canada, out of their large population, but a small number were capable of reading newspapers; and the latter informed classes had wealth and means of procuring additional knowledge. In this Province the great mass of the people are possessed of some information, without the means of improving it. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other Colonies, as also Great Britain herself, were differently situated; they all possessed agents, and men of wealth and talents, who gave an impulse to public matters, and encouragement to the circulation of newspapers. In this Province, the Editors of newspapers had little encouragement. With respect to the observation made by an hon. member that the doors of the House were open to all, he would remark, it was altogether impossible for any person coming into the gallery on a part only of a debate, to know what the house was about, but when a reporter gives a general statement from both sides, and that his report is laid before the public, it is easy to take a fair view of the proceedings, to judge of the propriety of measures, and to draw proper conclusions. He thought it was the duty of the House, and that it would also show their liberality, to circulate freely the knowledge of their proceedings among their constituents without showing any wish to confine it to themselves. How many were the false reports which spread abroad on various subjects debated in this House, and which disturbed the minds of the people, without any cause, before they had the advantage of seeing the publication of the debates; They were innumerable; but the case was now different, and the effect on the mind of the people was visible; they were consequently calm and tranquil—sufficient cause to withhold from the country the great privilege of having the proceedings of their Representatives laid before them. The publication of the debates in this Province for the last few years has been of infinite service—it has given the people of a remote part a disposition to read, and drew their attention to seek all other information. He therefore felt it his duty to give his warmest support to the motion before the House.

Mr Gso. Hamilton thought that the difficulty might be got over by taking a certain number of newspapers, as was done last year. He hoped the debates would be correctly given, as many important debates were omitted last Session altogether, particularly that on the Public Accounts.

Mr Hagerman had no doubt but the resolution would be carried the House would be carried, yet he rose to give it his dissent.—He thought the House was misinformed with regard to the interest that people felt in having the debates published—he did not believe there was such a lively interest in favour of the measure. For his own part he thought it quite an necessary for a reporter to publish every debate, it was only *particular* questions, of interest to the country at large, that ought to be given.

Mr. Nichol said, in rising to make an amendment to the present resolution, he did so, because he would not consent to give up the privileges of the House to a reporter. In amendment, Mr Nichol, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moved, that after the word "resolved" the whole of the original motion be expunged and that the words "*that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to provide each Member of the House with two Newspapers weekly during the Session,*" be inserted.

Mr. Ruttan was anxious the reports should go forth, and would therefore support the amendment proposed by the Hon. Member for *Norfolk*

Mr Nichol's amendment, after some further debate, was put and carried.—*The House adjourned.*

THE BATHURST AND MALLARDIE BILL.

Mr. Wallbridge having moved that this Bill be referred to a committee of the whole House on the Monday following;

Mr. Burwell rose and observed that he had understood, from a conversation which had passed between the two members for *Norfolk*, that this Bill should not be urged at present, he knew that the proceeding was irregular and ought not to be entertained at [illegible] and as the [illegible] he had expected that his hon friend, Col Nichol, who was usually a stickler for the rules of the House, would have opposed its further progress. He was now surprised to find that he had seconded Mr Walsh's motion. By a standing *order* of the house, all private Bills must be founded on Petitions. The hon. member had not brought forward a Petition in favour of this his measure—*he could not procure one*; the truth was, that he (Mr. B.) had the Session before last, brought up the Petition of all the Freeholders of both the Townships of Malahide and Bayham, praying *that they might not be taken from Middlesex* and added to Norfolk. The hon. member, Mr. Nichol, had asserted that those Townships had by law always belonged to Norfolk; but he (Mr. B.) had to say that Mr. N's. Law was equally at variance with the fact, as his mode of proceeding was with the practice of the House The hon member had mentioned as his authority, a Proclamation which had been issued in the early settlement of the Province dividing it into Counties; but he forgot to state the time that the Proclamation which he mentioned had been completely abrogated by a subsequent Statute in 1798; that Statute mentioned by name the Townships which composed both Middlesex and Norfolk, it was true, but could not mention Malahide and Bayham, as no thing was ever known of them up to the year 1800, in which year (Mr. B.) had been ordered to survey the Talbot Road, and upon that survey he had discovered and reported upon the tract now constituting those townships. The Executive Government, on his report being made, had considered the tract as in Middlesex—they had been issuing Deeds for Lands in those townships describing the lands as in Middlesex ever since the year 1810—the people there had always considered themselves as inhabitants of that County and had petitioned the House that they might not be separated from it. He wished to inform the House, that this attempt had been made to affect the coming question on the Middlesex Petition for the division of the District. The members for Norfolk were both opposed to the division—they were aware that if a Population of 2,000 souls, which those townships contained was taken from Middlesex, and added to Norfolk, it would destroy the claim of the Petitioners for a division.

Mr Nichol contended, as to the propriety of the Bill, that Bayham and Malahide were originally set down in the act of 1792, as forming a part of the County of Norfolk; it was in a Bill on Roads afterwards introduced, that this mistake was made, and at this moment the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, were not, strictly speaking, attached to any County He thought a petition was not necessary in bringing the present bill; it was only necessary to bring it in by petition where the townships had been attached to some County, and where a change was about to take place. which could not be the case at present, as these townships were never attached to the County of Middlesex He was of opinion that the present bill was brought forward in a proper *Parliamentary* way, and he would support it.

Mr Burwell explained, &c.

Mr. Hagerman opposed the Bill on the ground that it should have been brought in by Petition; and, that if the people of *Bayham* and *Malahide* had felt any inconvenience, they would have petitioned in favour of a division.

Mr C. Jones, objected to it on the same ground, and that it was a private Bill.

Mr. Baldwin, accorded with the hon. member of *Norfolk* that this was a pub ic measure, and he thought the House would be confining their privileges by drawing such nice distinctions between public and private motions. Had this bill been for a bridge or a turnpike—had it even been for any corporate body, then it might truly be considered a private bill; but this bill was for the division of a County, for the benefit of the people, and in his opinion it was a public bill.

Mr Nichol wished the hon. Speaker to examine the law, and he would then see that these townships were not attached by any existing law and would afterwards be able to decide that this was a public bill.

The Speaker said it was unnecessary for him to consult the law on the subject; he was decidedly of opinion that this was a private bill, *and not a public one.*

This decision was final; and the bill was consequently thrown out.

CONTESTED ELECTION FOR LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Mr. J. Jones having moved that the petition of John Lake and others contained reasons, if sustained, sufficient to make void the Election of G. Hall, esquire.

Mr. Attorney General said he had discovered, by a reference to authorities, that where an Officer did not keep a Poll open during the time appointed by law, the Election did not become void, unless some mischief arose to one of the parties.—He read some precedents to support this statement.

Mr. J. Jones said that if the Returning Officer was allowed to adjourn one day he might adjourn for a week.—It appeared to him clear, that he had acted illegally, and that therefore the House was bound to declare the Election void.

Mr Chosen thought that the Officer was not confined to six successive days, and that the adjournment over Friday was of no injury to Mr Bidwell. The Returning Officer could not keep the Poll open on Good Friday; he was forbidden by a Magistrate at the Hustings in presence of the other Candidate not to go on—Mr Bidwell did not object to the Magistrate's interference, and he (Mr C.) could not support the present motion.

Mr. G. Hamilton was surprised at the language of the last speaker. If the act did not mean six successive days, Sunday would have been, as in all cases, excepted.

Mr Nichol was astonished at the doctrine laid down by the hon. member for Halton Who ever heard of a discretionary power being vested in a Returning Officer? The law was mandatory, and he was bound to obey it. The officer should not have allowed himself to be bullied by a magistrate. If he (Mr. N.) had been the Returning Officer upon that occasion, he would have put the Magistrate infra for his illegal conduct. He hoped the Magistrate would be struck out of the commission of the Peace for his illegal conduct in this case. If he (Mr. N.) had 500 or 1000 votes on this occasion, he would give them in support of the motion.

The House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 19

Mr. J. Jones then moved that Monday the 8th of December, be determined on for considering the merits of the said Petition; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. J. Jones it was resolved that John Lake, or some other responsible person or persons for him, do enter into a bond conditioned for the payment of £200, in case of failing in proving the allegations of said Petition.

(To be continued.)

Domestic.

St John, (New Brunswick.)

We have this day the pleasure of announcing *officially*, the appointment of Sir Howard Douglas to the Lieutenant Governorship of that Province. We say the pleasure of announcing it, because it is not merely desirable that we should have that high and responsible situation filled, but it is peculiarly desirable that it should be filled by one of Sir Howard's reputation. From every thing we have heard both of his private and public character, we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the Province at large on his appointment. He is said to be a man of sense and science, to be both disposed and well qualified to plan and carry into effect public improvements. Above all, he is a man who will *think for himself*, which is just the man we want. His habits are domestic. He has a family or nine children, and it is understood that one of his sons will accompany him and act in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp. He has been long advantageously known as an officer in the Royal Artillery, and is in high favour with the Royal Family. He served for some time in Canada, and was created a Major General in the year 1821. He is of a Scotch family, and is one of the Baronets of Great Britain connected with Scotland. His father, Sir Charles Douglass, distinguished himself during the American war, and was known to several individuals now in this place. He commanded the Forth dabie, 98 guns, which broke the enemy's line on the famous 1st of June, 1794, under Admiral Earl Howe. Sir Howard was expected to leave England about the 7th of this month, and therefore the probability is that he is now on his way, and will reach his destination in the course of November.

Montreal Rifle Corps.—We are happy to learn, that the Company of Sharp-Shooters, lately organized here under the command of Captain Norman Bethune, have made great progress in their exercises, and that they are soon likely to attain a thorough knowledge of all that is necessary to constitute an efficient and well disciplined corps. We cannot pass this opportunity without expressing the sentiments of our entire approbation of these manly, social, and patriotic feelings which led to the rise and completion of this volunteer military society. As they could not have proceeded from any danger which menaced the country, either externally or internally, they must have derive their source alone from this excellent feeling which pervades our society, and that native bravery of heart and spirited enterprize which will ever characterize British subjects wherever they are placed.—*Mont. Gaz.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
December 9th, 1823.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointment: viz.

Henry Murney, Gent. to be Inspector of Beef and Pork, Flour, and Pot and Pearl Ashes, at Kingston, in Midland District.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government House,
November 18, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*The Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned;—*The Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation; *the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 6w—47

Executive Council Office,
York, Feb'y 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have been objected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.,

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

N. of Eps	Zeta, to be called Eldon	
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
		Dou
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mera	Belmont
N. of Dunmore	Yes	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsmere	Ne	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Koonebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store-House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H D

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

INDEX AT FRONT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
~~Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.~~
Lot No, 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Holdimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, *Executors* of the late Richard Cartwright, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, } 4th Concession
and the South 3 5 of the } 4th Concession
West quarter of Lot No. 16, }
East 3 4 of Lot No. 10, 4th Concession
North half of Lot No. 15, } 6th Concession
and the Lot No. 13, }

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon. *Kingston Sept.* 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

39—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6. in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 308 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon —All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, in the hands of Hiram Humphrey, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 37, 8 and 9, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland, or Chippawa; containing upwards of 600 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out-Houses, and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to a Grist and Saw Mill. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements, which were of the late Collin McNabb, and which have descended to John McNabb, his Heir at Law, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all that parcel or tract of Land, lying, and being in the Township of Grantham, being composed of Lots No. 2, 3, and 4, in the First Concession; 2, 3, and 4. in the Second Concession; and 2, 3 4. in the Third Concession, and 50 acres of broken front, containing 950 acres, and 80 acres of which is improved, and under good fence, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon; and Lots No 110, and 143, in the Town of Niagara, containing one acre each. All of which Property I shall expose for sale, on the first Monday in June, 1824, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No 14, in the Township of Canborough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with about thirty acres improved and under good fence — Which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deput. Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 9th May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 198, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the last Monday in August, 1823, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER. T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N.D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are to make the same know to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823. } 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the last Monday in August, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Forsten ler, at the suit o. John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 100 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griffin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North East half of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling-house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

8w. J. H. P.

Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favour of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823. } 47—7w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any persons or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1823, to 24th December, 1824.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 22d December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 20, 1823. 42—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.
Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

Price, Bound in Red and Lettered, One Dollar.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressely for this work.

U C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823. }

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Donell's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette.

York, Oct. 23. 1823.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

WM. MECKHAM begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, a little below the Market Place.—Applications from Ladies and Gentlemen will be punctually attended to, and Servants may be accommodated with situations by applying at this Office.

Charge for each Application,—1s. 3d.

York, Nov. 26th, 1823. *tf.*

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced.—It is situated on the road leading from Yonge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. Wells, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.

THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. Wm Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton. District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. }

JOHN SPENCER.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir P. Maitland, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

W. ALLAN.
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.
45—8w. York, 1st November, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to setts of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war.

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the setts, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805. 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office, Dec. 2d, 1823. } t. f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st. 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

OLD Port.—L. P. Teneriffe.—Cognac Brandy. Holland Geneva.—Jamaica Spirits.—Shrub. Peppermint.—Old Whiskey.—English Cheese.

Which, with an Extensive Assortment of Hard Ware, Delf, and Dry Goods, he will sell cheap for good payments.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, Nov. 10th, 1823. 50—3w.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON-MAKING, opposite Mr. Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,908
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B. give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston-Heights, on a scite to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place.

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT NICHOL, } *Commissioners.*
Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823. 6w—46.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

Bank of Upper Canada., York, 10th December, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,
THOS. G KIDOUT,
Cashier.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th erpence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or it is continued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we sit down aught in malice.* No. 50.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

A question of much importance to this country, and one materially connected with the colonial policy and Indian monopoly of England, has been agitated in our House of Assembly—It is on the subject of TEA, and the most material arguments in favour of an application to the Imperial Government, for a remedy to the many evils which have been engendered by the present system, will be found in this number. Many repetitions and some vague notions in political economy that were brought forward being omitted in our report of the debate, as incumbering, rather than illustrating, the view which it is necessary to take.

The subject has many difficulties which are not to be overcome at present, even by the British Ministry, all powerfull as it is, without the consent of the *East India Company*, who have been compared by an eminent writer to the vicious cur in the manger, that would not let others eat what they themselves were unable to taste. The monopoly of that Company is a mis-shapemonster which we doubt not will have ceased to exist in a very few years;—but, in the meantime, British justice must respect those privileges which have been lawfully purchased. The inadequacy of the Company's capital has been clearly shewn by Lord CORNWALLIS; and a famous essayist writes thus eloquently on the subject:—

"At a time when the capital of the British merchants has been so much at a loss for employment, we have seen the East India Company obliged *for want of capital*, to recede from a great part of the trade which they were once able to embrace, instead of occupying, to its full extent, a great branch of trade newly acquired for its benefit—is that nobleminh in the policy of a country calling itself enlightened? Is there no disadvantage, no national detriment, no disgrace, in short, in a situation of thing like this?—What has the Company done that it should be suffered to close the immense outlet which India, Persia, China, and all the vast countries which are washed by the Indian Ocean reopen to the eager demands of British commercial enterprize?—What has it done that it should have the privilege of cramping British industry, and of thus keeping down the wealth and prosperity of the nation?—What is the benefit the monopoly produces, to compensate these, and all the other great and numerous evils, of which it is the undoubted parent?"

The great evil of monopolies generally, and of this in particular, is, we believe, now fully admitted by all parties in England;—and it is not like by that the Charter will be renewed: but, in the mean while it has yet *some ten years* to run, and the remedy we seek *must be dependant on the Company*; for, if we petition Government, the Government will refer to the holders of the monopoly. What then have we to do? why, even this; the Company are merchants; and, like all other merchants, go verned by self-interest;—let us, therefore, speak powerfully to their interests; let us shew that 10,000 chests of Tea are smuggled annually into this country from a rival state; that our own consumption will not only soon amount to 15 or 20,000 chests; but, that it depends upon them, *and upon them alone*, whether we do not supply all the Northern States, whose consumption is enormous, in the same manner that we have been supplied by them;—for, it is no question whether the Company can *undersell*, and it is equally certain that they can supply a much better article.

As matters now stand, an illicit trade is carrying on to a vast extent, and we, *British Subjects*, are actually contributing to the support of the American revenue, to no trifling amount! Such a situation of things is surely preposterous, and unnatural!

The ports of the *St Lawrence* are nearly as well situated for a China Trade as *New York*; and if the Company were to establish an India House in *Quebec* and *Montreal*, employing as many vessels as were required in a direct trade to *Canton*, we are satisfied they would sell 100,000 chests of Tea more than they now do, and it is for *them* to consider whether *that is an object*, with a prospect of vast increase, *worthy of their regard!!!*

It has been said that the affairs of the Company are embarrassed.—It may be so—They may even not find it *convenient* to establish this new commerce. Great obscurity hangs about all the concerns of that famous body.—One of the most enlightened Committees that ever sat in the British House of Commons, declared they had *been fatigued into* such a despair of ever obtaining a competent knowledge of transactions in India, that they were easily persuaded to remand them back to that *obscurity, mystery, and intrigue* out of which they have never been forced upon public notice—but by the calamities arising from their *extreme mismanagement*.

After such language, it were vain for us to attempt a decision upon *their* resolves; but, we are apprehensive of one obstacle which we think it right to mention, in order to shew how it may be removed. It is this—Much bullion, and specie, is required in the China trade from England, and God knows we have little to spare, of that kind of thing here—and to render the trade lucrative—it should be direct, and the advantages reciprocal! Why then is to be done? why, even to look at the example of a single individual, who has realized a princely fortune, *in the course of many millions* in this very trade; and go and do as he has done.—We allude to J. J. ASTOR, who has amassed his immense pile of wealth by carrying *Furs* to the East and bringing back *Teas, Silks*, and other valuable commodities.—This is the country of *Furs*, one of the *very few* articles which the cunning Chinese will take in exchange for what they find is now indispensable.—One half the amount of Furs annually sent away from this continent by the *North West Company* would be fully adequate to supply the Canadian Tea market, and those *might have been* shipped from the *natural* port (the Columbia river) out for the *gross ignorantes, wretched policy* and *unpardonable blunders* of negotiators scribbling away the rights of present and future millions, as though they were "*capering verses*"!

But we must pause; our limits are very narrow; what we have said, and what we *may say*, on this subject, are mere blots. A fine field for capital and enterprize is open: and it is essentially necessary for the interest of Great Britain, and of this *in future and in fact*, her most valuable Colony; that it should be cultivated.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

London Sept. 8.

Hatton Garden—On Saturday, William Cosgrave, a working goldsmith and jeweller, was charged with pawning a gold ring, a brooch, and seal, the property of a gentleman who gave them to him to repair.

Some gentlemen of the trade stated that the prisoner was the best workman in London, and perhaps in the world, and might be an opulent man had he but attended to his business; and could easily earn from seven to ten pounds a day, and never from work; instead of which he was idle and would not work—but spent his time in smoking and drinking at public houses with persons of the very lowest description, and whenever any work was intrusted to him, he was sure of pawning it. As one instance of the prisoner's surprising abilities, it was stated, that some years ago, he made a coach, with four wheels of gold and ivory, not bigger than a pea, with a complete set of gold harness for two fleas, which drew the carriage; each flea had a gold chain round its neck, consisting of one hundred and sixty links, fastened on by a small padlock, which they drew along on a table—and being examined by a microscope, appeared in every respect perfect in all parts, and when he unfastened them from the coach, he let them feed on his wrist or on the back of his hand, and then put them into a small box, in which there was a bit of cotton. The coach he kept in a separate box, each not bigger than a nut—and that this extraordinary curiosity was shown at the time to their late Majesties and the principal Nobility in the kingdoms, as many living witnesses could attest. A gentleman present expressed his doubt that two fleas could be able to draw a coach and harness of that size and weight. The gentleman rejoinder remarked, that a flea was the strongest living thing in nature; that it could carry a thousand times its own weight, and leap upwards of two thousand times its own length;—and had but an elephant the strength and activity of a flea, in proportion to its bulk, it could carry the Monument on its back, or leap from Hyde Park to Greenwich. This extraordinary curiosity the prisoner lost when in a state of intoxication at a public house.

The prisoner not being able to produce the property, was ordered to be locked up until eight o'clock in the evening, at which time he was brought up again, when his daughter, a respectable genteel young girl, produced the property. The prisoner was severely admonished, and discharged.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE, DUBLIN.

CORDON VS. CHARLES.—On Saturday last, there was a hearing in this Court, before Sir John K. James, in which—Cordon (a tailor) was plaintiff, and Mr. Charles, the celebrated magician, was defendant.

Plaintiff stated, that he sought to recover 30s. the value of a hat spoiled by the defendant: that going with another gentleman, a few evenings before, to Mr Charles' exhibition, in Grafton street, his friend, *who had some knowledge of these matters, puzzled the Magician*, and gave him some little annoyance, he must confess; on which Mr. Charles gave to each of them, "*a fresh egg*," keeping another himself, at the same time saying, that if they could do exactly as he did, *three hot omelets* should be produced for the company;—he then broke the egg, and poured the contents into his hat, desiring them to do so with their hats, which they did. On turning their hats up, their hands and sleeves were all bespattered to their great annoyance, while Mr. Charles suffered no inconvenience, but produced his omelet.

Sir John—Perhaps, Sir, you would have done well to demean yourself like other gentlemen, at such an exhibition. Mr. Charles, will you have the goodness to go through the experiment here, for the benefit of the company?—Mr. Charles bowed assent, amidst peals of laughter.

Plaintiff said, that this was no *treatment* for a gentleman, and that the public were concerned in such an outrage as this of Mr. Charles's, and that he walked home at night without a hat.

Sir John turned to Mr. Charles, and asked what he had to say to all this?

Mr. Charles—My Lor, I am sorry *you and I* are trouble vid such a silly ding as dis is; Sir Garret Neville, I am told, dismiss this worthy jantleman yesterday, saying much laughter, and advising him to keep de *secret*, and mind the advice of *Sancho Panza*, "The more you, &c."

My Lor—In the language of your greatest Poet—

"The very head and front of my offending hath which extent.
No more;—bad am I in speech, being a
Foreigner; and therefore little shall I grace
My cause, in speaking for myself—put
By your leave, I shall a round unvarnish tale relate
Of all what *drugs*, what *charms*,
What conjurations, and what mighty magic,
I stain'd his hat withal," (loud laughter.)

Dis Jantleman have come vid his friend to my Exhibition, they den appear to know every ding as well as myself, and den I thinks I vill try them; there vas a much large fashionable company; my performances, either in science or slight of de hand, may be acquired; my tricks are all much easy—any body can do dem—dat is, *when dey know how*—(loud laughter.) My Lor, 'tis no laugh; you remember Columbus' Egg—he says, "*I will make dis egg stand on end.*" He too vas laugh at, but he tap de end on de table, and de ding was done! Why did not the jantleman do as I did? Where is de oder jantleman? He have more sense than because he have vex himself and been laugh at, to come and vex at and laugh at me.

Plaintiff—This is all nonsense, Sir, you ought to apologise.

Mr. Charles—Apologise for what?—Here is your hat, (taking it out of a handkerchief;) you state it is spoil, you throw it at me on my stage and den you say you go home uncovered; where is it injured—*blowing on the hat*,) dere, my Lor, where is it injured?

Sir John—Who knows, Mr. Cordon, but the hat is improved by this magic; it does not appear to me to

—INDEX AT FRONT.

be injured; you should have got Mr. Charles to blow on the last before.

Mr. Condon—Why did he not offer to do so?

Mr. Charles—Let him take his hat—"an egg to day is better than a chicken to morrow." He thinks, perhaps, your Lordship and I are *chickens*, but the Dutch Proverb tell him "some reckon dere *chickens* before dey be hatched."

A friend of Mr. Charles then begged he would rest his case here; as no injury had been sustained, he humbly conceived nothing could be recovered in that court.

Plaintiff—I have paid 30s. for a new hat for the one you *made me spoil*, and I look for justice.

Mr. Charles—I *make you spoil?* Come sare, (taking two full bottles out of his pockets,) here are two bottles of strong laudanum—taste them, take you choice, drink one of them off—I do so; here goes—(swallowing the contents of the bottle, amid murmurs of horror and laughter)—dare, sir,—ah! you no drink: dat show me you know better than do as *Conjurer* bid you; take your hat, or shall we send it to the mendi city, and be good humour?

Plaintiff—Mighty fine, sir, but—

Sir John—Really, gentlemen, such a case as this is quite rare here; I can give no damages for what plaintiff has felt about his hat—there is, I believe no harm done, and I must dismiss the case with costs.

The parties left the court in apparent good humor, and the beaver was borne by Charles' servant to the lodgings of the plaintiff unhurt.

Liberal Feelings.—At the late Sheriff's Dinner, in London, immediately after the election of the new Lord Mayor, (Alderman Waithman,) among other guests, Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson were present, and on their respective healths being drank, both of them made speeches which were warmly cheered. This mingling of the Ministers with those who are avowedly in opposition to them, appears to give much satisfaction to the liberal minded politicians. It shows a disposition to conciliate, which is a disposition that pleases every one. Charles II. on his restoration, adopted this plan, and he met with much success. Though he was known to be profligate, yet he so won upon the people, especially the middling classes, that even to this day he is liked by them, and his memory is respected. One of the opposition editors remarks—"this is a new spirit which is arising in England; it is the spirit of conciliation; that of gentlemen, the spirit of Christianity. And it gives us great pleasure to observe that King George the Fourth's Ministers set so good an example. We wish that it may be followed, and that the mean, paltry, virulent party-spirit may die away, that has been for the last quarter of a century so fashionable, in a country boasting of its courteousness, its philanthropy, its humanity, its freedom of speech, its toleration of religion, and its Christianity."

Dispatch!—The London Morning Chronicle, published at five in the morning, is received in every town within *one hundred and twenty miles* of London, by the coaches, on the day of its publication.

Population of Ireland.—In some parts of the sister Island, the population is remarkably dense. Mr Reid states, in his Travels in Ireland, that in eleven cabins which he visited in the lanes in the vicinity of Cork, he found them to average a population of *eighteen and a half to each*. At Limerick, the author went into several houses, and found the population greatly beyond any thing he had imagined, three families often occupying one room, and upwards of forty crowding one house! He numbered thirty one in a house between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and there was a room containing two more families to which he was not admitted.

The Ladies retort.—Judge Buller, in an opinion he delivered in an action against a husband for bad treatment of his wife, laid it down as positive law, "That a husband was privileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was wooden, and no thicker than his thumb." It was on this occasion that the ladies of Exeter addressed a round robin to the judge, in which they requested to be informed thickness of his Lordship's thumb.

Burning Bricks a Nuisance!—The Hon. Miss Monson, of Cheltenham, England, was lately convicted by the magistrates of a nuisance interdicted by 2d Geo. IV c. 121, sec. 59, by burning bricks within one mile and a half of the parish church of the town.

Mr Mathews.—At the closing of the English Opera House in London, in the beginning of last month, Mr. Bartley delivered an address, containing this passage.

"The first appearance of Mr Mathews in the *Drama* for six years has been greeted with a warmth of feeling bordering on enthusiasm, and the proprietor, therefore, congratulated himself on having been able to afford this welcome treat to the town, prior to a rich land of character and anecdote, with which the quick perception, acute observation, and brilliant humor, of that gentleman have furnished the budget of his next campaign, during his late trip to America."

New Pantheon.—The Golden Cross, Charing-cross, and the adjoining buildings in London, are to come down, and a splendid building is to be erected on its site like the Pantheon at Rome.

Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire observes, in a letter dated May 2d, that in consequence of losing her three first children, one during teething, and two of inflammation on the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a desert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful, of lime-water to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, free from symptoms of indigestion, cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children, with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c. but if the child be disposed to costiveness, on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

Gazette of Health.

New and Powerful Gas.—Sir Humphrey Davey has, within the last month, discovered that the application of a certain gas, fifteen times heavier than the atmosphere, to the mechanism of a steam engine, will produce a power fully equal to that which now results from the application of steam. The great obstacle which stands in the way of a general and immediate introduction into use of this gas, is the difficulty of confining it. The task of constructing convenient vessels, sufficiently strong for that purpose, Sir Humphrey proposes as a problem, the solution of which must be attended with inestimable benfit to this country.

The Pope and Paridise.

By a letter from Rome of a very recent date, we learn that the 50 and odd churchmen who wear the Cardinal's hat, had not yet decided which of their number should be selected as St Peter's successor. Meanwhile the capitol of the Catholic world was as much a scene of intrigue and corruption as the most close borough before an election. The Austrian influence was said to be exerted to exclude Gonsalvi from the Papal Chair, and the French ambassador had procured the political annihilation of Cardinal Fesch. Some speak of Zula, who is a kind of *savant*, and has written a book on geography; but being a Venetian, he detests the Austrians, and is likely on that account to be set aside. It is most probable the Sacred College will fix upon some meek old dotard, who will give them little trouble while living, and will soon have the civility to depart and leave the triple crown to more ambitious competitors. It will be difficult to find in every respect a man more to their mind, or a man better calculated for his high office, than his late Holiness, and yet, strange to tell, it is reported at Rome, that he has not gained that ready admission into Paradise which his mild reign and pious services would seem to have merited in the eyes of our Catholic brethren. It is well known that from his advancement to the Pontificate, Pius VII was governed by Gonsalvi, and that Gonsalvi was governed by his secretary. On these facts, and the late conduct of the secretary, a story has been framed respecting his deceased Holiness, which at present makes a great noise in the capital of Christendom. It is stated in this story, that when Pius VII. died, and went according to custom, to knock at the gates of Paradise, St. Peter, as usual, appeared to demand "Who was there?" Pope Pius, of course, told his predecessor what had happened, and begged admission. St Peter said he had no objection to receive him, but asked a little delay to consult superior authority.—He accordingly went to the Virgin Mary, and delivered this message. The Virgin expressed some surprise at the delicacy of his holiness, and said that he might of course open the doors and come in, without asking questions, *for he himself had the keys.* St. Peter therefore returned, and desired his Holiness to use his keys. Pius VII replied, that he had left them with Gonsalvi. A celestial messenger was immediately despatched to Gonsalvi, the late Pope standing all the while shivering at the gate. The expedition was useless—the keys were not to be found. Gonsalvi said, that they were in possession of his Secretary. Search was immediately made in the house of the secretary, but it was found that he had disappeared a few days before with a celebrated *ballerina*, or opera dancer, and had carried the keys along with him.—Pius VII. is therefore obliged to stand at the gate till the secretary be found. If this story should seem to savour of irreverence towards the Catholic faith, or to betray an unbecoming levity towards its late venerable chief, be it remembered that it is no Protestant invention, but was hatched in the Vatican, and passes current among the members of the Sacred College and existing fathers of the Church.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

We have been favoured with a perusal of a book giving "An account of the public life of the late Sir George Prevost, Bart. including a reply to the Quarterly Review for Oct. 1823."

This is a most successful vindication of the whole public life of that officer. It is peculiarly happy in the defence of his conduct at Plattsburgh and Sackett's Harbor. The style is clear and unaffected, and the statements are supported by documents. This statement was submitted to the Duke of York, and the Letter of Sir Ht. Taylor to the present Sir G. Prevost conveys the opinions and feelings of His Royal Highness upon the matter of it. In our present number we lay before our readers this excellent Letter—and also one passage relative to the state of Canada on Sir George's arrival here. We hope the author of the letter to Lord Liverpool may read this book. If possible we shall gratify our readers on a future occasion with further extracts.

Horse Guards, November 15, 1822.

"Sir,

"I am directed by the Commander in Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, containing a statement, "which the family of the late "Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost have felt "themselves called upon to make public, in reply to a "wanton and malignant attack which has been recently made in an article of the Quarterly Review upon "his military character and reputation."

"His Royal Highness orders me to assure you, that it has not been without great concern and indignation that he has noticed the ungenerous and cowardly attack to which you advert: ungenerous, because, even if it had been borne out by facts, it was calculated to wound most deeply the feelings of respectable and amiable individuals who had not provoked it; cowardly, as being directed by an anonymous libeller against the memory of an officer whose premature death had alone deprived him of the benefit of an investigation into accusations which he was prepared to meet, with the confident expectation that he could successfully refute them. His Royal Highness' sentiments upon the character, conduct, and services of the late Sir George Prevost, have, upon a former occasion, been conveyed to his family. Those of His Majesty's Government, in approval of his distinguished services, his gallantry, zeal, and able conduct, are recorded in a public act of His Majesty's, dated 31 September, 1818, which you have inserted

in your statement. To that record His Royal Highness conceives that you may with confidence appeal for a refutation of the calumnies recently published; and having adverted to that document, so honourable to the memory of the late Sir George Prevost, His Royal Highness considers that he needs only to add, that nothing has since the date of it come to his knowledge, which can shake the opinion he then entertained in perfect union with the sentiments therein expressed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) Hr. Taylor."

"*Sir George Prevost, Bart.*
Oriel College, Oxford."

Page 12.—"Upon the arrival of Sir George Prevost at Quebec in 1811, he found much dissatisfaction and discontent existing in the Lower Province. The inhabitants were divided into two parties, termed the English and Canadian, and the feelings of hostility with which they viewed each other, had unfortunately not been allayed by the policy which the late Governor in-Chief, Sir James Craig, had thought it necessary to adopt during his administration. To such a degree had this party spirit been carried, and so doubtful had he been of the disposition of the Canadians, that it had been thought inexpedient to call out the militia, lest they should make an improper use of the arms to be intrusted to them. Under these circumstances, it was evidently the duty of Sir George Prevost to conciliate, by every means in his power, the confidence and affection of the Canadians, more particularly as in case of hostilities with America, it would have been impossible to preserve Lower Canada without the cordial support of its inhabitants. Sir George Prevost therefore did not hesitate to adopt a system which the true interest of the Province seemed so imperiously to require. He anxiously endeavoured to unite the two adverse parties, and to soothe the irritation which not only threatened the tranquility of his government, but, even the safety of the colony itself. In the distribution of the patronage which he enjoyed, he resolved to be guided solely by a consideration of the public good, and when offices became vacant, he bestowed them, with a due regard to the merits of the individuals, indifferently upon the English and Canadians.

"The beneficial effects of these measures became every day more apparent: the Governor in Chief speedily acquired the confidence of all ranks of people, who submitted with cheerfulness to the privations and sacrifices which they were soon afterwards called upon to endure. In numerous instances, he received from the inhabitants, both collectively and individually, the strongest proofs of their zeal; and he had the satisfaction of seeing them united in their attachment to their government, at a time when the preservation of the colony depended upon such feelings."—*Can. Spectator.*

Mr. Ricardo.

The country and his friends have to lament the loss of this enlightened, amiable and truly virtuous Senator. An express arrived in town on Friday morning, with an account of his death, at his seat in Gloucestershire. The disease is said to have been water on the brain.

Political economy remained nearly in the state in which it was left by Smith, till the appearance of the writings of Mr. Ricardo. To him we are indebted for the discovery of many important principles, and for the correction and modification of many of those laid down by his great predecessor. But in the brief notice to which we must now confine ourselves, we can only allude generally to his merits as a political economist, without attempting a specification of them.

As a Senator he stood alone, and we know not whether he will have any successor.—Before Mr. Ricardo, we had able, practical statesmen, great orators, and brilliant wits; but he is the first man who carried into the House of Commons a clear philosophical head, and an inflexible determination never to deviate in the slightest degree from any of those principles, the truth of which he had once ascertained. With such a determination he could not possess extensive influence in the Parliamentary sense of the word; because, in a popular assembly, influence can only be purchased by occasional sacrifices to the opinions and even the prejudices of others. But his disregard of all the means of obtaining adventitious consideration, gave him great weight with the well informed, both in the House and throughout the country. Forty years ago, when even Burke, with all his financial and brilliant declamation, could not obtain a hearing for any thing beyond the routine of every-day politics; Mr. Ricardo would have been totally disregarded. The diffusion of knowledge throughout all classes in the country has since been very great, and the philosophical elucidations of Mr. Ricardo of points in political economy, delivered in the most unpretending manner, and unrelieved by any thing extraneous, were listened to by the House with a respectful attention, indicative at all events of a due sense of the value and importance of knowledge. He was the Representative of an age when the arts of delusion have lost much of their influence through the general advancement of intellectual power.

In the House, as in conversation, Mr. Ricardo possessed great presence of mind, and readiness in expressing his sentiments on all the subjects with which he was conversant. He was often extremely happy in his retorts on those who opposed themselves to his views; and some of his remarks on Sir Thomas Lethbridge, and other sons of the soil, approached even to epigrammatic point.

The example of so much simplicity and singleness of purpose, so pure and constant a love of truth for her own sake, would in time, we doubt not, have been still more beneficially felt in the assembly to which he belonged. We regard therefore his death in the light of a great national calamity. His talents, though of the first order, may be sooner replaced than his virtues. Let us hope however, that some man of independent fortune, and endowed with high powers of intellect, which he considers as a trust for the benefit of his species, will rise up among us to tread in his footsteps.

Mr Ricardo is supposed to have been worth upwards of half a million when he retired from business. He was remarkably successful hardly ever sustaining any loss. Indeed the system on which he proceeded to some measure secured him against heavy losses, though it also prevented him from gaining much at any one time. His practice was to sell always at the turn of the market, and his gains, though small at any one time, by being often repeated, became large in the end. He has left behind him a widow and a tolerably large family. One, if not two of his sons were lately (and perhaps still are) at one of our Universities.

SPAIN.

One of the London Editors remarks aptly and justly,—"The intelligent part of the Spaniards have been found unequal to cope with the ignorant and prejudiced mass aided by Government, unprincipled enough to ally itself to the partizans of the Inquisition and Despotism."

Spanish Friars.—The Charleston Courier states, that accounts from Havana mention the arrival at the latter place of a brig from Malaga, which port she left on the 1st Sept. having on board a large number of Friars, sent off by General Riego. When they were landed at Havana, the boys hooted at them, and pelted them with stones; nor could the populace be quieted until the strangers cried out, "*Vive la Constitution!*" when they were allowed to proceed to their lodgings unmolested. It will be recollected, that an article appeared in the French papers, accusing Riego of having given orders that these same Friars should be massacred, and thrown overboard, which was followed up by a statement that several of the dead bodies had been picked up at sea.

When the Spanish patriot, Riego, was escorted as a prisoner to Corunna, some of the rabble attempted to insult him. When he arrived before a balcony, indicative of the year he bore he harangued the people, from which the year he bore he harangued the people, from which the year he bore he harangued the people, from which

It was Resolved, that the Thanks of the Society be given to Doctor Lamond, for his care of the Sick Emigrants received by him into his Hospital at the request of the Society.

That the Thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Billings for his kind and continual attention to the objects of the Society.

That the Thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer, Wm. Allan, Esq. for his unwearied attention to the duties of his Office, and exertions to promote the objects of the Institution.

That the Thanks of the Society be given to the Secretary for his able Report.

That the Thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Hastoss, Barrack Master.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It may be gratifying to the Friends of SABBATH SCHOOLS to hear, that a Society has been formed in York for the purpose of establishing a LIBRARY for the use of the different Sunday Schools in this Town; and likewise to give all those who are disposed to subscribe, an opportunity to read New and Interesting Publications of a Moral and Religious nature.

The Rev Mr. Harris is the Secretary, and Mr. Jesse Ketchum the Treasurer, of this and the *Sunday Schoo! Union Society.*

Should any persons wish to examine the Constitution and Plan on which these Institutions are conducted, they may call upon either of the above mentioned gentlemen, or upon Mr. McPhail, who is appointed Librarian.

That the public may be disposed to assist these, and all other benevolent Institutions, is the fervant prayer of their humble servant,

T. OSGOOD,
Agent for the above Institution.

York, Nov. 21, 1823.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, 26th November, 1823.

This day at two o'clock His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency opened the fourth Session of the Eleventh Provincial Parliament, with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is painful to me to meet you in each succeeding year with statements of difficulties in our financial affairs; but as they still exist, it is incumbent upon me to bring them before you in the fullest detail; and it is for that especial purpose I have called you to meet at this early period.

Placed as the Executive medium between the Imperial Treasury, and this Provincial Parliament, I am to be guided by the decisions of both in financial matters; and having the satisfaction to know, that the course I have pursued in the difficulties of this summer, has been approved by His Majesty's Government, it remains for me to submit it to you consideration, in order that Parliament here may adopt such measures as to it shall seem best.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the proper Officer to lay before you the annual Accounts of the Province to 31st October last, as soon as they can be prepared. Also Estimates of the probable Expenses of the Civil Government for the year now commencing in the same form as I presented them in last Session, and in His Majesty's name, I am to call upon you to make provision accordingly.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is with great satisfaction I have to state, that the Revenue continues fully equal to what it has been for several years past, and that I consider the Province essentially prospering, even to a degree far beyond what is generally imagined.

Under existing circumstances it may be unnecessary for me to recommend the improvement of Roads, or the Canal now nearly completed, or indeed any works which spring from public necessity and; nevertheless I trust they will not be omitted in your deliberations.

There are other subjects, not so dependent, and no less important to the public interests,—The Judicature Bill, and that for the establishment of Register Offices, have been already under your consideration, and I hope will be again resumed.

We are already at the last Session of this Parliament, let it be the anxious desire of all to close our labours in that harmony and effectual concert which always promote public good, and ensure public popularity; in that desire I think I need not assure you of my cordial concurrence.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE *PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(Continued from our last.)

INTERCOURSE WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND THE DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT OF TEA.

Mr. HAGERMAN said the proper regulation of our Commercial Intercourse with the *United States*, was an object of the greatest importance to this Colony. He was satisfied that this was a question for which the Country at large, and particularly the Agricultural Interest, felt the greatest anxiety, and he was also convinced that the Committee would admit the necessity of putting it on a proper footing. As the British Acts had levied a duty on Flour, and other articles for Exportation, it was not his intention to lay any thing additional on them—he wished all such articles to go as little embarrassed as possible, being satisfied that much of the Carrying Trade now passes out of our hands, and many articles took another course. In consequence of our restrictions. It will be said that in proportion as we keep out the foreign produce, the domestic will rise in price; but in view ing this subject, the House ought not only to consider the Agricultural Interests, but also, the Interests of the laboring and other classes. He wished to raise the duty on a few articles, particularly on *Salt*; he was aware that this would be opposed, as it was an article of prime necessity; but he wished the committee to recollect that we had a number of infant establishments, which would come to something, if encouraged. It was proposed last Session to give a bounty on this article; but he thought the better way would be to lay a reasonable duty on the American Salt. He intended also to put an additional duty on Woolen and Cotton Manufactures, and a duty on Tobacco. Before he submitted his Resolutions to the committee, he would suggest the propriety of passing certain Resolutions respecting East India Goods. The article of Tea particularly was now smuggled into this Province from the United States. This was a subject on which this House could not legislate; but he would suggest the propriety of forwarding a Joint Address to His Majesty in order that this Province might be permitted to import Tea, either direct from Canton, by the way of Quebec, or through the United States, on paying a reasonable duty. He intended to move for a conference with the Upper House, in order that a Joint Address might be forwarded on this subject.

He then proposed the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient further to regulate by law the Commercial Intercourse of this Province with the United States of America.

Resolved, That from the great extent of coast of Upper Canada bordering on the United States of America, affording the greatest facilities for smuggling, and against which it is impracticable by any law of the Province to establish effectual checks; that description of illicit traffic is carried on to an extent highly prejudicial to the revenue of this Province, destructive of the interests of the Fair Trader, and injurious to the morals of the People.

Resolved, That India Goods, and more especially Tea, constitute the principal articles smuggled, which is entirely owing to the great difference in the price of these articles, when purchased in the United States, or imported from England.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty praying that he will be graciously pleased to recommend to His Parliament such relaxation in the laws of the Empire as will authorise his subjects of this Provice, to import direct from India, such Goods as they may require, the production of that country, (and more particularly the article of Tea) or that they may be permitted to supply themselves therewith through the United States of America, upon the payment of a reasonable duty.

Mr. NICHOL said there could be no objection to these Resolutions.—It was their duty to address the Imperial Government on this subject, and particularly on the article of Tea.

Mr BALDWIN had no doubt the system of smuggling now so generally pursued in this country, had an injurious effect on the morals of the people.—He lamented that an application on the subject of Tea was not long since forwarded home. He thought, however, it was impossible that Tea could be imported at all into here from England as by the United States. The East India Company were at a heavy expense, and their Tea was generally of a better quality—yet so long as the people could get Tea cheaper from the United States, although not so good, *they would smuggle it*, and the people of the United States obtained a large revenue by it.

Mr. C. JONES said the object of the Resolutions was to gain relief for the Inhabitants of this Colony with respect to the article of Tea, and to prevent the smuggling of that article from the United States. If the relief was not of such a nature as to put the people of this Province on a footing with the U. States, on this point it would be no relief at all, and smuggling would be carried on.—He was of opinion that they could never obtain the necessary relief from the East India Company, who could not, by sending one small ship yearly to the Port of Quebec, come in competition with the U States; nor would the Mother Country ever consent to the importation of Tea through the territory of the U States. Therefore, nothing but a free trade from Canton to Quebec could give this Country effectual relief.

Mr. NICHOL thought the necessary relief could be afforded by the East India Company, who purchased their Tea on better terms than the Americans, and had it in their power to charter as many ships as they pleased, consequently they could supply any quantity as cheap, and even cheaper, than the Americans. He was well aware that the Government of the Mother Country always guarded the monopoly of the Tea Trade with a jealous eye, and the people of this small colony could not expect privileges which have been refused to twenty millions of subjects, who are paying heavy taxes at home. The great thing in favour of any application from this colony, however, was the facilities afforded to smuggling from the great extent of coast on the frontier of the United States.—He was of opinion that this fact strongly urged, would induce the East India Company to come to any reasonable measure, and with this view, he would move the following amendment: "*Or, that if either of these measures be deemed inexpedient, some arrangements may be made with the Honorable the East India Company, for the annual supply of Tea in the Provinces of Canada, by direct importation through the agency of that Company.*"

Mr J. JONES saw no objection to this amendment—and thought they ought to make application in such a way as would be considered most feasible, and best calculated to obtain the necessary relief.

Mr C JONES would oppose this amendment as it would have a most injurious effect—and when so many alternatives were proposed to His Majesty's Government, they would most likely adopt the last, which would not give the desired relief, and if granted, would be a means of preventing further application or effectual relief.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL thought this a most important question, and no harm could arise from any application of this sort—It was a subject to which the Government at home had their attention directed a few months ago by a number of the most respectable Merchants in Lower Canada, by whom an application was made to the East India Company to establish a central Mart, to supply these Colonies with Teas, &c. on reasonable terms

Mr. JOHN WILSON agreed with the opinion of the hon. Member for Leeds, that when they ask a favour, it should be such as would serve their purpose and no other. If the people of this country were allowed a direct trade to India on the same terms with the United States, then they would be benefitted, and smuggling would be done away; but obtaining Tea through the United States, on payment of a duty or other usual grounds, would never remedy the evil complained of. He thought it not at all unlikely that the Government of the Mother Country would grant to this Colony what they had refused others; because, from our local situation, and the vast extent of our coast on the boundaries of the United States, it was utterly impossible to prevent smuggling, and the East India Company could sustain no loss by any relaxation in our favour, as very few of their Goods came to this Colony through that channel. He would therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr. RUTTAN thought that Tea might be allowed to come through the United States on payment of a small duty.

Mr. MORRIS could not see any grounds for objecting to this amendment, nor could he think that this application would be of no benefit. He was decidedly of opinion that if a ship were despatched from India to Quebec, we should have our Teas as cheap as the people of the United States had them. He could not approve of bringing our Tea through the United States, because it would give that encouragement to American Seamen which was due to our own people.

Mr. BALDWIN would oppose the amendment because it would not procure the relief we required, and consequently smuggling would be continued.

Mr. G. HAMILTON thought that hon. members were opposed to this amendment without any reason. He could not see why the East India Company should not sell their Tea as cheap as any other people, and on this consideration, he would support the amendment.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, was of opinion that effectual relief could be afforded through the medium of the East India Company by a direct application from Canton to Quebec, by that means they would save the expense of a circuitous navigation, and of a second shipment from England—and he could not see any thing to prevent the Company, in that way, from affording Teas as cheap as the United States.

Mr. NICHOL was of the same opinion. At present the East India Company had no Port open to them but London, and they were bound by their charter to keep two years' supply of Tea, sufficient for the British dominions, in their Warehouses under the King's Lock. They also paid the immense sum to the government of £800,000 yearly for their monopoly. Therefore, to meet all these heavy expenses, and to pay them for the great Capital sunk in the two years' supply lying in the Ware houses, they have been obliged to sell their Teas higher than the United States; but in the event of a direct trade, all these difficulties and additional expenses would be avoided—there would be no necessity for keeping a large capital sunk in two years' supply here, and three or four ships could start annually to Quebec, and deliver Teas on as good terms, and better terms, than it is now smuggled from the United States.

Mr. JOHN WILSON thought that nothing but a direct free trade with the East Indies could supply us with Tea as cheap as the prices of the United States. He thought it highly important for them to call the attention of the Imperial Government to this subject, as soon as possible, as the charter of the India Company would expire in *about ten years*, and His Majesty's Ministers might think proper to make such necessary arrangements as would have the effect of supplying these colonies with the important article of Tea as cheap as our neighbours, and thereby put a stop to smuggling.

After some further, and lengthy discussions, much to the same purport with that which we have given, Mr. NICHOL's amendment was put and carried.

Mr. HAGERMAN, on the principle before stated, to raise a revenue and encourage Home Manufacture, proposed an additional duty of 9d per bushel on Salt.—This motion was negatived after a long discussion, and the former duty of 6d per bushel was adopted.

A resolution imposing a duty of 15 per cent. on *Snuffery of every description*, passed the Committee.

It was then *ordered* that the Resolutions be communicated to the Honorable the Legislative Council, for their concurrence therein.

(To be continued.)

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New Series.

Vol. II. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18. 1823. No. LI.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada. Dec 15th. 1823.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia: viz.

SECOND REGIMENT OF EAST YORK.

To be Captains

Lieut. Francis Leys,	15 Dec	1823.
Lieut. Thomas Kirkpatrick	16 do.	do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF GORE.

To be Lieut. Colonel.

Major J. a Racey, vice Procter, resigned. 15 do. do.

THIRD REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Captain.

Walter Nichol, Esq. to fill a vacancy, 15 do. do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF OXFORD.

To be Lieut Colonel.

Charles Ingersoll, Esq. vice Bowes, deceased, 15 do. do.

By Command of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

N. COFFIN,
Adjutant Gen. Militia Forces, Upper Canada.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office, York, 4th October, 1823. 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government House, November 18, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Province the following Premiums:—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre). in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*The Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned;—*The Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents and method of culture, of the dressing of the Hemp, with a correct account of the whole expense, will, on application, be given to Mr. Sidney Smith, under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been cut for felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation; *the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 6w—47

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as, *Toras*, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No 4	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlo	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 40 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow-Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being per

— INDEX AT FRONT.

of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy-five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th Nov. 1823. } 46—8m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No, 26 5 do 200 do.

of the Township of Heldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Purdy, at the suit of JOHN STRACHAN, THOMAS A. DOBBS, and THOMAS H. CARTWRIGHT, *Executors* of the late RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Samuel Purdy, the following lands, viz:

North half of Lot No. 15. 2d Concession
South 3-5 of Lot No. 15, and the South 3-5 of the West quarter of Lot No. 16, } 4th Concession
East 3-4 of Lot No. 10, North half of Lot No. 15, and the Lot No. 13, } 4th Concession

Of the Township of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac. Which property I shall expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on the *third* Saturday in December next at 12 o'clock at Noon. *Kingston Sept.* 18, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

38—*td.* J. M'LEAN, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 308 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon —All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, in the hands of Hiram Humphrey, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 37. 8 and 9. in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland, or Chippawa; containing upwards of 600 acres of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out Houses, and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to a Grist and Saw Mill. All which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 308 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon —All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No 14, in the Township of Canborough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with about thirty acres improved and under good fence.—Which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 9th May, 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Macklem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No 198, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the last Monday in August 1823, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the last Monday in August, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Doxteader, at the suit of John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 160 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griffin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North-East half of Lot No 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling-house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. P.

6w.
Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phœnix, in favor of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823 } 47—7w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the Last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination on oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All Claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Board herein are assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—the Commissioners (apprehending that such persons may not be aware of the necessity of an application to them, before they can refer to, or act upon, such former claims,) do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted by such applications in writing, for reference to the olders, be made, *without the least delay*, by the individuals alluded to, to be accompanied with the Affidavit of the party, and one or two Witnesses in support of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

[By Order.] J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 16, 1823. *Office,* 51—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any persons or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1823, to 24th December, 1824.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 22d December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 20, 1823. 48—4w

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. More than an Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF JURIES.

By the Law of England.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to it out west,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823. }

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Gaol and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

WE MECKHAM begs leave to inform the Public, that he has commenced AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, a little below the Market Place.—Applications from Ladies and Gentlemen will be punctually attended to, and Servants may be accommodated with situations by applying at this Office.

Charge for each Application,—1s. 3d.

York, Nov. 26th, 1823. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No. 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Yonge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York.—The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickary, &c. &c

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may and in his name, to search for, seize, or detain, all have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given at or before the first of May. Application to be made to the subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823 18 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. } JOHN SPENCER.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 10th December, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,
THOS G RIDOUT,
Cashier.

50–8w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15 *tf.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

W. ALLAN.
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.

45–8w. York, 1st November, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K B

THE Commissioners for erecting the Monument voted by the Provincial Legislature, in memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B give notice that they are ready to receive proposals from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting to execute the same.

The Monument which is designed to be a Tower of cut stone, fifty feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter at the base, with a winding stone stair inside, and a vault underneath, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, on a scite to be pointed out by the Commissioners, and to be commenced on the first of May next, and completed during the season.

Stone and Lime, of a suitable quality, are abundant within half a mile of the place.

A model of the intended Tower may be seen on application to any of the Commissioners, or to John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston.

THOMAS CLARK,
THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT NICHOL,
Commissioners.

Niagara, Nov. 4th, 1823 6w—46.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to setts of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the setts, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these :—viz.
Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rolin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Fergusson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec 2d, 1823 t. f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session :—

41st Vol. Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodhall's Junius.
1st, 16th 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo,
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17–t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of *Kingston*, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at T. MOSLEY'S, *Auctioneer*, &c. by private Sale, A very handsome Chimney Looking-Glass of large dimensions; a very elegant sett of Crimson Morine Window Curtains, bound with Black Velvet, fringed, &c., with Japan Cornice, French Rods and Pullies, &c. : London made.—Also, a variety of Books in Boards, and elegant Bindings.—A Large Lace Veil; Shawls, &c. &c.

York, December 13, 1823. 51–*td.*

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

OLD Port.—L. P. Teneriffe.—Cognac Brandy, Holland Geneva.—Jamaica Spirits.—Shrub. Peppermint.—Old Whiskey.—English Cheese

Which, with an Extensive Assortment of Hard Ware, Delf. and Dry Goods, he will sell cheap for good payments.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York. Nov 10th, 1823 50—3w.

NOTICE.

M. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON-MAKING, opposite Mr Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province. on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Hamilton, about	20,000
	Brighton, "	19,000
	Hamilton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 51.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1823

Editorial Commentary.

VERY late and important news have been received from Europe by the Ship Columbia.—It is said that England is determined to make a stand against the pretensions of Russia in the East, as well as to thwart a projected Expedition from Spain, consisting of 12,000 men, *nominally Spaniards*, assisted by French artillery and engineer officers, destined against South America. There is, indeed, very strong grounds for believing that our Government is about to shake her "*lion's mane*" in good earnest.—In addition to the regiment already ordered on foreign service, the 42d Highlanders, the 77th, and several others, are stated to be preparing for embarkation.—Admiral Halsted had sailed for the Jamaica Station, in the *Isis*; and the *Ganges*, of 84 guns, with 700 men on board, and the *Genoa*, of 74 guns, Sir Thomas Livingstone, with the 7th regiment, were nearly ready for sea; and many other ships are spoken of, as being in a state of forward preparation. In short, the utmost bustle is remarked in the British naval depôts.—The Funds have felt the shock; and the busy hum of a general war is already heard.—The Courier, always cautious and circumspect, plainly hints at something more than the mere *protection* of our West India interests.—England has not only to *pay herself*, as Mr. Canning lately observed, but, we apprehend, she has now to declare herself openly on the side of liberal principles, in opposition to the dark despotism of the continental policy, which hangs, like the black canopy of death, over millions of men destined by their Creator for light and freedom.——May that Power, by whose arm the universe is sustained, direct her councils in all wisdom, and make feel the hearts of her enemies—until it shall be once more seen, that she, even England, is under God, the arbitress of the destinies of Europe!

Sir Walter Scott's new work is entitled "St Ronan's Well," and will shortly be out.—The fate of Sir Walter's being the author of the *Waverly Novels* gains a more general admission every day.—For ourselves, we had "*confirmatory strong as proof from holy writ*," more than ten years since, which should have been laid before the public long ago, but for the delicacy of the circumstances attending the proofs, and the charge of egotism that might have been brought against ourselves: but, that Sir Walter Scott *is the author of the Waverly Novels we have evidence nothing short of ocular demonstration!*

It was our intention to have mentioned a circumstance of much interest and curiosity, with respect to the subject of Tea, in our last week's publication, which we shall state here.—Several gentlemen in the South ern States are now cultivating the Tea-Tree, on a small scale, with considerable success; and, amongst the premiums offered by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in England, in the Session for 1823 and 1824, we perceive the following :—297 To the person who shall grow and prepare the greatest quantity of Tea, of good quality, not less than 20 pounds weight, in the Island of Jamaica, or in any other British West India Colony, and shall import the same into Great Britain.—*The Gold Medal, or Fifty Guineas.*—Satisfactory certificates from the Governor or Secretary of the Colony, that such Tea was grown and prepared in the Tea-Trees, together with an account of the number of Tea-Trees, their age, mode of culture, of gathering, drying, and preparing the leaves; and samples of the Tea to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February 1827.

The same premium is offered for the Colonies of—298. The Cape of Good Hope,
299. The Mauritius,
300. New South Wales.

301. *Chinese Tea.*—To the person who shall communicate to the Society, from information obtained in China, the best and most authentic account of the culture of the plant, or plants, the leaves of which furnish the different kinds of Tea; together with the method of gathering, drying, and otherwise preparing the leaves—*The Gold Medal.*—The communication, with the necessary certificates, to be sent in to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1824.—This premium is extended to the years 1825 and 1826

The Tea-Tree will flourish, even in England, as a *green house plant*; where we have seen it attain a growth nearly as large as the orange tree by which it is used. In its external form, it bore a close resemblance to the broad-leaved myrtle.—Of all our colonies, New Holland is the best adapted for the culture of this valuable plant. It is by no means improbable that in a very few years, even before the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, we shall hear of a Tea-trade from some of our own Colonies!

By recent advices from Prince Edward's Island, we learn, there is *such a dust* between the Lieut. Governor and people, as to put a stop to business: and it goes so far as to state that several of the leading men of Charlotte Town were going to jail, besides being fined so enormously as to occasion their ruin, for an *alleged* contempt on the Court of Chancery.

We cannot help congratulating the Public on the passing of the Canal Bill to unite the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The enactments are liberal and just—every person whose property may be injured in the slightest degree by the Canal passing through it is to receive full compensation by an award of arbitrators. The stock is to be raised by shares of $50 each, to be paid in by instalments of ten per cent. as they may be called for; and neither of the instalments cannot be required oftener than once a month. We hope there is scarcely a person in the country who will not endeavour to subscribe for one or more shares. There is one very important consideration which we will beg leave to state; it is this, that the amount of £10,000 is subscribed for during the present winter, it would be no difficult matter to finish the cut, from Chippawa to Lake Ontario, in the course of next summer; thereby uniting the waters by *Boat Navigation*, in the distance of a few months. Nature has already done so much towards the accomplishment of this great purpose, that there are only two miles to dig, and two hundred men would certainly complete the undertaking in six months!

What a glorious subject of congratulation would it not be for all of us, to have an Act passed in *January*; a Company formed, and the stock taken up by *May*; and the work finished by the *December* following!—The very idea, which is no aerial speculation, warms us to our toes.—*every friend Jonathan would steer and ply out 'Iuration*,' who would have thought it? Yes, it is very possible to shew *Jonathan* that the same spirit which gave him such a drubbing at *Lundy's* and at *Queenston*, can rival and surpass him when directed to more honourable objects than throat cutting; for, it the people will come liberally forward, this Canal may be assuredly completed *before that which has been so much talked of in the State of New York!*

The interests of the merchants of Lower Canada are much concerned in this great work, and we trust *they* will be induced to take a liberal share of the Stock. Being of the same breadth and depth as the American Canal; and commencing at a point nearly opposite, it must needs draw off a fair proportion of the Produce and Merchandize that would otherwise go to New York.

We hope to see the Lower Canada papers taking up the subject with ardour.—By the bye, we observe in the Quebec Mercury an unusually liberal order from the House of Assembly—for no less than *six copies of every Newspaper published in Montreal* as well as in Quebec, for *each* Member, during the Session.—Profusion and parsimony are equally censurable, but liberality is necessary and becoming in a Public Body!

We think the following extract from the letters of an American gentleman writing to his friend from Montreal not unworthy of consideration—though it is *out of the nature of things that Canada is ever can, or will, be a member of the American union of confederated republics*:

"Should the projected union of the two Provinces take place it is not difficult to foresee what would be the effect. That the French Canadian interest would incur the majority in the House of Assembly, their language be discouraged, their ancient civil law and feudal system set aside, their religion interfered with in the nomination to Curacies and Bishoprics, and the Catholics, who are now among the most faithful subjects the King has, would be converted into a discontented faction; a new order of things would arise, and in this the influence of minds affected by the late struggles thereof, the United States, and emulating perhaps their successful struggle in the first instance, and their rapid improvements since in arts, in arms, and in the sciences of legislation, would soon manifest itself, and Canada become a member of our union—a circumstance which would be neither for their interest, nor for ours"

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The public generally are little aware of the extreme arbitrariness of the attempt to arrest the attention and obtain the approbation of the House of Commons in a speech of any length. From four to eight, or perhaps nine o'clock, an aldermen of London may be permitted to hold on the even tenor of his prose, but once the benches are filled, and the six *maitresses* is in full time, woe be to bold who addresses them unskilfully, if he would not be mercilessly assailed by their summary vengeance. If they are not very patient, or if they feel some respect for the Honourable member, though he wear a stupid head, they may probably proceed no farther than to withdraw their attention, and to form innumerable private committees. The interminable, undistinguishable buzz which alternately rises and falls, like a distant waterfall on a stormy day, and the regular recurrence of the call for "order," are, to ears connected with a feeling frame, horrible as idiomy to a virtuous mind. There are those who heed not this terrible neglect, but some of the most accomplished men in England have sunk under its power, and never spoke again.

"A kick that scarce can move a horse
May kill a sound divine."

But there is force enough to kill even a horse. The short and the frequent cough, and the determined demand of "question," sound as loud as a Stentor himself, even though manager of the House. No impudence can protect from self disapprobation and illness when this omnipotent remedy is administered.

The House of Commons is perhaps the only Assembly that ever possessed this power, and the House of Commons possesses it in perfection. Two circumstances contribute chiefly, if not exclusively, to its existence and preservation; the intelligence of the literature of the members and the absolute impartiality with which speeches are heard or condemned. It is impossible to congregate together a more various, more comprehensive, more profound, more intelligent more virtuous, more conscientious body than the Representative Body, possesses. Thus a large proportion of this Assembly are regularly trained in the great schools and universities of classical renown, and while not a few of these are intimately familiar with Greek and Latin lore, almost all of them are sufficiently acquainted with the outward symptoms of erudition, and the common rules of taste, to join cordially in hooting merited approbation or pointed derision. The learned towing merited approbation or pointed derision. The learned towing merit of approbation or pointed derision. The learned towing, who either have never attempted, or have, in despair, abandoned public speaking are the awful but salutary checks upon aspiring genius. Acknowledged orators are generous and indulgent; they feel sympathy and judge mercifully. The disinterested spectator cares little for applause, and is never solicited by the pleadings of his own consciousness. What beauty would not feel more confidence in the presence of happy matrons than under the judgment of sullen maidens? What statesman orator would not dread the severe eyes of Mr. Hobse or Mr. Bankes (of Lincoln) more than the sympathising looks of Sir James Mackintosh or Mr Canning? Such severe and inexorable judges are always found in the House. There are always Hobbses and Addisons, who judge of speeches with perfect taste and unfeeling impartiality. Their very looks, their involuntary breathing, their unconscious expressions, are caught by others, and the animated cheer or contemptuous indifference, makes or mars the orator. But the impartiality of the decision is the grand foundation of its power. A first effort may be partially cheered, a favourite partisan may be encouraged without reason, but miserably deluded is he who essays a speech relying on such aid. The cheers are neither numerous nor loud enough to deceive vanity, and they are drowned forever dumb by the infectious yawning of the opposite side. The House, like every accomplished Assembly, is extremely good natured, but its good nature extends only to the securing of an Englishman's powers for play. Their votes, to the securing of an Englishman's powers for play. Their votes may, perhaps be liable to influence, but their attention and approbation are inaccessible to fear, favour, reward, or the hope of reward. The celebrated Horne Tooke felt and confessed this virtue; and no reformer ever denied it, when once admitted into a situation to be sensible both of its existence and power. Mr. Waithman and Mr. Hobhouse might be confidently appealed to. Waithman and Mr. Hobhouse might be confidently appealed to. If, without illness, Mr. Hunt or Mr. Cobbett may be imagined to be admitted into the Honourable House, they would infallibly find themselves affected like rats in an exhausted receiver. It is a most dignified and glorious balm air which guards our Representatives from the insolence of a ruffian and the ignorance of a gentleman from the impudence of a quack. Their votes from the impudence of a quack. Their votes from the impudence of a quack. Their votes

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.—In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c Turkeys, fowls, &c. were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1553. Pocket watches were brought there from Germany, A. D. 1577 — About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink: it sold then for 60s. per lb. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish.

CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA — The following curious fact is given upon the authority of Bishop Burnet, who states, in the "Memoirs of his Own Times," that he had good reason for believing the circumstance to have been as narrated:

"A single banker secured Queen Elizabeth against the dangers with which she was threatened by the *soi-disant* invincible armada. When the queen was apprised of the design of Spain, she had no ships capable of being opposed to the Spanish fleet; a part of those which were lying in the ports and docks could only be used after twelve months, and great anxiety prevailed. This banker, however, being well acquainted with the state of the Spanish finances, knew that the Spanish fleet could not set sail but through the medium of bills which were to be drawn upon the Genoese bank. He therefore conceived the idea of buying up all the paper or bills that could be met with in every commercial town in Europe, and to deposit them in the bank of Genoa, that by his large remittances he might have the bank so in his power, as to incapacitate it, whenever he chose, from giving any aid to the Spaniards. Being well aware that it only required to let those remittances be so long at Genoa, until the season should obstruct the sailing of the fleet, he calculated that these exchange operations would cost about 40,000*l* sterling, and he proposed to the queen to extricate her at this price from the dilemma. The proposal was accepted and carried into effect with so much secrecy, that Philip's hands were tied, and he could not send out the fleet until the following year."

WOLVES.—We have often read accounts of the ferociousness of these animals, but do not remember so extraordinary a detail as appears in the Journal de Paris of the 6th. It is stated, that on the 12th and 13th of Oct a wolf, five feet long, and about five years old, absolutely ravaged the communes of Beurlay, Romegoux, Saint Porchair, and Saint Sulpice d'Arnoult, (Charente Inferieure.) In its course it tore and dreadfully mutilated, on the first day, no fewer than nine individuals. On the 13th one woman was killed on the spot, and two others terribly lacerated: the Mayor of Gua, with two persons, attacked the animal, but were se verely wounded, and would have perished had not assistance arrived. At last this monster was killed by a man named Jean Mesnard.

PUNS, &c.

Those of our readers who are in the habit of reading the Newspapers, are in possession of the circumstances growing out of the representations of Mr. Buck's Tragedy of *the Italians*. On the second performance of that piece, it seems buckets of water were emptied upon the audience in the pit. This proceeding, in the first instance, was attributed to the managers, but it is an act of justice due to them to state, that a prompt and positive denial of any participation in that disgraceful proceeding was made by Mr. S. Kemble, and inserted in the various Newspapers.—A facetious correspondent has transmitted us the following report of a dialogue which took place in the pit upon that very curious occasion:—*Tickler*

An old renter, who felt the *shower* on his bald pate, observed, "This is a new way to *liquidate* our demand!"

"You have no cause to complain," said his neighbour; "the affairs of the Theatre go on *swimmingly*"

"I thought the name of the author who reigns (*rains*) here was *Buck*?"—"No, sir, it is *Bucket*."

"So, so; they have mistaken the *pit* for a *well*, and have let down the *Buckets*." "I should think not, sir. The *buckets* in a well descend empty, and go up full. Here it is reversed"

"Pray is this the *Aquatic* Theatre?"—"No, Madam, it is what they call on dry land an *over flowing* house."

"Have they changed the play of *the Italians*, and is this the first representation of *Deluge*?"—"I fancy it is, although I did not conceive the *Deluge* could be well adapted to the stage."

"It is fortunate for the author,"—"I do not know that. It would be as well for the author to be damned as drowned."

"There you are mistaken, sir. There is a *tide* in the affairs of man, that taked at the *flood* leads on to fortune."

P. S. It appears that the performances of the evening to which the above refers, have been withdrawn, in consequence of a portion of the audience having thrown *cold water* upon some of the proceedings.

NECK AND HEELS.—A young man of the name of *Neck*, was recently married to a Miss *Heels*; they are now, therefore, tied, *Neck* and *Heels*, together.

BUONAPARTE.—The name of Buonaparte is not unknown to literary fame. In the sixteenth century there were four writers of that surname. Jacobo Buonaparte published a relation of the Sacking of Rome by the Imperialists, A. D. 1527. He was an eye witness of the cruelties and rapacity of the soldiery, and is much consulted by later Italian Historians. Nicolo Buonaparte wrote a sprightly comedy, called La Vedova, or the widow; and Count Mazzuchilli, has published notices of the other two, who were of the same family with Nicolo Buonaparte.

POPULATION OF SOME BRITISH TOWNS —Aberdeen 44,796; Bath 36,811; Burmingham 106,722; Bristol 87,779; Cambridge 14,142; Carlisle 15,476; Chatham and Rochester 24,063; Chester 19,949; Colchester 14,016; Coventry 21,242; Deptford 19,862; Derby 17,423; Dudle (Town and Parish) 18,211; Dumfries 11,052; Dundee 30,575; Edinburgh 138,235; Exeter 23,479; Glasgow 147,043; Greenwich 20,712; Hull, with Sculcoates 29,040; Inverness 12,264; Ipswich 17,186; Jedburg 3,851; Lancaster 10,144; Leeds (Town and Liberty) 83,796; Leicester 30,125; Liverpool 118,972; London 1,225,894; Macclesfield 17,746; Manchester and Salford 135,788; Montrose 10,388; Norwich 50,088; Nottingham 40,415; Oldam 21,602; Oxford 16,364; Paisley 28,000; Perth 19,068; Plymouth 61,212; Portsmouth, with Gosport 51,632; Preston 24,575; Sheffield 42,157; Shrewsbury 19,602; Whitehaven 12,433; Woolwich 17,008; Worcester 18,023; Yarmouth 18,040; York 20,788.

LORD NELSON'S PRAYER FOR VICTORY.—The most splendid example of piety in a profession generally supposed deficient in it, was undoubtedly that of the immortal Nelson; particularly previous to the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, in October, 1805. His despatch, conveying that welcome intelligence, began with the words which have been so generally and justly admired:—"My Lord, Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms by a great victory." An entry in the hero's diary, October 21, 1805, breaths still more devotion: thus—"At day light saw the enemy's combined fleet from E to E S E.—bore away; made the signal for order of sailing, and to prepare for battle; the enemy with their heads to southward at seven, the enemy wearing in succession. "May the great God whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general a great and glorious victory! and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it! and may humanity after victory, be the predominant feature in the British fleet! For myself, individually, I commit my life to Him who made me, and may his blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my King and country faithfully! To Him I resign myself, and the just cause which is intrusted to me to defend. Amen.

ECONOMY —It is mentioned as the result of actual experiment, that light produced by the best spermaceti oil, at its present price, is about in proportion to tallow candles at six cents per pound. Besides, a light lamp is much safer than a candle, and without the trouble of snuffing.—*Mer. Adv.*

UNREASONABLE LOYALTY.—On Monday week several Journey Taylors were charged at Queen square office, London, with being drunk and disorderly One of them, J. Wallace, went into St. Margaret's Church during divine service, on Sunday morning, and placing his back to the altar, began to sing "God save the King;" and on being interrupted, said if they did not like that, they should have "Rule Britannia." On the beadle attempting to turn him out, he turned on him in a pugilistic style, and was with difficulty removed.—The magistrate committed him in default of bail, and fined his companions 5*s*. each.

RIPE CHERRIES IN APRIL.—A gentleman who was riding near Uckfield, in England observed some with a couple of cherries (the produce of a neighbouring hothouse) tied on a stick. The gentleman, on passing, inquired the price of these early specimens of summer fruit, and was informed that they were only a guinea each!—Checking his horse for the moment, he drew from his pocket an embroidered purse, and placed in his hands of the man who had the cherries, two sovereigns and two shillings; at the same moment taking the fruit, he with great *non chalance* ate it, observing aloud, it was very fine and full flavoured. He then replaced his purse in his pocket, put his horse on a canter, and left the man of whom he had purchased the cherries, and our informant, staring after him with amazement, undecided whether to account for his conduct on the score of liberality, folly, or a mixture of both.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PAINTING —In cleaning the south wall of the church at Wootton Basset, Wilts, which is a more ancient part than the rest of the structure to which it is now united, the workmen accidentally brought to light a very curious painting, executed in the rudest style, but evidently illustrating the subject which it represented. In brushing, a piece of the plaster fell off, and the armed foot of a man with a spur was discovered underneath. Gradually removing the plaster around, the workmen discovered a painting in water colours, of the murder of Archbishop Beckett. The four knights in complete armour are in the act of assaulting the Archbishop. The figures of the knights are nearly perfect; the two latter in the act of drawing. The Archbishop is leaning before the alter; between his hands, which are raised in a pious attitude, is the wafer; the cup and the book are placed on the table before him—the crosier and mitre are by his side. His Cardinal's red robe, with gold in bands, is distinct. His features are a good deal obliterated, but there is sufficient to distinguish that his head is turned round in sudden surprise. This painting is evidently very curious, both from the subject and rudeness of the execution. It was done in all probability, at an age when Beckett's character as a saint stood high, as a holy decoration for the church, and at no great distance from the event. He was murdered A. D. 1170 It is not easy to determine when the picture was covered over; very likely at the Reformation, to efface a Catholic memorial of a personage to whom such miraculous celebrity was ascribed. It might however have been covered up in the time of Cromwell, for on the opposite wall the plaster was also removed, and the painting of the royal arms in Charles's time discovered over, and the zeal of the partizans in those days might have caused both the picture and the king's arms to be effaced together The picture is evidently painted on the first coating, as the bare stone is immediately underneath. The entrance by the folding doors is also rudely represented, and below is sketched what seems intended to signify the cathedral itself The picture is highly worthy the inspection of the curious. *London paper.*

WEST INDIES.—Such is the distressed situation of the island of Grenada, that on an application of the Governor for 700*l*. to repair a fort highly necessary in the critical state of the colony, the reply of the Assembly was:—"That from the unparalleled state of distress into which this colony has fallen, this House is totally unable to comply with your Excellency's wishes, respecting the sum of 700*l*. to be applied to Fort King George." We fear such must be the answer of the Assembly of Jamaica, next Session, to the question of supply.

SPAIN.

On the authority of the London Courier, it is stated, that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and until the Government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established. In pursuance of this plan, Cadiz will be occupied by 10,000 troops; Madrid by 5000, and 15,000 will take up positions along the line of the Ebro. One great point, says the Courier, which it is intended to accomplish, if possible, is the entire disbanding of the Spanish army, as now constituted, and to re-model it upon a totally different system.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 20th, states that the strong representations made by M. de Chateaubriand, through all the Embassies and Legations remonstrances of the Duke d'Angouleme, have had the desired effect on Ferdinand; the sentences of the Regency are not confirmed, and the execution of his own decrees are suspended. It is whispered, that the Duke explicitly declared in his remonstrance, that if his Majesty did not revoke the decrees, which were calculated to produce civil war, he would withdraw all the French troops, and leave him entirely to his own resources. Ferdinand, it is said, was fool-hardy enough to say, "let them withdraw, I am powerful enough without them;" but his Minister-Confessor thought otherwise; and though he was the first to suggest the plans of vengeance, he now felt alarmed for the consequences and the safety of his own dear person, which would inevitably be one of the first victims of popular vengeance.

Among numerous decrees issued by Ferdinand, since his arrival at Seville, are the following:—For a funeral service to be performed in all the churches in the Kingdom, "for the repose of the souls of those who have died since the 7th of March, 1820, in the support of God's cause and mine!" For the formation of a junta to select such books "which are proper to form men who may be worthy supports of the altar, the throne and the country!!"

BADALONA, IN THE VICINITY OF BARCELONA. Oct. 22.

On the 17th inst Mina sent Colonel Espag Monserrat to Marshal Moncey at Sarria. This officer offered to surrender the fortress, upon conditions which were inadmissible. The Marshal rejected them, and delivered his *ultimatum*. The Colonel returned at five o'clock, and requested that a French General might be sent into Barcelona to discuss the proposed conditions with Mina. The Colonel was received at dinner by the Marshal.

On the 18th, General Berge was sent into Barcelona, where he arrived at eight o'clock in the morning, and was received with distinction. He returned in the evening, bringing with him a project of capitulation.

But in the course of the day of the 18th, a courier had arrived from Cadiz, bringing an order to the Marshal to grant no special conditions whatever to Mina, and to demand that Barcelona should surrender as Cadiz had done.

On the 19th, General Berge transmitted the King's order to the Spanish General, who answered, that he would defend the fortress.

Since the 19th, however, several flags of truce have presented themselves, but the Marshal refused to receive any, unless he were the bearer of an *unconditional surrender*. Colonel Monserrat, however, was received yesterday. We are as yet ignorant of the object of his mission.

It is affirmed that previously to the 17th inst., the Marshal had offered to Mina very advantageous conditions, and particularly a ship to convey himself, his family and property wherever he wished.

The operations of the siege are actively carried on. A hundred pieces of artillery have arrived from France and Figueras.

The *Inquisition* is re-established, and the General of the Capuchins appointed Grand Inquisitor.

General Riego has been tried and condemned to death—Cavia was his Judge. The crime in the act of accusation against him was, for having voted as a Deputy of the Cortes, the deposition of the King, and the nomination of the Regency. Riego was extremely calm until he was directed to prepare for his defence; he selected M. de Cambronario, for his counsel, who is said to be an eminent lawyer, and the most eloquent orator in Madrid.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEDS —An Englishman has made an improvement in this necessary article, which is peculiarly novel and highly economical. He proposes to render the bed impervious to air, then to fill it, by means of an air pump, or condensing syringe, with common atmospheric air, instead of down or feathers The air is introduced through an aperture or tube into the case, and prevented from returning by means of an air tight stop cock or valve. The case may be made impervious to air by various methods, but that recommended by the patentee is a composition of India rubber, spirits of turpentine and linseed oil, which when dry is exceedingly pliable, and so elastic, that if the cloth be folded in sharp corners, it will not crack or peel off. The advantages of this method of constructing beds and pillows, are their superior degree of elasticity, affording the most refreshing and easy repose in the warmest climate. They may, when required, be changed from the greatest degree of softness to the hardness of a mattrass, by moving the handle of the air pump, which is placed commodiously within the reach; or may be rendered soft to any required degree, by the exhausting pump, also within reach. They may be made fresh and cool, by changing the air by the alternate use of the air pumps. This may be effected in a few minutes, without removing the person who occupies the bed. Hence a great advantage to invalids. For medical purposes they may be filled with air at any required temperature, or with water, steam, or other fluid —*Phila. Union.*

GRAVEL.—A philanthropist begs to communicate to the world the following simple remedy for the gravel: Dissolve three drahms of prepared natron (which may be purchased for 3*d*.) in a quart of cold soft water, and take half this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint will be dislodged. It may be taken at any hour, but is best after a meal. The greatest martyrs to this disorder have been perfectly relieved by this simple remedy. There is no quackery in the preceding prescrition, which is offered to mankind from a feeling of humanity.

(FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.)

Curious method employed in France of protecting Trees from injury by the Spring Frosts.

Intertwine a thick hempen rope (probably straw or flax would do as well) among the branches of a fruit tree in blossom, and let the end of it be suspended so as to terminate in a pail of water at the bottom of the tree; should a slight frost take place during the night, the tree will not be in the least degree affected, while the surface of the water in which the rope is, will be covered with a coat of ice of more or less thickness, though water placed in another pail by the side of it, will not, frequently, where the frost is slight, have any on it.

The brine in which cucumbers are preserved, is discovered to be fatally poisonous to cattle and hogs. A gentleman in a neighbouring town, has lost several cattle and hogs in consequence of their drinking it.

Rutland, Vt Paper.

How to slide Houses!—Capt. Joseph Edwards, an enterprising and industrious mechanic, of this town, lately removed the Asylum house in Carpenter St. with the chimneys, furniture, and fixtures, over *thirty feet* by means of a slide. The family were within, attending to their concerns, while the house was moving. We understand that neither the walls, nor the brick work in the chimneys, received the slightest injury by the process of removal.—*Salem Observer*

Chimnies on fire put out by Steam.—It has been found that when the chimnies of manufactures catch fire where steam is used, and the steam finds a common passage with the smoke, that the fire may always be put out simply by allowing a certain quantity of the steam to escape through the chimney

Invisible Cement.—Isinglass boiled in Spirits of Wine will produce a fine transparent Cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible.

Fire and water in Partnership!—An improvement has taken place in Southampton in England of a novel nature, which is of singular utility—fire and water issuing from the same conductor. This experiment is made on the pillar supporting the gas lamps, and entirely saves the expense of a pump.

Sea Sickness.—Sea sickness may be avoided it is said by balancing yourself in a chair or hammock by which the usual action of the stomach is continued and the nauses prevented.

Domestic.

FOR THE CANADIAN COURANT.

POT AND PEARL ASHES—Have become one of the chief articles of Export from these Provinces, to the Mother Country.

When we consider that nearly fifty thousand Barrels will be shipped this season from Lower Canada, and of that quantity, perhaps forty eight thousand and upwards inspected in this City, valued at four hundred thousand pounds sterling,—some remarks thereon may not be unacceptable to the Government of this Province.

By the Law of the Province, no ashes can be exported except Inspected, and the quality Branded on the Head of each Barrel.

The Merchant who purchases the article for export, does the same on the Bill of Inspection produced by the owner from the office of Inspection. The article he never views (nor could be, did he wish it,) full faith and reliance must be placed on the Inspector who signs the Bill.

On arrival in England, they are reinspected and sold accordingly—agreeable to the quality contained in each Barrel.

Thus in several Sales, made in London and Liverpool, Bourhillier's Brand of Seconds and Thirds sold at equal price of the Three River First Brand!—By which means heavy losses have been suffered by the Shippers of the Three River Inspection. The injury may be divided under three heads.—1st. From the law being insufficient.—2d. From persons obtaining from the Government Commissions appointing these inspectors, who are in no way qualified to fill the office.—3d. From Ashes Manufacturers, Shop Keepers, and persons who have no respect for their own characters signing recommendations for persons to obtain a Commission of Inspectors; to serve their own private interest, and under a full conviction that their own Ashes will be branded First Sort.

I contend, were a reference made to former recommendations from Three Rivers, and other Country Villages, this will be found correct.

I therefore beg leave to submit, the necessity of an amendment being made to that act, that the Governor General should have the power to appoint a Committee of five persons in this city, three of whom should be Inspectors of three years experience, to examine all and every candidate for the office of Inspector in this Province, and if found qualified, to grant them a certificate to obtain a Commission of Inspector.

It is a fact well known, that often the Top and Bottom of a barrel of Ashes are of good quality, and the center very indifferent, for which reason, the oath of an Inspector, should compel him to empty every Barrel, before he places his Brand on the same.

For the last three years, from four to five hundred barrels of Ashes have been annually taken to Three Rivers—to receive the Brand of First Sort of Pearl.

These were only Salts, and not Barrelled; by which means they weighed full one-third more than they would have done if Pearl'd, and dried, or lost in weight inwards of Ten per cent. While real Pearl Ashes gain in weight.

I contend, the Law should prevent an Inspector of Ashes from following any other occupation or business.

It may be said, in that case, five persons in the country would not be found to take the Commission. This I grant, yet it would be an advantage to the Trade in general.

That being the case, one or more persons fully qualified would be found to accept the Commission in One

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bec—where all Ashes could be forwarded, fraud prevented, and a fair Inspection obtained.

At periods when our offices are full, and more on the hands of the Inspectors than they can in justice go through with—Durham Boats from the Upper Province, could discharge their cargoes on board of River Craft or Steam Boats, by which means the Ashes would be ready for sale and Shipping in two or three days—while at present they are often detained for weeks.

I further contend, no man can be qualified to be an Inspector, who has not had three or four years experience in a regular Inspector's office, and it must be allowed, we have in this city several of the head Coopers and Clerks who have served a number of years, some of whom may be considered the best judges of Ashes in North America. JUSTICE.

Montreal, 11th November, 1823.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from our last.)

On the resolution for a division of the London District, proposed by Col Burwell, that honourable member exerted himself with great energy and ability; but was warmly opposed by Messrs Nichol and Walsh, who were decidedly against the measure, contending that, as the District was in debt in consequence of building the present Gaol and Court House—it would be unjust to saddle the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Oxford* with the proposed additional expense.—That *St. Thomas* was not the most eligible site for a County Town—that the signatures to the Petition before the House had been unfairly obtained;—that there *did bones of contention*, the Townships of *Bayham* and *Malahide* belonged of right to the County of *Norfolk*; and that more than 500 of the people of *Middlesex* petitioned against the division. But the greatest clencher of all the argument to be urged, was a calculation of the hon. Member for *Grenville*, which operated, according to a saying of Swift's, *like a ball* upon a man's head—as it would cost the Province from £700 to £800 annually!—

COLONEL BURWELL made an able and very animated reply, and said that the present day had been facetiously termed by some, Members the day of battle, another hon Member had said he expected that *Malahide* and *Bayham* which he had been pleased to term bones of contention, would become a subject of controversy in this debate; but that matter had been happily set at rest on a former discussion. He was aware that *both* the hon. Members for Norfolk were opposed to the application he was about to make, from what they conceived to be public motives, and he would take occasion to assure them that he was disposed to enter upon the argument with perfect good temper. He read, and explained at length, two Petitions from his constituents, one with upwards of 1500 Signatures, and another with upwards of 500; he stated, that the whole of his constituents were in favour of the division of the London District; the only difference of opinion was, the seite for the new Establishment; but, that was to be expected in all questions of such a nature. He wished to consider the interests of the whole in a mass, at one view, to which all private interest should become subservient *St Thomas* was the place fixed upon by a great Majority of the Petitioners. And he felt no hesitation in pronouncing it in his place, the most eligible situation, in every point of view. Neither time, nor circumstances, could alter its claim to the preference, unless *Middlesex* (when the country became settled) should extend to LAKE HURON, which would be unreasonable as there was a sufficient tract between the rear of the Township now settled, and LAKE HURON for another District, to be composed of as fine a tract of Country, in the Neighbourhood of the River *Sable* as any in America. He was aware that his hon. friend, Col. Nichol, would make strong objections to the application for a division at present, because the District was in debt; but he begged his hon friend to recollect, that when the Bill passed, which authorising a loan to complete the Public Buildings at *Vittoria* that he, Mr B., had been the means of lessening the sum proposed to be raised annually from the Funds of the District, as he had stated at the time with a view to the present application; and he would put it to his hon. friend, if he did not believe that *Norfolk* and *Oxford* would be able to pay the debt at the time required by Law, if *Middlesex* should be separated from them. He had no desire in pressing the Resolution which he was about to do himself the honour to propose, but such as proceeded entirely from a wish to further the just claims of his Constituents. The Population of *Middlesex* was nearly equal to that of *Norfolk* and *Oxford* together; and he would put it to the justice of the House, whether, under all the circumstances he had stated, they would not approve of a division. He did not ask any particular favour, the whole object he had in view, was, to obtain leave for his Constituents to erect Public Buildings for a new Establishment at their own expense. He moved the following Resolution; which was lost by a majority of six

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the application of the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Dunwich Aldborough, Southwold Yarmouth, Malahide, Bayham, Dorchester, Westminster London Lobo, Carradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa and Delaware* in the County of *Middlesex*, praying to be erected into a separate District, ought to be granted, and that leave be given to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

It appeared that the greater part of the Inhabitants of Middlesex were in favour of the proposed division. *The measure was finally lost by a majority of six.*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the sale of the Lands of deceased Debtors, which, after a long discussion, was refused; chiefly on the ground that innocent heirs might *suffer*, even to absolute ruin; and, that it never was the intention of former Parliaments to sell lands in the hands of Executors and Administrators.

COL. NICHOL, moved the passing of his *Seditious Attempt Repeal Bill*, which had been read a third time. He observed that the Bill was similar to that which he had brought in last Session, and which was rejected in the Upper House. He felt it to be his duty to persevere, in the hope that its justice would finally bear him out. In England the *Slave trade Bill* had been repeatedly rejected, but was finally carried; and the same might be said of many other salutary measures. He trusted that this *iniquitous and unconstitutional Act* would be expunged from our Statute Book! He had no doubt that the good sense of the country would prevail against a measure which had a tendency to destroy the good faith that all men ought to have in our Government;—and which prevented *useful* Settlers from coming into this Province; for, he asked the question, which man would subscribe to a Country from whence he was liable to be *transported*, on the mere oath of a villain who had been pleased to entertain a suspicion prejudicial to his character?—*Carried by a large Majority.*

In answer to a request from Mr. WALSH, Col NICHOL said there were no less than 3000 claimants before the Commissioners appointed to adjust the claims of Sufferers during the late war with the United States; and that the Clerk to the Commission had informed him it would take two years to finish their labours. He was therefore of opinion that, as several of the claimants were in deep distress, the *Five Shillings* in the pound appropriated by His Majesty's Government at home, ought to be paid forth with.

THE METHODISTS' RELIEF BILL

Mr. CASEY having moved for leave to bring in his *Methodists' Relief Bill*.

Mr. JOHN WILSON rose, and said that the Methodists were a respectable and numerous class of people, and had strong claims for relief; however, he was warranted in saying that they were not generally determined on petitioning for relief this Session, and he was himself applied to, by that body, to oppose any petitions that might be brought forward in their favour this Session. On this ground he declined bringing in a petition which was given to him, and on this same ground he would oppose bringing in the present bill, as the petition now before the house did not express the opinion of one person in that Society, out of a hundred; circumstances were expected to take place at no distant period which would place this subject on a very different footing from that on which it now stood. He therefore opposed the bill.

Mr. CASEY thought the hon member for Wentworth gave *no reason* for his opposition, and would press his motion.

Mr HAM said *that this class of subjects did more to serve this Province than all the other classes put together!!* When this country was first settled, the Methodists formed the principal body of the people—they supported the Government under every possible difficulty, and why they should now be refused the privilege of solemnizing marriage, he could not tell.—He would ask this Hon. House whether men who had fought and bled in support of the British cause, should be driven to the necessity of seeing their sons and daughters go to the United States in order to obtain their own form of matrimony? He hoped not; but on the contrary, that this House would afford them the relief sought for by the Petitioners

Mr JONAS JONES, being satisfied the hon Member for *Wentworth* was governed by conscientious motives, would not vote for the present bill.

Mr. C JONES was not surprised that the hon. Member for *Wentworth* opposed this bill—it seemed to arise from that strong spirit of opposition to the former proceedings of this house, which had been so forcibly evinced by that class of Methodists to which the hon. Member belonged; but he was indeed astonished that the hon Member for *Grenville* should be influenced by his conduct. For his own part, he should be very unwilling to confine this bill to the *Wesleyan* Methodists; because the great body of the Methodists of this Country did not belong to that class, and they ought not to be deprived of the relief afforded by the bill

Col. NICHOL said he was uniformly an advocate for these people in that house. He thought he could account for the opposition of the hon. Member for *Wentworth*; knowing him to be a respectable Member of, and a friend to, that Society, he took it for granted that he had very strong reasons for his present conduct, and he must see that if the House entertained the present bill, it would be to the prejudice of that cause which he had so much at heart. Therefore, although he approved of the principles of this bill, he would oppose it, if the hon. Member for *Wentworth* assured the House that his opposition was only to give the Methodists time to arrange a regular plan of proceeding. He [Col Nichol] was always in favour of granting the power of marrying to the Methodists—it was absurd to think that any harm could accrue to the Government of this Country by allowing their ministers to marry. The young people of that persuasion were very much in the habit of going to the U. States to get married, and the Government of this Country ought not to drive them to such an expedient. It was objected that these people acknowledged a foreign head in their Spiritual affairs—but what injury could possibly arise from that circumstance? The Roman Catholic Clergy were allowed to marry and preach, although they acknowledged the Pope as the Spiritual head of their Church. Yet was it not known that in the late war they gave examples of bravery and devotion to the British cause not to be exceeded by any people in the Universe? Look to *Glengarry*—and that other Catholic set lements, and see whether there is any cause to call their loyalty, &c. in question.—It was absurd to throw out such an objection against the Methodists.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL thought the arguments of the hon. Member who spoke last, were fallacious, and not applicable to the present question. It was argued by him that the Roman Catholics acknowledged a foreign head, and yet they were allowed the privileges now desired and were still a loyal people. In answer, he would say, that the Roman Catholics formed but a very small part of the population of this Province; and that their preachers were not Aliens; they were, for the most part, natural born subjects; but the Majority of the Methodist Preachers were Aliens, from a foreign land, who were not educated in the principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Government. He begged the House to recollect that if they passed this bill, it would be referred to the Imperial Legislature, who would never consent to any measure so prejudicial to the interests of the Country. He was disposed to afford relief to that respectable body of people, but would never consent to put such an unqualified power into the hands of men bearing allegiance to a foreign Country. He hoped the opposition of the hon Member [*Mr. Wilson*] to this bill, originated from his knowledge of some system about to be established, that would afford Methodists the means of educating a Provincial Ministry. If this were the case, he would support the present measure; but, at present he would oppose it.

Mr. JOHNSON said, that he must decline being one of those opposing the present bill. He had to say, that there was a plan in contemplation with the Society, which was not yet matured, but which it was hoped would be generally adopted. Under this impression, he requested the hon. mover of the bill to keep back his petition; but that hon member thought proper to pursue a different course. He should be very happy to explain to the house the system about to be adopted; but, as he received his information concerning it, in a confidential way; and, as the thing was yet in embryo, he would decline any further explanation at present.

Mr RUTTAN said it was in contemplation with the Methodists to have a Conference independent of the United States; and he believed that one portion of this classed people were adverse to breaking off their connection with the United States. If this plan were adopted he would support the bill, and he thought it should be adopted, as the greatest portion of the Methodists were against having any thing to do with the United States. Although he was friendly to Methodists, he would never grant them the relief required, while they recognized and kept up their connection with the United States.

Mr. HAGERMAN said he was always a friend to religious toleration, so far as they were in obedience to the British Government. He had no objection to grant the Methodists an indemnity for what had been done in the way of marriages—so far he thought this house would be justified; but he would not consent to the *general terms* of the bill; however, as it was necessary that some relief should be afforded, he hoped the house would so modify it, that it would be likely to receive the Royal assent.

Mr. C. JONES said there was one consideration which he recommended to the hon. member for *Wentworth* and the other friends of Methodists,—namely, that they should not neglect making some provision for them this Session; because they were aware that the present Parliament was friendly to Methodists, but this Parliament might soon be dissolved; or the Union might take place; and, in either case, they did not know how the next house would be disposed—as to any danger that might arise from the Methodists acknowledging a foreign head—for once admitting their Preachers were *peaceable* people, who never mingled *politics with religion*, like some others; nor did he fear any increased political influence which might be given to the Methodist Preachers, by allowing them to celebrate marriage. The point of danger to the Government on this head, was a far fetched argument against them, and not at all entitled to the consideration of this house

Mr CROOKS did not see any injury that could arise to the country by allowing Methodists to marry—it would rather be of *great service*; because it would set at rest all angry feelings, and secure their affections to the Government of this country; but, if they were refused this privilege, they might have recourse to the United States, where any Magistrate could marry them. He would therefore support the provisions of the bill.

Mr GEORGE HAMILTON said, if the house did no good for the Methodists, they should do them no harm—if they passed this bill, they *would* do them harm, and cause a schism amongst them. The hon. member for *Wentworth*, who had studied the benefit of this class at least as much as any other man, did not oppose this bill without good reason; he would therefore oppose the bill at present, although disposed to give every possible relief to the Methodists of this Province

Mr. MORRIS would be very willing to allow the Methodists the privilege of marrying, if they did not acknowledge a foreign head. The Methodists were numerous, and sufficiently wealthy to support a head of their own, and he hoped they would soon adopt that measure. Under all circumstances, he thought it better to let the matter lie over till next Session, and he was satisfied the Legislature would allow them this privilege as soon as they recognized a head of their church in this country.

On motion by Mr. CASEY for bringing in the bill, the House divided—*and he obtained a majority of four*

The Methodist Relief Bill was ordered to be read a second time to morrow.

(To be continued.)

POSTSCRIPT,

We detained this impression to the last moment, in the expectation of very important News from Europe by the Mail, which has just arrived; but, there is no particular confirmation of the rumours alluded to in our Commentary. It is said in the Spectator that he *Genoa*, of 74 Guns, has sailed merely to try the newly constructed masts—which consists of a greater number of pieces than heretofore.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. II. YORK U. C. WEDNESDAY, DEC[illegible] 24. 1823. No. LII.

By Authority.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
December 19th, 1823.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointment:—viz.

ELIJAH SECORD, Esq. to be a Member of the Board of Education in the District of Gore, *vice* WISHART *deceased*.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. 14w—42.

NOTICE.

Government House,
November 18, 1823.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturist of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

I.—*Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Low Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above mentioned Province, not less than six arpents (each four fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1823, and shall at the proper season, cause to be plucked the summer Hemp (or male Hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*The Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars*.

II.—To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1823, in the manner above mentioned;—*The Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars*.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown broad cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, and first rate and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, together with 28lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1824.

III.—*Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.*

To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience of raising out of the earth and removing the Stumps and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation; *the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas*.

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1824.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

6w—47

Executive Council Office,
York, February [illegible] 1823.

WHEREAS it has been represented to [illegible] sons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate [illegible] unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty required by the Location Ticket, and have applied to His Excellency in Council for [illegible] of the period, for performance of such Duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, [illegible] Ex. Coun.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Patents a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, and that the said Location should be forfeited, and to cease of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given, that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Township hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

		Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps			Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake		Harvey
E. of do.			Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma		Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora		Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea		Burleigh
N. of Harvey	Nina		Lake
N. of Douro			Tudor
N. of Dummer	Na		Grimsthorpe
N. of Belmont	Aya		Angleses
N. of Lansdowne	Jay		Barrie
N. of Nation	Quaa		Clarendon
N. of Ops	Ea		Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store House, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c. thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 3, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession of the said Township of Markham, making together, one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff, H. D.*
GEO. PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff, H. D.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. 46—8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Do No. 26 5 do do. 200 do.

of the Township of Heldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Gander, at the suit of John Warren, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the third Concession, and the south half of Lot No. 6, in the first and second Concession of the Township of Willoughby, fronting on the Niagara River; containing 308 acres, 80 acres of which are improved, and a good House and Barn thereon —All of which valuable property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in July, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 21st July, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of the late Norris Humphrey, in the hands of Hiram Humphrey, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Norris Humphrey, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson; I have seized and taken in execution Lots. No. 37, 8 and 9, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wainfleet, butted and bounded on the River Welland, or Chippawa; containing upwards of 600 acres of which 100 acres are cleared and under good fence, with a good Orchard and Dwelling House, out Houses, and two Barns. The said property is adjoining to a Grist and Saw Mill. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in June, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

FOR RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 31st May, 1823. } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Warden, at the suit of William Chisholm, I have seized and taken in execution, part of Lot No 14, in the Township of Canborough, containing by admeasurement, 314 acres, in the First Concession of the said Township, with about thirty acres improved and under good fence.—Which Property will be sold by Public Auction, on the second Monday in May, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 9th May, 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Elijah Johnson, at the suit of James Maclem, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 198, in the Township of Stamford, containing by admeasurement 100 acres, be the same more or less. All of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale, on the last Monday in August, 1823. at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER. T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N.D.

N B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 26th, Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

☞ The above day of Sale is postponed until the last Monday in August, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Hodges, Henry Doxteader, and Joseph Doxteader, at the suit of John Peabody, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 3, in the Second Concession of the Township of Caistor, and the west half of Lot No. 2, in the First Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing 300 acres, with 160 acres of which is improved, and under good fence; and two good Dwelling Houses, and two Barns thereon. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in August, 1824, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, 6th Aug. 1823 } 47—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Gridin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card. I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Gridin, the North-East half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. P.

Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823 } 47—7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, viz.

...ar with Sir R. Wilson, to partake with him the triumphs which the Radicals of London are preparing for these heroes.

Riego it appears has little chance of escaping: in addition to treason, he is charged with assassination and sacrilege, so that his fate may be considered as sealed. The report of Baron d'Eroles having fallen into the hands of Mina, in an affair near Lerida, as noticed in our paper of Tuesday, must be unfounded, as the Governor of that fortress had entered into a convention with the Baron on the 16th Oct.

Mina, according to the latest accounts, was victualling the fort of Mont Jouy near Barcelona, for three years. This fort is about half an hour's walk from Barcelona, which it commands entirely, whilst it remains open to no favourable point of attack. It covers a great space of ground, and will easily contain 2,000 men.

It is bomb proof. Should Mina in his despair throw himself into this fortress, and his troops remain faithful, he may still give much trouble to the French army in Catalonia.

Mina, and Rotten, have replied to the summons of the King, that they require a precise order in the hand writing of Ferdinand, to be brought by a Spaniard.

As an evidence of the failing of the ultra royalists of Spain, it is stated that the Madrid *Restaurador* of the 16th of October, in a gratis supplement, contains the representation of the city of Corunna against Chambers, and in favour of the *holy tribunal of the Inquisition!* In the course of that enlightened document it is said, "Deign then, to attend to this representation. Re-establish the *holy tribunal of faith*, that the impious may be struck dumb, and put to flight, and return no more to propagate their pernicious principles. Finally, consign the education of youth to the Society of Jesus, to perform that duty in the same manner as before its extinction, in order that our tranquility may be lasting." —Lasting tranquility, no doubt!. But what "past saving slaves are these!"—*Com. Adv*

The birth day of the King of Spain was celebrated at Seville on the 14th. The British Minister was present, and congratulated him on his happy liberation.

King Ferdinand has issued decrees, from Seville, denouncing pernicious books, and directs a Commission to inquire what books are fit for Spaniards to read.

A vessel which has arrived at Marseilles saw the white flag flying on the walls of Barcelona.

When their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses were leaving Cadiz, the Queen and the Infantas, D. Maria Francisca de Asis, and the Duchess of Veyra, were in Scotch costume, with white and carnation cockades. At half-a-canon shot from Cadiz, they threw off this dress, and put on robes of scarlet colour, adorned with *Fleur de lis*. At the sight of this change, Valdez and Capaz grew pale.—*Journal des debats.*

The son of Count Walsh, the author of the *Royal Captive*, was at Saint Mary at the moment the Royal Family of Spain disembarked. He fell on his knees to them, and so great was his emotion, that he was unable to cry *Vive la Roi! Vive la Reine!* The Queen was so affected at the circumstance, that she laid her hand upon the arm of the young man, who kissed it, bathing it with tears.

JAMAICA.

Among the resolutions passed by the late meetings in the Island of Jamaica are found those annexed:—

Quebec Gazette.

Resolved, that the rights and privileges of the first settlers in Jamaica were clearly defined, and that they extend to the present descendants, with all the immunities solemnly and irrevocably granted by the original charter of Charles the Second.

That we view with astonishment the deliberations of the Parent Parliament, wrought upon by an impure Faction, which, under the mask of religion, seeks to strew anarchy and immorality among the labouring class of a community, of which the British Empire can exhibit no parallel in comfort or in social habits.

That in the Legislative body of Jamaica, is invested the only power on earth to tax us, and to frame laws for our internal government.

That our Legislature has shewn its wisdom on every occasion, and has justified the solemn authority vested in it by the King, Lords and Commons of Great Britain. In no case has it denied the Sovereignty of the Crown, in none flinched from a manly display of its means in support of that Crown throughout its various struggles, be they in ... rebellion or to oppose a foreign yoke.

That as a Deliberative Body, sanctioned by irrevocable charter—The Legislature of Jamaica is the best, as it is the only, judge of internal regulations; that we are convinced it will not forsake our rights no more than it will desert its own—rights which we inherit, and which it has tempered (as much as local circumstances have permitted) to the tone of English sentiments.

That we will go hand in hand with the Island at large in defending our property, which is as legitimate and as unalienable as any freehold of the United King dom.

GREECE.

The cause of Greece goes on prosperously, and if no unsanctified coalition on the part of the continental oppressors, takes place against them, we are convinced that they will be able to draw their implacable enemies from their shores, and firmly establish a government for themselves.—It is with pleasure we notice that the situation of these heroic Islanders has called the attention of some of the most respectable characters in the United States of America. Committees have been formed in the principal cities, for the purpose of devising the best mode of serving the Greeks, funds have been opened where money will be received, and appropriated to the purposes for which it is solicited; and a depôt established where donations for service of the Greeks, other than money, are to be deposited. The clergy are to be solicited to preach a sermon, and if deemed expedient, to raise collections in support of the cause.

UNITED STATES.

Certain Extracts, from the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, *of Importance to British and Canadian Interests!*

I. The commissioners under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the U. S. and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports in compliance with that article, that the same may be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negociation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claims of the citizens of the U. States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negociation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.—

II. At the proposal of the Russian imperial Government, made through the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St Petersburgh, to arrange, by amicable negociation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to.—The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, *the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers!!!*

III. In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

IV. During the month of June last, General Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and the property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, and at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the Regiment stationed at the Bluffs, *he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility!!*

V. The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

VI. It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, *and is steadily assuming additional importance.* It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades, than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of ensuring discipline; destroy the inequality in the intercourse between the military and naval services, and our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

VII. There are established by law eighty-eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty five thousand seven hundred miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many post masters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and twelve cents. During the same pe-

— INDEX AT FRONT.

ried, the expenditures of the Post Office Department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents.

(To be continued.)

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, 15th December, 1823.

The Highway amendment Bill was read the third time.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "an Act to repeal part of, and amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, 'an Act to provide for the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair, the Public Highways and Roads in this Province, and to repeal the Laws now in force for that purpose, and also, to repeal part of, and amend the provisions of an Act, passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled, 'an Act to repeal part of, and amend the Laws now in force for laying out, amending, and keeping in repair, the public Highways and Roads in this Province'."

On which the House divided.

Yeas,—Messrs. Burwell, Gordon, Willson of Westworth, Hamilton of Westworth, Hamilton of Lincoln, Clark, Walsh, Mc Martin, Ruttan, McDonell Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edwards, Jones of Grenville, Crooks, Morris, Bostwick, and McLean of Stormont.—17.

Nays,—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, White, Pattie, Casey, and Shaver.—5

Question gained.—Majority 12.

The Bill was signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

The Marine Court House Bill was then read the third time, signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

The Petition from Hastings and Ameliasburgh, praying that the Midland District might be divided, and in case of such division, that a Gaol and Court House, for the new District, might be erected in the town of Belville; and the Petition of William Bergin and others, praying for the Suppression of Orange Processions, was read.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, and Township of Ameliasburgh were referred to Messrs Baldwin and Hamilton of Wentworth, as a Committee, to report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, that the Petition of Wm Bergin and others should be referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of Messrs Attorney General, Baldwin, Nichol, and Gordon, to report on, by bill or otherwise. The House divided

Yeas,—Messrs McLean of Stormont, Jones of Leeds Gordon, Wilmot, Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Baldwin, Baby, White, McMartin, Horner, Jones of Grenville, Morris, Crooks, Hagerman, McDonell, and Weir.—18.

Nays,—Messrs. Burwell, Pattie, Ruttan, Kerr Wilson of Prince Edward, Casey, Shaver Bostwick, and Hamilton of Lincoln —9

The Question was gained, and ordered accordingly.

Mr JONES of Grenville, reported a draft of an Address to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, thanking him for certain messages transmitting Population Returns, District Treasurer's Accounts, and Gwillimbury Petition, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the Address was committed to, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The House went into a Committee on the State of the Provinces.

The House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, that the Report should not be received—the House divided,

Yeas,—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, McMartin, Ruttan, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Casey, Crooks, Morris, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Shaver, McLean of Stormont, and Bostwick —14.

Nays,—Messrs Nichol, Randal, Willson of Wentworth, Clark, Baldwin, Rolph, White, Horner, Pattie, Walsh, McDonell, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hamilton of Wentworth, and Wilson of Norfolk.—16.

Question was lost—majority 2.

The Question for receiving the report—the House divided

Yeas—Messrs. Nichol, Randall, Willson of Wentworth, Mr. Baldwin, Baby, White, Horner, Pattie, Walsh, McDonell, Clarkson, Wilmot, Hamilton of Wentworth, and Wilson Prince Edward.—16.

Nays,—Messrs. Jones of Leeds Burwell, McMartin, Ruttan, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Casey, Morris, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Shaver, McLean of Stormont, Bostwick, and Gordon.—15

Question gained.—Majority 1. and the Report was received.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was then read the third time, as follows:—

"To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled humbly thank your Excellency for your several messages, transmitting to this House the return of the population of this Province, in so far as the same have been received, the accounts of the several District Treasurers, and the petition of the Inhabitants of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth.

Messrs. Gordon and Hamilton of Lincoln, were ordered to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, at Government House with the above address.

Mr. BALDWIN moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of the condition of the Indian Tribes within this Province.

Which was granted and the bill read

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the bill for the improvement of the Indian Tribes should be read a second time on the following Thursday.

In amendment, Mr. HAGERMAN Moved that all the words in the original motion after the word "moves" should be expunged, and the following inserted. "That two hundred copies of the Indian Improvement Bill be printed."

Which was carried.

The original Question was then put and lost

Mr NICHOL from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition from the inhabitants of Prince Edward, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol the bill to authorize the Lieutenant Governor to erect the County of Prince Edward into a separate District, was ordered to be read a second time on the Wednesday following.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, 16th December, 1823.

The Petitions of John McBeath, of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Osnabruck and Aspinhall, and of Maj. James Kirby of the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of this Province, were brought up.

The Otonabee County Bill was read the second time.

On Motion of Mr. RUTTAN, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On Motion of Mr RUTTAN, the Otonabee County Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Thursday.

The House went into Committee on the Collector's Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. McLean of Stormont, Hamilton of Lincoln, Attorney General, Burwell, Gordon, Willson of Wentworth, Clark, McMartin, Ruttan, Kerr, Crooks, Hagerman, Nichol, Jones of Grenville, McLean, Morris, Shaver, Bostwick, Robinson.—19

NAYS—Messrs. Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Pattie, Hornor, Chisholm, Wilson of Prince Edward, Jones of Leeds.—11

Question gained.—Majority 8, and the Report was received accordingly.

On Motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Collector's Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

The House went into Committee on the Shop Licence Bill.

The House resumed to receive a Message

Mr Secretary Billier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Message with the Special Receiver's Accounts and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the same as follows:—

P. MAITLAND,

THE Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, in compliance with its Address of the 28th of last month a statement of the sums arising from the sale of Forfeited Estates, paid into the hands of the Special Receiver, specifying the time at which such payments were made; the debentures; and out of the sums, after the contingent disbursements of the commission and the balance remaining in the hands of the Special Receiver on the 6th instant

Government House, 16th December, 1823.

Mr. HAMILTON of Wentworth, from the Committee, to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Second Circuit, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On Motion of Mr. NICHOL that the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, should be read a second time on the morrow, the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Willson of Wentworth Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Hornor, Pattie, Chisholm, Ruttan, Kerr, Willson of Prince Edward, Morris and Crooks.—19

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Jones of Grenville, Randal, Casey, Bostwick, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Shaver, McLean of Stormont, McDonell, McMartin.—11

Question gained.—Majority 8, and ordered accordingly.

Mr. BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, a Message, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the same as follows:—

MR SPEAKER

THE Honorable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the amendments made by that House, in and to the Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King James the First, entitled, 'An Act to prevent the destroying and murthering of bastard Children, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof;'" and have appointed a Committee of two Members who will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the Joint Committee Room, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

W. DUMMER POWELL, *Speaker*

Legislative Council Chamber,
16th December, 1823.

Mr. BUTTAN moved

Legislative Council for a conference on the subject of the amendments to the above mentioned Bill, should be acceded to, and that Messrs. Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Hagerman, and McDonell, should form a Committee on the part of the House of Assembly.

Which was carried and a Committee was sent to inform the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

The House then went again into Committee on the Shop Licence Bill

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

Mr McLean of Stormont, from the Committee, to draft a Bill founded on the Report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, recommending to the Legislature to make some more effectual provision for obtaining a census of the population of this Province, reported a draft.

The Speaker then adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

Mr THOMPSON'S CASE of LIBEL.

Mr. Ira Thompson, Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, having appeared at the Bar of the House, Col NICHOL moved the resolution which declared certain article in the form of a Petition, on the subject of the Kingston Bank, published in the U. C. Herald, to be libellous; and said he did not expect any discussion on this question, as there was enough spoken already on the subject; the article published had been declared by the House, to be a false, scandalous and malicious libel, and a breach of privilege.—He then called on the Speaker to ask Mr. Thompson, the publisher of the article, what he had to say in his defence.

THE SPEAKER accordingly put this question to Mr. Thompson, who replied,

Mr. Speaker,—As to the article which this Honorable House have declared to be a libel upon them, I can, with perfect sincerity declare, that, when I published it, I had no intention to commence any offence against its dignity or its privileges, nor indeed the least idea that it contained any such matter upon the face of it. In the management of my paper, I have endeavoured uniformly to do my duty to the public with fidelity and independence, and at the same time respectfully towards all the constituted authorities of the Province. Having this matter and having no idea that the communication was intended or could be considered as disrespectful to this House, and entertaining the opinion that I had no right to refuse its insertion, because it was not in the same style or tone that I, perhaps, should have chosen, I suffered it to be inserted. I can assure this Honorable House, that in doing so, I had no intention to offer it disrespect, and that if, the publication is libellous or a breach of the privileges of the House, I am sincerely sorry

In announcing a new paper to each member of this Honorable House. I by no means intended to insult them either individually or collectively. I had determined to furnish each Hon. Member with a paper during the present Session, and the number containing the objectionable article being the first that was published after the Session commenced, it was of course forwarded, but with no design on my part of giving offence to this Honorable Body.

The SPEAKER then, by order of the House, addressed Mr. Thompson in the following words: Mr. Thompson, the article published in your paper, which gave offence to the House, has been declared a libel. The misdemeanor appears to be an aggravated one, because the publication has an immediate tendency to affect that confidence which the people ought always to have in their Constitutional Representatives, assembled in Parliament. This offence is the more inexcusable, as the matter published is wholly unnecessary for the purpose of public information, and was not intended to convey any. The Electors of any County in the Province have an undoubted right to be informed of the public conduct of their Member, but the whole people of the country have also a right to expect, that they themselves are not to be directly insulted by offering abuse and calumny to their assembled Representatives.

When the Electors of any County have good reason to suppose that their Representative has abandoned the sacred trust reposed in him, they have the good privilege by which they have a periodical and constitutional opportunity of changing their Member. In the present instance, the publication gives the Electors no information and is wholly addressed to the bad passions of mankind, and not to their reason. Every person who is improperly actuated to encourage the influence of the House with the public at large, does a great injury to the people; because he thereby diminishes the power of this House to be useful to the people.

Under these circumstances, it be comes my painful duty to reprimand you for your improper conduct You are accordingly reprimanded, and at liberty to retire from the Bar of the House.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC.

The following duties are proposed on imports from the United States:—Salt, per barrel 6d.—Tobacco per lb. 3d.—Soap, do. 4d.—Sole Leather, do. 3d.—Hemlock Leather, do. 6d.—of Skins and other Skins dressed as Upper Leather, 3l. 6d. each.—Sheep skins, dressed, 6d. each.—Horses or cattle 1. 6.—Beer, per gallon, 1s.—Cider do 1s.—Distilled Spirits, do. 2s. 6d.—Shoes, (Men's and Women's) per pair, 2s. 6d.—Boots, per pair, 5s.—Children's Boots and Shoes, per pair, 9d.—Nails per lb. 2d.—Screws, each, 7d.—Oxen, per head. 25.—Young cattle 2 to 3, and 4 years old, per head, 15.—Live Hogs, per lb. 1d.—Pork, per barrel, 10.—Beef not in barrel, per cwt 8.—Hides not tanned, per lb. 3d.—Iron Castings and Tin Ware, an advance duty of 15 per cent.—Saddles, Bridles, and Harness an advance duty of 15 per cent.—and all other goods an advance duty of 10 per cent.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do,
Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell (N. S Carrying Place 3½ do.
of No 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P) 100. do.
Lot No. 7 in the Village of Perton—1 Rood & Poles, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned —A Lot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Concession of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place. Piece of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Camden 100 Acres.

9. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

The Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D. Kingston, 9th Dec 1823.* 52—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Prince Edward, to wit } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said John D. McKay, the following Lands, to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 03 Concession, and 35 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less all of which valuable Property I shall offer for Sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Gore District 12th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G. D.*

Hamilton 1st Sept 1823. No 52—1 p. m. t d.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mention d," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

[By Order.] J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—if bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. More than an Hundred Pages are worked off and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office, November 20. 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE rear half of Lot No 30 in the 2d. Concession of the Township of York, containing 100 Acres, of which 20 are cleared and fenced —It is situated on the road leading from Younge Street to the River Humber, about a mile west of the Hon. Col. WELLS, and about four miles from York —The Land is of excellent quality; the wood thereon being principally Beech, Maple, Hickory, &c. &c.

One half of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for one year with interest, if desired, and a Deed of transfer, free of expense, will be given to the purchaser.—Apply to

JOHN LYONS

York, October 6th 1823.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.

THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, close closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823.

JOHN SPENCER.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at T. MOSLEY'S, *Auctioneer*, &c. by private Sale, A very handsome Chimney Looking Glass of large dimensions; a very elegant set of Crimson Morine Window Curtains and with Black Velvet, fringed, &c., with Japan Cornices, French Rods and Pullies, &c.; London made—Also, a variety of Books in Boards, and elegant Bindings.—A Large Lace Veil; Shawls, &c. &c.

York, December 13, 1823. 51-*td*

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

OLD Port —L. P. Teneriffe.—Cognac Brandy, Holland Geneva.—Jamaica Spirits.—Shrub. Peppermint.—Old Whiskey —English Cheese Which, with an Extensive Assortment of Hard Ware, Delf, and Dry Goods, he will sell cheap for good payments.

ALEXANDER LEGGE.

York, Nov 10th, 1823 50—3w.

NOTICE.

M. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON MAKING, on the Mr. Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

34, tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Laws*, of the Town of Kingston, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined

Kingston, July 27th 1823 tf—21.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 10th December, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,
THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

50–8w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15-*tf.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, with his accustomed humanity, has been pleased to direct that Fifty Sets of condemned Barrack Bedding be placed at the disposal of the Strangers Friend Society, through the Subscriber, who gives notice that he will deliver to such of the poorer class of Emigrants as are recommended by any of the Subscribers to that Society, a proportion of the same according to their recommendation.

W. ALLAN.
Treasurer to the Strangers Friend Society.

45—8w. York, 1st November, 1823.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of the Magistrates for the Home District will be held at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, on Monday the 29th Instant, for the purpose of receiving Applications from Persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licences for the ensuing year.

S. HEWARD,
Cl'k Peace, Home District.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
York, 22d December, 1823. 52-4d.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons desirous of taking out a Shop, Still, or Tavern Licence, in the District of Gore, for the ensuing year, are notified to attend at the Court House in Hamilton, on Monday the Fifth day of January next.

JOHN WILLSON,
Inspector, D G.

19th Dec. 1823.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late COL. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to MRS. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq. Amherstburg.

December 23d, 1823. 52—12-*w.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to warn all persons from taking a certain Note of Hand, bearing date, on or about the 30th day of December, 1818, drawn or accepted, by Charles Fothergill, in favour of a Mr Henry Lockyer,* and payable at the House of Messrs. Froste & Porter, in Montreal, for the Sum of £165 18s. 10d. Halifax Currency, as satisfaction has been given for the said Note, which ought to have been returned to the Subscriber.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

York, Dec 23, 1823. 52-3*w.*

* So much time has elapsed that Mr. Fothergill does not recollect whether he was the drawer, or acceptor of the Note;—nor does he remember, with certainty, whether it was in favour of Mr. Lockyer, or of *Messrs Gillman and Clay* in London, for whom Mr. Lockyer then acted as Agent;—but, the Note may be easily identified by the above particulars. 52—3 w

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

DANCING.

Mr. G. WOLCOTT

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its Vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday, the 30th December, at Mr. *J. Davis'*, King Street, next door to Mr. *McDougall's* Store.—Days of Tuition, Tuesdays and Fridays.—Hours of Tuition for Ladies, from 10 to 12, A. M.—for Gentlemen, from 2 to 4, P. M.—For Terms, enquire at Mr. Davis'.

York, 24th Dec. 1823.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the last of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly composed a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried off by the Americans at the taking of York, during the war

As there is every reason to believe that many of the odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, as they can be of little value without the rest of the Sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vol. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec. 2d, 1823 t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becearia on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do. Woodfall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

—INDEX AT FRONT.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 52.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1823.

Editorial Commentary.

As Christmas day happens to fall this year on *Thursday*, we have deemed it proper to publish the present number on the day before.

We extracted such parts of the MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES as bore upon the interests of the British empire generally, and of Canada in particular; and numbered the paragraphs, with a view of commenting on them separately; but we soon found the field quite too wide for this place; and it must be reserved for a future occasion, when these things will be considered with that attention they so imperiously demand. However, in the mean time, we have to thank the PRESIDENT for the unreserved manner in which he has been pleased to develope the "American Policy," into which we have long since ventured to peer our enquiring eyes, and wherein we found such prognostics as filled us with alarm for the future, unless the whole policy of the British Nation is changed in respect of those Colonies which are immediately adjacent to that power.—Some of our Editors are pleased to compliment the "*good sense,—liberality,—confidence*" &c. &c. of the American Government. There is certainly *something* in the *manner* of doing a thing; but, our satisfaction is in no wise agreeably augmented by the *civility* of a highway man, who is so obliging as to relieve us of our purse;—we hate to see the truth disguised:—and there may be far too much of courtly manner introduced amongst men of business. In our treaties with the United States, heretofore, *we have always suffered*, either through *the gross ignorance*, or the *overweening complaisance*, of our right courtly negotiators; and it is highly probable we shall again be the losers on the same scores. We observed an article not long since in *The Edinburgh Observer* very much in point;—here it is.

"The Americans, it is universally allowed, have had their diplomatic concerns conducted with unrivalled ability; and yet they pay their first class of Foreign Ministers no more than $9000, £2000 per annum. This shows at how moderate an expense the real business of a nation can be managed. So far from thinking that the Americans suffer from this low scale of salary, we are convinced that it is one reason why they are so ably conducted. Their minister is a man of business—ours a man of ton—the one is in the bureau—while the other is in the ball-room—the one is famous for successful negociations—the other for brilliant entertainments and choice wines—the one is labouring for the solid advantage of his country—the other is feasting or fiddling for "the honour and dignity of his."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Both the Parliaments of Canada are proceeding steadily with business—and much there is of importance before them. Our own Legislature, ever since the question of an Union was agitated, has shewn a very uncommon, and in our mind, a very impolitic degree of delicacy, (on one occasion amounting to absolute refusal,) to augment the Representation of the Commons of this Province, although the necessity of forming several new Counties was apparent, and admitted.—What will those who have felt and expressed this delicacy say to the passing of a law (for the augmentation of the Representatives of the Lower Province?—MR. DAVIDSON has a Bill before the House for the attainment of that object.

There is at length some hope of *Register Offices* being established in Lower Canada.

The "*Death of Brock*" in imitation of the "*Death of Wolfe*" has been received, and will appear in our next.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

DUEL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a meeting took place in a field near Turnham Green, between J—— T——, Esq. of New York, and H—— M——, Esq. late of the King's German Legion; the former attended by P—— W——, Esq. the latter by a Naval Officer. It was agreed to fire by signal. The first shot was discharged without effect; but on the second fire, Mr. M's ball struck his antagonist's chin, slightly wounding the flesh. The seconds then interfered; but Mr. T. demanded another pistol in such terms as admitted of no refusal. The demand was therefore complied with, and he was once more slightly wounded, after which, an adjustment was with difficulty effected. It is said that the quarrel originated at a tavern the preceding evening, in consequence of a political discussion, in which Mr. T. conceived that some insinuations were thrown out by Mr. M reflecting on the courage of the American nation.—*Morning Herald.*

NEW POPE.—The coronation of Pope Leo XII. took place on the 5th of October.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—The Edinburgh Observer says, "After they got clear of the ice, it was Capt. Parry's intention to have taken the greater part of the remaining provisions out of his consort, and her home, and persevere himself, but strong symptoms of scurvy just then made their appearance which determined him to give it up. We understand the highest latitude they reached was 69 deg., and that of the two years and a half they were absent, they were twenty-one months frozen in.

Power of Music on the Brute Creation.—Sir Everard Home has recently made some interesting inquiries by *way of comparison*, between the auricular organs of man and quadrupeds. The result of his researches seems to prove that shrill tones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect in exciting the attention of animals, whilst the full lower tones stimulate them almost to fury. Sir Everard observes, "that the effect of the high notes of the piano forte upon the great lion in Exeter Change, only called his attention, which was considerable, though he remained silent and motionless. But no sooner were the flat, or lower notes sounded, than he sprung up, lashed his tail, and yelled violently, and endeavoured to break loose; and became altogether so furious as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music. The deep tone of the French horn also produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano forte on the elephant and other animals, on which the experiment was made.

A Facetious Barber, in New York.—Pernit him to say a few words upon his profession.

Doctors Gall and Spurzheim have contended that genius, taste, the passions, and all that belongs to the intellectual powers of man, rest upon the formation of the cranium:—This may be true—but with how much more truth can it be said, that the beauty of "*the human face divine*," depends upon that great *feature* of the countenance, the HAIR. Fashion has held a constant reign, exhibiting all the varieties of her power, over this vegetable of the human head—now flowing in luxuriant ringlets, and now shaven with ecclesiastical solemnity. Wigs were invented to give dignity to the wise, and the appearance of gravity and wisdom to the dull; but the age of wigs is gone forever—the head of Minerva has moulted his feathers, and fallen from her fame.—The present style of moulding this *feature* has never been surpassed—it has a classical origin taken from the antique crop seen on the Elgin marbles and Roman coins, uniting Athenian grace with Roman dignity, and is finely adapted to the ball room or military parade. This art of "managing *the hair*," is one not learned in a day, but, a piece of skill and experience. The rule is general, but the application must be varied—for delicate textures by help of this art, can be built up into something of a martial air, and severe lines of the countenance softened down to sylvan simplicity. If any one doubts whether this can be done, let him come and test his skill.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Portsmouth, Oct. 25.

"*His Majesty's ship Hecla, off Cape Farewell.*"

Greenland, Sept. 29, 1823.

"After an unavailing struggle of two years and a half to get to the westward, we are again thus far upon our passage homeward, by the same route as we went out. In the beginning of October, the frost set in so fast that the ships were scarcely manageable or the sea navigable. It was then thought prudent to look out for a place to winter in, and a small shallow bay on the south west point of an Island, in lat. 66, 11, 40, long. 63, was found, which promised us shelter from the northerly winds and drift ice. A canal was cut in the new form'd ice, and the ships properly placed by the 10th, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. We were soon afterwards frozen up and housed over, and otherwise prepared for the winter, which now set in very fast; the land was covered with snow, and deserted by almost every animal; foxes and bears seemed the only exceptions. Our recreations and amusement, now became so regular, that the history of a single day may suffice for the whole winter. At seven o'clock in the morning we got up, at eight breakfasted, at nine mustered on deck; the rest of the forenoon was generally spent in visiting our fox traps, of which almost every officer contrived to have one. This amusement, or in walking over the snow, lasted till Christmas. At 1 P. M. dined; the afternoon was spent by some in sleep, others in reading, or playing chess, backgammon, or cards, till five o'clock, when we took tea; at six attended master, reading or writing, on till eight, when we supped; after that, continued in general conversation over a glass of grog and segars till bed time. On the 1st February, when all our tales had been at least twice told, and the time began to hang rather heavy upon our hands, a most seasonable relief appeared in a tribe of Esquimaux, who were approaching the ships. This appeared the more astonishing to us as we had seen none of them since leaving Hudson's straits, except one family that were fell in with by our boats at the top of the inlet, and some others that were heard on the shores to the westward, during the summer, although in every place we landed we met with remains of their huts, and some of them were the appearance of being lately occupied.

They came towards the ships without hesitation, entirely unarmed, one of them carrying an old man on his back; on coming on board, they looked round, either with the most stupid indifference, or were struck dumb, with astonishment, as they had never seen a ship before, nor indeed, a man besides their own race. They exchanged any thing they had for whatever was offered them, and received presents with extreme delight, jumping and shouting in the most hideous manner when any thing was given them. They pointed to their huts, which were about three miles distant from the ships, on the south west face of the hill; and on some of us making signs, wishing to go, there were one or two of

them readily accompanied us. When we got near, all that were at home came out to welcome us with shouting and jumping; their huts were built entirely of snow arched over like a baker's oven, but high enough to stand upright in; on each side was a bench of snow covered with skins, which served as the seat and bed of the family; at each corner was a lamp, with a stone pot suspended over it. Each hut was above twelve feet in diameter, and contained from a dozen to eighteen inhabitants, most of the men being accommodated with two wives. The door was about eighteen inches high, and three or four of the huts communicated with a covered passage, having one common door. The horde had been driven down to the point by necessity, to look for open water, that they might kill seals, and they had encamped there the evening before. During the remainder of the winter months, we lived in the greatest friendship with them, occasionally supplying them with a mess of bread-dust and oil, when fishing failed them; they, in return, lent us their sledges, to ride on. The same day that the natives appeared, a herd of wolves (thirteen in number) passed close to the ships, and continued prowling about in the neighbourhood until they were all shot or caught in traps. We continued at this place until the latter end of September, in hopes that it might break up, but the frost then setting in, very nearly froze the ships up, and it was with some difficulty that we got out of the strait, when it was resolved to return to the Island in the Bay inhabited by natives, called by them Igloolek, to winter there, where we arrived at the end of the month.

"In the beginning of October, the ships were secured and fitted for the winter. The natives seemed rejoiced to see us return, and visited us daily on their sledges, and were always ready to drive us up to their huts, about six miles distant, whenever we wished to go; we also had sledges built, and purchased a pack of dogs for each ship; on these we were enabled to drive about at pleasure while the daylight lasted, but when the sun disappeared, which was forty-eight days, we were very much confined to the ships. The lowest temperature was 45 below zero.

Mr. Canning's Speech in the City.—Yesterday the Sheriffs for the ensuing year (Messrs. Whittaker and Laurie) gave their usual dinner on their entering upon office. Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson were invited and were present.—Mr. Canning, on his health having been drank, observed, he had in the discharge of his public duty, the high gratification of bearing the approbation of his Sovereign;—to this was added the sustaining support of the Parliament; but great as were these testimonials of support, they were incomplete and inofficial, without that other acknowledgement which he was proud to receive—the co-operation and approbation of his fellow citizens at large.—(*Loud applause.*)—The Lord Mayor had truly said, that, difficult as had been the period at which he (Mr. Canning) had been called to fill the office, he had nevertheless the satisfaction to find the City of London pursuing a state of great and glorious prosperity. He had the satisfaction to know, not only that such prevailed, but that it was founded upon sound and permanent principles of Commercial economy—that from the very nature of its organization and action, it was not liable to the vicissitudes which had previously swayed it, and it is better calculated to acquire a steady and permanent value. He also agreed with the Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Waithman) in the full admission that every man in the community whatever might be his situation or office, had a full right to the honest expression of his sentiments in such manner as became an honest and independent man.—(*Loud applause.*)—The Constitution of England rested on the balance of power between the several bodies of the State. These could only be maintained by giving a fair scope to the conflicting opinions of the country; and they, like all public men, honestly contending for the public interests, must be sensible that, however present feelings might prompt them to extreme struggles, their only object—what they meant to accomplish—was the public good, according to their respective sense of its best interests. Their real ground of disputation was not the maintenance of the Constitution—upon that they were all agreed; but the means of supporting it, and, with it, the dignity and independence of the country.—(*Great applause.*)—In almost all other countries but Great Britain, nations were of late times found at war upon extreme principles. This country had abstained from participating in those inflammations, from a fear of immediately aggravating them by a useless and an unnecessary intermixture with their passions and their wants. They had taken what he trusted would eventually prove the wiser course—they had by their wiser policy shown, that however heretofore it might have been deemed that War and Commercial prosperity went hand in hand, it remained for them to exhibit to the world the admiring spectacle of Commerce growing with general Peace, and by the more natural and calmer operations of universal friendship and confidence.—(*Applause.*)—He cordially trusted that such a state of things would be found progressively advancing.

Signification of the names of Towns and Villages.—Such towns, cities, and villages, whose terminations are *chester, caster, ceter* show that the Romans, in their stay among us, made fortifications about the places where they are now situated. In the Latin tongue, *castra* is the name for these fortifications. Such are *Caster, Chester, Don aster, Leicester.* *Don* signifies a mountain, and *ley* or *lei* ground widely overgrown, in our ancient tongue. *Wye, Wick,* or *Wich,* means a place of refuge, and is the termination of Warwick, Sandwich, Greenwich, and Woolwich. *Thorp,* before the word *village* was borrowed from the French, was used in its stead, and is found at the end of many towns' names. *Bury, Burg, Berry,* signifies metaphorically a town having a wall about it; sometimes a high or chief place. *Wold,* means a plain open country; *combe* a valley between two hills; *knock,* a hill; *hurst* signifies a woody place; *magh,* a field; *innes,* an island; *worth* a place situated between two rivers; and *ing,* a track of meadows. *Minster* is a contraction of monastery. All these words are found in many of our names of places, either at their beginning or end.

English Paper.

West Indies!—The Superb, 78, Capt. M'Kenzie two other 74's, and five frigates, are ordered to proceed forthwith from Plymouth to the West Indies.

Meeting of the Emperors.—A meeting took place betwixt the Emperors of Austria and Russia regarding the future state of the Turkish Empire, on the 6th Oct. which lasted only for an hour, and the final arrangement of the object of this meeting was left to their Prime Ministers.

Musical Festival.—At a late grand musical festival at York, England, there remained, after paying all expenses, a total profit of 7200 pounds sterling, for the Charitable Institutions of York.

Capt. Parry.—The illness of this gallant officer, which has lately been mentioned in the newspapers, arose in consequence of a disappointment in love. He could smile at the horrors and dangers of the frigid zone, but the cruelty and *coldness* of his betrothed was too much for him. A beautiful, lovely, and accomplished young lady, who had exchanged with the gallant officer in question, a mutual pledge of unshaken attachment previous to his embarking on his dangerous enterprise, and the promise of an immediate and honorable union on his return, has, during his absence, forgotten the pledge she had given, and afforded reason to believe that the gallant officer is no longer the favoured object of her affections. On his arrival in London, he hastened, after the first discharge of his public duty, and drove with an unaltered attachment and fond anxiety to the lady's house in the neighbourhood of Portland place, to pay his first attentions to the object of his highest esteem, and receive her congratulations on his safe return; but, to his surprise and sorrow, he found that the house had been for some time shut up, and that the family had quitted London; and upon further inquiry he learned that some change had occurred with respect to the affections of the chief object of his solicitude, which made it advisable that he should endeavour to eradicate from his mind all recollection of her plighted faith and influence over his heart. It is stated that the lady in question is a sister of Capt. Sabine, who accompanied Capt. Parry on his first voyage, and who was in this city sometime since, making astronomical observations.

British Parliament.—The British Parliament was expected to meet before Christmas, in consequence of important despatches received from Sir. W. A'Court.

FOREIGN.

Mexico has declared War against Spain!—The unexpected commencement of hostilities by the governor of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa against the town of Vera Cruz, has compelled the supreme executive power to adopt measures consequent on an aggression unprovoked by its inhabitants, and warranted by no political considerations.

1st.—It is ordered that all political and mercantile relations with the Spanish nation cease.

2dly.—That using the lenity dictated by the philanthropic principles of the Mexican nation, it is ordered that all Spanish vessels immediately leave the ports of Mexico, without proceeding, as the government might, to embargo or confiscate.

3dly.—That the same conduct be pursued with all Spanish merchantmen that may arrive in these ports from Europe in the space of four months, a time sufficient to allow this resolution to be known on that continent, and of forty days from Havana or any other Spanish ports of North America.

4thly.—That all vessels arriving after the expiration of those periods, will be treated according to the laws of war, (if, before it be not terminated) as will be, from this moment, all armed vessels.

5thly.—That after the period of four months the productions of the Spanish soil will not be admitted to an entry under any flag whatever. By order of H. S. H.—Mexico, 1st Oct. 1823.

FRANCISCO JOSE BERNAL.

SPAIN.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 20th, states that the strong representation made by M. de Chateaubriand, through M. de Talaru, and the still stronger remonstrances of the Duke d'Angoulême, have had the desired effect on Ferdinand; the sentences of the Regency are not confirmed, and the execution of his own decrees are suspended.

A Spanish brig was to sail on the 4th or 5th from Cadiz for the Balearic Islands, and if the answer of the Constitutionalists is not satisfactory, a part of the French squadron will be sent there. The French troops will be sent thither after their submission, as King Ferdinand will not hear of his own soldiers.

Report still speaks of the speedy return of 40,000 men to France; the Royal Guard will go first. Nearly an equal force will remain in the Peninsula, and be distributed as follows:—

Madrid	4 000
Seville	600
Malaga	600
Murcia	500
Alicant	1 000
Carthagena	1,000
Valencia and Murviedro	1,000
Badajoz	600
Ciudad Rodrigo	500
In Galicia	2,000
Catalonia	8,000
Pampeluna	1 000
St. Sebastian and Santona	1,000
Cadiz and the Isle of Leon	4,000
The Balearic Isles	5,000
On the roads serving for communication, and to guard their points	6,000
TOTAL	34 600

Besides these, 34,600 men, there will be a reserve of 5 or 6,000, which will be cantoned on the Ebro, and have its head quarters at Vittoria, ready to march wherever it may be necessary.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—As soon as the Duke of Angoulême shall have arrived at Madrid, which will be about the end of the month, and terminated the organization of the Army of Occupation, he will take the road to Paris.

Quiroga has not been arrested at Corunna, as the English Journals announced; he will set off for Gibral-

—INDEX AT FRONT.

1824

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1824. No. 1.

By Authority.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed the settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, a fiing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

		Lots, to be called Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nmia	Lake
N of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Manvers

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number three and four, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 40 acres, upon which is a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, Fellow Mill, Dry House, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malt House and Kiln, Store House, Barn, and other Outbuildings thereon erected, all in operation and possession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling House erected thereon, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situate in compleat order, now in the possession of Wilhamming Allan, Esq. Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part and parcel of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession on the said Township of Markham, making together one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the seventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of Noon.

FOR SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff. H. D.*
GEO PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff., H. D.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov 1823. } 46—8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dowbe, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Hoduund, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Gritfin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North East half of Lot No. 7 in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling House erected thereon, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situate in compleat order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq Also, 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part and parcel of the west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good Dwelling House, &c thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, also the Lease of Lots No. 2, being a Clergy Reserve, and Lot No. 5, being a Crown Reserve, in the 3d Concession; also Lot No. 3, being a Clergy Reserve in the 2d Concession on the said Township of Markham, making together one thousand and seventy five acres, all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the seventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at the hour of Noon.

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GEO PLAYTER, *Deputy Sheriff., H. D.*

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for SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Depy. Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov 1823. } 46—8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dowbe, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Hoduund, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griff

at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823 } 47—7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit. } day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of a Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell
N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No. 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N. half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 400 do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec 1823. 52—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,*
to wit } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said John D McKay, the following Lands, to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 3d Concession, and 35 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Gore District 12th Dec 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G. D.*
Hamilton 1st Sept 1823. *No.* 52—1 p. m. t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,*
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 4, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres; and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday, in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823. } 47—82w.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York. 3d June, 1823 23—tf

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

[By Order.] J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that *Number I.* of
REPORTS AND CASES,
Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.
FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM,
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824.

Edited by T. TAYLOR Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, five sigs with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. More than an Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if not a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, with-out delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. } *York, October* 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C Gazette Office, York.
Price 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.
SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF
JURIES,
By the Law of England

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,
The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year
1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL
And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Donell's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th *Dec* 1823 tf—51.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT Spacious Dwelling-House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the seite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th *July,* 1823. } JOHN SPENCER.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at T. MOSLEY'S, *Auctioneer*, &c. by private Sale, A very handsome Chimney Looking Glass of large dimensions; a very elegant sett of Crimson Morine Window Curtains, bound with Black Velvet, fringed, &c., with Japon Cornice, French Rods and Pullies, &c.; London made—Also, a variety of Books in Boards, and elegant Bindings.—A Large Lace Veil; Shawls, &c. &c.

York. December 13, 1823. 51—*td*

NOTICE.

MR. WALTON respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced the business of PLEASURE SLEIGH and WAGGON MAKING, opposite Mr. Washburn's, Newgate Street, York. 6w

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Mallard District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36 tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of Kingston, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this Province, at its next meeting, to divide the County of Halton, in the District of Gore.

25th June, 1823

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of Bathurst into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Jonas Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P.

t.f.

Bank of Upper Canada.. York, 10th *December,* 1823. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,
THOS G RIDOUT,
Cashier.
50—8w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 tf. *Cashier*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID Wm. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—tf.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d *April,* 1823. } 14—tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to warn all persons from taking a certain Note of Hand, bearing date, on or about the 30th day of December, 1818, drawn or accepted, by Charles Fothergill, in favor of a Mr. Henry Lockyer,* and payable at the House of Messrs. Frost & Porter, in Montreal, for the Sum of £108 18s. 10d. Halifax Currency, as satisfaction has been given for the said Note, which ought to have been returned to the Subscriber.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
York, Dec 23, 1823. 50—3w.

* So much time has elapsed that Mr. Fothergill does not recollect whether he was the drawer, or acceptor of the Note—nor does he remember, with certainty, whether it was in favour of Mr. Lockyer, or of *Messrs Gillman and Clay* in London, for whom Mr. Lockyer then acted as Agent;—but, the Note may be easily identified by the above particulars. 50—3 w

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendence of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	21,000
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*
York, 26th *July,* 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons desirous of taking out a Shop, Still, or Tavern Licence, in the District of Gore, for the ensuing year, are notified to attend at the Court House in Hamilton, on Monday the Fifth day of January next.

JOHN WILLSON,
Inspector, D. G.
19th *Dec* 1823

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT ISBEL, Esq. Amherstburgh.
December 23*d,* 1823. 52—12-w.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Pine, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and *Seven Years* credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 1.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1824

Editorial Commentary.

We are greatly flattered, and obliged, by that promise of increased patronage which the Public so kindly holds forth towards the new edition of the "*York Almanack*" and "Royal Calendar of Upper Canada," now in the Press, and which will shortly appear.—We trust this favourable countenance will not, as it ought to do, be stimulating us to render the volume as perfect as the nature of such an undertaking will permit. Many errors, which deformed the first edition, are corrected in the present; and, we hope the next will be still better than that now in hand. The apparent delay in the publication is occasioned by the great addition of new matter, and the formation of Chronological Tables, from the creation of the world to the present times, on a plan far more comprehensive, and generally useful, than has been hitherto attempted in any work of the kind. More than 150 very closely printed pages are already worked off, and the whole will be shortly ready for delivery.

Mr. Tarr has a right to an apology from us for taking the liberty of publishing a part only of his last communication, being that part which is of a public nature; forbearing to print what related to his own private feelings and views, not merely because we have no room for so long an insertion but, because it is conceived that this dispute, (which is terminated so far as we are concerned in this number of our paper,) can only be interesting to the public so far as public interests are concerned. The subject has had a very full hearing, and we hope, that, though "*fire has flash'd, and swords have gleamed*," the parties, both of whom we know and respect, will by and bye forget the "*angry mood*," shake hands, and be emulous which can evince the truest patriotism, and most befriend his District and Country.

As it is a subject of importance to the country, and instances of a similar nature may again occur, we have much satisfaction in publishing the short and able address of the Solicitor General, on bringing the late contested Election for the Counties of Lennox and Addington, as Counsel for the Petitioners, before the House of Assembly.—Short as it is, this speech contains arguments altogether conclusive on the point in question; and Returning Officers in general would do well to consider the nature and extent of their duty, more attentively than they now seem to do (for, it is no trifle that is hazarded by forgetfulness or a wilful neglect of their duty.—That actions will lie against them, has been proved by the circumstance of Mr. Fox, in the year 1786, obtaining £500 damages against the High Bailiff of Westminster, for not returning him as a Member for that City.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

A Ship of War.—We have often seen striking descriptions of this tremendous engine of destruction, but we never saw one more poetical and grand than the one lately given by Ma CARRIER, on a public occasion at Plymouth, as symbolic of the sleeping energies of the British Nation.—"Our present repose," said the orator, "is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters about your town, is a proof that they are devoid of strength and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on the shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing—instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle its wings, its swelling pinnage—how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery—collect all its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder!—(*Immediate applause*) Such as is one of these magnificent machines, when springing from inaction into a display of its might; such is England herself, while apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on any adequate occasion!"

Force of Habit.—In illustration of the force of habit, an English paper quotes the following instance which lately occurred at an iron foundery.—They were making a tremendous boiler for a sugar baker, and a workman was put into it, with a hand anvil, which he was to hold against the nails that were to rivet it together; and which nails were struck by others on the outside with sledge hammers, making a noise, compared to which a Chinese gong is a whisper, the report of an eight and forty pounder the pop gun of a school boy. Yet such is the force of all powerful habit, that the hero in the copper fell fast asleep—no doubt lulled by the sweet lullaby of the dulcet hammering, unconscious of a din that would have kept a whole parish unrefreshed by naps for ever, and that would have rendered such a neighbour indictable at the quarter sessions.

Faux Pas in High Life.—It was generally circulated in town yesterday, that a dashing individual, nearly allied to a certain noble lord, had eloped with the beautiful wife of a now disconsolate husband. It is said they sailed for England this week. The entire particulars of this event will, it is expected, shortly become more generally known.

Dublin Evening Post.

The King of France.—A correspondent of a morning paper gives the following portrait of Louis the XVIII. whom he saw during the late celebration of *Te Deum* at Notre Dame:—

"I had heard that he was very much fallen off of late, but before I had the near view of him which my position yesterday gave me, I could not have believed the report to the half of its extent. His former embonpoint has entirely left him, or fallen down upon his legs and lower extremities, which are proportionally large and unwieldy. His eyes were sunk, hollow, and troubled, retaining nothing of their former vivacity; his cheeks have fallen in, his lips have lost their roundness and tension, and his whole countenance had an exhausted and cadaverous appearance, which betrayed a state of health more allied to the quietness and retirement of his bedchamber than the bustle of a public ceremony. For the last eighteen months he has entirely lost the power of moving his lower extremities, but the bust and the countenance remained little changed till lately. The ravages of age or disease are now, however, rapidly extending upwards, and it is probable that Louis XVIII. will not long keep the sceptre from Charles X. The same hair in which he was rolled up the nave of the cathedral, was the same which he had occupied in his couch. He had been let down from the latter without leaving the former, or at all changing his first position. A kind of slope, covered with carpeting like the *Montagnes Russes*, had been formed at the great gate of the church, so that he could be rolled up and down without the necessity of being lifted over the steps. This chair, which was placed within the frame that supported the canopy, was so extremely low, that in passing along the lines of the guards, he was looked down upon by them, and by the spectators who stood behind them. His legs were extended at full length—his feet were covered with black cloth shoes; both seemed preternaturally swollen, unwieldy, and torpid.—His hands on both sides had a firm hold of the arms of the chair, on which his elbows leaned; his head was a good deal sunk between his shoulders, and his whole person without life or energy, seemed that of a man suffering from an acute disease. To the by-standers, who cheered him as he passed, he never lifted his eye, nor showed the least token of recognition or pleasure. In short, I have seldom witnessed a more painful exhibition, and may ven ture to add, that not one individual who saw him would have exchanged situations with him for the honour of being placed under the royal canopy, and being rolled to *Te Deum* between a double line of royal guards."

Alledged Fashionable Faux Pas.—From Naples, September 26.—An affair of gallantry, which lately happened here, is to occupy the gentlemen of the long robe in London very shortly. The case is this:—A lady, beautiful and accomplished, said to be a natural daughter of a distinguished general, married an officer in the guards, who, on account of bad health, was advised to try the benefit of this climate. He and his lady arrived here early in the summer, and became intimate with a family distinguished in the fashionable world in England, and commanding the society of this place. The lady claimed some relationship to the family in question, since the gentleman is a nephew to the lady's father; they being cousins nothing was more natural than the intimacy which has led to the unfortunate occurrence in question. The attentions of the gallant became so marked, that the lady's husband forbade her visiting her relation any longer, and is said to have used threats towards her, which being unattended to (according to the lady's statement) he soon after put into execution; in consequence of which she flew from her home, and took apartments in a hotel. The husband immediately repaired to an official gentleman, who, while he stated his inability to render any assistance, could not help saying that the lady had taken the most imprudent step possible, but regretted that the husband should have been led to put his threats in execution. The husband then caused to be published in the best way he could, his determination to be no longer responsible for the debts of his wife, and by means of her waiting maid, &c. has collected evidence to prosecute his suit. In the mean while, the amiable wife of the gallant is said to be convinced of the innocence of the accused lady, that on her hearing of the step taken by her, she drove to the hotel, and brought her to her own mansion, where she now resides under her protection.—*Morning paper.*

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.

A rumor has been afloat in this city for some days past, that Mr. Rush had made an enquiry of our Government, by the request of the English Cabinet, to ascertain whether the United States were prepared to [illegible] England in united resistance to any attempt of the Holy Alliance, upon the Independence of the South American Republics." We confess that we are credulous to believe not only this, but that England is prepared to join us in resisting all further attempts on the part of the Allied Powers, to colonize this country. They have large possessions on this continent, to defend from foreign aggression as well as the United States. England is jealous of Alexander's power, and the settlement which he has formed on our western frontier, has already been with the English Cabinet, a subject of remonstrance.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUNNERY.

A Correspondent in the Philadelphia National Gazette, gives information that a Gentleman in that place has made an important improvement in gunnery. It is in the manner of discharging artillery, superior by far, he says, to the method formerly in practice. The new invention it appears, was sufficiently tried, and approved of by the best judges. In speaking of the improvement, he says:

"Above all, it is an indestructible principle; dampness has no effect upon it. In operations it resembles a small flat piece of metal about the size of a five cent piece, which on being struck with a hammer, explodes with considerable noise, and penetrates through the flannel cartridge, at any required distance, without the necessity of occupying the intermediate space of the touch hole with any kind of priming."

Schalken, the Dutch Painter.—Schalken, a pupil of Gerard Dow, came to England with William III. and was famous for his candlelight productions. He used to place the object with a candle, in a dark room; and looking through the key-hole, which was enlarged for the purpose, he painted by day-light what he saw in the dark. He was engaged at length to paint King William, after the same manner, and being desirous that all who sat to him should themselves hold the candle, his majesty complied with the form, and kept it fast till the tallow began to scald his fingers. On another occasion, having taken the portrait of a lady who had very fine hands, he was asked by her if she must not, after the face was completed, sit for them also? to which Schalken, who was not very polite, replied, "No, Madam I always draw them from my house maid," which was his constant practice.

Dreadful Explosion of a Coal Mine.—"Durham, Nov. 3.—In consequence of an explosion of foul air in a coal pit, called the plain pit, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, situate near Rainton, about five miles from this city, a number of unfortunate persons have lost their lives. The accident took place this morning about five o'clock. There are a great variety of rumours afloat respecting the number of persons employed in the pit at the time, but from the best information I have been able to acquire, I believe there were between ninety and a hundred; the whole of whom, it is supposed, have perished. At the time the latest accounts left the scene of the catastrophe, nearly forty bodies had been brought up corpses. I cannot describe the anguish occasioned by this melancholy event, which was most likely occasioned by neglecting to use the safety lamp."

Dibdin, the Songster.—The late C. Dibdin was born in 1745, and was the son of a clergyman at Bristol. He was the eighteenth child, his mother being 50 at his birth. He had a brother 29 years older than himself, Thos. Dibdin, on whose death he wrote the beautiful ballad of *Poor Tom Bowling*. This gentleman was captain of an East Indiaman, and father of the present Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* says,—"The new Pope, it is said, intends to proceed on a tour through England and Ireland!!!"

ACCOUNT OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

[*From Capt. Barry's last Voyage, as detailed in the Literary Gazette.*]

In the second winter, a more numerous tribe of the Esquimaux, about 150, and including the visitors of the preceding year, settled near the ships, and were in daily intercourse with them. We shall here throw together what we have learned respecting this people.

They are represented as being peaceable and good natured: not stupid, but not eminent for lead or in self-esteem. The first tribe lived together on terms of perfect liberty and equality; in the second there was an Angekkok or conjuror, who exercised a certain degree of influence and authority. There are no signs of the worship of a Supreme Being among them, and they do not appear to have a perfect idea of ONE; they have large possessions on this continent, to defend from foreign aggression as well as the United States. England is jealous of Alexander's power, and the settlement which he has formed on our western frontier, has already been with the English Cabinet, a subject of remonstrance.

Their habitations are dirty-looking yellowish white, and their proportions by no means robust.

We have mentioned the appearance of their snow houses when first seen; they are curiously shaped and constructed, resembling three immense bee-hives grouped together, and entered, by one long passage, by all the three families to whom those yield an abode. A tree-full affords a tolerable idea of them. They are about nine feet in diameter, and seven or eight feet in height. The passage is about twenty feet in length, and so low that you must creep along nearly on all fours, in order to reach the hut. This is ingeniously intended to exclude the cold air, which it does effectually, though widened in parts for lodging the dogs belonging to the several households, and which are stationed in the last sort of antichamber, before the entrances turn off to the right and left for the two nearest huts. The huts themselves are entirely made of square blocks of solid snow, with a larger key block at the top of the rotunda. The window is a piece of flat transparent ice. Round the interior runs a seat of the same material as the walls, upon which the skins of animals are thrown for seats and beds. Beds are also made of a platform, on the floor. The houses are without any artificial warmth, except what is produced by a sort of oil lamp, in which they use pieces of dry moss for wicks.

In the winters of 1822–3 native dwellings or huts, constructed of bone, were also seen. The Esquimaux often eat flesh in a raw state; but it is sometimes cooked, and the women almost invariably submit their food to that process. The utensils are uncommon, though simple. They consist of two vessels of stone; generally the pot stone, or lapis ollaris, also used in parts of Germany, for the same purpose. The lower vessels a good deal resemble an English kitchen ash shovel: the upper one a trough, of a wide coffin form. In the first, which is filled with oil, a number of moss wicks float, and are lighted for the fuel. The oil is gradually supplied from strings of fat hung up over the flames, the heat of which melts them into so many reservoirs of grease. In the second utensil, placed over the fire thus made, the meat is stewed. The natives are filthy in their eating, and hardly reject any thing, from the blubber of whale, to the flesh of wolf. When hungry, they devoured the carcasses of ten or a dozen of the latter, which were killed by our seamen. Their food, indeed, consisted chiefly of seal and wolves' flesh; but notwithstanding this, they appeared to be perfectly contented, nay, even happy. Their dresses were made entirely of skins, chiefly those of the reindeer.

The lapis ollaris is originally so soft that it may be cut into form with a knife; and when it is not to be found, an extraordinary substitute is manufactured into pots and pans. This is cement composed of dogs' hair, seals' blood, and a particular clay, which soon becomes as hard as stone, and bears the effects both of oil and fire below, the moisture and stewing above.

In the begining of their intercourse, the Esquimaux were somewhat reserved, and shy of communicating their opinions; but as their reserve wore off, they developed a number of interesting particulars. The vulgar, especially, were less secret than the men, who (we may here state by the by) had no hesitation in bartering their wives and daughters with the sailors, at first for no more a bribe as a nail, or two or three beads, and at last for the price of a paltry knife.

These females are not, it is true, the most lovely objects in nature. Their features are disagreeable, and they have long and harsh, but extremely black hair. We have been shown a map drawn by one of them, (a remarkable instance of intelligence,) in which she represents two islands to the north of the second winter's position of the ships, and others in different directions giving rather uncertain names to them all. The nearest on the north is several days' journey across, and the roaming of the Esquimaux tribes is confined to these islands, as they never venture upon the continent. Every family has a sledge and generally five or six dogs, with which they travel with great ease, and hunt.

From the length of time during which the natives were daily with them, our people were enabled to pick up a rather copious vocabulary of their language. Some

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Money Money Money Money Money

of the journals contain from five hundred to a larger number of words. Their knowledge of figures is very limited—five and ten being their most obvious enumerations. When they wish to express the former, one hand is held up; the latter, of course, requires both; but when the sum exceeds that number, the Esquimaux calls on a neighbour to help him out, by holding up one or two hands as the occasion requires. One or two of our friends related a whimsical anecdote connected with this sort of dumb show. He was conversing with a native alone, who wanted to make the large and unusual sign of thirty. He accordingly held up both hands, and was sadly puzzled to go further. It never occurred to him to break off and repeat the sign in any way; but at length he happily struck upon ten more by getting the Jew to raise his digit. Here were twenty; out the ten to be added was the great puzzle among men of Esquimaux numerals. The difficulty seemed insuperable; but again his genius befriended the calculator; he held up one of his feet—twenty-five! What was to be done? Like one of the wise men of Gotham, our clever native tried to hold up the other foot at the same time, and his efforts to have all his limbs simultaneously in the air were the most ludicrous that can be imagined. But it could not be managed, and it was not without an immensity of trouble that the proposed number was finally expressed by the four hands and one foot of each of the conversing parties.

(To be continued.)

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

From the London Sun of October 30.

We stop the Press to give the following most important information, and have no doubt of its authenticity, coming from a quarter not only of the first authority, but one with which we are most intimately acquainted; it is as follows:—French and English influence has completely prevailed with Ferdinand, who has consented to revoke all decrees since the 1st inst.

Oct 31—An addition of five thousand seamen is immediately to be made to the naval force of the country. The public is aware, for some time past, there has been considerable activity displayed in putting several ships of the line and frigates on their full complement; and the addition of 5000 seamen is therefore nothing more than a necessary and corresponding increase of men in proportion to the extension of the service.

From the London Courier, of October 31.

We can state upon the best authority, that all questions relating to the late Spanish Settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion in a General Congress. Such, at least, is the nature of the proposition made by France to our Government, but to which we have declined acceding. Whether determination on our part may alter the original intention is a point we cannot decide. Ministers, meanwhile, will steadily pursue the course they have adopted, and fix their attention upon objects of a paramount importance to the commercial interests of England.

PARIS, November 3.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême will arrive in Paris on the 5th of December.

General Bourck, whose departure from Madrid, we announced, is detained there by indisposition.

General Ballasteros is at Port St. Mary.

LONDON, November 3.

We received last night, Paris papers by express. The following are extracts:—

(*From L'Etoile of Saturday, November 1.*)

POSTCRIPT—BY EXPRESS.

Badalona, below Barcelona, Oct 25. in the evening.—An armistice was signed on the 24th. On the 25th the Articles of Capitulation have been accepted. The garrison and forty-seven of Hostalrich and Tarragona are included in it.

Mina has declared that the King of Spain might depend on his devotedness and fidelity.

Our troops are going to occupy all the fortified places.—*Vive le Roy!*

The decree of the King of Spain for erecting a monument in his Capital to commemorate the services rendered to His Majesty by the Duke d'Angoulême and the French Army, cannot fail to strike our readers

with surprise; whatever may be thought of the monarch's gratitude, the discretion may well be questioned for thus perpetuating the recollection of events which the peace of the nation requires should be forgotten, at the same time judging from the general disposition manifested by the people during the late contest, the experiment is less dangerous than would at first sight appear.

A letter from Madrid of the 27th, states that the King was expected in that city on the 11th of November. The same letter adds, that in Catalonia, the love for the Constitution is as firmly rooted as ever in the hearts of the people.—Since the departure of the King, eight thousand passports have been delivered. All those issued by General Vaides, have been declared null.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 16th Oct. mentions that that place was crowded with the unfortunate Spaniards, who had fled there for refuge. Among them were upwards of sixty of the most distinguished deputies of the Cortes; among whom were Valdes, Alava and Istantes. Quiroga, Manzanares, and Calatrava were also there. Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th, and was to sail for England by the first packet. Yandiola and Calatrava are to proceed to England. They intend, it is said, to lay before the English Ministers the minute of the King's Manifesto of the 30th September, in which he made several important corrections with his own hand. "The revocation of this decree must have been the more surprising, as the guarantee which it contains correspond with the assurances which were given by his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, to General Alava, when he was sent with a flag of truce."

UNITED STATES.

Certain Extracts, from the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, *of Importance to British and Canadian Interests*

(Continued from our last)

VIII. Having communicated my views to congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

IX. Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. All this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction, connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself. Believing, as I do, that congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorise, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected by canals with those of Lake Erie.

X. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it consort with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that *we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety.* With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or *controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.* In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition; and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

XI. The late *events* in Spain and Portugal, shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interpositions may be carried, on the same principle, is a question, in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, never-theless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government, de facto, as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different; *it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness;* nor can any one believe that our southern brethern, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. *It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.* If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

As to the division of the District of London—it's not likely that a question of this nature was ever decided according to the unanimous wish of all the parties concerned. There must of necessity be a clashing of opinions.—It is the lot of humanity that those should be; and all parties may probably, according to the particular bias of their judgments, mean equally well—the matter ought to be discussed between them in good faith, and charity for their respective opinions and prejudices. We should avoid exciting the violent passions of which our nature is so susceptible.—The interests of the whole in a mass ought to be considered at one view, to which all private interests should become subservient. The Captain ought not to wish the new scite to be fixed upon Lot Æ in the Gore of Delaware; nor should Trim wish it to be fixed near the River Thames, not far from the said Lot Æ, where private interest would *really* lead him to desire it. Both of these Gentlemen ought to be quiet upon that score.—Under such a state of things St. Thomas will have a strong claim to be made the new scite. It is a healthy salubrious situation, combining the advantages of good water, and a junction of the great Roads throughout the country. It is the place which the great majority of the Inhabitants will naturally fix upon. This is proved already by upwards of fifteen hundred Freeholders having signed a Petition to both Houses praying that St. Thomas may be made the scite when the District is divided.—Upwards of five hundred persons equally well disposed, and whose opinions are equally entitled to the consideration of the Legislature, as far as the number goes in opposition to the others, have signed a petition disapproving of St. Thomas as the scite. But I know that they are equally in favour of a division with the others, although by some sort of manœuvre their petition is made to conclude against the measure.

For the satisfaction of the last mentioned petitioners, I beg leave to inform them, that if you take a map of the County, and set one foot of a pair of compasses in the village of St. Thomas, and with the other describe a circle, it will pass nearly through the South-West Angle of Aldborough, the South-East Angle of Bayham, and the rear of the Townships of London, Lobo, Carradoc, Enfrid, and Mosa.—It is true, that owing to a great curvature in the shore, the circle would encroach some distance upon Lake Erie, but if you recede back as far as Mr. Dingman's, and describe a circle, it will include a large portion of Lands not yet purchased from the natives, as well as part of the County of Oxford, and will leave out the greater part of the populous Townships of Aldborough and Bayham, by which a direct injury would be done to their inhabitants.

Although St. Thomas is the centre of population for the County, it is only eight miles from Lake Erie, owing to the curvature before mentioned; and under all the circumstances of the case, its proximity to the Lake is an advantage, because that the distance for taking the products of the soil to market is lessened; the mouth of Kettle Creek being the natural depot.

I have not time to give the Captain the history of Malahide and Bayham, but most intimate to him that it is not likely the inhabitants of those Townships will be "made fools of" by obeying his doctrine. It is most probable that they understand their own interests quite as well as he does; nor do I think that the Legislature will be so unjust as to pass a Law, without any good reason for it, to sever them from Middlesex, contrary to their unanimous petition presented to both Houses against such a measure.

TRIM.

York, 24th November, 1823.

Lobo, 12th Dec. 1823

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

In your Register of the 2d October, you inserted part of a very lengthy letter from Trim, and the remainder the week following.

On the 27th Nov. you gave us another specimen of Trim's long wind, and on the 4th inst. another; while my reply to the 2d part of his first letter, has never appeared at all! I must now acknowledge to you, Sir, that I am heartily sick of this controversy; and indeed, I find nothing in Trim's last letters requiring a Comment. His assumptions are altogether incorrect, his deductions follow of course; and should this dreadful disease—this *Cacoethes Scribendi*, still continue upon him, unless he should happen to hit upon something much more to the purpose, I can assure him, he shall have it all to himself.

In reply to two notices which have appeared several times, one in your Paper, and the other in the Observer, Signed Chloe Cooper, and Roswell Mount, I beg to observe that they both come from the same quarter: that the 1st is full of intentional falsehoods, that I believe not hers; and that as to the last, I am the person that has advised Mr. Cooper on that subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

J. MATTHEWS.

I bring forward these examples to impress upon your minds, the imperative necessity that exists for making yourselves well acquainted with anatomical science."

Natural History.

Journey to the North Pole.—Captain Sabine, on his voyage to the North Pole, passed the Arctic Circle on the 24th of May, and arrived at Hammerfast Bay on the 2d of June. The sun there was visible the whole 24 hours. Capt. Sabine was on shore with his instruments, and was to remain there about 14 days, and would then proceed to Spitsbergen.

A kind of grass called *Bakegonan wingy*, abounds in the deserts of the Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June, this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air. Those maggots are sold by the spoonful to the merchants. They are then pounded, and water, in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson.—The wives of the Cossacks dye there their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Polish Jews and the Armenians sell large quantities of them to the Turks, who employ them in dying their silks, their morocces, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards, and nails. The names of *Cocous Polonorum* has been given to these maggots. Dampier, in his "Voyage round the world," speaks of them at the same time as of cochineal. From an experiment made at Moscow, it appears that a pound of these maggots, which costs only one ruble, yields as much rouge as half a pound of cochineal.

African Ants.—These insects sometimes set forward in such multitudes, that the whole earth seems to be in motion. A corps of them attacked and covered an elephant quietly feeding in a pasture. In eight hours, nothing was to be seen on the spot, but the skeleton of that enormous animal neatly and completely picked. The business was done, and the enemy marched on after fresh prey. Such power have the smallest creatures when act g in concert.—*Hip Horis.*

Culture of Tea in the United States.—Mr. Mallet of Louisiana, has succeeded in raising Hyson tea from the seed; and has now an extensive bed of the shrubs.

Rats.—In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat in Jamaica; their ravages are inconceivable.—One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the Island, amounting to little short of £200,000 currency per annum. The sugar cane is their favourite food; but they also prey upon the Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots.—Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of those destructive animals that infest this Island, from the fact, that on a single plantation thirty thousand were destroyed in one year. Traps of various kinds are set to catch them, poison is resorted to, and terriers, and sometimes ferrits, are employed to explore their haunts and root them out; still, however, their numbers remain undiminished, as far at least as can be best remain undiminished, as far at least as can be judged by the ravages they commit. They are of a judged by the ravages they commit. They are of a much larger size than the European rat, especially that kind of them called by the negroes raccoons. On the experiment being tried of putting one of these and a cat together, the latter declined attacking it.

Oak Openings.—There is one fact, in relation to a description of land which constitutes a very considerable portion of this peninsula, which settlers ought to reflect on before they locate. *Oak Openings* are supposed, by some, to be destitute of a thick growth of timber, by reason of the poverty, or of some peculiar properties of the soil. This opinion is incorrect. It is well known to those acquainted with the customs of the Indians, that they set fire to their hunting grounds every fall, to keep them clear of under brush. This is the true reason why these plains have not the quantity and variety of timber, which are found on other lands, immediately around them. Many persons in this city recollect the appearance of the *openings* on this side of Pontiac, three years ago. They were then beautifully clear of under brush.—Since the settlement beyond them, the Indians have not used them for hunting grounds; and they are now thickly studded with young timber, of all the varieties which are seen in our forests. *American paper*

Want of Sagacity.—A Salem paper mentions that a cow was lately found in a narrow passage between two barns, where she had remained 40 days without food. She was greatly emaciated, and soon died.—Her remaining so long in the situation in which she was found is attributed to her not being able to turn, and not having sagacity to back out.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEATH OF BROCK.

Lines composed on hearing the Speech of the Commissioners for Erecting a Monument to the Memory of the late MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK.—In imitation of the Death of WOLFE.

Crown'd with sad sympathy Britannia sat mournful,
Where Queenston's bold height overlook the broad plain;
Her garments were wet with the tears of Aurora,
And she mus'd on the deeds of her Brock that was slain.

Her soul was absorb'd in profound contemplation;
'Neath her feet roll'd the surge in its turbid career;
Now the gun'd on the shore—now the dark sheep before her,
While Niagara's thunders broke full on her ear.

"My Brock!" she exclaim'd—"did death here arrest thee?
Did thy gallant spirit here burst from its clay?
Ah! why was so short the bright path of thy glory?—
Why cut down so soon in the noon of thy day?—

'Twas morn,—and sublime o'er the gulph of Niagara,
On the dark folding cloud rising dense to the sky,
Sol the GENIUS of CANADA—round far below him,
Majestic he shot the quick glance of his eye.

He saw the discomfiture queen of the ocean
Reclin'd on the ground—in an instant was there
Before her the vision'd bold hulk, and suspended,
It hung o'er the deep channel'd rocks in mid air.

She gaz'd as with wonder—the genius refulgent
In glory, descended and stood at her feet:—
Ah! whip, he exclaim'd dost thou swerve, fair Empress,
And pour the red ish on the midnight retreat?

Thy BROCK is not dead,—for gift fresh is his glory;
Unsullied remains the bright wreath at his fame;
And long shall posterity tell the proud story,
And kindle anew at the sound of his name.

When call'd to the council of state, by his wisdom
He lavish'd counsels, nothing all hands
And all hearts into one,—all their energies guiding
As one, to one object,—his Sovereign's commands.

The glory of Britain—the good of his country
United, stood first in the views of his mind.
To build a thunderbolt,—mold to the vanquish'd,—
In council a sage,—and a friend to mankind.

His labours were ended, and ripe was his glory:—
The FATHER of all—call'd him home to his rest;
Now a CROWN, never fading, encircles his temples,
And peace, gentle peace, reigns serene in his breast.

'Tis mine here below his fair fame to watch over;
His memory to guard from oblivion's dun shade;—
And here on this ground will I raise his proud trophy,
Where he fell—where his last gallant act was display'd.

E'en now are my faithful Canadians preparing
The pile of affection to rear to his name,
The marble shall tell of his deeds to the stranger,
And ages unborn shall recount all his fame.

ERIEUS.

Port Talbot, Dec. 9, 1823.

Having an idle hour on the American side of the Falls of Niagara, during the past summer, we amused ourselves by looking over the Album in *Col. Whitney's* Tavern, and were pleased by the manner in which Dr. Howison, now well known in this Province by his book of Travels, had entered his name, and commemorated the remarkable bridge which is there thrown over the river to *Goat Island*. We took a copy, and it is as follows:—

1820, May 6, Dr. John Howison U. C. visited the Falls, and traversed the Romantic recesses of *Goat Island*. Beautiful weather, and the luxuriant verdure of an early Spring, conspired to abstract the mind from every thing painful, and to render it serene as the divine atmosphere of happy CANADA.—The honorable Augustus Porter deserves the thanks of all persons of taste.

The bridge which JULIUS CÆSAR made,
When Pontus' stream his march confin'd,
A structure and a form displayed
Which were admired by all mankind.

But *Porter* well may claim the bays
This work bestow'd on CESAR'S brow,
And CESAR'S merits, CESAR'S praise,
In truth belong to *Porter* now.

For by his genius, he has won
A victory obtain'd by few;
His glory lies in having done
What others scarce dared hope to do.

Thanks, *Porter*, thanks, for all I see,
For all thy wonderous bridge has shown;
Nature applauds too—for by thee
The noblest scene has been made known.

J. H.—

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(continued from our last.)

Wednesday, 17th December, 1823.

The Draft of the Bill founded on the report of the Joint Committee of Conference, on the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, recommending to the Legislature to make some more effectual provision for obtaining a Census of the Population of this Province, and reported by Mr. McLEAN of Stormont yesterday, was read.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN of Stormont, the Census Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Friday following

Agreeably to the order of the day, Peterson's Relief Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON of Lincoln, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered that the Report be received.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON of Lincoln, the Peterson Relief bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Presbyterian Purchase Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Presbyterian Purchase Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Lenox and Addington Division Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. CASEY, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. CASEY, the Lenox and Addington Division Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day

Mr WALSH from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of James Carrol, reported a Bill for his relief, which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. WALSH, the Carrol Relief Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Friday.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Collectors' Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr GORDON, the following was carried, and ordered, as a Rider to the Collectors' Bill —

Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend, to authorise any Collector to retain any per Centage, on Duties payable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize imported into this Province, from the United States of America, by or for any such Collector, either directly or indirectly —

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty first year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for and during the term of this Province, the like duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places.' And also, 'An Act passed in the forty third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the forty first year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to and for the uses of this Province, the like duties on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, as are now paid on Goods and Merchandize imported from Great Britain and other places,' and to provide more effectually for the collection and payment of duties on Goods and Merchandize coming from the United States of America into this Province; and also to establish a fund for the erection and repairing of Light Houses,' and to make more effectual provision for the due collection of the Duties on Goods imported into this Province."

On which the House divided.

YEAS —Messrs. Boswell, McLean of Stormont, Gordon, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, McMartin, Clarke, Kerr, McDonell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Ruttan, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Hagerman, Morris, Shaver, and Boswell.—17

NAYS—Messrs, Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, White, Baby, Pettie, Hornor, Casey, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Chisholm.—11.

Question gained—Majority 6, and the Bill was signed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on Clergy Claims.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to certain Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Resolutions were adopted, as follows:—

RESOLVED, That when the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the Subjects of both were placed upon a footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right, privilege and advantage, and that neither the Church of the one nor the other thereby gained any ascendancy; on the contrary, that both were established by Law as National Protestant Churches within their respective Kingdoms, and consequently the Clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in all the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result, from the said Union

RESOLVED That the Provinces of Canada were wrested from the dominion of France by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the Churches of England and Scotland and at the conquest thereof an equal claim to enjoy the advantages which might be derived from the said conquest

RESOLVED, That by the Act of the British Parliament, passed in the thirty first year of His late Majesty's Reign, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, was authorized to set apart a portion of one seventh of the Lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

RESOLVED, That if His late Majesty, when he graciously authorized an appropriation of Land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that they ought now to come under His Majesty's most favorable consideration being otherwise provided for

RESOLVED That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measure as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, residing, or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as His Majesty shall think pro, er.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, a Committee was appointed to carry up to the Honorable the Legislative Council the above Resolutions, and to request a concurrence therein

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Wolf Bill, —

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the following day

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, 18th December, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the County of Stonibee Bill was read the third time

On motion of Mr. RUTTAN, the Bill passed, was signed by the Speaker and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, Peterson's relief Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON of Lincoln, the Bill passed, was signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Lenox and Addington Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. CASEY, the Bill passed was signed by the Speaker and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill was read the third time

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Probate and the Surrogate Courts in this Province."

In amendment Mr. McDONELL moved, that after the word "Province" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu "That this Bill do not pass."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Nichol, Gordon, Wilson of Wentworth, Clark, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Hornor, Kerr Chisholm. Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, McDonell, Boswick.—17

NAYS—Messrs Burwell, Robinson, Hamilton of Wentworth, McMartin, Pettie, Ruttan, Casey, Jones of Grenville, Hagerman, Hamilton of Lincoln, Morris, Shaver,—12

Question gained, majority 5.

The original Question as amended was then put and carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Presbyterian Purchase Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Bill passed was signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from John McBeath praying for payment of his demands against Grace and Clarke, the Petition from the Inhabitants of Asphodel and Otonabee, praying for money to help them to build a Bridge, and the Petition from Major Kerby of the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia were read.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, that the Petition of John Mac Beath should be referred to Messrs. McDonell, and Jones of Leeds, as a Select Committee, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, Ruttan, Jones of Grenville,—6.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, Nichol, McMartin, Hamilton of Wentworth, White, Baby, Pettie, Hornor. Casey, Hamilton of Lincoln Clark, Kerr, Chisholm, Morris, Shaver, Boswick. McDonell,—19.

Question lost, Majority 13.

On motion of Mr RUTTAN that the Petition of the Inhabitants of Otonabee and Asphodel should be referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Baldwin, Ruttan, Casey, Wilmot Kerr, Chisholm, Wilson of Prince Edward, Jones of Grenville, Crooks, Morris, Robinson, Boswick.—12

NAYS.—Messrs. Nichol, Burwell, Gordon, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, McMartin, Hamilton of Wentworth, White, Walsh, Baby, Pettie, Hornor, Hagerman, Clark, Hamilton of Lincoln, Shaver, McDonell,—17.

Question lost, Majority 5.

On motion of Mr. RUTTAN, it was ordered that the Petition of James Kirby, Major in the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia, should be referred to Messrs. Attorney General, Nichol, and McLean of Stormont, to report thereon, with power to send for persons and papers

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Receiver General's Poundage Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Nichol the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day fortnight.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Nichol, Burwell, Wilson of Wentworth, Petrie, Walsh, Randal, Ruttan, Wilson of Prince Edward, Jones of Grenville, Casey, McMartin, Clarke, Attorney General, Kerr, Chisholm, Crooks, Morris, Bostwick, McDonell, Hornor.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs Hagerman, Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, White, Clark, Shaver, Baby.—8.

So the question carried, Majority 10.—and the Report was received, and leave granted accordingly

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Kingston Bank Commissioners Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the Monday following

Several notices were then given and the House adjourned.

Speech of H. J. BOULTON, Esq SOLICITOR GENERAL *of the Bar of the House of Assembly, as Counsel for the Petitioners against the Return of* GEORGE HAM Esq *to serve in Parliament for the Counties of Lennox and Addington.*

The SOLICITOR GENERAL appeared at the Bar as Counsel for the Petitioners, and said he would take up but very little of the time of this Hon. House, as the circumstances of the present case were plain and simple; he would only call one witness. The facts were, that this Election was held in passing week, and that the Returning Officer took it on him, contrary to law, to adjourn the Poll from Thursday over Good Friday, till Saturday and from Saturday till the Monday following, by which inconvenience, and lost several votes. He contended that if the Returning Officer was permitted to adjourn the Poll over one day, he might with the same propriety adjourn for a week or a month. The Act of Parliament says that the Returning Officer shall continue the Poll for six days, and that at the end thereof he shall make his return; consequently, votes taken after six days, cannot be considered as taken on the Poll at all

On Thursday evening, at the time the Poll was adjourned over till Saturday, the state of the Poll was 400 for Mr. Bidwell, and 397 for Mr Ham; here Mr. Bidwell had a majority of 3. On Saturday at the close of the Poll, the votes were seven, 405 for each. (Here the learned Counsel quoted several authorities to shew that Good Friday was not a holiday in point of law, and also that any ministerial act might be done on any holiday, and even on Sunday; consequently that the act of conducting and keeping open the Poll at an Election, being a ministerial act, the Returning Officer in this case would not only have been justified, but compelled to do it the election on Sunday, had the Writ been issued for any day in the middle of the week instead of Monday, and went on to shew that warrants in all criminal cases were executed on Sunday, as well as every other holiday) It would then appear to this Hon House that the Returning Officer, instead of having any authority for adjourning over from Thursday till Saturday, could be punished for so doing. He would also bring evidence to shew, that Mr. Bidwell protested against this conduct, and that he actually lost his Election by it, as many of his voters returned home, and would not wait till Saturday. Saturday being the proper day for the Return, and both candidates being equal in votes, the Election ought to be declared void Under all these circumstances, he hoped this Hon. House would declare the Election void, which was the only thing that the Petitioners expected on this occasion.

(To be continued.)

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1824. No. II.

Government House, January 6th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to License the following Gentlemen to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, within this Province; viz:—

Matthew C. Gilchrist
Samuel Gilchrist
and
Samuel Wendroff. *Gen't.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, January 1st 1824

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, Commissioners for administering the OATH of ALLEGIANCE in the several Districts herein enumerated;—

EASTERN DISTRICT.
The Hon NEIL McLEAN.
Joseph A Macdonell
Alexander McMartin.
Guy, C. Wood, and
James Prindle, *Esquires.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
Alexander Grant, and
John McDonell, *Esquires.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
LEWIS P. SHERWOOD.
Jos. Stone.
Hamilton Walker.
Adiel Sherwood, and
William Jones, *Esquires.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
GEORGE T BUSK.
William Marshal.
William Morris, and
Charles H Sache, *Esquires.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
THOMAS MARKLAND.
Peter Smith.
Thomas Parker, and
Charles Hayes, *Esquires.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
WALTER BOSWELL.
Richard Bullo k.
Elias Jones.
Zaccheus Burnham, and
Charles Hayes, *Esquires.*

HOME DISTRICT.
JOHN SMALL
Grant Powell.
W. B Robinson, and
James Black, *Esquires.*

GORE DISTRICT.
JAMES CROOKS
Abraham Nelles, and
Thomas Taylor, *Esquires.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
HON: W. CLAUS.
Thomas Dickson.
James Kerby.
John Warren, and
Warren Dickey, *Esquires.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Hon: THOMAS TALBOT.
James Mitchell.
Geo. C. Salmon.
Malcolm Burwell
John Backhouse, and
Charles Ingersoll, *Esquires.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Hon. ARCHD MACINTOSH.
John Baptiste Baby.
William Dull.
James Gordon and
John Dobson, *Esquires.*

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office,
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1823.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations on Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not granted, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instruction given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases be declared vacant, and will be granted within six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 6th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Toto, to be called Eldon	
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emie	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Monaghan	Nina	Lake
N. of Mutton		Tudor
N. of Ebenezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Monaco

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, Dy Sheriff.
47—9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griffin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North-East half of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling-house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

8w, J. H. P.

Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phœnix, in favor of Ralph Leeming, and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution the north half of Lot No 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of Land, on which are some improvements, and the situation is beautiful. All of which Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday, the 10th day of January next at, one o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Dundas, Oct. 24th, 1823 } 47—7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit. } day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 3 2d do. Hallowell
(N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 3 2d do. do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100. do

Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned.—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52 —t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*.
to wit } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M. Kay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said John D McKay, the following Lands to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 3d Concession, and 35 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G D.*

Sheriff's Office, Gore District 12th Dec 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G D.*
Hamilton 1st Sept 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 4 in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday, in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823 }

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the 1st Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23 *tf*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

[By Order.] J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IS PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that *Number* I. of
REPORTS AND CASES,
Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York U. C.
FOR THE LAST TWO IVY TERM,
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824.
Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, five or six sheets of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Applications to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper,—I bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. More than an Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the last week in January next.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, without a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their addresses, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette* office, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF
JURIES,
By the Law of England.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,
The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year
1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Doug-l's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

York, Oct 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the site of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823. } JOHN SPENCER.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District. 36. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Laws*, of the Town of Kingston, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT Spacious Dwelling-House at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House — Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to warn all persons from taking a certain Note of Hand, bearing date, on or about the 30th day of December, 1818, drawn or accepted, by Charles Fothergill, in favour of a Mr. Henry Lockyer,* and payable at the House of Messrs Forste & Porter, in Montreal, for the Sum of £165 18s. 10d. Halifax Currency, as satisfaction has been given for the said Note, which ought to have been returned to the Subscriber.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
York, Dec 23, 1823. 52—3w.

* So much time has elapsed that Mr. Fothergill does not recollect whether he was the drawer, or acceptor of the Note;—nor does he remember, with certainty, whether it was in favour of Mr. Lockyer, or of *Messrs Gillman and Clay* in London, for whom Mr. Lockyer then acted as Agent;—but, the Note may be easily identified by the above particulars. 52—3 w

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permiss on of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

Bank of Upper Canada., York, 10th December, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,
THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
50—8w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matthewson, I. P.
tf.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,668
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*
York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons desirous of taking out a Shop, Still, or Tavern Licence, in the District of Gore, for the ensuing year, are notified to attend at the Court House in Hamilton, on Monday the Fifth day of January next.

JOHN WILLSON,
Inspector, D. G.

19th Dec. 1823

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Ambersthurgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late COL. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq Amhersburg

December 23d, 1823. 52—12—w.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass. Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment. *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York during the late war.

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL

U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec 2d, 1823 } t.f.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 5 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodsall's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 2

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1824

Editorial Communications.

It is no affectation in us to say we are really grieved to see the foolish question of the necessity of crushing any peaceable assemblage of Orangemen, met to commemorate their festivities in this Province, again brought forward, by a very laboured and highly charged petition, before the Legislature. We suppose it is useless, perhaps worse than useless, to say any thing more than was said on a former occasion; but we beg to repeat, that it is the *principle*, and *not* the thing, (which is trifling and insignificant in itself,) that we deprecate. The hope that whatever happened to be the old world, the British Constitution in its greatest purity—the sacred liberty of the person—security in property—sanctity of domicile,—and all those glorious privileges of which our ancestors have been so proud, would survive in this country, has many and oft a time spread the bright halo of human happiness, and of beauty, in perspective ken, over the vast, and now soaring, bosom of this extensive region, and given us the highest pleasure in search for the future.—But, when we see so much reason to fear that these *laws as they now stand*—it is time the said booby went to sea!

There seems to be quite a rage for quoting precedents from Great Britain and Ireland. The petition is much filled with long quotations from addresses by Judges. Fletcher and M'Clellan.—There is no sort of analogy in the circumstances and situation of this country and Ireland.—It is hard if possible for any two countries to be more different;—and it is evident these quotations are

Mr. RUTTAN said well, when he declared his repugnance to legislate for the *feelings of individuals*. The science of legislation, when confined to its proper objects, is sufficiently complex and difficult, without hunting after, and attempting to gauge and direct, a control human *feeling* through all the various emotions of passion—and all the mazes and labyrinths of mere physical execution, which is a task beyond the power of human legislation.

Not to run into refined speculations which may be here useless, we may assert that the laws, *as they now stand*, are fully adequate to the suppressing of *any tumult*—be the *orange, blue or green*, sported; and, if there be not *sufficient strength* in the *constitutionally*, to suppress. MAGISTRATES may well feel a state, when called upon to act where there is no cause for interference;—but, if there is any country body of a Magistrate in this Province, who does not know what is said, and is *unsatisfied* resembling of tumultuous persons, and what is not—*according to the laws as they now stand*—it is time the said booby went to sea!

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Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The Colonist.—We perceive in the last English Papers, the Prospectus of a "Weekly Paper upon a plan entirely new, to be entitled the Colonist; and to be devoted to the interests of the British Colonies in the West Indies and America. The Colonist will be of the quarto size, printed in the best and neatest manner. It will be published in London every Sunday Morning, and a second edition will be brought out so as to bring down the intelligence to the moment at which the Packets sail"—*Herald.*

The Rival Champions.—At length these men have come to terms. The English champion Spring is matched to fight the Irish Champion Langan, not for love, but for 300 guineas; the fight to take place about midway between London and Manchester. Of Spring we have little occasion to speak, he is already well known. Langan is a stranger in the prisoning of London, but he is spoken of as a young man of no ordinary powers. Spring has been exhibiting at the Manchester Theatre, and on Tuesday, we understand, took his benefit. He immediately goes into training for the contest, which, it is said will take place in February. Betting ast night, five to four on Spring.

Facts which require philosophical elucidation.—If a blacksmith strike his anvil with a hammer, action and re-action are equal the anvil returning the hammer as forcibly as the hammer strikes the anvil. If the anvil be large enough, a man may place it on his breast, and suffer another person to strike it with all his force, without sustaining any injury, because the *vis inertiæ* in the anvil will resist the force of the blow; but, if the anvil be too small, the blow will be fatal.

The spontaneous combustion of charcoal has been frequently observed by chemists.—M. Pallas, of Montfolowing manner:—The charcoal, not being much exposed to the air after the carbonization of the wood, had retained, in a greater or less degree, a phosphoric principle, susceptible of inflammation by contact with damp air.—Now the charcoal, which is at present the subject of consideration, was kept in a place in which there were casks and vases filled with water. This liquid diffused a great degree of humidity, which absorbed the phosphorus; hence there arose a disengagement of caloric, and ignition was the consequence. Those who keep large depôts of charcoal, should therefore be careful to preserve the air about it from moisture.

King George the III.—There were many peculiarities in the character and habits of the late King of England. Until his sight began to fail, he had no secretary. He was a very early riser, whether in town or in the country, and seldom troubled a servant for any thing he could do himself. The little crib in which his Majesty slept at the Queen's Lodge at Windsor, was contiguous to the office where he transacted public business. There he was found at his desk by six o'clock in the morning, even in winter, having lit his own fire quently admitted and dispatched by the King himself. It was said to have been a source of great pain to his Majesty, when, from the loss of sight, Sir Herbert, then Col. Taylor, was appointed his secretary at the recommendation of the Duke of York.

Trust me, "Gon *judges not as man judges*"!—The fate of Riego was dreadful indeed. The Excel. in the act of execution, requires that Riego should be published as follows:—That he shall be drawn by the feet from the prison to the scaffold, there hanged, then quartered, and that one limb should be sent to Las Cabezas, one to La Isla, one to Malaga, and one to Madrid; that the rest of the body should be burnt, and the ashes cast into the air by the hands of the hangman. The wife of Riego, was in London, in indigent circumstances.

Fire! a fire!—A preacher observing that several of his congregation had taken alarm, suddenly exclaimed, with a loud voice, 'a fire, a fire!' 'Where,' where!' cried his awakened auditors. 'In the place of punishment,' added the preacher, 'for those who sleep under the ministry of the holy gospel.'

Presence of mind! and trapping Indians!—The following anecdote is from the second edition of the "Description of Brunswick"—Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Mr. ——, a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy to the Indians, who gave him the name *Saugarumby*, (i. e. very strong man,) early in the spring ventured alone into the forest for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehending the least danger. While engaged in his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians, who crept up and secured his musket standing by his side. Saugarumby, said the chief, now we got you—long time speak Indian—long time no long me—you long time speak Indian—long time sorry him—me have got you now—look up stream to Canada. Well—and Malcolm, with true sang froid, you have me, but just help me open this log before I go.—They all fire—agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out the small wedges, and told the Indians to put in their fingers to the partially cleft wood and help pull it open, they did,—he then suddenly knocked out the blunt wedge, and the elastic wood immediately closed on their fingers, and thus secured them all.—*Belfast Mc. Gazette.*

Extraordinary.—There is now living in the neighbourhood of Bollington, Cheshire, a man of the name of John Jackson, the following particulars of whose history, together with that of his wife, were related by himself, and can be easily substantiated:—He relates, that he was married the first time in the year 1763, to one Betty Brown, by whom he had twelve children, six boys and six girls. In 15 weeks after her death, he married his present wife, who before their marriage was a widow, and had had five children, which were then all living; by her he had twenty-two children in 20 years and 46 weeks, the time and circumstances of whose births were equally singular, and probably unprecedented. He hired a cow from a neighbour every year during that period (in which he had but two different cows,) and in three or four weeks after the cow had called, each time his wife was delivered of a child; but in the 21st year the cow had two calves at the same time, and his wife was thereupon said the people in the neighbourhood began to predict that his wife would also have two children, which in about two or three weeks was realized in the birth of two boys. When he took them to the church at Prestbury to be baptized, the minister smiled, (as he had had thirty-two children baptized there before,) and said, 'Well John, have you another?' 'Yes, Sir,' was the reply. 'Well, what must they be called?' 'Abraham and Isaac,' said John. When the children had been baptized, and the ceremony was over, the minister said, 'well, John, you should have another, and call it Jacob!' and Jacob's wife beat him with another boy, which was called Job; so that he had thirty-five children in the space of 22 years.—*Stockport Advertiser*

The celebrated Polish Dwarf.—Count Borowlaski, the celebrated Polish dwarf, who has recently published his very interesting memoirs, would not suffer a copy to be offered for sale until he had presented, in person, a large paper copy, splendidly bound, to our most gracious Sovereign. The Count, who is now in his 84th year, and only 3 feet 3 inches in height, set out from Durham for this purpose. It is an extraordinary circumstance that he was received at Carlton Palace with that dignified kindness which distinguishes the character of our Royal Majesty. In return for the book, his Majesty presented the Count with a handsome gold watch, chain, and seals.

Burning of the Western Prairies.—The Kaskaskia (Illinois) paper of the 30th of October, states that during a number of days past, the extensive prairies in the neighbourhood of that place, which annually produce a most luxuriant crop of grass, and which is now in a most inflammable state, have been burning to an amazing extent. The fire spreads with a rapidity truly surprising, carrying consternation to every direction. Much fencing has been destroyed, and, we are informed, considerable quantities of corn, and other produce which remained in the fields, and some houses were consumed. An interminable cloud of smoke hangs over the face of the country, at such density as almost to intercept the sun beams, and to produce a continued twilight. The first copious fall of rain, accompanied with a strong wind, will doubtless extinguish the fire, and disperse the smoke.

CHRISTMAS DAY,

From the Calcutta Observer.

"This Grand Festival is universally observed on the 25th December, in memory of the NATIVITY of JESUS CHRIST; which circumstance the term CHRIST-MAS, CHRIST, having been added to the name of JESUS, to express that he was the *Messiah*. The *Mass*, JESUS, as originally used by the Church, implied solely the festival celebrated.

From the various alterations in the Roman Calendar, arose the inaccuracy that certainly prevails, in keeping the day of our LORD'S nativity, which did not take place on the 25th December, but at the time the Jews kept their Feast of Tabernacles.

The FIRST CHRISTIANS kept the NATIVITY on the 1st of January, conforming in this computation to the *Roman year*. On the FEAST OF TABERNACLES, they decorated their Churches with green boughs, as a memorial that CHRIST was actually born *at that time*.

The custom of ornamenting churches and houses with evergreens at Christmas, is still pretty general observed.

The now almost obsolete custom of making presents at this season, under the title of Christmas Boxes, arose from the custom of a boy devoted to every ship which sailed on a voyage being deposited with a priest, into which money might be dropt to give efficacy to the prayers of the Church, and these Boxes being opened at Christmas in each year, thence acquired the name of CHRISTMAS BOXES. This in process of time, became the familiar name of presents in these days, and the poorer classes were even encouraged to beg of their richer neighbours Box Money, or in other words, money to support the Priest's box.

The ancient salutation of A MERRY CHRISTMAS, like that of a HAPPY NEW YEAR, adverted to the hospitality of the rich who kept spacious Halls, crowded with tenants and neighbours, were scenes of boundless *Round about our coal fire*" they were regaled with the most substantial fare the season could afford. The first dish was generally a BOAR'S HEAD, and sometime a Gammon of Bacon. The Boar's head is yet served upon Christmas Day at Queen's College, Oxford—where it is solemnly ushered into the Hall with a *Monitch Carol*. Both these dishes were meant to express an abhorrence of Judaism.

PLUM PUDDINGS were emblematic, from their ingredients, of the offerings of the wise men; and MINCE PIES with pieces of paste over them in the form of a *crib or hay rack*, commemorated the manger in which our Savour was first laid. A composition of *Ale, Sugar, Nutmeg, &c.* called LAMB'S WOOL, passed jovially round a bowl of which the Saxon colonists in Britain took such copious draughts, as even to call for the words WASS HEAIL, *Be of health*.

When Hengist and Horsa first visited Britain at the solicitation of Vortigern prince of the Silures, the Britain chief became enamoured of ROWENA, the niece of his host became enamoured of ROWENA, the niece of HENGIST, at a Banquet prepared by the stranger in honour of Vortigern, the Princess, invited by her Uncle, presented to the aged Prince a cup of spiced wine, and with a smile welcomed him to the words WASS HEAIL HALFORD CYNING, *to Be of health Lord King*, to which, through his Interpreter, he answered "DRINC HEAIL" or *I drink your health*. The event is narrated by Robert of Gloucester, but as the vocabulary of this ancient Bard are may not be intelligible generally to our readers, we shall prefer the more modern paraphrase in the Antiquarian Repository.

"Health, cry'd the Christian to the Saxon Maid;
Health, cry'd the Christian to the Saxon Maid;
Then gently rose, and 'mid the concourse stood,
Kissed her pale lips, and placed her by his side.
At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound,

That healths and kisses 'mongst the guests went round;
From this the social custom took its rise,
We still retain, and still must keep the prize.

WASSAIL HEAL OR WASSAIL, from that period, became the name of the Drinking Cups of the Anglo Saxons; and the custom of drinking healths, derived from these Saxon Ancestors, still remains amongst the English and those descending from them; hence drinking parties were called WASSAILS, and the Jolly Bacchanalians WASSAILERS.

Christmas, considered as a religious festival, is one of the first consequence; and although, from the change which modern luxury has introduced in the manners of the age, many of the solemnities with which it was formerly observed are now discontinued, it still is marked as a period when a more social intercourse takes place between the different classes of society, and one at which the poor are considered as having, amidst the general festivity which prevails, a stronger claim upon the benevolence and charity of their richer neighbours. The reader will find an interesting account of Christmas, as it was observed in the early part of the last century, in one of the first numbers of the Sketch Book.

ACCOUNT OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

[From Capt. Parry's last Voyage, as detailed in the Literary Gazette.]

(Continued from our last.)

Other characteristic traits of these simple people may be told in this place. The wives of two of them, one with a baby sucking (which nutriment they supply for seven years,) were taken on board the vessel for medical treatment, both being in the last stages of disease. It was indeed too late to save them; and they died. The husband of the mother evinced some distress, and howled a little when she expired; but very soon seemed to forget his loss. Yet he attended very sedulously to the proceedings of the Cabluna. They enveloped the body decently, as is done with sailors, in a hammock, and dug a grave for its reception. To this it was borne accompanied by the husband, who manifested much uneasiness. At last he made himself understood that he was afflicted by the confinement of the corpse. Having obtained a knife, he was permitted to gratify his own feelings, and he cut all the stitches which held the hammock together down the front, so as to give a kind of liberty to the dead form. The covering in of the grave with earth and stones, seemed also to give him pain; but he asked leave to bury the living child with its dead mother. The reason assigned for this horrid proposal was, that being a female, no woman would take the trouble to nurse it, as that was never done among them. If it had been a boy, perhaps some one might have adopted and reared it. In fact the infant, without sustenance, did die on the ensuing day, and was placed at the disposal of its parent, who drew it away on his sledge to a short distance, and raised a small mound of snow over its lifeless corpse.

It is curious to remark, that while they dislike the idea of hurting the dead by putting any thing heavy upon them, they feel no regret at the consequence of their own insufficient mode of sepulture—the dragging of the bodies from their slight snow tombs to be torn to pieces and devoured by dogs and wolves, as was frequently witnessed by our men, who, when they spying dissolved the snow, had to dig graves for the mutilated remains of several of the native corpses thus exposed to view. There was a considerable mortality among them; no fewer than sixteen old and young, dying within the few months they spent near the expedition in its second winter.

In the management of the canoe, the Esquimaux are very expert. They are amazingly light, and formed of skin over whale-bone. The largest which Capt. Parry obtained is 26 feet in length; and we observed a feather between the decks in the Hecla, which is 19 feet long, and only 19 inches in width, half of which are in the depth.

In these the natives pursues his marine chase, and spears the fish and fowl. The spear is double pointed with bone, about six or seven inches in length, and barbed. The shaft is of very light wood, five or six feet long, and below the handle, or part by which it is thrown, are three other barbed bones, standing out a few inches from the wood, and calculated to strike the prey, should the bi-forked point miss. They kill at twenty yards distance. The bow and arrow is also employed in killing game and wild animals. The arrows are pointed with stone smoothed into a lance-head shape by friction against other stones.

A method of catching seals (and, if we remember correctly, fish also,) through a hole in the ice, is one of the most dexterous of Esquimaux contrivances: A line is let down, at the end of which is fastened a small piece of white bone, or tooth, about an inch long—cut into a rude fish form, and having two morsels of pyrites stuck into it, to resemble eyes. This bait is drawn through the water, and when seals or other prey approach to examine it, the watchful native spears them from above.

The knives used by the women are curiously constructed, and as cleverly employed in skinning animals and carving victuals as the instruments of hunting are by the men. They resemble a small cheese, or saddler's knife; the iron or cutting part being semi circular, and inserted in a bone handle. The whole is three or four inches long, and the edge three or four inches in breadth. With these they carve away underhanded in a very dexterous style.

Spectacles—another of their articles, which struck us as curious and well contrived. They consist of a piece of wood scraped thin, like a bandage, and perforated with two narrow horizontal slits, something like pigs' eyes, where we would have glasses; a rim of about an inch broard projects in the same direction as that of a hat would; and this simple mechanical process, tied about the head, protects the eyes from the drifting snow and spiculæ, and improves the sharpness of the sight.

Having already stated the longitudes, latitudes, and periods of sailing and wintering; we shall not deem it necessary to go much into the details of the Expedition, which has, in fact, neither added much to geography, nor been able to explore farther than was done by Middleton and preceding navigators. The last year seems to have been so unproductive, that the ships might as well have returned home in the autumn of 1822; but it is not the character of British seamen to desist while the slightest prospect of success can be entertained. Our own opinion is, that there may be many openings into the Polar Sea, and that probably the best, after all, is in Lancaster Sound, and where Capt. Ross showed the way, but did not pursue it. Certainly the course taken upon the present occasion does not appear to have answered the expectations formed, or to promise any advantageous results for future attempts, should such be persevered in.

The inlet where the second winter was spent, presented a solid mass of everlasting ice. It is about ten miles in breadth; its length (of course, not having been traversed) one-train. The ebb tide is from the South West, and the flood from South East; small channels ran through it, but not wide enough to work a ship. While they lay here, and indeed during the voyage, the vessels do not seem to have encountered much danger from the ice; at any rate, they have pitched and painted them in coming home, so as to make them look fresh and well in the Thames. About the bows, we noticed some rather harsh grazing, and the bolt heads sticking out a few inches from the wood. In one instance, we were informed, a field of ice coming down at the rate of about two miles an hour, almost lifted the Hecla out of the water, and snapped five of the strongest cables and ropes, by which she was moored.

(To be continued.)

SPAIN.

If any reliance can be placed on the following information, which we are inclined to think there may be, the fate of the with those circumstances of extraordinary cruelty, which had been anticipated.

The Madrid papers of Nov. 5, say, Don Rafael del Riego is condemned to the ordinary punishment of hanging, and he shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution—his property shall be confiscated, and he shall pay the costs of suit. The sentence was placed in *capilla* (reclusion) at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Madrid Gazette of Nov. 6, says, this day at noon the ordinary punishment of hanging was inflicted on the person of Don Rafael del Riego. The public that held his crimes in such detestation, has shown on this occasion, that it can distinguish between crime and the criminal, for not the least insult was offered to him by the immense crowds that filled the streets through which he passed—and it was only at the moment of execution that the shout of *long live the absolute King*, was heard.

This act is one of the most base that ever disgraced the annals of civilized nations. Riego had been made to suffer death for unwisely supporting the constitution and government which he, in conjunction with the nation and the king, had solemnly sworn to defend.

The Madrid Regency was a nonentity—a mere puppet in the dance of a foreign power, to which no free Spaniard could be faithful, but bended the knee, and the members composing it, by pressure, or fraction. The King and the cortes, were the only lawful powers, and to them Riego patriotically adhered. He obeyed their orders, in endeavouring to defend the liberty of his country, and to expel invaders who would fasten upon it the fetters of slavery. He used every exertion which a brave man could, to further the designs of the government which he had delegated himself to support. And for these, he is ignobly hung on a gibbet, by the very monarch, who by his proclamations and addresses to the aged all his subjects to resist the vile attempts of France. It a circumstance ever transpired in the world, to make angels weep, and devils laugh, it is emphatically the execution of this unfortunate officer. Poor Spain! with a country which is the admiration of the world, with a people who are brave, and with some generous hearts and feelings shed as you ought indeed were, you are fated to be under the direction of a monarch, who from his weakness and ignorance is fit for nothing else than to be a turnspit or a scullion; who treats his cruelty is well calculated to amuse him—if with impaling flies on a pin, and who from his bigotry would make a serviceable tool to carry the trail of an inquisitor's robe, embroider a petticoat for the image of the Virgin Mary, or apply the torch to the fagots at an auto da fe.

But there is yet within you a redeeming spirit, which will ere long burst forth in all its splendor, eradicate tyranny, superstition and ignorance, and place you on an equal with nations where the principles of liberty are predominant!

SPANISH COLONIES.

Cuba and Colombia.—Intelligence of the fall of the Cortes and the triumph of the French arms over the patriots of Spain, having reached Cuba, about the middle of November, Gen Vives, Captain general of that Island, immediately issued the following proclamation.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives.

Inhabitants of Cuba:

The English brig Margaret, in 46 days from Gibraltar, has just arrived, in which vessel Col. Don Jose Ovande has come passenger, who in addressing me officially, has transmitted to me a note containing a statement of the most interesting events of the affairs of the Peninsula, from the month of June, until the 3d of October, as also a signed copy of the Manifesto of the King of the Nation, given by his Majesty on the 30th of September, the evening of his departure for Port St. Mary's. Although these accounts are not official, the situation of Cadiz entitles them to all probability; and their importance is likely to excite the public attention, affording a field of malice to riot in the luxury of revenge, insomuch that I deem it necessary to cause the Note and Manifesto to be published in continuation of this, in order that the public may be aware of the frankness of my character, and of my disposition to act against (contravention) evil interpretations; and the many dangers to reputation which might be exultingly opposed. And I expect that the intelligent part of the inhabitants of this city will thwart the plans of the wicked, who may strive in any manner whatsoever to afford an opportunity to conspirators to meditate on their ruthless schemes of independence; thereby disturbing the public tranquility. I have adopted all the measures which I deem expedient to insure the felicity of the Island, and shall know how to curb the pretentions of the ambitious, should they design to compromise the political existence of Havana; and therefore exhort all peaceable people to await the orders of the superior government, which we shortly expect to receive.

Havana, 19th November, 1823.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Long abstinance of the Adder!—Some time during the by gone summer, a Surgeon in Maybole, in possession of a living Adder,

put it into a large globular glass bottle, for the purpose of showing it, in a live state, to his acquaintances, and at the same time to ascertain how long it would exist without nourishment in a sphere so contracted. To soften its decease as much as possible, a small quantity of loose hay was put into the bottle, on which the miserable reptile might rest and coil his spangled form, as of most nature tempter might rest and coil his spangled form, as of most nature tempter might rest and coil his spangled form, as of most nature tempter

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, 19th Dec. 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Intestate Estate Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Intestate Estate Bill, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Willson of Went worth, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Walsh, White, Pattie, Clark, Casey, McDonell, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Morris—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. McMartin, Jones of Grenville, Burwell, Mc Lean of Stormont, Shaver, and Bostwick 6

Question gained—Majority, 8, and Mr PATTIE was called to the Chair of the Committee

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Gordon, Burwell, Nichol, Hagerman, McDonnell Baldwin, Hamilton of Lincoln, Rutton, Kerr, McMartin, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Attorney General, Morris, Shaver and Bostwick—16.

NAYS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Willson of Wentworth, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Walsh, White, Baby, Hornor, Randal, Pattie, Casey, Chisholm, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Crooks—15

The question was carried in the affirmative—Majority, 1. The Report was received, and leave granted.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Midland District Loan Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Burwell, Nichol, Hagerman McMartin, Rutton, McDonell, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Kerr, Chisholm, Morris, Shaver, Bostwick, and Crooks —14

NAYS.—Messrs Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot Walsh, White, Hornor, Pattie, Casey, and Wilson of Prince Edward —9.

The question gained—Majority, 5, and the Report was accordingly received.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Midland District Loan Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing an Act passed in the fifty ninth year of His late Majesty's Reign, relative to Rates and Assessments, and to make provision for levying the said rates under certain restrictions, by sale of the Lands charged with the same

On the question of leave, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Hagerman, Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, McMartin, Wilson of Wentworth Hamilton of Wentworth, Rutton, Wilmot, White, Clark, Pattie, Randal, Hornor Casey, Hamilton of Lincoln, McLean of Stormont, Attorney General, Jones of Grenville, Kerr, Chisholm Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, Shaver, and Bostwick —26

NAYS.—Messrs. Nichol, Baldwin, Walsh, and McDonell.—4

Question gained—Majority, 22, and the Bill was read the first time.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the Assessment Bill should be read a second time to-morrow

In amendment, Mr. NICHOL moved that in the Original Motion, the word "to-morrow" should be expunged, and the words "in the day three months" inserted.

Which was lost.

The original question was then put and carried.

The House adjourned till Monday

MONDAY 22d Dec 1823

On motion of Mr. CASEY, the Petition of William Dalton was brought up.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Petition of Oliver Everts, Esq. was brought up

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Midland District Loan Bill was read the third time.

Mr. RUTTAN moved the following, as a Rider to the Bill, Also be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to require or compel the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward to pay any part or portion of the monies authorised to be loaned by this Act

In amendment Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that after the word "moves" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged, and the following inserted: "That the Bill do pass with this Rider forwarded to the Addition to the Justices of the Peace in General Quarter Sessions assembled for the Midland District to loan a further sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, McMartin, Ruttan, McDonell, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Grenville, Kerr, and Morris—8

NAYS.—Messrs. Randal, Wilson of Wentworth Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh White, Pattie, Clark, Casey, and Wilson of Prince Edward—11.

The question was lost—Majority, 3.

The original question was then put and carried.

Agreeably to notice, the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the House should then go into Committee on Supply.

Mr HAMILTON of Wentworth moved in Amendment, that the House should go into Committee of Supply that day week

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Randal, Wilson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth Baldwin, White, Pattie, Clark, and Wilson of Prince Edward —8.

NAYS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, McMartin, Wilmot, Walsh, Ruttan, Casey, McDonell, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Kerr, Robinson, Morris, Hornor, and Shaver.—18.

The question was lost—Majority, 10, and Mr. GORDON was called to the Chair

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Mr. MORRIS moved that a Message should be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, acquainting that Body that the House of Assembly had concurred in the Report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the amendment to the Qualification Act, and that Messrs McLean of Stormont, and Mr Morris should be a Committee for that purpose.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Robinson, Nichol, McMartin, Burwell, Walsh Ruttan, Casey, McDonell, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Attorney General, Kerr, Crooks, Morris, Shaver, and Bostwick —17

NAYS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Randal, Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, White, Baby, Clark, Pattie, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—13.

The question gained—Majority, 6 and ordered

Mr RUTTAN moved that the Petition of the Inhabitants of Archdeel and Otonabee should be referred to a Select Committee, to be reported upon, and that Messrs. Wilmot and Crooks should compose the said Committee.

Carried.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Report of the Committee of Finance was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Midland District Loan Bill was then read the third time

Mr HAGERMAN moved that the Midland District Loan Bill should be this it recommitted

In amendment Mr. CASEY moved that they should be recommitted that day three months.

Which was lost.

On the original question the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Nichol, McMartin, Burwell Ruttan, McDonell, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, McLean of Stormont, Morris, Shaver, Bostwick, and Gordon.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs Willson of Wentworth, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Casey, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Crooks —14

The question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker, and Mr Crooks was called to the Chair.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the Report might not be received

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Randal, Casey, Kerr, and Wilson of Prince Edward —14.

NAYS.—Messrs Robinson, Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, McMartin, McDonell, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville Attorney General, Morris, Shaver, McLean of Stormont, Bostwick, and Ruttan —15.

NAYS.—Messrs Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Randal, Casey, Kerr, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—14.

Question carried—majority, 1, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Johnstown Jail and Bridge Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr JONES of Leeds, the House went into committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, the Johnstown Jail and Bridge Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Midland District Loan Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the Bill was passed, signed by the SPEAKER, and ordered to be sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY. 23d Dec 1823.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Petition of Thomas Apple was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Johnstown District Jail and Bridge Bill was read the third time.

Mr. JONES of Leeds moved that the Bill might then pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace of the District of Johnstown to erect a new Jail and Court House, or to purchase old ones, and to erect new Bridges over Youge and Irish Creek

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Willson of Wentworth, Wilmot, Pattie, Ruttan, Mc Donell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward Crooks, McLean of Stormont, Shaver, and Bostwick —16

NAYS.—Messrs Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Walsh Baldwin, and Hornor.—6.

Question gained—Majority, 10. The Bill was signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislature Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. NICHOL moved for leave to bring in a Bill for reducing the duty on Billiard Tables.

Which was granted, and the Bill read

On motion of Mr NICHOL, the Billiard Table Bill was ordered for a second reading the following day

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Halton Division Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr Crooks, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Halton Division Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Qualification Act, and the Welland Canal Bill, with some amendments.

The amendments to the Welland Canal Bill were read; And on motion of Mr. GORDON, ordered for a second reading the following day.

The amendments to the Qualification Act were then read.

Mr. NICHOL moved that the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council in and to the Qualification Act, should be read a second time on the morrow.

In amendment, Doctor BALDWIN moved, that the word "to-morrow" in the original motion should be expunged, and the words, "this day three months" inserted.

On which the House divided.

Which was lost

On the original question the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Burwell, Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Nichol, Willson of Wentworth, Clark, Baby, Pattie, Hornor, Wilmot, Ruttan, McDonell, Kerr, Robinson, McLean of Stormont, Attorney General, Jones of Grenville, McMartin, Casey, Crooks, Shaver, Bostwick, Hagerman, and Hamilton of Lincoln.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilson of Prince Edward, Baldwin, and Walsh —5

Question gained—majority 20, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the controverted Election Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Burwell, Jones of Leeds, Nichol, McMartin, Ruttan, McDonell, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Kerr, Robinson, McLean of Stormont, Morris, Shaver, Bostwick, Gordon, and Hamilton of Lincoln.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilson of Prince Edward, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Casey, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Crooks —14

The question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker, and Mr Crooks was called to the Chair.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the Report might not be received

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Randal, Casey, Kerr, and Wilson of Prince Edward —14.

NAYS.—Messrs Robinson, Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, McMartin, McDonell, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville Attorney General, Morris, Shaver, McLean of Stormont, Bostwick, and Ruttan —15.

NAYS.—Messrs Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Pattie, Hornor, Clark, Randal, Casey, Kerr, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—14.

Question carried—majority, 1, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Johnstown Jail and Bridge Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr JONES of Leeds, the House went into committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, the Johnstown Jail and Bridge Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Midland District Loan Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the Bill was passed, signed by the SPEAKER, and ordered to be sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY. 23d Dec 1823.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Petition of Thomas Apple was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Johnstown District Jail and Bridge Bill was read the third time.

Mr. JONES of Leeds moved that the Bill might then pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace of the District of Johnstown to erect a new Jail and Court House, or to purchase old ones, and to erect new Bridges over Youge and Irish Creek

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Willson of Wentworth, Wilmot, Pattie, Ruttan, Mc Donell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward Crooks, McLean of Stormont, Shaver, and Bostwick —16

NAYS.—Messrs Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Walsh Baldwin, and Hornor.—6.

Question gained—Majority, 10. The Bill was signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislature Council for concurrence.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 15. 1824. No. III.

By Authority.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

THE Agent for Paying Militia Pensions, hereby gives notice, that he will commence the payment of Pensions from this date, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1823.

Militia Pension Office, }
York, 4th October, 1823. } 14w—42.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within Two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that to many instances, Certificates of performance of the settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Setting within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 8th January 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 8th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily ad vertised as	Emie	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N of Mariposa	Nmia	Lake
N of Matoe		Tudor
N of Ebenezer	No	Grimsthorp
N of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Nogma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL. *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, at the suit of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the said District, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas Holcomb Strachan, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Hedmand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, Noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dy. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZAR PERRY, Dy. Sheriff
47- 9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Griffin, in favour of George Jarvis and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Griffin, the North East half of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1824, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL *Sheriff. B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. P.

Bw.

Perth, 8th Oct. 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of Mar next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq. Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell
(N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100 do.

Town Lot No 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—& A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, W. of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3 d Con of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 9th Dec 1823. 52—t. 6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issue out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, and as the said John D McKay, the following Lands to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 3 Concession, and 35 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court

House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Gore District 12th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G. D.*

Hamilton 1st Sept 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 4 in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday, in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination to be fore them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who prefered Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

[By Order.] J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY;

AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,

Are respectfully informed, that *Number I.* of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.

FOR THE LAST TWO ITY YEARS.

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AND

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THE

Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Donell's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette,

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

York, October 16th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN,

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF

JURIES,

By the Law of England.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. 14—*tf*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

Bank of Upper Canada., York, 10th December, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on the 15th January next, and that the Stock and Transfer Books are now, and will remain closed, until the 10th day of that month.

By Order,

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

50-3w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15-*tf.*

$50 REWARD.

LOST between the School House, and Mr. Thomson's in Yarmouth, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $280 in Bills on the Mother Bank, Philadelphia, with sundry Notes of Hand, two of the Bills were for $50 each; the rest $20; one of $20 was on the Branch Bank at Chillicothe. Whoever will deliver the said Pocket Book, with its contents, to the Subscriber, at St. Thomas's, on Talbot Road, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY HIGLER.

1st January, 1824. 3—*3wks.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the six to-wit day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,668
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

tf—31.

York, 26th July, 1823.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at its Ensuing Sessions, for an Act to be passed, to remove the scite of the Gaol and Court House, to the Village of Cobourg;—and also to authorize the Loan of a sum of money for the erection of new buildings.

Hamilton, District of Newcastle, 24th July, 1823.

JOHN SPENCER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, That a Petition will be laid before the LEGISLATURE, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of Dividing the District of BATHURST into Two Counties.

(Signed) Alex. Thom, I. P.
Josias Taylor, I. P.
W. Marshall, I. P.
R. Matheson, I. P

tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend Petitioning the Legislature at their next Sitting, for the said County to be set off into a Separate District, and for a Jail, and Court House to be erected in the Village of Hallowell, in the said County.

Hallowell, 24th Sept. 1823. *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants in the Township of the Upper part of the Midland District, and of the Lower part of the Newcastle District, intend to petition the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for a new District.

36. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, for a change in the *Police Law*, of the Town of Kingston, by which the power of the Magistrates may be increased, and the limits of the Town defined.

Kingston, July 27th 1823. tf—31.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. Wm FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

10 t.f.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late COL. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises are a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation —It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT ISAEL, Esq Amherstburg

52—12—*w.*

December 23d, 1823.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sette, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL,

U. C. Gazette Office, Dec. 2d, 1823. 6.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Beccaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Characteristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. two do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Edinburgh Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Bossuet's, in 1 vol.
——— Mavor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 8 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vols. Roman, Hooks.
2d do Woodhill's Junius.
1st, 16th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mavor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

Vol. III. No. 3

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1824

Editorial Commentary.

Debates of extraordinary interest have occurred in the Assembly of the Lower Province on the subject of Crown and Clergy Reserves, which we are sorry we have not room to insert beyond their mere commencement:—we shall endeavour to continue them next week, as we hope to see some measures of the kind proposed (at least *attempted*) in this Province.

A measure of immense importance has been introduced, and carried through our House of Assembly, by the Attorney General, and is now pending or the *third reading*, with a certainty of passing in the Upper House.—It may in truth be called the "*Wild Land Sentenced Bill*." It goes to render permanent an Act which passed in the 50th of His late Majesty's Reign, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands, &c. By the new Bill every owner or occupier of land which has not been surveyed by, or under the authority of, the Surveyor General of this Province must make a return of his Land to the Treasurer of the District in which the Land lies, on, or before, the 1st of July next,—in case of neglect he is to pay double the amount of the Assessment; and, also, *double for every year afterwards, until the return is made.*

If the arrears have been suffered to accumulate so long, at the expiration of 8 years, such a portion of the lands as will satisfy the claim, is to be seized and sold by the Sheriff. The mode of selling to be by Public Auction, when the amount in arrear is to be declared, together with the expenses incurred on the seizure, &c. &c. and the person, who shall offer to pay the Assessments and expenses *for the least quantity of the Lands seized*, shall be considered as the purchaser thereof.

The original owner may recover possession by paying the purchase money, together with 20 per cent in addition to the same, within 12 calendar months after the day of sale.

This Act will operate alike on residents and absentees, who neglect their wild lands; and the effect, in a few years, will be most beneficial and extensive, bringing a vast sum of money for the public service; and having an immediate, direct, and certain tendency to make the wilderness smile and "*blossom as the rose.*" It is probable the *first effect* will be a rise in the market, will be a general depression in the price, but that depression will be temporary—Lands will afterwards be appreciated as they ought to be in this fine country, and they will steadily, and even *rapidly*, advance in value. Upon the whole, it is by far the most important act that has passed since our acquaintance with the country, and it does high honor to the able and accomplished mover on the present occasion

Lord Chief Baron Richards died on the morning of the 11th of November, in the 71st year of his age.

Sir Hudson Lowes' application to the Court of King's Bench to have a criminal information filed against Mr B O'Meara, has been refused

At a recent sale of a gentleman's effects in England, 20 dozen of choice Claret sold for £845 !!!

A flood of light is about to be thrown upon the seizure, trial, and last moments of the unfortunate Duke D Enghien.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

From the Com. Advertiser, December 26.

Extract from Spain.—The brig Susan, Capt. Winser 35 days from Malaga, arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. Capt. Winser states that Ceuta has been taken possession of by the French, who had openly declared they would never give it up so long as the English held possession of the Rock of Gibraltar; and that on the 13th Nov news was received at Malaga of the surrender of the cities of Alicant, Carthagena and Barcelona, to the French and Spanish Royal authorities.

London, Nov. 9.

Polar Expedition.—We understand it is in the contemplation of the Admiralty to commission Discovery Ships for another voyage to the Polar seas, with this difference, that their route is now to be by Behring's Straits, whence they will sail eastward. The distance which must be traversed before they can well be said to commence proceeding to the object of their mission, and the consequent difficulty of preserving the necessary supplies, has hitherto been the obstacle to the attempt by this passage. This latter impediment it is now proposed to obviate, by sending a supernumerary vessel, laden with necessaries, which will probably accompany them to the neighborhood of the Kamschatkan coast. Capt. Parry is again to take the command.

Waterloo Monument!—A monument is erecting in the field of Waterloo, to commemorate the battle fought here in 1815. It will consist of a lion 20 feet long and 18 feet high, placed on a hillock 150 feet high.

Tremendous Gales on the Coast of Eng.and.—The English coast was visited by tremendous gales and hurricanes on the 1st November.—The accounts received at Lloyd's were dreadful, 140 vessels had been lost on the N. E. coast. The London Courier of the 3d Nov. says—"That our papers and advices, received this morning, from all parts of the United Kingdom, furnish a mass of calamitous details of the damage occasioned by the tempestuous weather which prevailed during Thursday and Friday last. To an extensive devastation of property is added a melancholy loss of human life.

Remarkable Challenge.—The following challenge was sent from Soliyman the Great, Emperor of the Turks, to Maximilian II. Emperor of Germany:—"By connivance of the Great God in Heaven, we Soliyman, God on earth, Great and Sublime Emperor of all the World, Lord, Master, and disposer of all the followers of Christ, we send and declare unto thee, Maximilian, indignation, misfortune, and infidelity to thee and thy Princes, subjects and adherents. We moreover give thee to know that we, by the sufferance of the Great God, styled on earth the Great and Perpetual God, Most Mighty Emperor Soldan of Babylon, Lord of Armenia, the Mightiest in Persepolis and Numidia, the greatest auxiliary of God, Prince in Barbary, even unto the Mountains of Achaia, King of Kings, from the Meridian to the Poles, from the rising of the sun to the setting thereof, the first and chief-placed in the Paradise of Mahomet, the scourge of Christendom and Christians, keeper and defender of the sepulchre of thy God crucified, the only victorious and triumphant Lord of the World, and of all Circuits and Provinces thereof; thou, Maximilian, who stylest thyself King of our Kingdom of Hungary, we will visit thee for that cause, and make thee acquainted with our strength of thirteen kingdoms, collected in one hundred thousand horse and foot prepared for war, with all the power of Turkish munition, such as thou nor none of thy servants have seen, heard, or had knowledge of; and this even before thy chief city, Vienna. We, Soliyman, God on earth, in defiance of thee, thine adherents and abettors, do with our war-like strength, pronounce and intend thine and their utter destruction and depopulation, by every possible means we can devise; and this we signify unto thee to the end that thou and thy miserable people may prepare your selves for ruin or death; with us it is determined, by the hands of our Janizaries, to ravage, hold spoil there, and all thy German kingdoms and principalities. This misery we have denounced against thee and thy adherents; having no doubt we will come.—Dated in the year of our reign forty seven, in the city of Constantinople, from which we did expel thy predecessors, their wives, children, and friends, and made them miserable slaves and captives"

Cuba.—A French frigate left Cadiz on the 5th, for Havana, with a new Governor, and to bring home the present Governor.

Russian Clergy.—Mrs. Henderson, in a letter published in the Missionary Herald, says, that at the time when a Bible Society was formed in Novogorod (Russia,) there were many of the clergy who had never seen a Bible, and one on hearing of it, asked *what kind of a book it was?*

Somewhat galling to Spanish pride!—A ludicrous account having been given in an English Newspaper, of one of the heads of the Bourbon family, all the ambassadors then at the court of London belonging to that family, joined in a remonstrance to the then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who answered that they must appeal to a British jury. Prince Masserano, at that time the Spanish Ambassador, was greatly enraged at this answer of Lord Weymouth's, and exclaimed. "What, not punish the rascal who has called the king of Spain a fool?" "No," said Lord Weymouth, "I cannot, for these very printers have said the same of our king, who is a mad man; and when brought to trial by our course of law, they were acquitted."

How to feed Geese and Poultry.—An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water; with this food alone, the effect was, that six geese, each when lean weighing only 9lbs. actually gained 20 lbs. each in about three weeks fattening. Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys; grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening; the grains should be boiled afresh. Other cheap articles for fattening are oatmeal and treacle; barley meal and milk; boiled oats and ground malt. Corn, before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.—*London paper.*

How much folly, vanity, and possitive evil may be engendred for half a dollar!

Anecdote of Gen Jackson.—A few days since, when at Fredericksburgh, Va. on his way to Washington, a small boy about eight years of age, and who was named after him, soon after the eighth of January, 1815, was introduced to the general as his namesake. He took him in his arms and kissed him; then putting his hand on his head, said, "God bless you, my dear little fellow; be a good boy; learn your book; and be always ready to fight for your country!" Then, taking out of his purse a fifty cent coin, (*in English half a dollar,*) and presenting it to him, he continued:—"Here is the eagle of your country—never desert it! Wear this next your heart, and remember me." *The scene was striking*; and the impression made on the boy, will be lasting. It will influence his future life. He wears it round his neck, and it is the envy of all his schoolfellows!! The little fellow is already a thorough Jacksonite, and says he will go to Washington, when Jackson is president, and shew it to him, in the president's house.—*Amer. Pap.*

Steam Power.—M. Dupin, whilst speaking of the immense mechanical force set in action by the steam engines of England, gives the following illustration of its amount:—The great pyramid of Egypt required for its erection the labour of above 100,000 men, for 20 years; but if it were required to raise the stones from the quarries, and place them at their present height, the action of the steam engines of England, which are managed at most by 36,000 men, would be sufficient to produce the effect in 18 hours! The calculation of M Dupin is as follows:—The volume of the great pyramid is 4,000,000 cubic metres, its weight is about 10,400,000 tons, or 10,400,000 kilogrammes. The centre of gravity of the pyramid is elevated 49 metres from the base; and taking 14 metres as the mean depth of the quarries, the total height of elevation is 63 metres, which, multiplied by 10,400,000 tons, gives 624,000,000 tons raised one metre high. Then, the total of the steam engines in England represents a power of 320,000 horses. These engines moved for 24 hours, would raise 862,800,000 tons one metre high, and consequently 647,100,000 in 18 hours, which surpasses the produce of labour spent in raising the materials of the great pyramid.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

The silk manufacture of France may be compared with the woollen manufactures of England—it is the staple of the country. It is the foundation of the immense wealth to the nation. It is divided into two distinct species, the white and yellow, of which the latter has been in the country more than two centuries, but the former was introduced from China within a short time. Before the revolution some attempts were made to obtain the white, or China silk worm, and the grain on which it feeds, but very little use was ever made of it for many years, and the species was supposed to have become extinct in France.—In 1806 however it was found in the hands of several cultivators, and by the exertions of societies and the government the raising of white silk worms is established, and the animal is found to be quite as hardy as that in the other species, so that there is no doubt it will by degrees encrease throughout the kingdom.

The method of spinning silk has attained a high state of improvement in all its branches. The water in which the silk balls are steeped is warmed by steam, which the silk balls are steeped is warmed by steam, which is found to clean the silk at the same time that it loosens it.—The winding is now performed by machinery, as well as the weaving; and the invention by which the latter objection is effected has relieved many poor women and children from a species of labour which produced deformity and sometimes premature death. Important discoveries have also been made in the art of silk dying; so that the various branches of this manufacture are now carried on with greater economy and perfection, and with daily encreasing demand. Several kinds of the lightest and most elegant mixtures of silk with cotton, wool, cashmere, &c. are now made at Paris, and even surpass those from Lyons.

Carpets.—It is well known that the French make very little use of carpets, although they have long manufactured the most elegant patterns of tapestry for the rich and great. Under the royal patronage, the arts and many other branches of manufacture more luxurious than really valuable, have been carried to a ugliness of improvement, which those which were necessary for the convenience and comfort of the people at large were neglected or discouraged. A Paris journalist regards this as an important fact in the history of the manufactures, and one which has no parallel. French manufactures, and one which has no parallel. In England, "That people," remarks this writer, "who envied the fresh straw with which Cardinal Wolsey strewed his hall floor, now have carpets on their tables and under their tables; carpets throughout the houses from top to bottom; in their passages, in their farm houses; and if Cardinal Wolsey could return to this world and witness the change, he would be surprised to find horses accommodated like gentlemen. He might console himself, however, by reflecting on the instability of human affairs; for there are no princes or peers like masters in disgrace."

The manufactory of tapestry at the Savonnerie has been established two hundred years, but it is only within a very short time that carpets have been furnished at such a price as to be afforded by any except the rich; and it will probably be a long time before the poorer classes derive much benefit from it, unaccustomed as they are to the use. The society for the encouragement of manufactures have produced this important change by offering proper premiums, and carpets are now sold for 7 and 12 sous per square foot.

There is a manufactory in Paris where the richest cashmere brocades and gold tissues are made for the Levant market. "They are so superb and costly, says a French paper, "that I am rejoiced they are woven by us and used in Turkey."

Belzoni the Traveller.

London, September 6.

Mr. Belzoni.—Our readers may probably recollect, that about three weeks ago we inserted an extract, with which we had been favoured, of a letter from Mr. Belzoni, giving an account of the failure of his projected enterprize in regard to passing from Fez across the Atlandian range of hills to Tafilet, and thence by the caravan to Timbuctoo. As our readers, we doubt not, are equally interested with ourselves in the welfare of this intrepid and persevering traveller, we have great pleasure in communicating the latest intelligence which has been received from Mr. Belzoni. Upon leaving Gibraltar he proceeded first to Madeira, and by letters which were received from him, dated the 15th of July, it was then his intention to embark for Santa Cruz, a Moorish sea port a little to the southward of Morocco, and thence to cross the Great Desart on his way to Timbuctoo; and if he did not succeed in that quarter, he should try another and another till he did succeed. Letters have since arrived from him, dated at Tenerife on the 25th of July, of which the following are extracts:—

"I have to lament my misfortune in meeting with such a reverse, after my hopes had been so highly raised, and the serious expense I had incurred, as well as the loss of so much precious time. My life is certainly a good deal endangered; and, as I told you in my former letter, now that the Moors see that I have no protection, they will act towards me as they please. But, armed with the perseverance which has always conducted me to the accomplishment of my wishes, I shall not hope to arrive at a happy end of this journey; and the more obstacles which may be put in my way, and the more obstacles which may be put in my way, and the more obstacles which may be put in my way, I shall endeavour to remove. Say little in any final success. Happen what may, I shall not turn my face towards Europe till I shall reach the intended point, and as none of the other expeditions into Africa mention either the Niger or Timbuctoo, to be their point of destination, I shall endeavour to be that point of destination, I shall endeavour to be their point of destination, I shall endeavour to be that point of destination, I shall make bold to aim at those places, in the hope of not intruding upon the ground of other travellers. I trust, indeed, that the true Englishman, whose character I have so long studied, will be the Judge of my conduct; and, should I prove successful, he will, I am confident, impartially bestow on me the reward of my labours.

For that I have long dedicated, and all I can insist to dedicate my efforts, well assured that my endeavours to gain me good wishes, in spite of calumny and misrepresentation, will finally be successful. I thank God I never was in a better state of health than at the present moment. I beg to be kindly remembered to ——; I shall write to him as soon as I have any thing of importance to communicate. The people I am going among, I am told, are chiefly savages; so much the better—for if I meet with the worst in the be the better—for if I meet with the worst in the beginning, I shall have better fortune to encounter afterwards."

The reason of Mr. Belzoni's leaving when he was just at the point of setting out from Fez, and the sudden change in the Emperor's determination concerning him, have not yet been explained; various causes have been assigned—among which are the unsettled state of the Soudan territory, and the commercial jealousy of the Moorish and Jewish merchants. But one thing is quite clear, that Mr. Belzoni was not demanded to leave Fez for any fault committed by him; of this we have ample and decisive proof in the following letter, which has been communicated to our perusal. It was written in Arabic by Sidi Bengelel, the Chief Minister to the Emperor of Morocco, to the British Consul at Gibraltar, and kindly translated into English by Mr. Salame:—

"Know ye, that we had written other letters to you respecting the Great Christian who came to us, desiring permission of our Lord, the ever victorious, for his permission of our Lord, the ever victorious, for leave to proceed to the Negro country; and that we had sent him unto the Majesty, to crave permission of our Lord, the ever victorious, for leave to see him; and obtained the Majesty's leave to see him; and obtained the Majesty's leave to see him; and obtained the Majesty's

(who was then M. de Talleyrand,) *was quitting Murat's* house at the moment when the Duke of Rovigo entered it. The latter received orders to send a strong detachment of gendarmerie (of which he was Colonel,) to garrison Vincennes —It was only at that place that he knew that this was on account of the Duke of Enghien. The following is his own account of the horrible trial :

"The commission assembled in the great hall of the inhabited part of the castle. The doors of the hall were open, and free for all those who might repair to it of that hour. It was even so well filled that I had some difficulty, having arrived one of the last, to penetrate behind the seat of the President, where, however, I succeeded in placing myself, being anxious to hear the debates on that trial. I arrived too late to see the Prince enter. The discussion had already commenced with much animation. The Duke of Enghien was repelling with indignation, the intention imputed to him of participating in an act of assassination, and from what I heard on the spot, he had just admitted that he was not to re-enter France, except sword in hand By the warmth with which he addressed his judges, it was easy to see that he had no suspicion whatever of the issue which his trial would have.—The Commission allowed him to speak as long as he pleased; and when he had done, it was observed to him, that either he did not know his situation, or that he did not deign to answer the questions put to him; that he confined himself to the birth and glory of his ancestors, and that he would do better to adopt another system of defence. It was added, that it was not probable that he should be so ignorant as he asserted, of what was passing in France, when not only the place which he inhabited, but France and all Europe were occupied with it; that it never would be credited that he was indifferent to events, all the results of which would tend to his benefit; that this was too unlikely not to be observed to him; that he was therefore requested to reflect upon it, and that it might become serious. The Duke of Enghien, after a moment's silence, replied in a grave tone—'Sir, I understand you very well; my intention was not to remain indifferent to those events. I had asked England for service in her armies, and she had sent me for answer that she would not give me any, but that I should remain on the Rhine, where I should have immediately a part to play, and I was waiting. Sir, I have nothing more to tell you.' Such was verbatim the answer of the Prince. I wrote it down instantly; I quote it at present from memory, but it was so deeply engraved on my mind, that I do not believe I have forgotten one single syllable. The Commission thinking itself sufficiently informed, closed the discussion & caused the hall to be emptied of the spectators, in order to deliberate in private. I retired with the officers of my corps, who, like me, had been present during the proceeding, and I joined the troops who were on the esplanade of the Castle. The Commission deliberated for a considerable time. It was only two hours after the evacuation of the hall that the sentence was known. The officer who commanded the infantry of my legion came to tell me, with deep emotion, that he had been asked for a picket of men to execute the sentence of the Military Commission. Give it, said I. 'But where shall I station it ?'—'Where you will be sure to wound no one.' After having well examined the localities, the officer chose the Castle ditch, as the best place for wounding nobody. There was no other motive for preference. The Duke of Enghien was conducted to it through the staircase of the entrance tower on the side of the Park. He heard his sentence there (in the ditch) and it was executed."

The Duke of Rovigo defends himself, with much indignation, against the charge of having ordered a lantern to the breast of the Prince, and taken his spoils. "The following fact," says the *Quotidienne*, "throws some light on the men who advised or favoured the execution of the murder."

"After the execution of the sentence, I sent back the troops to their respective cantonments, and resumed the way to Paris. I approached the turnpike, when I met Mr. Real, who was going to Vincennes in the costume of a Counsellor of State. I asked him where he was going ?—'To Vincennes,' he replied. 'I received orders yesterday to go there to interrogate the Duke of Enghien.' I related to him what had taken place, and he appeared as much surprised as I had been at what he told me. I began to reflect; my meeting with the minister of Foreign Relations, (Talleyrand) at General Murat's came back to my mind, and I commenced doubting that the death of the Duke of Enghien had been the work of the First Consul. Mr. Real returned to Paris, and I went to Malmaison to give the first Consul an account of what I had seen. I arrived at eleven o'clock.

"The First Consul could not conceive that the Duke should have been tried before the arrival of Counsellor Real. He fixed upon me his lynx's eyes, and repeated :—'There is something in this which I do not understand. That the Commission should have pronounced sentence, on the confession made by the Duke of Enghien does not astonish me. But that confession has been obtained when the trial began, and ought not to have been asked till after Mr. Real should have interrogated him on a point which it was important to clear up. There is something in this which goes beyond me. Here is a crime which leads to nothing, but only tends to make me odious."

The Duke of Rovigo then adds, that it was only when he became Minister of Police that he unfolded the whole mystery, and learned that Pichegru was the mysterious individual who had attended the conferences of the conspirators, whilst the First Consul had been made to believe that it was the Duke of Enghien, and that when Bonaparte had been informed by Mr. Real of the fact, he had exclaimed—"Ah! wretch, Talleyrand, what hast thou made me do!" The extract, after charging this Minister with having been the author of the imposition practised on the First Consul, and the cause of the hurry with which the trial and execution took place, without the knowledge of Bonaparte, closes with this remarkable passage :

"It is time that every one should be known as the father of his own works It has been seen what has been my share in this sanguinary drama, I will admit of no other, and I shall not suffer odious suspicions to rest on my head, whilst the real culprits stalk proudly beneath the honours with which they are invested."

ACCOUNT OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

[From Capt. Parry's last Voyage, as detailed in the Literary Gazette.]

(Concluded from our last.)

To beguile the tedious time, our countrymen occasionally lived in tents, on shore, and hunted, shot, and fished for the general consumption. Rein-deer were sometimes killed; the carcass of the largest weighed (without offal) 150 lbs. These were very acceptable to the ships' companies; but their fresh provisions were not always so dainty as venison. The hearts livers, and kidneys of whales and walruses (brought by the Esquimaux) were not irreconcileable to European palates, and many a hearty meal was made on these not very delicate dishes. According to the report of the natives, there were rein-deer on the large island towards the north. No musk oxen were seen in any part; and from the same authority it was gather ed that they only appeared to the westward of the longitude to which the Expedition penetrated.

Of birds there were prodigious numbers; but their flesh was of a fishy unpleasant taste; it was made nevertheless, to serve at times, to vary the Arctic cuisine.

In these journeys, and their continual migrations, the value of the Esquimaux dog is witnessed. These strong and hardy animals draw the country sledges at the rate of five miles, and more, an hour. Nor is this performed with a light weight attached to them. Eight of them will draw three or four persons with ease and speed in this manner. On one occasion an anchor and stock, weighing about a ton, was dragged to its destination by fifteen or sixteen of them; and, generally speaking, they are fully equal to a load of one hundred weight per dog.

They are also bold and vigorous in the chace. With them the Esquimaux hunts the Great White Polar Bear; and some of those brought to England carry the scars of their prowess in this way. They seize their adversary by his long shaggy hair, worry and detain him till their masters come up with their spears to end the conflict.

Those in the ships, twelve or fourteen in number, are large creatures of various colours, tan, grey, but mostly black, with white spots over the eyes and on the feet, and tip of the tail. They are exceedingly fierce, and more like wolves than dogs. They do not bark, but snarl, growl, and howl in a savage manner. A good many died in consequence of the heat, on their way to England; and though Wednesday was a cold October day, the survivors were panting as if they had exhausted themselves with running. In the Hecla was one dog bred between the Esquimaux dog and a lurcher taken out from this country.—She had as female pups, and the specimen we saw is now a fine powerful animal, and quite tame. It gave a singular proof of its sagacity in the river: a lighter came along-side with some casks of fresh water, into which it immediately leapt over the side, and ran from cask to cask, trying to get its head into a bung-hole. This being impossible, one of the men good humouredly drew a bowl full for it, which it despatched with evident delight, and then begged for another draught. This it also obtained, drank it nearly all, and with signs of gratification and thankfulness made its way back into the ship.

On their native soil, however, these ferocious animals are often destroyed by the still more ferocious wolves. The latter hunt in packs and even drag the dogs from the huts to devour them. Attracted by the scent, they were always prowling about our vessels, and daringly carried off whatever came in their way. Thirteen of them were seen in one pack; all of which were trapped and slain. It was of these the hungry Esquimaux made their dinners. At one time they bore away a dog from the Fury, in spite of the pursuit of the men.

The animals which may be enumerated besides, are bears, foxes, rein-deer, hares, lemmings, the white ermine, and the marmot.

The birds are the swan, the beautiful king duck, the eider duck, the long tailed duck, the silver Arctic duck, &c. Gulls of every kind, the Arctic diver, the loon, the red-throat, guillemots, the snow bunting, the ptarmigan; ravens, snowy owls, and hawks; birds of song, with a short low chirping note, the Siberian lark and the Lapland finch.

The insect creation is very limited. There are about six species of flies; the mosquito—very troublesome, but existing only about one month; the wild bee, i. e. the large black and not our hive-bee; the spider; the butter-fly, a small kind of the gold-n, and the white moth.

The water teems, as we have stated, with molusca, the food of the enormous whale and other species of fish. There is also another minute creature in extraordinary abundance; we mean the small shrimp, which is known by the name of the sea-louse. These performed a very curious office to the naturalist in the expedition, and their uneasiness was very drolly discovered. An officer, one day, was desirous of preparing a Solan goose for cooking, and in order to reduce its saltness, he plunged it through an ice hole into the water; but alas! next morning, when the goose was to be drawn up for spitting, nothing but the skeleton appeared. The sea-lice had picked his bones as clean as any anatomist could have scraped them, and thus finely prepared it for any collection of natural history which might want such a specimen! The hunt was not lost, for, after this time, whatever skeletons or bones required polishing, were submitted to the lice operators, and so diligent were they in executing the task confided to them, that they would eat a sea-horse's head clean in a couple of nights.

On leaving the Esquimaux, some muskets of small worth were given them; and one native and his wife were willing to have come to England, but the trouble and uncertainty of restoring them to their own country prevented their voyage. An axe, and still better, a saw, would console them for any disappointment.

Since writing this account, and on looking over our brief memoranda, &c. we are reminded of right or ten specimens of fossils and minerals. A dark piece of iron pyrites is that with which the natives strike sparks among dry moss, to light their fires. We have also on our desk a part of the yolk of a sea bird's egg, as prepared by the Esquimaux to keep for food. It is as hard and transparent as amber, for which it might readily be mistaken. A model of a canoe, ingeniously made by a native, and only fourteen inches long, is also among our stores. It does credit to their skill; but not so much as a female's reticule (if we may call it) made of duck's feet, curiously disposed in a neat circular shape, and the toes hanging out like tags or tassels. This is a very singular piece of workmanship, and looks well. Small bottles of matting, woven close, and of an elegant form, are among their manufactures; and the stringing, on threads of fish fibres of the teeth of foxes, wolves, &c. for female ornaments, does not always betray a bad taste, however common the materials are. Images of bone an inch or an inch and a half long, affords no high notion of the native talents for carving in ivory—they just so far resemble the human shape as to show they were meant to represent it.

One petrifaction of the back bone of a fish is in our collection, and extremely curious.

DESTRUCTION OF SCIO.

The following, drawn from the French *Annuaire* for 1823, is one of the most striking Sketches we have seen of the terrible outrage, and atrocity to which it alludes.

In the account of the destruction of Scio, there are some affecting particulars, which deserve to be mentioned. After relating the principal incidents of the landing of the Turks on the island, and of the catastrophe which immediately ensued, the writer continues:—"At length the flourishing, the opulent Scio, the paradise of the Greeks, has ceased to exist. The charming country seats, which rendered it so remarkable among all the islands of the Archipelago, the beautiful edifices in the town, the academy, the library, the noble cathedrals of Saint Anargyrosto, of Saint Victor, of the Apostles, eighty six churches, and more than forty villages, had been consumed by the flames Thermain remained at Scio, on the 10th of May (*thirty five days* after the Turkish landing) only the Catholics, spared at the solicitation of the Consuls, *and in consideration of their hatred for the Greeks*; and a few thousand wretches escaped from massacre and concealed in the mountains. Fifteen or twenty thousand succeeded in making their escape to the islands of Samos, Tine, and Hydra. More than twenty five thousand had been put to the sword, drowned, and *burned*, or had died of fatigue, had starved to death, or perished of diseases, caught from the infection of so many bodies lying in the streets. All the rest were reduced to slavery *according to the register of the Turkish Custom House, there had been up to the 25th of May*, 1822, FORTY ONE THOUSAND *individuals entered at that office, to pay duties as slaves sold!* After the first dictates of avarice were satisfied, fanatical mussulmans were seen to buy these miserable Christians, for the purpose of exercising all the refinements of cruelty in putting them to a lingering death. The port was filled with transport vessels, into which were driven indiscriminately, and tied with ropes, young girls, ladies of wealthy families and their children, to be carried to the slave markets in Asia. Many of these unhappy persons died in agonies of horror of what they already suffered or saw too plainly before them. Those, who attempted by starvation to procure their release, were forced with blows to take food. Many young women, lately the boast and ornament of the city, found the means, by stabbing each other, to escape the fate which awaited them For many months, the market of Smyrna was filled with goods of various kinds, clothing, and valuable furniture from the sack of Scio, *sold in lots with their late owners.* This recital, continues the French author, will make our readers shudder; but the principal features of it are from an eye witness—the Editor of the Oriental Spectator—who wrote under the eyes of a Pacha; and who is habitually favourable to the cause of the Greeks. We have presented but a feeble sketch of the scenes that passed"

ENGLAND.

The "Holy Alliance"! and, the States of South America.

(From the Courier of Nov. 10th.)

It seems strange that any persons should view our sentiments upon the South American States as breathing either war or defiance. It is a policy upon which, we contend, other European powers have no right to interfere with us—nor do we pretend to interfere with them. They may, or they may not, acknowledge and treat with those States; that is their business. But the cannot justly complain of our exercising the same privilege. And here, in order to clear away *in limine* the ground of some objections that have been urged, and which will be put to bear this in mind—that it we must desire the public to bear this in mind—that it we not the case of an incipient insurrection of the colonies against the parent state—that it is not a struggle in which the power of one side is balanced by the power of the other, issue doubtful—it is not a case in which a third party, stepping in, turns the scale, and decides the conflict in favour of the side to which it carries its weight. It bears no resemblance to the case of our American Colonies, when France and Spain interfered; the conflict is decided—the issue is arrived—and Spain is not more divided by the seas from her ancient possessions, than she is by the difference of their respective institutions; nor has she more ence of their respective governments, than we have ever France.—Sovereignty over them than we have ever France.—Sovereignty over them can we have ever France.—Though we continued to bear the empty title of her King. The question has been well put by one of our contemporaries,—"As to the independence, the question is at rest—the States are *free*—the acknowledgement by Spain is not worth a straw to England—all colonies are, *de jure*, Sovereign States, the moment in which they achieve their independence, *de facto*. This, for the clearest of all reasons, because the foundation of their allegiance is their enjoyment of protection from the parent state. When the colonists cease to want protection, they are no longer bound to pay the price of it; and this is one of a class of cases in which power becomes the evidence of right."

This is what we wish to lay down *in limine*. The South American States are to all intents and purposes free and ind pendent States, with which any other State may treat and negociate, and form alliance, with out any violation of treaty or good faith towards any other power

But it is said, Spain has not acknowledged their independence, and therefore 'you are guilty of an attack upon her sovereignty.' Indeed! Let us see the absurdity to which this position would lead. The South American States might have established, as they have their independence—might have exercised all the acts of a sovereign and independent power—might have entered into commercial and political relations with other nations—Spain would not be able to take any step, to do any act, calculated to resume her former authority over the states, or to arrest for a moment the march and exercise of their independence—navy might remain totally inactive and supine; yet, because she refused to acknowledge them as free States, we are to refuse to acknowledge them as free States, we are to refuse all intercourse, all political relations with them whatever! Why, does not every one see the utter absurdity and childishness of such reasoning, if reasoning it can be called?

But we are told of a Congress of European Powers to settle the fate of the American colonies. We should like to see what sort of a preamble such a Congress would draw up to their deliberations.—"Wherens, a certain tract of country, some thousands of miles distant from Europe, containing about 470,000 square leagues, and a population of seventeen millions, has determined that it will be governed by its own institutions, and will no longer continue in dependence, (which they do not want, and which is injurious to their best interests,) upon a nation containing 25,000 square leagues, and ten millions of inhabitants; We the powers of Europe, are assembled in Congress to devise the best means of putting an end to so unsatisfactory a situation of affairs, and of concluding some arrangement that shall be more congenial to the policy, &c. &c. !!" Congresses may deliberate and reciderate, pass protocol upon protocol, multiply confference upon conference, but what would the seventeen millions on the other side of the Atlantic say ?—Or what means would the Congress possess of enforcing their edicts ? To frame resolutions which you have no means of executing, or to use an old proverb, "*to shew your teeth where you cannot bite*," is, in private concerns, not a very wise proceeding; but in public matters, in the intercourse between nations, not only idle, but positively dangerous. We think the Continental Powers will pause before they hold any such Congress; but whether they do or not, we shall neither be a party to it, nor send a Minister to it. We shall leave the Continental Powers to act as they like, whilst we shall act as we think best for our own interests.—The American States have achieved their emancipation —achieved it by their own efforts—without foreign aid, foreign counsels, or foreign encouragement. We, who, of all nations, could have rendered them the most powerful assistance, did not, through our government, express even a wish in their favour. They fought, the fight, they gained the victory without us. Their independence is established—the tide cannot be rolled back. The American States are free sovereign states with which any nation is at liberty to treat without affording any just grounds of offence or complaint to any other power.

We have sent Consuls and Commissioners—other powers may, and probably will, do the same. We call this step a *de facto* acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the American States—and we may expect further, that a higher diplomatic character will either be sent out, or that some one of the Commissioners has or will have, the power of taking upon himself that character, as soon as the different Consuls have made their reports upon the situation and feelings of the states to which they have been respectively sent.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

O there are hours in life's career
Worth mingled years of joy or sorrow;
O there are moments that endear
The worst past, and bless the morrow!
When in the pure and fervid heart
The tide of grateful love is glowing;
When, though no fair'ring voice depart,
Affection's gentle flow is flowing.

O, 'twas an hour I ho'd to greet,
That fancied burst of joy confessing!
O, 'twas a moment bright and sweet,
Which memory lingers o'er in blessing!
Yes, hope may vanish and most sad,
The sweetest, best, in bliss and vision;
Yet, memory plead's, will o'er it bend,
And love shall glow 'mid joys Elysian.

Yes, it did gild my early morn,
And woke the beam of bliss that's shining—
With loveliest radiance shall adorn
The twilight glow of life declining.
The firm, the tender chain, that ties
Heart to heart, no fate can sever—
No—that chain within the skies
Is fast and there it binds forever!

January 1st, 1824. B——

Domestic.

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

From the Quebec Gazette.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Emigrants.
1822	612	145,953	6,450	10,468
1823	569	132,634	6,130	10,258
Difference in favor of 1822.	43	13,319	320	210

At the commencement of the season, from the quantity of timber on hand, the number of vessels, and the extent of trade generally, it was thought, would exceed that of the last year. The accounts reaching home about midsummer of a glut of timber at Quebec, still favoured the supposition, and the prices rose; but the vessels not arriving in the autumn, a very great, but in this country not unusual, fall, in the prices of timber took place—and near the close of the season, pine was we saw as 2½d per cubic foot, a price which can hardly be supposed to cover the charges of preparing it, and transporting it to the place of shipment.

The number of vessels built this year, is only one more than in the last; in tons an excess of 854. This branch of commerce, for which we are so advantageously situated, is not carried on to the extent which might be expected. It is perhaps not generally known, that in New-Brunswick, at the Port of St. John's a-

lone, in the same period, 42 Ships, Brigs and Schooners carrying 8002 Tons, were registered. Our winters, in which many of the labouring classes are idle, and therefore labour is low, would lead us to think that they might be built as cheap here as any where; but individual interest, where capital exists, is always the best judge of such speculations. We are glad to find that something more in this way is likely to be done this season.

On comparing the imports of dutiable merchandize, we find them somewhat greater this year than last, and in reality, from the depreciation in value of most of the articles, they must have exceeded in quantity those of last year, This increase may be attributed to the progress of our population, which doubles in every twenty years. The Revenue, owing to the operation of the 3d Geo. IV. Chap. 119, & Canada Trade Act, must have been materially increased.

The value of all imported merchandize, however, is greater last year than this, by £5323 2s—this year's amounting to £737,896,740, and last year's being £742,919 9s. 4d.

Of Wines, the importation of such as are in great est demand, exceeds that of last year by 84.316 gals a very unusual thing, we suppose, be ng more than double that of last year. The 3d Geo IV. Chap. 45. permitting the importation of Wines direct from foreign parts, under much more favourable circumstances than heretofore, may account for this, which however, is not a fair criterion of the consumption, but may be the consequence of speculation in a new channel. As a corroboration of this, the last year's importation of French wines, was only 4925 gals. that of this year is 27,160 gals.

In Brandy, probably from the same cause, the increase has been as marked; the importation of last year being 14,304 gallons only, and that of this year 59,308 gallons, an increase of about 275 per-cent.

In Rum, the decrease is 317.278 gallons, or about 25 per cent, this year's importation amounting to 970-265 gals. and last year's to 1,287,543 gals.

In Sugars, the difference is not worthy of notice.

In Teas, the importation of last year was 134,379lbs. of this year it is only 70.9251 a forming but an inconsiderably small portion of the actual consumption of the country. This subject, we are glad to see, has attracted the attention of the Legislatures of both Provinces, and some remedy to an evil equally detrimental to the interests of the Mother Country and the Colony, may be looked for in consequence.

In Molasses, there is an out 300 per cent in favour of last year's importation.—*Dec. 31st.*

Crown and Clergy Reserves of the Lower Province.

(From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Sketch of the substance of the Debates.

30th December, 1823

The Hon. Mr. Papineau, after the second reading of the Bill from the Legislative Council providing for the making of roads on the Crown and Clergy Reserves, observed that if this House had lost all hopes of ever seeing a remedy for the evils resulting from the interposition of these Reserves between the lots granted for actual settlement, it would perhaps be well to adopt the provisions of the Bill as affording some palliative for these evils. For his part he was of opinion that while this evil continued, it was needless to talk about the settlement of the country. There never was offered an insuperable obstacle. Those who chose to plan had no idea of the difficulties of a first settlement where the utmost efforts of every one were not more than sufficient to do the share of labour upon the land in his own occupation. He felt no objection to the free and Common Soccage Tenure; but with these reserves it was incomparably more unfavorable to the actual settler than the seigneurial tenure. The House, he said, ought to be aware of giving its sanction to the system as it now stands. There was reason to believe that representations might be successful He asked how it happened that the administration of Upper Canada had obtained a favourable change with respect to these reserves; and that our colonial administration had not obtained the same? he believed representations had been made to the Province but without complete success; they ought to have been repeated yearly, and monthly, if it was necessary; for so long as these evils continued to exist, among the settlements to be repeated, that it was in vain to seek for any other cause of the slow progress of our settlements. A similar system had never been thought of in any other country than Canada. It was time, however, to attend seriously to this matter; hitherto the vacant seigneurial lands have been sufficient for the new settlements indispensable to our own increasing population. Seigneurial land in situation fit for cultivation is now nearly all taken up. He trusted that the immense tracts of crown lands still unsettled in this Province would not always continue to be made unfit for settlement by Legislative provision. He could not continue—all ought to unite in obtaining as speedy a remedy as possible, and the repeal of the clause of the Act 31st Geo III was the only effectual one. It showed lamentable ignorance of the country, to have imagined that a revenue would ever be derived from these Reserves. While the immense Continent of North America was, comparatively speaking, still a wilderness, calling only for the labour of man to make it produce, it was impossible that any labourer could be found, or indeed one to be able to pay rent for unimproved land. During the last twenty five years these lands had presented a nuisance to the settler, without in fact, giving any Revenue. A favorable lot for carrying off lumber, a Mill seat, and other lots having such advantages having been leased and the rent paid; but this was all—and all that ever could be paid. It was strange, he said, to see these lands, which would never give any Revenue, and were so hurtful to the country, had already become an apple of discord between two of the Protestant Churches As to the question of right, he conceived that Protestant Ministers of all denominations had an equal right to a share of them. He trusted that the axe would be laid to the foot of the tree, and that some steps would be taken by the House, on the present occasion, to hasten the application of the only effectual remedy for the evil, which had occasioned the Bill's being sent down from the Council.

Mr Taschereau.—Said he entirely concurred with the Hon. Member, as to the evils resulting from the interposition of the Reserves among the lots granted for actual settlement; but he conceived that it was not proper because no complete cure could be effected at present that no remedy, no relief, was at all to be afforded. The people of the Town-ships, he had reason to believe, wished for the Bill; the matter has been three years before the House; something similar had passed the House last year, but it was lost in the Council, it forming part of another Bill, and it having been thought that this provision was of a description that required to be submitted to Parliament, before it became a law, He would join in any representations for effectual relief; in the mean time we ought to do all we can. The Bill may even be made temporary The Hon. Member explained its contents, which provided that the roads on the unoccupied Crown and Clergy Reserves should be made by the joint labour of the township, according to the *prorata perbasa* of the Grand Voyer: the value of the labour to be reimbursed out of the rent, when Reserves were leased. The treasurers are of course bound to make the roads on the leased lots He was of opinion that the Bill ought to be referred to a Committee of the whole House; which was agreed to, without a division.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY 24th DECEMBER, 1823.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Halton Division Bill, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the bill was passed, signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of the Justices of the Town of Kingston, praying for redress of wrongs, and the Petition of Oliver Everts, Esq. Inspector for the Johnstown District, praying for such remedy as to the House might seem meet, were read

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, it was ordered that the Petition of Oliver Everts Esq. should be referred to a Select Committee, to report thereon by bill or otherwise, and that Messrs Wilson of Wentworth and Morris should compose the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council, in and to the Welland Canal bill, were read a second time, as follows:

Page 5, Line 14.—After the word "thereof" insert "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid," That should the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of any Mill Seat on the line of the said Canal, or within five hundred yards thereof contiguous to the same in any manner injure or the value thereof in any manner depreciate from the Erection of Rival Establishments, or from any other cause growing out of the cutting and making of the said Canal, and for the Compensation of which no provision is made in this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the said Company, and they are hereby required to purchase the same at a fair Valuation, founded on an average of former years, to be ascertained by Arbitrators as hereinafter provided, to ascertain the damages and the Tenements to be purchased or the amount of damages in any case ascertained" Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed, to extend to compel the said Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers of any such Mill Seats, to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of the same to the said Company.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, the amendments to the Welland Canal bill were concurred in and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council, in and to the Quebec Fire Wood bill were read the second time.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, that the amendments to the Quebec Fire Wood bill should be concurred in, the House divided.

Yeas,— Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Clarke, Casey, McMartin, Walsh, Ruttan, McDonell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Mc Lean of Stormont, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Morris, Shaver and Bostwick.—17.

Nays,—Messrs. Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Baldwin, White, Pattie, and Wilson of Prince Edward 6

Question gained—Majority, 11. and the amendments were signed by the Speaker

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Shop, Licence bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

Mr. RUTTAN from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Aspbodel and Otonabee, reported as follows.

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled, the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Asphodel and Otonabee, in the Newcastle District, beg leave to report that a Bridge across the River Trent, at the lower end of the Rice Lake, the point at which the Petitioners communicate is essentially necessary, not only to obviate the difficulties complained of in the Petition, but also for the encouragement of others, who, in the event of the attainment of this object, will be induced to settle in the rear of those waters. The only objection to which your Committee are assured, is the length of time, every year, that the Inhabitants in that part of the Country are deprived of all communication with the Old Settlements and Lake Ontario, such communication being an object of the first importance to Emigrants thrown upon their own resources in a new country.—Taking this view of the subject, and taking also into consideration the great exertions which the present few settlers will have to make in accomplishing an object, which, with all of public and future advantage, the Petitioners are nevertheless, from their peculiar circumstances, compelled to undertake alone, Your Committee would not feel justified, did they not recommend the prayer of your petitioners to your most favorable consideration.

(Signed) HENRY RUTTAN,
CHAIRMAN.

On motion of Mr. RUTTAN. that the report of the Select Committee upon the petition of the Inhabitants of Asphodel and Otonabee should be referred to the Committee of the whole on supply, the House divided

Yeas.—Messrs McLean of Stormont Jones of Grenville, Nichol, Wilmot Clark, White, Pattie, Randal Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, Casey, Jones of Leeds, Atty. General, Kerr, Morris, Hagerman Bostwick, and Shaver.—18.

Nays.—Messrs. Burwell. Baby, Gordon, Horner, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilson of Wentworth, and Walsh,—7.

Question gained, majority 11. and ordered accordingly.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL. the ship liceree bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the following day.

After duly to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day three months

On the question for receiving the Report. the House divided.

Yeas—Messrs. Attorney General. Burwell. Gordon, Casey, Wilmot, Hagerman, Jones of Leeds, Jones of Grenville, Walsh, McLean of Stormont. Morris. Baby, White, and Shaver.—14.

Nays.—Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Nichol, Clark, Pattie, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, and Bostwick.—8.

Question gained, majority 6. and *ordered* accordingly.

Agreeably to notice, Mr HAGERMAN moved for leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the Members of the House of Assembly to resign their seats therein,

Granted, and bill read.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN the resignation bill was ordered to be read a second time, the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Census bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the House went into Committee on the bill

The Chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL the Census bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Friday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Controverted Election Bill was read the third time.

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty fifth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections, or returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly,' and to make further provision for such trial."

On which the House divided

Yeas—Messrs Hagerman, Burwell, Jones of Leeds, Jones of Grenville, Gordon, McLean of Stormont, McMartin, Ruttan, Casey, Attorney General, Shaver, Robinson, and Bostwick.—14

Nays,—Messrs. Will-on of Wentworth, Walsh, Casey, Wilmot, and Wilson of Prince Edward 5

Question gained—Majority. 5. and the Bill was signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Carrol Relief Bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr WALSH, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended

On motion of Mr. WALSH, the Carrol Relief Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr MORRIS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make good certain monies advanced upon the address of this House

Granted, and Bill read

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Bill to make good certain monies was ordered to be read a second time on the following day.

Several notices were then given, and the House adjourned

NOTE—The Journals of the House are this week curtailed solely for the *want of Copy!*

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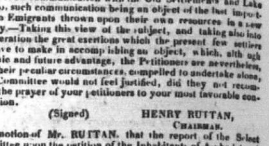

YORK, Upper Canada, January 19th, 1824.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
UPPER CANADA.

It is with much pleasure we announce to our readers that the Session of Parliament for this Province, which has been sitting since the 4th December, was brought to a close on Saturday last, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who delivered the following

SPEECH:

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

The conclusion of the Public Business, which is now disposed of by your assembled attendance enables me to dispense with your further attendance in Provincial Parliament; I most cordially put an end to this Session without assuring you how fully sensible I am of the Judgment and temper which have governed your Councils, and given efficacy to your various and extensive labours.

The valuable Representations which you have addressed to your Sovereign, on matters of no ordinary importance to the interests of your Country, afford a gratifying proof of your candid and anxious co-operation in the prosecution of your Legislative Duties.

You are sufficiently aware that the measure of success which may attend your petitions, must be governed by a view of various, and, perhaps, conflicting interests; but it will be no less agreeable to your Sovereign than it must be satisfactory to the People of this Province, to observe the visible attention with which you have recorded every question that can affect the welfare and security of your Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you in His Majesty's name for the supplies which you have granted me for the ordinary exigencies of the year, and for the prudence that you have manifested in guarding against temporary inconvenience to the Public Service, by authorizing a Loan in anticipation of the payments expected from Quebec; and you may be assured that the repeated testimonies which I have received of your confidence and support shall continue to be met on my part with a disposition to justify your reliance, by a regular and economical administration of the Revenue.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I am happy to concur with you in affording countenance and support to the first efforts of a spirit of enterprize which has been directed to the improvement of our Internal Navigation, and which affords the most pleasing and convincing proof of increasing intelligence and wealth.

The measures by which you propose to render effectual the acts formerly passed for subjecting all the granted Lands in this Province to a moderate, but indiscriminating Assessment, have my decided concurrence of my own judgment, and I have reason to believe they will be found perfectly to accord with the opinion of His Majesty's Government

Fully convinced of the necessity of some measure to counteract the evils occasioned by unoccupied and neglected Lands, and acceding entirely to the principle of the provisions which you have prepared I have every hope that the reference for His Majesty's consideration, which has appeared to me proper, will result in the declaration of the Royal Assent.

The Provisions you have made for the better collection of the Revenue, and for obtaining a more accurate Census of the Population, will, I trust, be found effectual.

Entertain an ardent hope that, under the protection of Divine Providence, the permanent support which you have contributed, in your amendments of the Common School Act to the cause of Religious instruction and the general dissemination of Knowledge, will be productive of the happiest effects. Such objects the wisest and the most virtuous will best appreciate, and the attention you have given to them will confer lasting honour on yourselves

I cannot refrain from adverting to the present tranquil and happy state of this Province, and pointing out to your observation how materially that harmony and public spirit, which have prevailed in the Councils of the Legislature, have led to a mutual confidence between the Government and the People, and produced a highly favorable influence both on the general prosperity and on the contentment and happiness of private life.

You well know how greatly individual security, comfort, and convenience, as well as the whole interior order and economy of a Country depend on the just fulfilment of those ordinary duties which the Law requires; and I am persuaded that in your respective Counties, you will be desirous to impress this so important upon the minds of those who look up to you as example or are influenced by your advice.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, Jan 19th, 1824.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, in the Militia Forces:—viz.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DUNDAS.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Wm. Louks, vice Casselman resigned. 19 Jan. 1824.

To be Lieutenant,

Ensign John Ault, vice Louks promoted. do do

To be Ensign,

William Casselman, Gent. vice Ault do. do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

To be Lieutenants,

Ensign Allan Smart, vice One within the limits of the 3d Leeds. 19 do

Ensign Samuel Shey, vice Farney do. 20 do

To be Ensigns,

Peter Breese, Gent. vice Bovet promoted 19 do

John Dixon, Gent. vice Kelsey do. 20 do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain.

Archibald Denny, Esq. 19 do

THIRD REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

To be Lieutenant,

Lieut. John Cox, from the 2d Regiment of Leeds. 19 June 1823.

Lieut. James Farney, from do. do do

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CARLETON.

To be Captains,

Lieut. & Adjt. Wellesley Richey, to have the rank only. 19 Jan. 1824.

Lieut. Thomas Wickham, vice O'Hara resigned, 20 do

Lieut. William Moore, to fill a vacancy. 21 do

Lieut. George Neehut, do. 22 do

Lieut. Duncan Fisher, do. 23 do

To be Lieutenants,

Ensign John Fulford, vice Wickham promoted 19 Jan. 1824.

Ensign Peter McDougal, vice Moore do. 20 do

Ensign Wm. Baird, vice Neehut, do. 21 do

Ensign Peter McGregor, vice Fisher, do. 22 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Captain,

Lieut. Owen McGinnis, vice Bixby resigned. 19 do

To be Lieutenant,

Ensign Francis Bixby, vice McDonell promoted. do do

To be Ensigns,

Dan. Ainsley, Gent. vice Bixby promoted. do do

John Grass, Gent. vice McGinnis do. 20 do

Laurence Herchimer, Gent. vice Watkins do. 21 do

Robert M'Lean, Gent. vice J. A. McLean, do 22 do

Duncan Van Alstine, Gent. vice Ferris } resigned, } 23 do

who no appointment is consented.

SECOND REGIMENT OF MIDDLESEX.

To be Lieutenants,

Andrew Dobie, Gent. 19 do

Henry Backhouse, Gent. 20 do

Wm. Summers, Gent. 21 do

Gilbert Wrong, Gent. 22 do

John Summers, Gent. 23 do

To be Surgeon.

Charles Duncomb, Esq. 19 do

THIRD REGIMENT OF MIDDLESEX.

To be Captains,

Joseph L. Odell, Esq. 19 do

Josiah Gleadow, Esq. 20 do

Joseph Honsel, Esq. 21 do

Michael Mclaughlin, Esq. 22 do

To be Lieutenants,

John Marlatt, Gent. 19 do

Gardiner Merlin, Gent. 20 do

James Wantalum, Gent. 21 do

Joshua S. Odell, Gent. 22 do

Wm. Peter Secord, Gent. 23 do

Joshua Putnam, Gent. 24 do

To be Ensigns,

Jonas Barnes, Gent. 19 do

John T. Dean, Gent. 20 do

John E. Currie, Gent. 21 do

Nathan Griffin, Gent. 22 do

Lawrence Dingman, Gent. 23 do

Samuel Summer, Junior Gent. 24 do

THIRD REGIMENT OF OXFORD.

to be Captains,

Lieutenant James Carroll, vice White resigned. 19 Jan. 1824

Lieut. George W. Whitehead, vice Currie resigned. 20 do

Lieut. John Kelly, vice Ames deceased. 21 do

Ensign Dan. Brown, vice Owen left the county. 22 do

John Stevens, Esq. vice Malcolm, resigned 23 do

Robert Alway, Esq. to fill a vacancy. 24 do

to be Lieutenants.

Ensign George Nichols, vice Yeigh resigned. 19 do

Ensign Calvin Martin, vice Malcolm do. 20 do

Ensign Henry Daniel, vice Carroll promoted. 21 do

Hugh Malcolm, Gent. vice Whitehead do. 22 do

Thomas Ingersoll, Gent. vice Kelly do. 23 do

Col. McNie, Gent. vice Williams left the County. 24 do

Alexander McGregor, Gent. to fill a vacancy. 26 do

William Land, Gent. do. 27 do

to be Ensigns,

Joseph Woodrow, Gent. vice Burwell, left the County 19 Jan. 1824.

——— O'Brien, Gent. vice Stephens do. 20 do

Archibald Burtch, Gent. vice W. Nichol do. 21 do

James Ingersoll, Gent. vice Brown promoted. 22 do

William Underwood, Gent. vice G. Nichols do. 23 do

Ebenezer Withers, Gent. vice Daniel do. 24 do

William Uran, Gent. vice Lossing resigned. 26 do

Leonard Kern, Gent. vice Martin promoted. 27 do

Silas Williams, Gent. to fill a vacancy. 28 do

to be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant.

Jacob Goble, Gent. vice Whitehead promoted. 26 do

By Command of His Excellency
The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
N. COFFIN,
Adjutant Gen. Militia Forces,
Upper Canada.

MEMORANDUM.—In the Militia General Order of the 24th of March last, the Christian Name of Captain M'Koonie of the 4th Regiment of Middlesex, was inserted ANDREW instead of DUNCAN.

Government House,
January 19th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointment; viz:

JOHN LAWE, Gent. to be Clerk of the District Court, GORE DISTRICT, *vice* BOLTON resigned.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many Instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as, *Zeta*, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emie	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
E. of Beaver	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Solloman Casselman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c. &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
12th January, 1824. } 4-td

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit of Joseph Johnston and John McLennon, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of Johnstreet in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Gregory, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
12th January, 1823. } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two-thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17, south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all of which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
12th January, 1824. } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *to wit.* } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 320 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

all in the Township of Haldimand, in the county of North umberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47— 9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BATHURST DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Abel Gritfin, in favour of George Jeffers and Joseph Card, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Gritfin, the North East half of Lot No. 7, in the 11th Concession of the Township of Drummond, with a Dwelling house, and excellent Barn erected thereon, and situated on the Mississippi River, containing one hundred acres, more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Thursday the 29th day of January, 1824, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff, B. D.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. P.

Perth, 5th Oct. 1823. 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To wit.* } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 8 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell
(Of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E of Carrying P.) 100 do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } *to wit.* } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No. 4, in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or person having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823. }

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavits of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-tf.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals allanded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

[By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23, 1823. 51-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that Number I. of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C
FOR THE LAST TWO TERMS,
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824.

Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published Quarterly, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, two sheets with covers of coloured paper, and letter-press—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery.

Application to be made to the *U. C. Gazette* Office, York; for Cobourg, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston; and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Provincial and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given to the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, nearly done up in coloured papers—if bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. Nearly two Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,

The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,

For the Year

1824.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Manley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Dougall's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette.

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

York, October 18th, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d., NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS,

THE

CANADIAN'S RIGHT

THE SAME AS THE

ENGLISHMAN'S.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEDGE OF

JURIES,

By the Laws of England.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 5th day of March ensuing, for carrying the Mail (for the term of One Year,) commencing on the 6th of April next, between York and Niagara, via Ancaster.

The Mails are made up here on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday, and must be delivered at Niagara on the Wednesday and Saturday following, and within the same period in returning.—No Proposals will be received unless the names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the due performance of the contract, are specified in the Proposal. Any further particulars may be known on application to John Crooks, Esquire, Post Master, Niagara, or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN, P. M.

York, 21st January, 1824 4—3w

NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823 } 44—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *pretences*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

The Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted in Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be endorsed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coin of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15 tf.

$50 REWARD.

LOST between the School House, and Mr Thomson's in Yarmouth, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $280 in Bills on the Mother Bank, Philadelphia, with sundry Notes of Hand, two of the Bills were for $50 each; the rest $20; one of $20 was on the Branch Bank at Chilicothe. Whoever will deliver the said Pocket Book, with its contents, to the Subscriber, at St. Thomas's, on Talbot Road, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY HIGLER.

1st January, 1824. 3—3wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the tenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,993
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Table, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them* GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS BLANKS, for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec 1823.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq Amherstburg.

December 23d, 1823. 52—12-w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with parterre and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, seven bed chambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-tf.

LOST OR STOLEN,

A YOUNG SPANISH POINTER, white, with a brown, or liver coloured head, and two or three large spots of the same colour on the sides. He has a short tail—is seven months old, and answers to the name of TOBY.—Whoever will bring the said DOG to this Office, or give such information as may lead to his recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Gazette Office, January 20, 1824. 4-tf.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Old Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit. 18/6 12mo —V. 1. 4.

Robin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.

Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4

Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.

Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec 2d, 1823 } t. d.

NOTICE.

THE following BOOKS were discovered to be missing from the Upper Canada Library at the close of the last Session:—

41st Vol Annual Register,
17th do. Chandler's Debates,
Becaria on Crimes, in 1 volume,
Brown on Counteractristics, do.
8th vol. Burkes Works,
Burnet's own Times in 4 vols.
Carver's Travels, 1 do.
Charlevoix do. 2 do.
1st vol. Clarke's do. 4to.
Currie's Civil Wars in Ireland, in 2 vols.
Dictionary, Tomlin's Law, 2 vols.
Drake's Essays, in 3 vols. 12 mo.
11th & 14th Ed enough Review.
Wilson's Egypt, in 3 vols.
2d vol. Elegant Extracts, prose.
1st do. Adolphus' George 3d.
3d do. Gibbon's Rome.
History of America, Winterbottom's, 4 vols.
——— Commerce, M'Pherson's, 4 vols. 4to.
1st & 2d vol. England, Smollett's.
Universal History, Russell's, in 7 vol.
——— Mayor's, 12mo.—9th vol.
——— Voltaire's, 6 vols. 12mo.
1st, 2d, & 3d vol. Roman, Hooke.
2d do Woodsail's Junius.
1st, 15th, 21st, 22d, & 25th do. Mayor's Voyages & Travels, 12mo.
Miller on the Constitution, in 4 vols.
6th & 14th vol. Quarterly Review.
1st 5th, & 6th vols. Smollett's Works.
Voltaire's Chas. 12th and Peter the Great, in 1 vol.

And the Subscriber will be thankful for any information addressed to him by Letter, which will enable him to recover them.

GRANT POWELL.

York, 23d April, 1823. 17-t.f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—nor shall newspaper nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

THE *fourth*, and most probably the last, Session of the *Eighth* Parliament of this Province closed its arduous labours on Monday, after a sitting of something more than ten weeks, in which a great quantity of important business has been transacted.—The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the Prorogation, will be read with deep interest.—It abounds with warm and generous feeling, and noble sentiment.—Nothing can be more gratifying than the continued harmony which prevails between the different branches of this Legislature. It presents a fine spectacle to other Governments, and shews how much how very much, may be gained by mutual confidence.—This Province, indeed, seems to want nothing but JUSTICE in the regulation and payment of its *due share* of the Import Duties from the Lower Provinces, to be most fortunately and happily situated.—there is a great deal of good sense, talent and genuine worth, without any non-sensical flash or meretricious glare, amongst the people, and their Representatives, who go about their business like men sincerely determined to do their duty without noise or affectation. Our worthy Governor sees, and knows how to appreciate the excellent qualities of the loyal inhabitants of this Province; and he loves, as the Representative of a BRITISH MONARCH ought ever to do, in the HEARTS of the PEOPLE! We will repeat, what we exclaimed on a former occasion,—*Esto perpetua!*

We have no foreign news of extraordinary interest this week. Our readers will find a very *bold* attack, (including *fierce defiance*) on the *privileges* of our House of Assembly, in this number of the Register, extracted from the Montreal Gazette. We own we have a strong leaning to take the matter up; but, looking on the FREEDOM of the PRESS as the main pillar of the greatness of the state in England, as we do, and knowing that all health, social, religious, and political, depends upon the unshackled operations of this great engine, we are afraid of running wild and *bolting* from such narrow confines as the columns of a news paper, if we venture on the discussion at present.—We are, however, pleased to see our brother Editor so vigorous on a subject in which it is natural for us to take a very deep and positive interest.—The privileges of Parliamentary Legislators have often either been discussion, even in Courts of Law, without their true nature and extent being discovered; but, whatever they are, it is certainly very doubtful how far they are transferable to this, or any other colony.—At first sight it seems very absurd that we may freely criticise the conduct of each other, and of candidates at an Election, and even of M. P's, and their measures when out of Session, and that we cannot do the same, *with impunity*, when assembled together within the walls of a house! Our House of Assembly, it must be allowed, has several times discovered an uncommon tenacity in regard to some of these assumed privileges, and never more so than on the occasion alluded to by the Montreal Gazette,—and it is not to be wondered at, that people at a distance should view with some amusement, such an act of an august Assembly, as that of making a man quit his family and affairs, and travel 400 miles through bad roads in the depth of winter, merely to tell him as one would say to a froward child— *You are a very naughty boy, and deserve whipping*; and then *you must therefore consider yourself as whipped*, and go home again.—We have been told by a certain Member, who has lately talked wonderfully at large on the rights and liberties of the people, a vast deal about the *magnificence of Parliament*!—How little is imagined by the plain, honest people of the country that, when they send one of their circle to represent them in the Assembly, they clothe him with *omnipotence*, and put a hammer in his hand, whose blow shall be ten times more destructive than that of the famous Scandinavian God Thor!—But enough now; after a while we may take this matter up in good earnest.

We are happy to hear that a LITERARY and HISTORICAL Society has been formed at Quebec. The EARL OF DALHOUSIE presided at the meeting held on the 6th inst. His Lordship is the founder and Patron of this interesting and laudable establishment.

The Courier of the 21st November, announces the death of Lord Bishop of Edinburgh, in consequence of an inflammation of the lungs. His Lordship was in his 70th year. The Sun of the 22d contains an interesting biographical sketch of this Lordship.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 22.—We have been visited by a navigator of great celebrity, who is going on his third voyage round the world. We allude to Capt. Otto Von Kotzebue, who accompanied Capt. Krusenstern, and afterwards made a voyage to the South Sea, and North East coast of America, in a small vessel fitted out at the expense of that munificent patron of science, Count Romanzoff. The very interesting account of that expedition, and the discoveries he made, are well known in England, having been translated and published two years ago. On the present occasion he is sent by the Russian Government, and nothing has been neglected to ensure the success of the voyage. The ship was built last winter expressly for the voyage. She is a corvette, called the Enterprise, carrying 24 guns, and manned with a crew of 100 men, and 13 officers, all volunteers from the Imperial Navy; she has on board two Physicians, both well versed in Natural History—one of them is Dr. Escholtz, who accompanied Captain Kotzebue on his late voyage. The Astronomer is Mr. Preisz, Mineralogist, Mr. Lisiz; and professed Naturalist, Mr. Hoffman. These gentlemen are all from the University of Dorpat. Immediately on his arrival, Captain Kotzebue went to London to receive the astronomical instruments and the chronometers, which had been previously ordered by the Imperial Government for this expedition.

The astronomical instruments are made by the celebrated Troughton who is justly considered throughout Europe, as the worthy successor of the celebrated Ramsden, and by Jones, instrument-maker to the Admiralty. The chronometers are by Parkinson and Frodsham, whose improvements in these machines have obtained much well merited praise since their superiority has been so fully proved in several of the late scientific voyages, especially Capt. Parry's, to the Polar Sea, and Capt. Sabine's to the Coast of Africa. As the object of this expedition is said to be not so much for new discoveries, as to make accurate surveys, and most strictly to determine, by astronomical observations, the real situation of many imp rtant points, we cannot but applaud the judgement and liberality of the Imperial Government in applying to the above eminent Artists for the numerous instruments required for the full attainment of the object proposed. Capt. Kotzebue's destination is to Rio Janeiro, round Cape Horn to Kamtschatka, where he will find further instructions, which are to be forwarded over-land through Siberia.

CAPT. PARRY.—The papers state that the story of Capt. Parry's illness arising from the alienation of the affections of Miss Brown, is wholly without foundation. The highest character is given of that young lady, who it appears "secluded herself from society during his absence, looking only to her own bosom, which was feelingly alive to all the appalling dangers its fondest object had to encounter, for that consolation which found alone support her under the painful separation." Capt. Parry's disappointment, and which caused his illness, came from another quarter.

LIFE BOAT.—Mr Wm. Wake, Jun. of Monkwearmouth Shore, England, has just completed a Life-boat of much superior mechanical principles to any yet discovered. Its buoyancy and security in a broken sea exceed every thing of the kind heretofore invented: should the boat, with its crew, be split to pieces, still every part of the frame is rendered, by the regularity of the builder, so particularly buoyant, that there is not the least fear of their safety; or should it be filled to the brim with water, in less than half a minute she is completely clear, by a simple, yet excellent contrivance.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—In the year 1664, on the 5th December, a boat on the Menin, crossing that strait, with 81 passengers, was upset, and only one passenger, named Hugh Williams, was saved. On the same day, in the year 1775 was upset another boat, containing 30 persons, and every soul perished, with the exception of one, whose name was also Hugh Williams; and on the 5th of August, 1820, a third boat met the same disaster, but the passengers of this were no more than 25, and singular to relate, the whole perished with the exception of one, whose name was Hugh Williams.—*Bristol Mercury.*

GROANING AND CRYING.—A French Surgeon lately published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; and that he has uniformly observed that those patients, who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who imagine it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice and weakness neither to groan nor to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and violent roaring of a patient, during the time he is undergoing a severe surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby so sooth his system, as to prevent fever, and ensure a favorable termination. From the benefit hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying or groaning, he supposes that by these processes of nature, the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and the nervous system is in consequence rendered calm, and even the circulation of the blood greatly diminished. He relates a case of a man, who by means of crying and laughing, reduced the pulse from one hundred and twenty to sixty in the course of two hours. That some patients have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to reading hypocondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French Surgeon assures them, that they cannot do better than to groan all night, and cry all day. By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease and may prolong life to an incredible extent.

American Militia.—It appears by returns to Congress, that the Militia of the U. S. now amounts to 968,851.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.

ENGLISH MINSTRELS.—The English minstrels, who had formerly been very popular, were suppressed in the reign of Elizabeth as rogues and vagabonds; in feudal times they enjoyed great reputation, but with the advance of moral civilization they were supplanted by the race of ballad-singers, who differed from the minstrels merely from singing without any accompanying instrument. The agitated period prior to the Protector's reign, permitted only political ballad-singing. They subsequently assumed a respectable standing, and their festivals at St. Giles's were attended by the most celebrated wits of the day, among others by Swift, Gay, Bolingbroke, Steele, &c. even Pope, with his aversion to the lower classes, wrote several ballads. The "Beggar's Opera" was originally written to celebrate the marriage of James Chanter and Moll Lay.

There was a young creature amongst the ballad-singers, now known to the world by no other title than Clara, who drew much attention at this time by the sweetness and pathos of her tones. She was the original singer of Black Eyed Susan, and one of the songs which were afterwards introduced into the Beggar's Opera. But her recommendation to particular notice was the circumstance of her having for many years been the object of Lord Bolingbroke's enthusiastic affection. The poor girl strayed for some time,

during which his Lordship had not seen her; and it was after that interval, that, having met her, he addressed to her the tender lines, beginning—

"Dear thoughtless Clara, to my verse attend,
Believe for once the lover and the friend."

And concludes thus,

"To virtue thus and to thyself restored,
By all admired, by one alone adored;
Be to thy Harry kind and true."

And live for him who more than died for you!"

A series of calamities totally ruined her vocal powers, and she afterwards subsisted by the sale of oranges at the Court of Requests.

Curious Typographical Error.—The celebrated printer, Henri Etienne, son of Robert, (both known in the learned world by the name of Stevkanus,) once engaged in the printing of a splendid quarto Missal. The great number of subscribers seemed likely to make ample compensation for the heavy expense required by the undertaking. After the sheets had been corrected with the utmost care, the work was printed off, splendidly bound, and delivered to the subscribers. It would be impossible to describe the astonishment of the learned printer, when one copy after another, was turned to him, till all were sent back. He required the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, and was informed, that in one place the compositor had put *Ici le prete cha a sa culotte* (Here the priest will take off his breeches.) instead of *calotte*, (small black cap,) and the error escaped the correctors of the press. In vain did the poor printer offer to make a cancel: the subscribers, who were almost all ecclesiastics, positively refused to take the work on any terms. This unfortunate affair is said to have been the first and chief cause of the derangement which afterwards caused Henri Etienne to be confined in the Lazaric Hospital at Lyons, where he died in 1598. There is a copy of the Missal with this unlucky error, in the royal library at Paris.

Umbrellas.—"Here will I mention a thing," says Coryat, in his 'Crudities,' 1611—"that, although, perhaps it will seem but frivolous to divers readers that have already travelled in Italy, yet because unto many that neither have been there, nor ever intend to go thither while they live, it will be a mere novelty; I will not let it pass unmentioned," &c. "Many of them do carry either fine things of a great price, that will cost at least a ducat, which they commonly call in the Italian tongue '*umbrellas*,' that is, things that minister shadow unto them for shelter against the scorching heat of the sun. These are made of leather, something answerable to the form of a little canopie, and hooped in the inside with divers little wooden hoops that extend the umbrella in a pretty large compass. They are used *especially by horsemen*, who carry them in their hands when they ride, fastening the end of the handle upon one of their thighs, and they impart so long a shadow unto them, that it keepeth the heat of the sun from the upper part of their bodies."

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY.

"Who was the man who beheaded Charles I.?"

George II. on his return to London, after the battle of Dettingen, could with difficulty bear the sight of Lord Stair. He could not forgive his Lordship's reproaching him for the danger which threatened the English army in case the King had obstinately persisted in leaving it in the camp which it occupied, and where it would have been completely defeated, if the Duke de Grammont by his rashness had not saved it. Lord Stair, as proud as he was skilful in war, having soon perceived the King's dislike, and being little disposed to bear the shame of a formal disgrace, was on the point of retiring to his estate in Scotland, when he received the following letter:—

"Mr Lord,

"Your bravery is well known; but will you have the courage to go, to-morrow night, to the entrance of Somerset House, where you will meet one who (if you dare follow him) will conduct you to a part of the town not much frequented, but where you will find one who is impatient to see you, and to discover secrets which are of more importance than you imagine, and which cannot be disclosed in a letter. If you are afraid this should be a plot on your purse, bring nothing valuable about you."

We may conceive his Lordship's surprise at the reading of this note. At first he took it for a trick of some secret enemy; or some affair of gallantry, the heroine of which had probably her reasons for secrecy; however, he determined to go. He therefore, after providing himself with a sword and brace of good pistols, went to Somerset house, and found there a man, who, without speaking, made him a sign to follow him; after walking for about an hour, they came into a street almost empty, where the conductor knocked at the door of a small old house; when it was opened, he said, walk in, my Lord, and the door was shut upon them. The intrepid nobleman, holding his sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, went up the staircase and entered a room; the furniture of which seemed very ancient. "Come in, my Lord, (said a faint voice issuing from a bed) come in, you have nothing to fear; pray sit down in a chair near my bed, and we will converse together." "Very well," said Lord Stair; "but make haste and tell me the reason of this odd adventure." "You are hasty, my Lord, but have patience; lay down your arms, take that seat and come and look at me." His Lordship, surprised at such authoritative commands, to which he was little accustomed, got up, took the lamp, went to the bed, and remained stupified at the sight of an old man, pale and thin, with a long white beard, and whose eyes were instantly fixed upon him. "Look at me, my Lord," said he, "I am still alive; I owe to you the only true pleasure I have tasted these many, many years. Age and misfortunes, have they entirely effaced the marks of one who is nearly related to you, and who is delighted to find in you features which are most dear to him?" His Lordship, still more astonished, looked at the old man, and unable to account for the different emotions which agitated him, spoke not a word. "Stoop," said the old man, "and you will find under my bed a box which contains papers capable of amply repairing the losses which your family have suffered by the civil wars." His Lordship having placed the box upon the bed, sat down again upon the chair. "Here, my Lord," said the old man, "here are copies of the sales of three of the principal seats belonging to your ancestors, which your great grand father sold, or rather pretended to sell, during the troubles. Here are also letters of the pretended buyers, by which you may immediately recover the estates on your arrival in Scotland. Precautions have been taken to prevent any disputes." What was his Lordship's astonishment when he saw these three contracts of estates, which he knew formerly belonged to his house. "Ah!" cried he with transport. "Ah!" who are you, venerable and benevolent old man, to whom I owe more than to my own father? speak, I beg of you! favour me with the name of so generous a benefactor in whom I am so singularly interested, and whose days heaven seems to have prolonged, that he may find in me the most tender and respectful of friends, and the most grateful of men!" "Leave me, my dear Lord," said the old man, in haste. "I am too weak to bear a longer conversation, leave me, I beg; take that box, and bid adieu to an old man, who thinks himself less unfortunate since he has had the happiness of holding you in his arms." "Ah! whoever you are," said Lord Stair, "and whatever reason you may have to conceal the name of so generous a man, can you have the cruelty to oblige him to obey you? To abandon you in such a situation, without friends, without help, without——?" "Stop, my dear Lord! it is with pleasure I see in you such generous sentiments; but I know that your friend, (since you think him worthy of that title) however unfortunate he may be in other respects, is still free from want; therefore, if you wish to oblige me, leave me, my Lord, instantly; nay, do more, and believe me I have a right to demand it; swear to me that you will never come here again, nor ever search after me, unless I send for you." His Lordship seeing by his tone of voice that he would not be refused, promised to obey him; once more embraced him, and then left him with tears in his eyes. On his return home he immediately opened the box, and found a great number of papers which he judged would be of great use to him. Next morning, as he was preparing, (notwithstanding his promise) to return to the old man, he was suddenly stopped by the following letter, sealed with his own arms, and to his extreme surprise, signed George Stair.

"Do not return to me, my dear Lord, for you will not find me. If it had been only to tell you who I am, that is, your great grand father, who has so long been supposed dead, and who justly deserves to be so, I should not have opposed your just desire of knowing your benefactor; but the consequence which I foresaw of so interesting a scene, too much so for my weak age to bear, made me dread to satisfy your curiosity upon circumstances, which far from offering to you so dear and respectable a relation as you imagined, would only have shewn to you a wretch, a monster less worthy of pity than horror!

"My father died a few months after my birth; my mother soon followed him; I was left to the care of an aunt, sister to my father, who brought me up so tenderly that (though she was the cause of my crime) I still retain the most grateful remembrance of her in my heart. I was scarce seventeen, when, struck with indignation at seeing my countrymen armed against their lawful sovereign, I formed the design of tendering to King Charles I the offer of my fortune and sword; but what was my astonishment when at disclosing my intention to my good aunt, I saw her trembling, lift her hands to heaven, and look at me with a kind of horror. Surprised and afflicted at the state she was in, and turning with impatience to know the reason,—"You force me then to tell you," cried she, bursting into tears; "know then that the Prince you are so desirous of serving, is the author of my shame and of your father's death. I was about fifteen, and among the attendants who waited on his mother, when the wretch, imposing on my age and credulity, by the most sacred oaths, contrived to seduce me—in short I was ruined. The perfidious Prince, soon after went to Spain, in hopes of marrying the Infanta. I should have been entirely lost if your father had not come to London: to him I was obliged to owe my misfortune and the consequences which I dreaded. That dear brother, afflicted even to tears, ran immediately to the Queen, obtained permission to take me away, and sent me to one of his seats near Edinburgh, where I remained till I was perfectly recovered. Alas! (added she) I was doomed to see him no more. The grief which he conceived for my undoing, soon killed him; and his worthy wife, who after bringing you into the world, survived only a month. Such, my dear nephew, were the secrets and deplorable motives which reduced me to that obscurity in which I have since lived, and of which you are alone acquainted. Judge now, my friend, if after the care I have taken of your infancy, and the education I have procured you, say, can you devote your fortune and arms to the author of so many calamities, to a barbarian who has carried death into the breasts of your parents, and into mine eternal remorse!" No!" cried I, "by God! no! the wretch is unworthy of life, and he shall die by my hand!" To tell you, my Lord, by what means, as refined as dangerous, my fury against the King continually increasing I was at last able to fulfil my revenge and execrable oath; to tell you all the events, and excess of remorse which soon followed my crime, would be now too grievous in my weak state to relate. Be satisfied with knowing, that you may abhor me as much as I detest myself;—*that the executioner of King Charles I who appeared under a mask, was in fact no other than your unworthy, too guilty great grand-father, Sir George Stair.*"

From 1649 (when Charles I. was beheaded) to 1743 (when the battle of Dettingen was fought) there is an interval of 94 years. On supposition that Sir George Stair was 20 years old when he committed this crime, his age in 1743 must have been 114 years.

The anonymous author of these memoirs adds, that whatever were the emotions of Lord Stair at reading the letter, his first care was to look for the street and the house where he had seen his great grand father; but finding the house empty, he had learnt from the neighbours that it had only been occupied since eight days; that it was never known by whom; that since the preceeding night the servants had abandoned it, furnished as it was; that they could not tell of what the tenant held the house: the proprietor being long since settled in America.

AMERICAN TEA.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

A letter from W. T. Lewis, of New-Orleans, states, that Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, had succeeded in raising Green Tea from the seed. His plantation is near the river Amite. The leaves have become considerable in the extent. The climate appears to favour its growth, Mr. M. thinks the shrub might be cultivated with perfect success if proper attention was paid to it. A specimen of the Hyson Tea, thus raised in the south, accompanied Mr. Lewis's letter, and on repeated trials, has been found to be palatable and refreshing. The rolling and twisting operation upon the leaves, and the scenting and flavouring by other sweet scented substances, seemed to be all that was wanting to render it equal to the article we import from Canton. In short, there is every reason to believe, that the United States is as favourable as China for the cultivation of the Tea Plant. The only doubt is, whether in our state of society, the labour of our citizens cannot be more profitably bestowed than in the rearing of this vegetable.

The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Mitchell, upon the same subject; one that is highly interesting to the growing greatness of our country, and particularly to the state.

New-York, September 16.

Dear Sir,

Your specimen of Hyson Tea, raised near the banks of the River Amite, in Louisiana, was received a few days ago. A number of my friends, female as well as male, have tasted it, and highly approve of it. Last evening I presented a sample to our Lyceum of Natural History, who referred it to a committee. We may expect a good report. I congratulate you on the growing and opening prospect of our country. I am convinced the plant under consideration may be cultivated to perfection in regions much to the north of your state. What a delightful consideration, that we can cultivate this luxurious shrub to any extent we please!

"Offer my compliments to Mr. Mallet; and accept of the assurance of my high and particular respect.

Samuel L. Mitchell.

"W. T. Lewis, Esq. New Orleans."

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

(From the Journal of Science.)

The anticeptic power of charcoal has long been known; the domestic use of it to remove or to disguise a slight taint of meat which has been over kept, is familiar; as is the employment of it to subdue the stench of animal corruption on other circumstances. Trials had been likewise made of it for preserving raw meat for a long time, and preventing instead of merely remedying the decay; but not with complete success, nor satisfactory results. I was therefore desirous of instituting trials of its efficacy, aided by other means for obviating the usual concurrent causes of putrescence; which appear to be moisture, warmth, and the access of atmospheric air.

With this view I procured some vessels to be made of tin, which may be shortly described as canisters, to which a sliding lid is adapted. Into these vessels fumes of charcoal were introduced to expel the air, and substitute for it carbonic acid.—They were then filled with slices of raw meat between layers of dry charcoal powder, and carefully closed, shutting the lid, and then covering the whole with a bladder. In this state the tin vessels were placed in a wine cellar, where they remained for more than eight months, from the beginning of April to the present month (December.)

Four of these vessels were opened on the 6th and the remainder on the 8th December. The meat was found perfectly sound, firm, and sweet; except two small pieces which were soft. In all the rest, in lifting three cords of meat, the fat and the lean were a like good; and, on rubbing or scraping off the charcoal, the raw meat had precisely the appearance which it has when fresh from the shambles. Some of the pieces were dressed and tasted, and were, pronounced to be entirely sound. A few were kept, after being taken out of the charcoal, and did not become tainted until after six days.

The charcoal had imbibed a smell not unlike that of dried meat; but not materially offensive. The meat itself, was entirely free from that smell.

Receipt to make pickle for beef and pork.—Six gallons water, 9lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed, 9lbs. brown sugar, 3oz. salt petre, 1oz. pearl ash, 1 gallon molasses to every 6 gals. water.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold, put them over the beef or pork.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Hippopotamus.—An officer employed in surveying the coasts and islands to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, states in a letter dated St. Mary's Isle of Madagascar) 20th December, 1822," that a large Hippopotamus came in contact with the Lewes's Cutter, called the Cockburn, and bit out six planks at one bite; the boat immediately filled, but being close to the bank of the river, soon reached the shore. On another occasion, one of them sprung from the bank of the river, open mouthed, at one of the boats, but without doing any injury to either the boat or crew. They were so surprised and terrified by this huge animal that it was under the water before a shot could be fired at it.

Voracity of the Cod Fish.—A short time ago a cod fish of the rock species, was caught in the bay of Lucs, and distributed by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. In the stomach of this aquatic glutton there were found no fewer than seven lobsters, besides fragments of smaller fish. One of the lobsters weighed 15 ounces, and three of them, which were taken quite alive, looked as fresh and fair as if they had never "crossed the cradle" of the voracious cod. The gastric juice of the cod must of course be extremely powerful; but if the largest lobster had used his fore finger and thumb to as good purpose as we have seen divers of his kind do, he might have easily we think, have sprung a leak under the lower fin of his devourer and, by a trifling exertion of muscular power piloted his way back to Father Ocean.

Dumfries Courier.

Strength of Man compared with that of the Horse.

Men exercised in running, outstrip horses, or hold their speed for a longer continuance. In a journey, a man will walk down a horse; and after both have continued to proceed for several days, the horse will be quite tired and the man as fresh as in the beginning. The King's messengers of Ispahan, who are runners by profession, go 108 miles in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, tire down and take it; and are said to have performed a journey of three thousand six hundred miles in less than six weeks.

Large Turnip.—Ne Plus Ultra.—Isaac Rosset, Jr has left at our office, for the inspection of the curious, an English Turnip, which exceeds in size, any we have seen or heard of; measuring 3 feet 3 inches in circumference; largest diameter 14½ inches; thickness 7 inches—and weighing without the top, 20 pounds, and 2 ounces.—*Worcester Spy.*

POETRY.

New Scotch Song.

The Ingle Side.

"It's rare to see the morning blesse
Like a baudrie frae the sea,
It's fair to see the burnie kiss
The lips o' the flowery lea:
An' fine it is on grass-hill side
When hams the bonny bee,
But rarer, fairer, finer far,
Is the ingle side to me.

"Bless may he sell at famous fairs,
The bleds may fill the byre,
And bumpit hen o' the stented mark,
That shaumer's growth can give,
But the canty hearth where cronies meet,
An' the darling o' our e'e,
That make to us a 'weel' complete,—
O' the ingle side's for me."

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(*Continued from our last.*)

FRIDAY 20th DECEMBER, 1833.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Petition of Alexander Oliphant Petrie, was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Canvey Relief Bill, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Bill was passed, signed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Thomas Appelton was read.

Mr. BALDWIN moved that the House should go into Committee on the Petition of Thomas Appelton, which was lost.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Shop Licenses Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Shop Licenses Bill was recommitted.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the following Monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Billiard Table Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

Yeas—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, Mc Martin, Ruttan, Hagerman, Kerr, Morris, Nichol, Shaver and Boswicke —11.

Nays.—Messrs Clark, Wilson of Wentworth, Fisher, Perkins, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Ruttan, McDonell, and Casey —9

Question gained Majority 1, and the Report was received.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL the Billiard Table Duty Bill, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, on the following Tuesday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Canvey Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Canvey Bill was passed and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr WILLSON of Wentworth, the Canvey Bill was sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on the Western District Petition.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was as

Resolved, 1st—That it is the opinion of this House, that the restrictions under which the Grand Staffs and other bulky commodities of Canada, also admitted into Great Britain, the mart of the markets in other places to which they are permitted to be exported, and the impediments which render the transportation of them, from the remote Districts of Upper Canada, both difficult and expensive, have caused the value of the Staples to those Districts, to be greatly depressed, and have checked their agriculture and consequent prosperity.

Resolved, 2d.—That actual experiment has proved that the Climate and soil of those Districts, are generally well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, which, if encouraged by the certainty of a remunerating price to the grower, would be cultivated in considerable quantities, thereby enabling the inhabitants to pay for the large supplies of manufactures which they require from the Mother Country.

The third resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

Yeas,—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Clark, McMartin, Pattie, Perkins, Baldwin, White, Boswicke, Casey, Jones of Grenville, Shaver, Morris, McDonell, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman, Kerr, Robinson, and Ruttan—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth, and Walsh.—2.

Question gained, majority nineteen, and it was Resolved, That it has been sufficiently proved, that the Tobacco of Upper Canada, from being cultivated by a free, instead of a slave population, from its easy access to market, and from other causes, costs two-pence half-penny per pound more, when imported into Great Britain, than the same article brought from the United States of America, and consequently that it cannot successfully with it in the Mother Country, where no duties are levied on its importation.

Resolved.—That if an abatement of three pence per pound in favour of Tobacco produced by Upper Canada, were granted on the same duty imposed upon that article in Great Britain, when taken out of the Ware House for consumption, it would afford sufficient encouragement to the grower, and lead, without doubt, to its general cultivation in the Western Districts of the Province.

Resolved.—That such a measure on the part of the Mother Country, would hasten the rapid population of those remote sections of Upper Canada, which though highly favored in regard to climate and soil, remained under many disadvantages of the description so unfavorable for their commencement, and that it would add most materially to the strength and wealth

of the Province in general, by the introduction of capital, give an impulse to improvements at every kind, and enabled a much greater portion of its inhabitants to become profitable consumers of the manufactures of Great Britain.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to address his Most Gracious Majesty, praying that His Majesty would recommend to His Parliament to grant the indulgence sought in the foregoing resolution.

Mr. GORDON moved, that it might be resolved that a Copy of the resolutions of this House on the Tobacco Trade of this Province should be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and that that Honorable Body should be requested to concur therein.

On which the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Clarke, McMartin, Pattie, Peterson, Baldwin, white, Rattan Hagerman, Atty. Gen. Kerr, Robinson, Casey, Wilson of Prince Edward, McDonell, Morris, Shaver, and Berwick. 21.

NAYS—Messrs. Walsh, and Jones of Grenville.—2

Question gained majority 19 and order ed accordingly

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs Gordon, and Burwell, were ordered to carry up the foregoing resolution to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Ag reeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Prince Edward Division Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

On the Question for receiving the report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs, Wilson of Prince Edward Nichol, Burwell, Clark, Wilson of Wentworth, Peterson, Pattie, Jones of Leeds, Shaver, Morris, and Berwick.—11

NAYS—Messrs. Walsh, White, Rattan, Casey, Jones of Grenville, Atty. General, and McLean of Stormont.—7.

Question gained, majority 4, and the report was received

On motion of Mr WILSON of Prince Edward the Prince Edward division Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill, to alter the period of the terms of Hilary and Michaelmas.

Granted, and Bill read

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the King's Bench Bill was ordered to be read again the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Assessment Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr ATTY. GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow

The report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly

Agreeably to notice, Mr. NICHOL moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating Banking institutions in this Province.

Which was granted, and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Banking Regulation Bill was ordered to be read again the following Monday.

Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

From the Montreal Gazette.

It is with feelings of considerable regret and surprise that we have perused the report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada in relation to Mr. Thompson, the Editor of the *Upper Canada Gazette*. With surprise, because to us it is more than surprising, that any Legislative body in this Country should display such eagerness in assuming rights which they can lay no claim to, either legally or constitutionally; and with regret, that Mr. Thompson, or any man of education and knowledge sufficient to qualify him for the important situation of Editor of a Newspaper, should so far forget his duty to himself and to his country as to submit to the self arrogated jurisdiction of the House of Assembly—thereby giving the authority of precedent at least to such assumed powers. It is perfectly astonishing, and "past finding out" how the privileges of the Legislative bodies of these Provinces have originated, but above all, how they have become so formidable and irresistible.

We do not, however, wish to enter upon any discussion of this subject at present, but merely to enter our decided protest against its legality in any manner of way, and to warn our brother editors against permitting these tyrants to be the instruments of establishing a right by precedent in a matter where it never did absolutely exist. No person can possibly entertain a higher respect, or a greater veneration for the constituted powers of the country than we do; and none could more earnestly aim at the possibility of bringing their actions or conduct into contempt; but, at the same time, we can see no cause for yielding up rights, which they have no authority to claim of us, and which, if they actually did, could not be the means of clothing them with greater power, honour or consideration. We should therefore be extremely sorry to see the least symptoms of a growing disposition in our Legislative Bodies to notice the public Press in such a way, even if they had a right to do so—which can never lead to any beneficial result. We certainly never wish to see the day when a struggle shall exist between both parties for their rights and privileges; but were that struggle unfortunately to arise, we should declare at once, and our efforts would be in support of that declaration, "the Press must triumph." It would triumph too, and signally for it might as well be attempted to chain up the winds as to stop the motion of that mighty Engine, a Free Press. We are arguing, however, upon a case, happily so remote, that to discuss it further would be merely superfluous labour. But what we deprecate, is a useless collision with a power which cannot be subdued and a ready subserviency on the part of the conductors of that power, which cannot be too much commended.

DOMESTIC.

The rapid increase in the population of the Lower Province is said to be chiefly owing to early marriages, and to the regular habits and comfortable condition of it inhabitants. There is now living at L'Islet, a woman whose age does not exceed 68 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother.—*Quebec Gazette*

A few spirited Individuals in the Townships north of the Rice Lake, having volunteered to open a road from the *Marmora Iron Works*, to communicate with the waters of the Rice Lake, by the way of *Ecclar's Mills* in Asphodel, at the expence of their own time and labour, merely requiring the assistance of some provisions; a subscription has been entered into to aid of that very meritorious undertaking, and J G Bethune Esquire of Cobourg appointed Treasurer; who will receive any contribution, however small, that may be subscribed in support of the fund for this purpose.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

OF

LOWER CANADA.

31st December, 1823.

FEES ON GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

In Committee of the whole on the Bill for making it penal to take Fees on Grants of Crown Lands, not authorised by the Royal Instructions.

The Hon. Mr. Papineau, on the reading of the clause which provides that no other fees shall be taken "than those established, or which may hereafter be established by the Royal Instructions, &c." said that he had objected to this part of the clause in the Special Committee, but had been left in a Minority; that he would, nevertheless, now submit to the House the Motion which he had then made. He said there might be doubts whether His Majesty alone, had a right to establish these fees, and there was no necessity of making the acknowledgement in a Bill passed by the House. He was of opinion that such Fees could only be fixed by the Imperial Parliament or the Provincial Legislature. These fees might be made such as to be a tax on the subject, which His Majesty could not impose. The Constitutional Acts provide that the Waste Lands of the Crown may be granted *en Fief* or in Townships; it says nothing about fees. There are many things, he said, in the Royal Instructions which could not be enforced without the concurrence of the Legislature. He instanced Martial Law. The Colonial Legislature had even made regulations respecting these fees in 1780. If the prerogative vested such power in the Crown it was not the business of the House to ratify it by an acknowledgement. He then proposed to leave out the words objected to as above mentioned.

Mr. Taschereau said that he was opposed to the Bill. If it went to establish fees he would vote for it. As it now stood it tends to make it be believed that there were great abuses with respect to these Fees on the part of the Officers of Government who had no opportunity of justifying themselves. If they did exact fees to which they were not entitled, they ought to be proceeded against in a Court of Justice, where they would have this opportunity, or they might be impeached, when the same opportunity would be allowed them. By the Bill they were condemned without being heard, and the public would be led to believe that they had been guilty of a great crime. The Bill might be rejected in the Legislative Council, still the impression would remain; if it passed there, they would not even then have an opportunity of being heard; he did not think it consistent with Common Justice; the course of extortion was an odious one, and if any public officer had been guilty of it, he certainly must be unworthy of serving His Majesty. The Bill certainly carried with it an aspersion on the character of the party concerned, who were left without means of defence. He repeated that if it went to establish fees he would support it

The Speaker could not agree with the motion of the gentleman who had spoken. He said it would be but a sorry privilege enjoyed by this House if it could not pass a Bill to remedy abuses; every law of this description presupposes an abuse. All that is necessary, is to be assured that the abuses which it is intended to remedy exist. He did not see, in this case, that any reflection could fall upon the officers concerned in receiving the Fees which were complained of. They had been allowed by the Council; whose authority it could not be expected they were to question. It might be that they had even received less than the *quantum meruit*. The question was, whether what they had received was authorised by the King's Instructions.—The House had proceeded with sufficient deliberation, with perfect publicity, and no one had ever pretended that these fees were authorised by the Instructions. He did not agree in opinion with the Honorable Member for Montreal. He conceived that it was the King's Prerogative to establish reasonable fees, for the granting of the Waste Lands of the Crown: these lands in fact belonged to the Crown, which could impose conditions on its gift. It was always to be presumed that they would be reasonable; in point of fact they had been so.

The instructions in every case shew the greatest wisdom and attention to the interests of the subject and the settlement of the Country. In one instance, the Crown seems to have been deceived; he alluded to the in'ermixture of the Reserves among the lots granted for actual settlement; but he believed that that abuse was now done away with on representations from the Government. The House, he said, in its attempt to remedy abuses, could not be stopped by individual considerations.—Nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see all concerned fully justified; but of the existence of an abuse he could not doubt, and it is the duty of this House to apply the best remedy in its power. He should therefore give his vote for the Bill as it stood.

Mr. Stuart said that the subject seemed to divide itself into two parts. 1st. that respecting fees taken without authority from the King's Instructions 2d. The best way of preventing future. The Hon. Gentleman for Gaspé had spoken to the former the Hon. Member for Montreal to the latter. The former complained of the injustice done to the Gentlemen holding public situations, by whom the Fees had been received. They were Gentlemen of education, information and rank, many of them he had the honour of knowing personally, and he respected them most highly; he was sure that they would not have taken any fee to which they did not think themselves fairly entitled. There was no extortion in the case, and no one had a right to accuse them of it. It was very distant from his intentions. The abuse he however conceived to exist, and it must be remedied.

He said there was no question between this House and these officers; they had acted under an authority *de facto*, by which those fees had been regulated for nearly thirty years, they were clear both in honour and conscience, although the authority under which they acted had been illegal Even the gray and revered luminary of the law, Sir Matthew Hale, had acted under an authority *de facto*.

(To be continued.)

DIED,

In this City (Montreal) on Sunday evening last, in the 31st year of her age, Miss Agnes Gray, proprietress of the Montreal Herald, and widow of the late Mr. William Gray, formerly proprietor of that paper.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1824. No. V.

By Authority.

YORK, Upper Canada, December 30th, 1823.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THIS day, Peter Robinson, Esquire, and the Honourable George H. Markland were sworn of His Majesty's Honourable Executive Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Erratum in Gazette of the 8th Inst.

For, "His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to License the following Gentlemen to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province"—*Read*:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to License the following Gentlemen to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province—viz.

Matthew C. Gilchrist, and
Samuel Gilchrist, *Gent.*
and,
Samuel Woodruff *Gent.*
to Practise Physic and Midwifery.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the District Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty have been withheld from the meritious settler to extort such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificates thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fees, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions in the European Colonies, and similar cases, be declared en suit, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nompee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Exc. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the conditions of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zora, to be called Eldon.

N. of Eps		Pension
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Tea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisnis	Lake
N of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebesver	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Ayo	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N of Norma	Ordea	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Solomon Casselman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, also, 15 acres and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824. 4-4d.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit of Joseph John Stone and John McLennan, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 29, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of Johnstreet in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Store thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1823. 4-4d.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two-thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17, south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all of which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
12th January, 1824. } 4–*td.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. 200 do.

of the Township of Heldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dy. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, }
Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZAR PERRY, Dy. Sheriff.
47– 9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit. } day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell
(N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100 do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned.—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of the Mississy Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 O'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—*t. d.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Morrison, in favor of D'Arcy Boulton, Esquire, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot No 4 in the First Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, north side of Dundas Street, opposite Mr. Carpenter's Inn, containing 200 acres, and which I shall offer for sale, on the first Monday in the month of July next, at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at Mr Carpenter's Inn, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

TITUS G SIMONS, Sheriff, G. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

TITUS G. SIMONS, Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Dundas, 24th Oct. 1823 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said John D. McKay, the following Lands, to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 3d Concession, and 35 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Gore }
District 12th *Dec.* 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G. D.*

Hamilton 1*st Sept* 1823.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 3. 1823. 51–tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.
New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that *Number* I. of
REPORTS AND CASES,
Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.
FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM.
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824.

Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper. 8vo size. with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery.

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office. York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
For the Year 1824.
Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. Nearly two Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,
The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year
1824.
PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr. M'Phail's, Mr Meighan's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr. Patterson's, Mr. Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Dougal's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette.

York, Oct, 23, 1823.

York, October 16*th*, 1823.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1*s.* 3*d.* NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS.

THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.
A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF
JURIES,
By the Law of England.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 5th day of March ensuing, for carrying the MAIL (for the term of *One Year*,) commencing on the 6th of April next, between York and Niagara, *via* Ancaster.

The Mails are made up here on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday, and must be delivered at Niagara on the Wednesday and Saturday following, and within the same period in returning.—No Proposal will be received unless the names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the due performance of the contract, are specified in the Proposal. Any further particulars may be known on application to John Crooks, Esquire, Post Master, Niagara, or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN, P. M.
York, 21*st* January, 1824. 4—6*w.*

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—*tf*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of 22 10*s.* Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8*th*, 1823. 15–*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.*

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15–*tf.* *Cashier*

$50 REWARD.

LOST between the School House, and Mr. Thomson's in Yarmouth, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $280 in Bills on the Mother Bank, Philadelphia, with sundry Notes of Hand, two of the Bills were for $50 each; the rest $20; one of $20 was on the Branch Bank at Chillicothe. Whoever will deliver the said Pocket Book, with its contents, to the Subscriber, at St. Thomas's, on Talbot Road, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY HIGLER.
1*st January*, 1824. 3—*Swks.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to them, *gratis*, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS BLANKS for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Whereas MIRIAM WEBSTER, my Wife, having left my Bed and Board without cause or provocation,—All persons are hereby warned against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts by her contracted.

WILLIAM WEBSTER.
January 25*th*, 1824. 5–3*w.*

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT ISBEL, Esq. Amherstburg.
December 23*d*, 1823. 58—12*w.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT Spacious DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

LOST OR STOLEN,

A YOUNG SPANISH POINTER, white, with a brown, or liver coloured head, and two or three large spots of the same colour on the sides. He has a short tail—is seven months old and answers to the name of TOBY.—Whoever will bring the said DOG to this Office, or give such information as may lead to his recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Gazette Office, January 20, 1824. 4–*tf.*

APPRENTICES WANTED

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connexions, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL III. *Our endeavour will be to...stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure*—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice. No. 5

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

A number of Electioneering addresses, squibs, &c. have already poured in upon us. Some of them require serious consideration before they can be admitted into our columns;—others are altogether inadmissible, from their vulgar and Billingsgate character.—It is clear to us, that the communications signed "*A Member of the British Cabinet at Bath*," and that by a "*Glengary Flanker*," are from the same person. The last is given in this number, because it relates to an abuse of power, which *we fear* has been but too general in the more retired corners of this Province, and which ought to be exposed in yet stronger terms than the "*Flanker*" has used; but the description of the "*Court of Inquisition at Bath*" is quite too low, abusive, scurrilous, puerile, and unmeaning, for us to notice it.

The communications relative to the present and newly proposed Members for the County of *York* and *Simcoe*, must remain upon our table 'till next week, when we shall be glad to take the matter up so far as respects one of the Candidates,—the more especially as some foolish people have thought proper to set us down as perpetually hostile to the whole family of Lawyers, *without distinction*, merely because we had occasion, once upon a time, to take down our rod, and give it a shake or two over a certain little Hero of the Quill, who justly deserved the '*lash positive*,' instead of the '*lash presumptive*.' Nothing, however, can be more absurd than to suppose persons of our sagacity and sage experience blind to the true dignity of the legal profession, and to the distinguished merit of the many exalted characters, which have adorned, and do even yet adorn, it. We shall be very happy, therefore, to redeem our character, so far as it has been unjustly aspersed in this respect, by giving our support to a LAWYER, (if he will allow himself to be nominated,) who is a most worthy, upright, and able man, and the "*Old Farmer*" of Markham may rely upon all the assistance that we can give.

We hope some of the earliest exertions of the Quebec *Literary* and *Historical Society*, will be directed to the recovery of all the MSS. which escaped the destruction of the very valuable library formerly belonging to the College of the JESUITS in that City; many of which must prove of extraordinary interest and curiosity, if we may judge from the few specimens which have been made public;—among which may be particularly named, the account of that remarkable Earth quake which convulsed Canada in the year 1663 published in LAMBERT'S TRAVELS. When it is considered how great were the acquirements of the JESUITS and that they were the first to explore the country, and open an intercourse with the Indians; and, that they were bound by instructions from the French King to commit all their discoveries to writing; much may be expected from their labours, if unremitting inquiries are made, notwithstanding the melancholy destruction of their papers, which ensued after their suppression, and the conversion of their College into a Military Barrack. In the year 1816, *Mr. Romaine*, Librarian, showed us several chests of books and papers in the Public Library, unopened, which had been rescued from destruction, and we doubt not there are numerous documents in the hands of the Clergy & other persons, if they were carefully sought after.—Much may therefore be expected from the excellent institution to which we have alluded.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The King continued in the enjoyment of excellent health

Parliament was further prorogued till the 3d February.

The Right Honorable Viscount Granville has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the King of the Netherlands.

Captain Lyon, of the Hecla, the second in command under Captain Parry, in the late voyage of discovery, is promoted to the rank of Post Captain; and Mr. Bushnair, and Mr. Griffiths, midshipmen, of the Fury and Hecla, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants.

Northern Expedition.—It is in contemplation to send out two land expeditions to assist in the discovery of a Northwestern passage; one is to be commanded by Captain Franklin, and to proceed by the same route as formerly undertaken by Mackenzie, and the other to ascertain whether there be not a continuity of land between the Wager and Copperamine Rivers. Captain Lyon, we understand, has volunteered his services for the latter undertaking, which is not so likely to be attempted as the former

Ionian Islands.—Lieut. Colonel John T. Jones, C. B. Commanding Engineer at Woolwich, accompanied by Captain Harper of the same corps, is ordered by the Master-General of the Ordnance to proceed immediately over to the Ionian Isles, to inspect, and report upon, the fortresses of those Islands

Traffick in Human Ears!!—It is true that bags full of human ears, stated to be those of slain Greeks, and for which the Porte, according to ancient custom, pays a certain sum, are sent from time to time as trophies to Constantinople. But the Franks are no longer deceived by this, as it is a certain fact, that the Turks cut off the ears of their own dead, which they deliver to the Porte as those of Christians.

Knight of Malta.—A letter from Paris, says: "There is no longer any doubt that the Order of Malta will be re established shortly. An island of Greece, which is ceded to it, is already mentioned, but prudence induces me not to name it at present. The Order is going to send Deputies to the King of Spain, to claim its estates in that Kingdom, which the Cortes ordered to be sold. There is reason to hope that the negotiation will be successful. The illustrious Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, will soon rise from its ashes, and after having so long served as a barrier to Europe, against the invasion and pillage of Barbarians, it will again protect the commerce of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, against the pirates of the coast of Africa."

Courtesy!—It is a curious fact that during the detention of Bonaparte at St. Helena, all letters, parcels, books, &c. the envelopes of which bore the signatures of Lord or Lady Holland, were, by orders from Lord Bathurst, conveyed to Bonaparte at once without any examination by Sir Hudson Lowe.—*London Courier.*

Captain Cooke.—The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, is still alive, and resides at Clapham, having survived her husband FORTY FOUR years.

London Bridge.—The new London bridge is to be built a short distance from the old one; the front of St. Saviour's, Southwark, will be thrown open. The old one to stand until the new one is built. Its expence will be £1,000,000 sterling, and will consist of five arches

Revenue of Great Britain.—The total amount of revenue derived in Great Britain for the year ended Oct. 10th, 1823, was £45,227,105

Peace of Europe!—A London paper of the 24th, the British Monitor, hazards the assertion that the Peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed.

Number of Methodists.—The eighteenth Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists was held at Sheffield within the month of September. The numbers of this body are as follow: in England and Scotland, 219,398; in Ireland, 24,218; total, 241,616. Increased during the past year, 8,006; ditto in foreign stations, 1,653 Total increase, 9,659.

South America.—France, it is stated, has given England positive assurance that she will not assist Spain to recover her South American Colonies.

General Mina has arrived at Plymouth, England, from Spain.

Patriotic and Facetious Brother.

The subscriber, inspired by the love of liberty, so natural to those who enjoy it; and anxious to assist in securing its blessings to those from whom it has been withheld, by the iron hand of oppression; is determined that his pecuniary wants shall not deter him from administering to the wants of his friends:—"*friends worthy to be called so—friends, whose wrongs have made them friends*;" and that the act his heart wills, (though his purse cannot) his hands shall assist in accomplishing. He therefore proposes to present the proceeds of his *Shaving and Hair dressing Establishment*, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th, instant, to the committee in aid of the glorious cause of Greece. He has prepared his establishment for the reception of many new faces, which he hopes will willingly subject themselves to his *lathering*, that the Greeks may be the better enabled to *lather the Turks*, and *shave the Ali Pacha*; and he also trusts that the razors drawn by him over the chins of his friends, will furnish swords to be drawn across the throats of the *barber-ous* enemies of Grecian Liberty.

JOHN EDWARDS.

14 South Pearl Street, New-York.

Jan 3d, 1824.

Pride of Learning.—Among men of Learning, the pride of the two Scaligers, father and son, has been scarcely ever equalled. A friend to the elder of that name, wrote to acquaint him that he would make mention of him in a work which he meant to publish, and wished to know what he should say of him. Were not the answer which the elder Scaliger made, actually extant, in the printed collection of his letters, it could not be credited. "Endeavour," said he, "to collect your best ideas of what Massinissa, what Xenophon, and what Plato were, and your portrait will bear some, although an imperfect, resemblance of me."

Wedge of Agate.—A most beautiful and curiously veined wedge of agate was recently found on the estate of Claremont, Scotland, when digging near the bottom of a steep bank, and a short distance from the spot where Archbishop Sharpe was murdered. It was discovered embedded in the clay, about 3 feet below the surface, in a horizontal position. Immediately to the westward there is a large whin-stone fixed on the ground—the memorial, probably, of some deed of blood, or the monument of one whose memory it has survived. The wedge measures in length exactly 12 inches; from 1¼ to 3 inches in breadth, and from ¼th to one inch in thickness. It possesses a very fine polish, and it is supposed to have been an instrument of sacrifices used is barbarous ages

LONDON, NOV. 22.

"*City two o'clock.*—Consols for Account, which left off yesterday afternoon at 83¾, have this morning risen to 83¾, and one or two bargains have been made at 84, while for January, Consols have been sold at 84¼. Up to the present hour Consols for account remain steady at 83¾, and January 84¼.

Improvements in the Platoon Exercise.—A most material improvement in the platoon exercise has been recently made, and is now practised by the Coldstream Guards.

According to the old regulations for the performance of the platoon Exercise, after the priming and loading is effected, the firelock is *shouldered*, and upon the word of command, "*ready*," being given, the soldier brings his firelock to *the recover*, and *cocks*, and remains in that position till he receives the word, "*present*" when he levels his piece at the supposed object to be fired at.

Instead of adhering to this system, the improved method prescribes that the firelock, after being loaded, should not, preparatory to its being fired, be brought to *the shoulder*, nor subsequently to *the recover*, but should, by a brisk motion, be brought close to, and across the body, to the *charging position*, and when the soldier receives the command, "*ready*," he is to cock his piece *in the same position*, and after receiving the word, "*present*," he is to elevate his firelock and take aim, before, by the command "*fire*," he discharges his piece.

The advantages possessed by the *new* over the *old* system, must be obvious to every military man. By the improved method justness of level, quickness of fire, and consequence of execution (no mean objects) are demonstratively secured.

The motions of the platoon exercise, by the omission of *the shoulder* and *recover*, are shortened; the exactness of aim by the abandonment of the constrained position of *presenting* from the *recover*, and the adoption of the natural attitude of the experienced fowler, of raising his gun to cover his object, is incontrovertibly established, and the practical effect of both combined, against an opposing enemy, powerfully illustrated.

Portrait of Sir William Wallace.—A Portrait of this hero has recently been discovered, and its originality is supported by such strong traditional evidence as prevents all doubt of its authenticity. It seems that it had been long in the family of a Captain Thompson of the Navy. The ancestors of this Gentleman had long possessed the portrait, and not only considered it as a very great treasure, but attached to it a sort of superstitious veneration, which induced them to think that they were secured from danger while they possessed the effigies of so eminent and so patriotic a hero. Captain Thompson took it to sea with him in all his voyages, and though exposed to various perils, he always escaped with safety, attributing this deliverance to the influence of the picture.—For service rendered to the Captain, he presented with the portrait in question, to a friend, Mr. Bell, of Downing street, London, where it now remains. It is painted on very old canvass, stretched on a similar lining for security. The picture has all the rudeness which might be expected at the period and in the place where it was painted. The outline is bold, and the face marked by a manly and vigorous expression. The hero has a tartan plaid over his shoulders, clasped with a sort of sun dial. There is the figure of a dragon on the helmet. The 'golden hair" of the hero marks his brow. The eyes are large, noble, and commanding, which tradition records as peculiarly characteristic. The nose is aquiline, with the full nostril, resembling a war-horse neighing for battle.

Three Cabinet Councils were recently held in London. At the last Sir George Cockburn was present, and it was believed that he was to proceed to take the command on the South American Station.

British Navy.—Naval preparations continue in our arsenals, and more especially of our largest ships. The ST VINCENT, of 120 guns, is fitting at this port with extraordinary haste; a great many shipwrights are employed upon her, and it is expected she will carry a flag.—*Plymouth Journal.*

There are only 3 French ships of War in the West Indies, and their names and description are as follow; Vesta, 60 guns; Thetis, a frigate; and Concorde, a frigate.

Law Movements.—The following movements, are likely to take place in consequence of the death of Lord Chief Baron Richards.—The Attorney General, Sir R. Gifford, to be Chief Baron; the Solicitor General, Sir J. Copley, Attorney General; and Mr. Shagwell, of the Chancery bar, to be Solicitor General. It is also added, that Sir T. Plumer, Master of the Rolls, has added his resignation to that of Sir R. Dallas, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Extraordinary Birth.—Lately, at Galgate, near Lancaster, a poor woman, of the name of Lamb, was delivered of two female children, grown together at the breast, so as to give the idea of a child with one body, two heads, four arms, and four legs. The infants just lived to be baptized, and one died about half an hour before the other. On dissection, they were found to contain only one heart.

Lord Byron.—Lord Byron has in the press a new drama called the Deformed Transformed. Cantos 12, 13, and 14, of Don Juan, are also announced.

Mr. Kean.—Kean, the actor, who has been for some time residing near Rothsay, on account of his health, we learn, is so delighted with the mildness and salubrity of the Isle of Bute, that he has purchased from the Marquis of Bute, a piece of ground on the shore near Lo'n *Fad*, a short distance from the capital, in order to erect a villa, which he intends for his future residence

Poor Sir Robert!—Sir Robert Wilson has been deprived of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, by a Decree of the King of Prussia, dated October 1.

Anecdotes.

Practice better than Profession.—An Athenian, who was deficient in eloquence, but very brave, when one of his competitors, in a long and Bowery speech, made great professions of what he would do, arose and said —"Men of Antheus! all that he has promised, I will perform."

FONTENELLE.

The character of this celebrated French Writer, who died within one month of completing his hundredth year, is admirably given by M. Grimm.

Literally without heart, generosity, or sympathy with any human being, Fontenelle was extremely complaisant and amusing in general society—where he dealt out his epigrams to the very last, with a neatness and vivacity that was extremely engaging; and continued to be universally acceptable, without even pretending to take an interest in any thing but himself. In the whole course of his long life, it was remarked of him that he was never known either to laugh or to cry, and he even came at last, it seems, to make a boast of this insensibility. On one occasion, when a friend of his was undergoing some melancholy occurrence, in which, recounting some melancholy occurrence, in which, voluntarily shed some tears, he inquired with affected wonder what was the matter with him—and, upon being told that his feelings overpowered him, replied "Your feelings! It is now more courageous years since I bade adieu to feeling and to pastoral poetry." The most decidedly characteristic story is that of the asparagus. He had a great liking it seems for this vegetable, and preferred it dressed with oil. One day a certain *bon vivant* Abbe, with whom he was extremely intimate, came unexpectedly to dinner. The Abbe was very fond of asparagus also—but liked his dressed with better. Fontenelle said, that for such a friend there was no sacrifice he did not feel himself capable of—and that he should have half the dish of asparagus which he had just ordered for himself; and that half moreover should be done with butter. While they were conversing together very lovingly, and waiting for dinner, the poor Abbé fills suddenly down in a fit of apoplexy —upon which Fontenelle instantly springs up, scampers down to the kitchen with incredible agility, and bawls out to his cook with eagerness. "The whole with all the whole with oil" as at first!"

Of a Literary Prodigy.—A Heidelberg paper of the 30th of Nov. contains the following account of a German literary prodigy;—"We have now at our University, the youngest Doctor in Philosophy probably ever created Carle Witte of Lochau. His Diploma, which was given him by the University of Giessen, is dated the 13th of April last, when he was only in his 13th year. He studied mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, mineralogy, history, philology, and philosophy, for years at Gottenburg, to the universal satisfaction of his professors. The first production of his pen was a treatise, entitled, *Conchoidis Nicomedæ aquatio et tactus*; and he has just published another, called, *A Manuel of Common and Analytical Plane Trigonometry*. His father, who was his only instructor, accompanies him.

During the retreat of the French army in 1813, a French officer who had a good deal of gold about him at the battle of Hanau, afraid of losing it if he should be taken prisoner, put it into his pistols, and hid them in a hollow tree in a small wood which was surrounded by the enemy. He was actually taken and conducted to Russia. Having after the Peace returned, he quitted his column upon some pretext or other near Hanau, found the tree, and recovered the money which he had deposited there.

Garrick's precepts to Preachers.—The celebrated Garrick having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse to favour him with his opinion as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius sent him the following judicious answer.

My Dear Pupil.—You know how you would feel and speak in a parlour concerning a friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you readily thought would be for his preservation. You could not think of praying the orator, of studying your emphasis, cadences and gestures; you are to be yourself; and the interesting matter of your subject impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most energetic postures, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlour, be in the pulpit; and you will not fail to please, to affect, and to profit. Adieu, my dear friend.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

In Justice to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of a certain Regiment of militia, who are desirous for its publication, I send the following communication for insertion in your valuable paper.

DESERTER.

A late Captain, now a Lieut. Colonel of Militia, called a Meeting of his Officers for the purpose of enjoining them, in the strictest manner, not to sign any petition to Government without *his consent, on pain of incurring his displeasure*;—that, in such case, he would be compelled to report them, and cause the *appointments of those so offending to be cancelled*.

This measure, beyond a doubt, was intended to prevent a true representation being made of the imposition step which he has taken of recommending a person for an appointment who was obnoxious to the interests of Government during the late war with the United States.

I would not have taken any notice of this circumstance were I not certain that some improper *partywork* is the true cause of the meeting alluded to being called. A GLENGARY FLANKER.

ENGLAND.

Holy Alliance, and South America.

From the Constitutional.

Paris, November 19.—Strong as she is, England does not give herself the least trouble to parley with the Continent, nor even to threaten it or attack it, not at all. She goes little by little, and with diplomatic address, in which she has long practice, to recognize American Independence—to form their commercial connections, much more useful, much more fruitful for her prosperity, than the relations of dependence which can exist between a metropolis and Colonies. She goes on, in a word, to secure to herself the only kind of domination compatable with the present time, & during this interval, innumerable ships will cover the seas, and protect, in silence, the establishment of her connections. The Holy Alliance will call England to a Congress; but as it is useless to go to plead before others for the possession of an object of which one has secure possession, England will not repair to it, or at most leave a visiting card by a ceremonious diplomatist, and she will continue her useful proceedings.

In this case the Continent would have only two courses to take; either to make a sudden attack, or to acknowledge immediately the Spanish Colonies, in order to participate in the advantage of a prompt reconciliation. But we have said, that to subjugate America by force, and in spite of the English, is impossible; to acknowledge her is a mortal sin, which the Holy Alliance will not commit. The Continent will therefore make useless propositions of arrangement, and will lose in trifling the time which England will employ in useful negotiations. Here we supose the greatest possible wisdom in their Councils; but it is not improbable that a military enterprise may be attempted, and that Morillo, with a few Spaniards and Russians, may be put on board a few rotten vessels at Odessa, to oppose the English fleets. In that case the two great Powers, in which all interests and opinions centre, would definitely measure their strength; and as the quarrel must come to an issue, this would probably be the point in which the two opposing lines would meet.

GREECE.

London, Nov. 22.—The following letter on the affairs of Greece, is from an Englishman who is an honor to the rank to which he belongs. It is peculiarly deserving of attention, as it contains the views of a leading and influential Greek on the policy which ought to be pursued by his countrymen, and throws some light on an intrigue which is now on foot for making the son of the Ex King of Sweden sovereign of Greece. This is better than the Knights of Malta scheme, but we dislike its Russian complexion, and should greatly prefer seeing the Greeks form a Confederation of Republics, for which the character of the population best fits them. We do not like to see the destinies of an interesting people bound up in a protege of Russia and a near relative of Alexander, who may betray the trust reposed in him, and open a way to the Autocrat when timefavours the execution of his designs. How easy, for instance, would it be for Russia to bribe him with an offer of the throne of Sweden! The announcement of his intention to displace Bernadotte, in the French papers, a day or two ago, was, we should suppose, premature, as we do not think it would suit Alexander at the present moment to interfere with Sweden, and besides, he commands that K ngdom through the fears of the monarch. But the Swedish Nobility are as convenient for an intriguing neighbor as the Turkish Janissaries. Russian Gold will be as acceptable at Stockholm as the French used formerly to be. If Alexander should ever wish to have an insurrection in favor of Legitimacy, to give him a pretext for marching a Russian army into Sweden, he will always have abundant materials for it in the the numerous and needy aristocracy of that country.

Extract of a letter from Florence, dated November 15.

I have had a most interesting conversation with your friend the Bishop, about the affairs of Greece, with which he is, perhaps better acquainted than any other man in Europe. This venerable Prelate would scarcely believe me when I described to him the apathy which pervades the Ministers and people of England towards his unfortunate country. He says that, next to sending out supplies of the nature before mentioned, the greatest service the Greek Committee can render Greece, is to convince the Government and people that it is their interest to favour her independence. The fact of Turkey being unable ever to regain possession of the territory lost through its own tyranny and oppression, and of the well known intentions of Russia to reach Constantinople the moment her plans are matured, were the chief grounds of argument made use of by the Bishop.

The old man is of opinion that a King should be placed over Greece. He would prefer a foreigner—the Prince of Coburg, for instance; or, as suggested by others, the son of the deposed King of Sweden. Although this Monarchial spirit is far from being general among the numerous Greeks I have met with in Italy, it certainly prevails in several respectable quarters. The Bishop quoted many eminent writers to prove that democracies are not suited to large States, because they possess less vigor and promptitude than smaller ones. To this line of reasoning I opposed the splendid example of North America, its freedom, activity, and enterprise, so far above all other nations; and more especially, the inestimable advantage of being enabled to change a President who may have proved himself unfit to govern, or unworthy of the public confidence.—They talk, said I, of the prospect of small republics and the decline of large ones; but they forget to cite the corruption, the effeminacy, the disorder and the convulsions to which large Monarchies are subjected, while every hour adds wealth and power to America.

In illustration to passing events in the Morea, the Bishop thinks Corinth must soon fall, because the supplies have been cut off. Patras could not hold out many days against a regular siege; it is commanded, has no case ments, and is crowded with Turks. The possession of this point would secure the fall of Lepanto, and command all the trade of the Gulph; thus preventing the enemy from attempting another landing in the Morea.

There is a report at Leghorn that Mytelene has revolted. This would be an event of vast importance. The island has a warlike population of 30,000 Greeks, it possesses two strong fortresses; its possession would enable the Greeks to blockade the mouth of the Dardanelles, and eventually lead to a reduction of Scio.

All the public bodies, and eminent public men, whether Greeks or otherwise, with whom I have conversed on the affairs of the Confederacy, most strenuously urge the expediency of our changing both men and measures in the Ionion Islands. The Russians and French contrived to conciliate these Islands by securing the Aristocracy, while the present powers there have selected the most inefficient and unpopular men they could find to fill all the places of trust.

A notion seemed to prevail on the Continent that England had a selfish policy in view towards Greece. I have, however, laboured to produce a contrary opinion, founded on our real interests. So long as Greece could be kept down by the Porte, the British Cabinet sanctioned her oppression; but the moment she freed herself, and the question was whether she was to become a Substantive State or be added to Russia, no doubt could remain in the mind of any statesman. For how could it be the interest of England, not only to increase an Empire already too large for the safety of Europe, but make her a great naval power into the bargain.

There is a report here that Lord Byron has offered to raise 500 men for the Confederation, and maintain them at his own expence; the report relative to the resignation of Mavrocordato requires to be confirmed. The Bishop observed to me on this subject, that if the Prince withdrew from the helm, it would only be for a short time; and with a view of rendering more important services to his country in another place, than he could by remaining there now that the campaign is at an end.

EMPIRE OF THE BRAZILS.

Commercial Reading and New Bedford.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.

From Rio Janeiro.—Some events have transpired in the government of the new Empire, which seem to show that the Brazilians have rather over-rated the privileges and freedom supposed to have been secured to them. Great animosities and jealousies existed; and though other lines of party were drawn, the principal contest was between the old (or European) Portuguese and the native Brazilians, who appeared to entertain the most bitter feelings towards each other. Both parties supposed themselves possessed of the Emperor's entire confidence and affections; and while each was manœuvering to bring out his declaration, he studiously avoided it, but at the same time was evidently employed in attaching the military to his views, who, in the capital and neighbourhood, are principally of the former party. The Cortes, or legislative assembly, were digesting and debating the new Constitution, consisting of 270 articles, some of which had passed in their debates. Several of the deputies belonging to the independent party had expressed their sentiments in the most bold and independent language. The liberty of the press began to show itself by the freedom of remarks in half a dozen papers issued daily. Some attacks had been made upon the ministers, and hints and inuendoes thrown out that offended the government. The Emperor, it seems, to have the appearance of a desire to submit every thing to the opinion of the Cortes, sent a messenger on the 10th of November, requesting their opinion, respecting the right and propriety of these things, which was returned without answer, with a demand in the first place to be told for what reasons the troops had been assembled in the streets, (as had been done the evening preceding,) and placed in the entrance of the house of their deliberation.—No reply was made to this demand till the morning of the 13th, when, after the deputies had assembled, as usual, a corps of artillery was marched into the city and planted about the house; and while the cannon were aimed and the matches blazing, to enforce compliance, if necessary, the Cortes was dissolved in the name of the Emperor, to assent or act no more from that moment! They dispersed immediately; but every one did not go his way without fear and trembling. Those who had been the most bold in asserting for the liberty of speech, and of the press, a toleration of religion, and the rights of Brazilians as free and independent people, were proscribed; among whom was Don Jose Bonefacio, formerly prime minister, and his two brothers, who with two others were arrested before they left the house, and sent to prison. Soon after this, the Emperor appeared on horseback escorted by a few officers, and followed through the streets by some of his loving subjects, whose appearance was certainly none of the most respectable. The windows were crowded by Brazilian *beauties* of all degrees and complexions, and whose loyalty was displayed by the waving of a thousand white handkerchiefs, and their reiterated screams of *Viva! Viva!* His majesty published a decree, in which he promised his subjects that he would himself give them a constitution, and hinted that it should be a better one to them than that which the Cortes had half manufactured for them. In the evening the city was partially illuminated, and there were some other manifestations of rejoicing; but it was far from being general. In short, this event is looked upon as a complete triumph of the Portuguese over the Brazilian party. The Empire of Brazils may last a while longer yet, but Don Pedro the First has no longer the hearts of his native subjects.—There are many of them undoubtedly who would co-operate with the other party, with a view the more speedily to bring about a re-union with the mother country, as being a condition preferable to any independent government they can at present establish and maintain. Indeed this was an event already talked of as probably soon to take place. It was believed that the Emperor's entire wish was to see this effected, and it is said that a ship was to be despatched immediately to Portugal with the news, and probably to make overtures. It was also reported that Lord Cochrane, in disgust, had sent in his resignation of the command of the naval force, and that the numerous Portuguese ships made prizes by him would probably all be restored. But this was afterwards contradicted.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A shepherd who inhabited one of those vallies of glens which intersect the Grampian mountains, in one

of his excursions to look after his flock, happened to carry with him one of his children, an infant of three years old. This is not an unusual practice among the Highlanders, who accustom their children from their earliest infancy to endure the rigors of the climate. After traversing his pastures for some time, attended by his dog, the shepherd found himself under the necessity of ascending a summit at some distance to have a more extensive view of his range. As the ascent was too fatiguing for the child, he left him on a small plan, at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir from it till his return. Scarcely, however, had he gained the summit, when the horizon was dark ned by one of those impenetrable mists which frequently descend and rapidly amidst these mountains, as in the space of a few minutes almost to turn day to night. The anxious father instantly hastened back to find his child; but owing to the unusual darkness, and his own trepidation, he unfortunately missed his way in the descent. After a fruitless search of many hours, he discovered that he had reached the bottom of the valley, and was near his own cottage. To renew the search that night was equally fruitless and dangerous: he was therefore compelled to go home, although he had lost both his child and his dog, who had attended him faithfully for many years. Next morning, by break of day, the shepherd, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, set out in search of his child; but after a day spent in fruitless fatigue, he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage, he found that the dog which he had lost the day before, had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake, had instantly gone off again.—For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search for his child, and still, on returning home disappointed in the evening, he found that the dog had been home, and on receiving his usual allowance of cake, had instantly disappeared. Struck with this singular circumstance, he remained at home one day; and when the dog, as usual, departed with his piece of cake, he resolved to follow him, and find out the cause of this strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the shepherd left his child. The banks of the cataract are almost joined, and yet separated by an abyss of immense depth, presenting that appearance which so often astonishes and appals the travellers that frequent the Grampian mountains. Down one of those rugged and almost purpendicular descents, the dog began, without hesitation, to make his way, and at last disappeared by entering into a cave, the mouth of which was almost level with the torrent. The shepherd with difficulty followed: but on entering the cave what exciting emotions, when he beheld his infant seating with satisfaction the cake which the dog had just brought him; while the faithful animal stood by, eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacency! From the situation in which the child was found, it had wandered to the brink of the precipice, and then either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot; and afterwards prevented him from starving by going up to him his own daily allowance. He appears never to have quitted the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for food; and then was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

Natural curiosity.—A tenant of the Rev J. Cottle, of Warwick, has just presented to him a part of a solid butt of an ash tree, containing within it the skull of some animal unknown. It was cut up in the part of the tree, 9 feet above the ground; and was perfectly enclosed in solid timber. The tenant has resided upon the farm above 60 years, and had never noticed any opening in the tree: nor was there the least appearance in the bark or the wood, that the part it now so firmly and solidly occupied was ever vacant. Some idea may be formed of the size of the skull when it is stated, that the part which held the brain is about four inches in diameter.—*Poulson's American.*

Camphor trees.—These trees grow in the island of Sumatra. A letter from a traveller published in an Edinburgh Journal, describes them as being often 100 feet perfectly strait to the first branch. The camphor is found in masses, in cracks and hollows in the heart of the tree. It is chiefly carried to China, where it bears a price about 30 times that of the China camphor. It is the latter that is brought to Europe and America. It is obtained by boiling. The Sumatra camphor trees also yield a powerful oil. It flowers only once in four or five years.

Foreign Leeches.—It is stated in the Democratic Press, that there had lately been an importation into Philadelphia of 500 fine Leeches from England. And that the importer hoped "to be at all times able to furnish his customers with Leeches of this breed." Considering the high price obtained for English Leeches, we would suggest to the dealers in that article, the propriety of raising them in this country, instead of incurring the expense and risk always consequent on importation. We believe that leeches of the English breed, have already been found in the United States. In that case there can be no necessity in sending abroad for them. But should we be mistaken, we know of no good objection against rearing them here, where we have every variety of soil peculiar to Great Britian, and where so many situations present themselves, in which they might be multiplied, *ad infinitum*, at no expense, and greatly to the advantage of any one who would devote a little attention to the subject.

N. Y. Spectator.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

SATURDAY 27th DECEMBER, 1823

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Prince Edward division bill was read the third time.

Mr. WILSON of Prince Edward, moved that the Bill should pass.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Wilson of Prince Edward, Nichol, Randal, McMicken, Clark, Peterson, Baldwin, Hornor, Pattie, McDowell, Kerr, Morris, & Bostwick—14

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Walsh, Rottan, and Jones of Grenville—5.

Question gain majority 9, and the bill was signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, that the Prince Edward division bill should be sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

The House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Wilson of Prince Edward, Nichol, Randal, McMartin, Clark, Peterson, Hornor, Pattie, Hagerman, Kerr, McDowell, Bostwick, and Morris—13

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Baldwin, Walsh, Rottan, and Jones of Grenville—6

Question gained, majority 7, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Salmon Fishery bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following Monday.

Mr. JONES of Grenville, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John Trumble reported that they had taken the same into consideration, but could not recommend a compliance with the prayer therein contained, in as much as they could see nothing in the case of the Petitioner which could distinguish it from other cases, to which the Legislature had not thought it expedient to extend the benefit of a Pension.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Assessment bill

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following Monday

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply

The House resumed.

The doors were closed.

The doors were opened.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit a gain the Monday following

The House adjourned.

MONDAY 29th DECEMBER, 1823.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Petition of Matthew Leach of the town of Brockville, in the Johnstown District, was brought up.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, leave of absence was granted during the remainder of the Session, to Peter Shaver, Esq. Member for the County of Dundas.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Alexander O'Petrie, praying for an exclusive right of ferrying across the Bay of Quinte at Belleville, was read.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN, the above Petition was referred to a select Committee composed of Messrs White, Hagerman, and Jones of Grenville, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. WILSON.—Western from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Oliver Evatts, reported as follows

The Committee of your Honorable House, to whom was referred the Petition of Oliver Evatts, Esquire, inspector of the Johnstown District, to report thereon, have taken the same into consideration, but not having sufficient information to obtain them to report favorably, and having no power of procuring the same, the present Session, recommended that the matter be not taken up till the next Session of Parliament.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON

Chairman of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, a Committee of three members composed of Messrs Nichol, Gordon, and Crooks, were ordered to examine the Journals of the late Legislative Council, and to report the proceedings of that Honourable House on the resolutions sent up by the Commons House of Assembly respecting the claims of the Church of England.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. BALDWIN moved that it might be resolved that emigration into this Province, has been during the last two years greatly retarded, and great numbers of intending subjects arriving in Lower Canada, had passed into the United States of America.

In Amendment, Mr. WILSON of Wentworth moved that the House should on the morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take the resolution into consideration.

Which was carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the resignation bill was read the second time.

Agreeably to the order of the day, this bill to make good certain monies, was read the second time

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The Chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the bill to make good certain monies was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the King's Bench bill was read the second time.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The Chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the King's Bench bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the House went into Committee on the resignation bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the report, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Atty General, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Babcock, Pattie, Clark, Rottan, Robinson, Kerr, Peterson, Wilson of Prince Edward, Morris, and Bostwick—17.

NAYS.—Messrs Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Gore, Gordon Jones of Grenville, Hagerman, Crooks, Hamilton of Lincoln, McLean of Stormont, and McDonnell—9

The question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 7, the report received, and leave granted accordingly.

Mr. BOULTON, master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, the Commercial intercourse Bill, which they had passed without amendment, and a message from that Hon. House requesting a conference with the House of Assembly on the subject of the Midland District Loan Bill.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Hagerman, Morris, McLean of Stormont, and Crooks, were appointed as a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council on the Midland District Loan Bill.

Notice was then sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council, that the Commons House of Assembly had agreed to their request, and had appointed a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. JONES of Grenville, moved that it might be resolved, that a select Committee be appointed to search for precedents as to the usual mode of receiving messages by the Lords from the Commons, and to report thereon for the information of the House.

Which was carried.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. BALDWIN moved that it might be resolved

1st. That the Commercial interests of this Province, at present greatly contracted, are owing to the infancy of the Province, and to its peculiar geographical position, are deserving the attention of the Legislature in all its points.

2d. That this Province has already sustained such increase of expence by reason of its extended frontier on the St. Lawrence, would in some measure be lessened by a designation of the north ern and northwestern boundary in such extent as to embrace a Port on Hudsons Bay.

3d. That notwithstanding the remoteness of such Port on Hudson's Bay, and the present apparent insignificance of the object, yet such an acquisition would be of the greatest importance in future times.

4th. That the Province of Lower Canada, has lately sustained the loss of a considerable share of the Fur Trade, by the late collision between the Hudson's Bay Company, and the North West Company of Canada, which is the more unreasonable as a great part of the Furs exported at Hudson's Bay are caught within the confines of Upper Canada.

5th. That an Humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying His Majesty may be pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation declaring that the boundary of this Province as follows. That starting from the head of the Ottawa River, which now forms part of the boundary between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, throughout the centre of Lake Temiscaming up the principal Northern branch which falls into the said Lake, thence over land into the Abbitibbee Lake at its Eastern extremity, thence through the centre of the last mentioned Lake, thence down the Abbitibbee River, till it joins the Moon River thence down the Moon River, till it falls into James' Bay, thence along the coast of James' Bay to the Albany River, thence up the centre of the stream of Albany River, and through the most direct and practicable Westerly course along the same communication

to Cumberah House on St. Joseph's Lake, thence through the centre of this last mentioned Lake Westward, thence over the land by the shortest route to Sal Lake, thence through its centre to the western point thereof, thence by the largest stream communicating with the Lake of the Woods to the boundary between this Province and the United States of America.

In consequence Mr. NICHOL moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion the whole might be expunged, and the following words inserted, "this House do on to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing His Majesty for an extension of the Provincial Boundary towards the North west.

Which was carried.

Original question as amended, was then put and carried.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. HAGERMAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Laws now in force establishing a Police in the town of Kingston.

Which was granted and the bill read

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Kingston Police Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. WILSON of Wentworth moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulation of the said Common Schools, and also an Act passed in the First year of His Majesty's Reign, to amend and continue under certain modifications the above recited act.

Which was granted and the bill read.

On motion Mr. WILSON of Wentworth, the Common School amendment bill was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Shop Licence Bill

The Chairman reported the bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Shop Licence Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Banking regulation Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. NICOL, it was ordered that the House should on the morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the Banking Bill

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Salmon Fishery Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

Adjourned.

Domestic.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

OF

LOWER CANADA.

31st December, 1823.

FEES ON GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

(Concluded from our last.)

The question did not at all lie between these officers and this House, and he wished it to be kept in mind that it lay between the King's Government in England, and the Executive Council of the Colonies.—The question is whether the colonial authority is to contemn the Royal Instructions? and if it is to preserve these inviolate, that the present Bill is necessary. The rights of the King and the interests of the people, always in union, appear to have been violated This House has proceeded deliberately. It is now three years since the matter was introduced; every thing that has been done has been made public; those who have sinister views do not take this course; they do not furnish the means of contradicting their charges; or subverting their evidence. In this case there has been no contradiction of the evidence; no attempt to controvert the fact of the existence of the abuse, but those fees, so attempted to be justified, have been continued

He said the question was one of principle more than of amount. The principle once admitted that the Colonial Executive could fix the Fees on the grants of the Crown Lands at pleasure there was no knowing how far it might be carried He said, that in Upper Canada, and he spoke from the best information he could obtain, before the Battle of Waterloo, which brought the late war to a conclusion and made it necessary for so many thousands of his Majesty's best subjects to emigrate to these Colonies, the Fees on a thousand acres were £50; they have since been increased to £250. In New-Brunswick, before that event, they were 6 to 8 dollars for 200 acres; they have since been raised to £12 or £15. The Mother Country which required an outlet in her Colonies for a superabundant population, suffered in this case as well as the Colonies. The Honourable Gentleman for Gaspé, wished to apply for a remedy to the Courts of Justice. He would ask the Honourable Gentleman, who established these Fees? The Executive Council; in which there are the Chief Justice and two Judges of the King's Bench, three of the four of which the Court is composed. They have already decided the question. Is it carried to the Court of Appeals? that is the Executive Council. But you may impeach! Where is the tribunal? Are you to go to the Legislative Council? there you have the same Judges and the Executive Councillors. This concentration of the Judiciary Executive and Legislative powers, precludes the remedy which the Honourable Gentleman recommends.

The Honourable Gentleman said, he could not agree with the Honourable member for Montreal in his doubts concerning the prerogative. The Crown had been in possession of this prerogative in all the Colonies If it was abused, this House would have a right to complain, and would doubtless find redress. We had no complaint to make. The Royal instructions, on the contrary, shew the greatest wisdom and the utmost regard for the welfare of the Colonies. They were favourable to the settlement of the Country without burthening the people, and were all that could be desired. There was little to fear concerning any thing that might be done in England, in respect to Fees; the advisers of the Crown there, could have no interest contrary to those of the Colony, and could never enrich themselves at its expense.

He did not know whether this Bill would pass the other Branches of the Legislature; but he was certain that it would ultimately be successful, if it was founded on justice; and hitherto he had seen or heard nothing to persuade him to the contrary The moment he did, it should no longer have his support.

The debate, consisting of explanations, and some further remarks was continued for some time by Messrs. Viger, Grenier, and Mr. Speaker, after which Mr. Papineau's amendment was negatived; Ayes 10, Nays 13; and the Bill passed the Committee without further division.

Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

A Society with this appellation was formed on the 6th, inst. by a meeting at the Castle of St. Lewis, at which His Excellency the Governor in Chief presided. Its object is stated more especially to be the developement of the early History of this Colony, and to induce those who may possess materials that would tend to this, to communicate them. We believe, that the history of this Country, although in some not very important subjects still obscure, to be on the whole better known than that of any other part of this continent This we owe chiefly to the labours of the Jesuits, and the desire of the French Government for information connected with its then Colonies. No doubt a correct abbreviation of the history of the country would be advantageous. Many parts of it are, however, of little interest but to the curious. who in new countries, for obvious reasons, are rather rare.

Several branches of the Natural History of the country, (those of Mineralogy and Geology in particular,) and its Geography, which might be made to comprise good descriptions of the advantages, climate and general resources of the less known parts of the country, would form useful enquiries, leading to practical purposes. There are immense tracts of fertile country to the north of the St. Lawrence fitted for settlements. The country about the upper part of the Saguenay contains one of these tracts. On the shores of Lake St. John, which is navigable by small crafts, is fourteen leagues in circumference, and only four or five days journey against the stream from the St Lawrence. The winters are remarkably mild, and several descriptions of grain have been brought to maturity, and harvested as early as they usually are at Quebec. Indeed it appears to have been the earliest settled part of the country, although subsequently, through the representations of the French Fur Company, the settlement was abandoned.

From all accounts, a population of half a million of souls might be settled there. *Quebec Gazette.*

BANKS.—Official returns dated 7th Jan. inst of the affairs of the Banks of Lower Canada, made by order of the Legislature.

Banks.	Capital Stock paid in	Cash on hand.	Notes in circulation.	Debts due to the Bank.
Montreal	£187,500 0 0	102,303 9 4	92,727 18	306472 14 0
Canada	62,250 0 0	20,603 8 7	29,205 0	126121 0 0
Quebec	51,277 10 0	15,043 6 9	25,565 0	91770 16 11

HALIFAX, December 8.

New Copper Coin.—A new Copper Coin which has been received at the Provincial Treasury from England, is issuing in Packages of 4s and 2d. each.

The Gentlemen appointed to explore the route for a Canal from Memramcook River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, have returned to this City, after having accomplished their object, and we are glad to hear that the line is much approved of. It is said to possess not only an excellent harbour on the Gulph shore, (Chediac,) with abundance of head water near the centre of the line, but we understand that vessels drawing 18 feet water may proceed to the mouths of this line both from the Gulph and Bay of Fundy shores. The total distance requiring to be cut we understand to be about 13 miles.—*Courier, St. Johns (N. B.) Dec. 6.*

POETRY.

THE MOURNER.

By Miss Rowcroft, of Liverpool.

She flung her white arms round him.—Thou art all
That this poor heart can cling to; yet I feel
That I am rich in blessings; and the tear
Of this most bitter moment still is mingled
With a strange joy. Reposing on thy heart,
I hear the blasts of fortune sweeping by,
As a babe lists to music,—wondering,
But not affrighted. In the darkest hour
Thy smile is the brightest; and when I am wretched
Then am I most beloved. In hours like this
The soul's resources rise, and all its strength
Bounds into being—I would rather live
With all my faculties thus wakened round me,
Of hopes, and fears, and joys, and sympathies,
A few short moments, even with every feeling
Smarting from fate's deep lash,—than a long age,
However calm and free from turbulence,
Bereft of these most high capacities.
Not vainly have I nursed them; for there is
An impulse ev'n in suffering; and so pure
Rise the eternal hopes, called by the anguish
Of a world wearied spirit; with such light
They rush before me, like a sunny ray,
Piercing the dark shades of my clouded thoughts,
That for such high and holy consolations,
I welcome misery, and I know thy heart
Hath the same blessed anchor. In heaven-ward hopes
We drank the cup of youthful happiness;
And now, when sorrow shades our early promise,
In heaven-ward trust we comfort one another.

TERMS

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1824. No. VI.

By Authority.



AN ACT to Repeal part of the Second Clause of an Act passed in the Thirty-Third Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers, within this Province," and to make more Effectual Provision for obtaining an Accurate Census of the Population of this Province.

[Passed 19th January, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that an accurate Census of the Population of this Province should, from time to time, be obtained, and deposited in the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, AND WHEREAS, the Laws now in force for that purpose are found not to answer the desired end, and it is therefore expedient to repeal the same, and to make other provision by Law, for obtaining such Census: Be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the second clause of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province," as relates to the taking a true and complete list of every male and female inhabitant, by the Town Clerk, within the limits of his parish, town or township, and returning the same to the Justices in General Quarter Sessions assembled, in the month of April, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Assessors chosen or appointed for any parish, township, reputed township, place or places, in this Province, to take a true and correct List of all the inhabitants of the parish, township, place or places for which they may be chosen or appointed, which List shall be in the following form:—

Names of Heads of Families.	Number in each Family.			
	Males, under 16.	Females, under 16.	Males, above 16.	Females, above 16.
Total.				

And it shall and may be lawful for the Assessors, or one of them, and they are hereby required to demand from every inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, at the usual place of residence of such householder, or head of a family, a true and correct List of the number of persons composing such family, male and female, and their respective ages, including therein, all persons employed by, or resident with, such householder; and if such inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, shall refuse to give in a true and correct List, or shall neglect to do so for ten days after the same shall have been demanded as aforesaid, he or she shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay a fine of Forty Shillings.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Assessors shall severally subscribe such List, to be taken by them, and shall deliver the same to the Clerk of the Peace for the District in which they may reside, on or before the first day of April in each and every year; and at the same time, they, or one of them, shall make oath before the Clerk of the Peace, (which oath he is hereby authorised to administer,) that such List hath been faithfully taken by attendance at the usual place of residence of the several householders, or heads of families therein named, and contains a true and correct statement of the number of inhabitants in the township, place, or places for which the same shall have been taken, according to the best of his or their knowledge and belief.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk in each and every town or township in this Province, within ten days after the holding of the Town Meeting, for such town, township, or place, to notify the persons chosen at such Town Meeting as Assessors, by leaving a notice in writing at their

usual place or places of residence, or by personally acquainting them thereof, of their having been so chosen; and to require of such persons immediately to take the oath prescribed for parish and town officers; and further, it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to transmit to the Clerk of the Peace, within twenty days after the holding of the Town Meeting, the names and descriptions of the persons who may have been chosen Assessors at such Town Meeting, accompanied by affidavit that he hath duly notified them of their election or appointment as Assessors, as required by this Act; and if such Town Clerk shall neglect, or refuse so to notify the Assessors, and to acquaint the Clerk of the Peace of the names and descriptions of such Assessors, he shall pay a fine of Three Pounds.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Assessor or Assessors shall neglect to perform the duties hereby imposed upon him or them, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to cause such Assessor or Assessors to be summoned by any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or before any two Justices of the Peace to answer for such neglect or refusal; and if such Assessor or Assessors shall be convicted before the said Court or Justices of such neglect or refusal, or shall not appear before such Court or Justices, in obedience to such summons, due proof of the service thereof being first made, the Court, or Justices, shall impose a fine upon him or them, not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorise the said Court or Justices to levy the fine imposed upon any one Assessor from the goods or chattels of the other.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the Assessor or Assessors, chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, to discharge the duty hereby imposed upon him; or in case no Assessors are chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, or in case of the death, removal, or sickness of any Assessor or Assessors, it shall be lawful for the Justices assembled at the said Court of General Quarter Sessions, or any adjourned or Special Session, to appoint two fit and discreet persons to perform the duties of Assessors; and the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith notify them, respectively, of their appointment, and such persons so appointed, or either of them, shall be liable to be proceeded against, at any adjourned meeting of the said Court, or before any two Justices of the Peace, for neglecting to take the oath of Assessor for the space of ten days after a notice of appointment shall have been served; or for any neglect or refusal to perform the duty by this Act required to be performed by Assessors, and shall be liable, upon conviction, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to a like fine as is hereby prescribed respecting the Assessor or Assessors, chosen at the Town Meeting; and the Court, or Justices, before whom any conviction shall take place under this Act, shall continue to appoint another or other Assessor or Assessors, and to punish the same for neglect or refusal to act as such in the manner pointed out by this Act, until the duties hereby required, shall be performed.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to make out a General Return of the population of his district, from the several returns which he may receive from the Assessors, and to transmit the same to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, on or before the first day of June, in each and every year; and if such General Return shall not contain the whole population of his district, he shall send in a return of such townships or places as may be deficient, as soon as practicable after he shall be enabled so to do, by the Assessor or Assessors of such townships or places.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace, Assessors, and Town Clerk, shall be entitled, for the duties by this Act imposed upon them, to demand and receive from the Treasurer of the district, from, and out of any monies in his hands for the public uses of the district, the sums following; that is to say:—

The Clerk of the Peace, for each return, One Pound.

The Assessor, Three Pounds for every Hundred Pounds upon the Assessment Roll, in addition to the remuneration now afforded by Law.

The Town Clerk, Five Shillings for each Notification.

Provided nevertheless, that the Assessor or Assessors of, or for any town, township, or place, shall not receive any fee or reward whatever for the performance of any duty, as Assessor or Assessors, until the return of the population in this Act required, shall have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and a certificate thereof produced to the Treasurer, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act, except as is herein otherwise provided for, together with costs of conviction, shall and may be recovered before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by the confession of the party, and shall and may be levied, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons convicted, under and by virtue of a warrant for that purpose issued by the Justices, or any two of them, before whom, he or they may have been convicted; one half of which fines shall be paid to the informer, or person who shall sue for the same, and the other half into the hands of the Treasurer, for the public uses of the district.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made or any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the

Sheriff's Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for the Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is obstructed, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket, on a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared re ant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants are to be made to actual Settlers in the Township hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Esnir	Verulam
N. of Snits	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ey	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Daniel Metcalf, at the suits of John J. Baldwin, and Messrs. Hart and Day, I have levied and seized on the following Lots of Land, viz:—Lot No. 19 in front 180 acres, and Lot No. 23 in the 8th Concession of Charlotteville; also Lot No 10 and 11 and 12, in the first and second Concessions, and Lot No. 8, in front of Woodhouse. The above Lands are under a high state of cultivation, Lot No 19, of Charlotteville, has an excellent stream of never failing water, on which a large new three story Mill has been erected the last season. The above premises will be offered for sale at the Court House, on the eighth day of March now next ensuing, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.—L. D.

Sheriff's Office, January 22d, 1824. 6—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Solfrenus Casselman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824. 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit of Joseph Johnston and John McLennan, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of Johnston street in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengarry, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1823. 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fence. Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17 south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected;—all of which Lands I situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengarry, in the said District, and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824. 4-td.

N B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Land and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. of the east of John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do.		200 do.

of the Township of Hoidimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*

By EBENEZER PERRY, *D. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, Nov. 1st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at my Office before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZAR PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
47– 9w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit. } day of May next, will be
Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Watkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do,
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell (N. of Carrying Place 3) do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N. half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100. do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Perton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned.—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place
A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.
The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.
N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale
Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t, d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,*
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M. Kay, at the Suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said John D. McKay, the following Lands, to wit, Lot No. 27 in the 3d Concession, and 30 minus 5th Concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing four hundred Acres more or less, all of which valuable Property I shall offer for sale on the first Saturday in the month of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS, *Sheriff, G. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Gore District 12th Dec 1823 }
N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS, *Sheriff's G. D.*
Hamilton 1st Sept 1823.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed in the 1st Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823 23–tf

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

THE sitting of the Board appointed for the purpose of hearing Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not removed from before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted de novo applications in writing, for referrence to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B. MACAULAY, Sec.
York, Dec. 23, 1823. 51–tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.
New and Important Work,

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that *Number I.* of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York U C
FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM,
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824
Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, 8vo size, with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain many Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter will be given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—I bound in Red and Lettered—an additional shilling will be charged. Nearly two Hundred Pages are worked off, and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE
Canadian Annual Register,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement be given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper, who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. 3

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
Price Seven Pence Half Penny,
The Canadian Farmer's Almanack,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK,
For the Year
1824.
PUBLISHED BY AND FOR CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

And to be had at the Gazette Office, at Mr M'Phail's, Mr Melgrim's, Mr. Mosley's, Mr Patterson's, Mr Anderson's, and Mr. P. M'Doug l's, York, and at all the Agents for the Upper Canada Gazette.

York, Oct. 23, 1823.

York, October 16th, 1823.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.
U. C. Gazette Office, York.

PRICE 1s. 3d. NEATLY STITCHED IN BLUE COVERS
THE
CANADIAN'S RIGHT
THE SAME AS THE
ENGLISHMAN'S.
A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BARRISTER AT LAW AND A JURYMAN.

SETTING FORTH THE ANTIQUITY, EXCELLENT DESIGN, USE, OFFICE, AND JUST PRIVILEGES OF
JURIES.
By the Law of England

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 5th day of March ensuing, for carrying the MAIL (for the term of *One Year*) commencing on the 6th of April next, between York and Niagara, via Ancaster.

The Mails are made up here on the afternoon of Monday and Thursday, and must be delivered at Niagara on the Wednesday and Saturday following, and within the same period in returning.—No Proposal will be received unless the names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the due performance of the contract, are specified in the Proposal. Any further particulars may be known on application to John Crooks, Esquire, Post Master, Niagara, or to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN, P. M.
York, 21st January, 1824 4 8w.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of U. CANADA, from being imposed upon by spurious publications, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823. 34—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in London, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by spurious publications, from being imposed upon by promises which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers and coloured Copies may be had in the place of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID W. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15–tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier
15 *tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands reserved for the purposes of Re-Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, whose duty authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, "	56,688
	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. f—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them* GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

TO the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has at length arrived when it is necessary for me again to trouble you with a few lines upon the subject of the approaching contest for the COUNTY of DURHAM.

At two time I declared myself a Candidate for the honor of representing you in Parliament, I was assured by a very intimate friend of Mr. WILKES that he did not intend to come forward again; and the Gentleman to whom I allude, even went so far as to assign the reason which Mr. W. had given him for retiring.

I did not, therefore, stand forward in opposition to Mr. WILKES—it is rather him who is in opposition to me. Having much personal respect for that Gentleman, I shall neither descend upon what some consider to be his defects, as a Member of the House of Assembly, nor attempt to do precisely his merit.—It is a principle of his ability to serve you better than any of the other Candidates already named; and, if you are of the same opinion, it would be one to say, either that he over rates his abilities and acquirements, or, that you err in judgment.—I have taken my pen for no such purpose but merely to say, that I shall take an early opportunity of paying my respects to you, in person, and of ascertaining your sentiments, upon the knowledge of which, my own resolutions will be immediately formed.—If I find it the wish of a decided majority that I should withdraw, it will be my duty to retire; and to create no further trouble, which I am immediately do, with that deference which all men ought to entertain for public opinion;—but I must learn this decision from your own lips.

With the highest respect, and the most earnest desire for your prosperity,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your most devoted,
Humble Servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT William Webster, my Wife, having left my Bed and Board without cause or provocation.—All persons are hereby warned against trusting or on my account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts my her contracted.

WILLIAM WEBSTER
January 25th 1824 5–3w.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains about 600 Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred Acres of which are under Fence. On the Premises a Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises a Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises a Hundred

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 6.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

In the hurry and confusion attending the removal of our Office, we have unfortunately mislaid the communication received from an "*Old Farmer*" of Markham, which is therefore postponed from necessity.

The English Consuls destined for South America have arrived at Jamaica.—Extraordinary reports are in circulation relative to that valuable Island. The House of Assembly have actually repealed the Registry Act, and have refused to alter the Slave Law, thereby asserting their independence in the most marked and effectual manner. It is most probable, under these very serious circumstances, that His Majesty's Ministers will pursue a conciliatory course.—There has been no increase in British Exports to Jamaica for 10 years—the average amount being about 2 1-4 millions.

The Wesleyan Missionary, Surrs, who was accused of exciting the negroes in Demarara to revolt, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

The extent of land in the whole of the West India Islands, including those on the Coast of South America, is about 105,000 square miles, the population amounts to 2,150,000 souls, 1,700,000 of that number are negroes—amounting to four fifths—the three islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica, contain 1,400,000 souls. Aborigines or Caribs are still found in the Windward Islands, and do not exceed 3000—the great majority of the Inhabitants are Roman Catholics—Hayti or St. Domingo, is now an Independant Government under President Boyer, and composed entirely of African blacks or their descendants. It is impossible to view the great excess of the black over the white population without having some fear that a few years may bring about those attempts to gain liberty which have shewn themselves in every quarter around them, and while ultimately productive of good, yet are attended with all the evils which now distinguish South America. viz the neglect of all useful pursuits, and the constant repetition of plunder and barbarities.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

London Dec. 1.—The return of Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico on a particular mission by Government, has been noticed. We have reason to believe, from advice to be relied on, that this news is correct. The Doctor has negotiated with Mexico a commercial treaty on terms the most favourable to our merchants.—*Cour.*

The Morning Herald of the 18th Nov. states that the nuptials between the Hon. Capt. Fredk. Berkley and Lady Charlotte Lennox were to be solemnized at the end of that month.

The King of France.—A private letter from Paris inserted in the London Times of 19th Nov. gives the following account of the health of Louis, who appears to be fast approaching his end.—"His Majesty has twice passed through a dangerous crisis since he made part of the procession to Notre Dame, to celebrate *Te Deum*. The fatigues of that day were too severe for his exhausted frame. The flow from his legs ceased for a few hours, and he was in the most imminent danger. The same event happened towards the end of last week. In both cases the faculty succeeded with much difficulty in re-opening the wound, and giving him the necessary relief. There are probably few instances of a patient living so long as his Majesty in a state so deplorable. His chest is entirely filled with water; his body is a mass of corruption; and the flow from his lower extremities is so great, that it penetrates in a quarter of an hour a double covering of flannel, besides a wrapping of bark and cotton, and passes to the footstool on which he rests them. He does not experience much bodily pain, but he is oppressed with a perpetual tendency to sleep. When left alone but for a few minutes, he is found in a kind of lethargic slumber. He even sleeps in his carriage when he takes his airing. He can scarcely move his legs, and has lost the usual energy of his arms. His head reclines upon his shoulders, as if he had lost the power of voluntary motion. In the mean time the smell arising from his legs and body, in a state of approaching dissolution, is painful to himself, and sometimes overpowering to his attendants. His servants and ministers cannot long remain in the room or the cabinet where he receives them. It is not supposed that His Majesty can linger in this state more than a month or two, and by the stopping of the flow from his legs he may die in a day's illness."

Useful Invention.—The impenetrable prepared cloth for lining shoes, cloaks, &c. for which a patent was recently got, has proved eminently successful. A pair of shoes, which have lain soaking in water, in a shoe shop in Trongate, for the last nine weeks, is in the inside, completely free of the slightest degree of moisture. There are only two considerable objections to the general use of the prepared cloth. One is the excessive high price. The quantity requisite to line a pair of shoes, which would cost 11s to 12s, raises the price to 20s, and even at that rate the additional trouble is so great, that a shoe maker has more profit on a 12s. article. The other objection is the disagreeable gas-ous smell which the preparation has while new; but this, we are informed, goes off after being worn some time and exposed to the air.

Glasgow Paper.

Portable Gas.—The application of gas, as well as steam, appears but in its infancy. The London Portable Gas Company propose to supply this article in vessels of all sizes and shapes, fit for immediate use, and adapted for every room in the house, from the kitchen to the drawing room, and at any infinitely less expence than even to law candles, notwithstanding its superior brilliancy. This gas is made from oil, and is perfectly free from smell. Its cheapness will occasion its introduction to the poor cottager.

Riego's Family.—It was stated in a Morning Paper, a few days past, that the wife and brother of Riego were living in London in very indigent circumstances. There is good reason to believe that this statement is too true; although a sort of contradiction of it was afterwards published in the same paper. Miguel Riego, who is a Canon of the Roman Church, removed to England with Madam Riego, at the urgent request of his brother. He had no time to make preparations for his journey, for the General seemed to have a presentiment of what had taken place, and was therefore exceedingly anxious to remove his wife from the scene of his sufferings. She is indeed a most amiable woman. Madame Riego is afflicted with a consumptive disease. She is, it is greatly to be feared, dying. Her circumstances are very confined.

South America.—A letter from Washington of the 3d instant, says—"The answer of the Executive to the call of Congress for information in relation to the intentions of the Holy Alliance as to the South American Colonies, will be to *substance*, that the *public safety* will not permit them to give all the information they have. I have no doubt they have *positive* and *important* information, and that what was lately said about a pledge of the British government to resist the Allies is true. That pledge and the orgin of it, is probably what the Executive cannot communicate."

A Protestant Miracle.—The *Archives Christiennes*, a periodical work published in Paris, contains the extraordinary intelligence that on the 6th of April last, M. Heuhoffer, the Roman Catholic Rector of the parishes of Mullisheusen and Steyneyg, in the Duchy of Baden, with the Baron de Gimmingen, his household, and forty other families, making in all 220 persons, publicly embraced the reformed religion in the Seigneurial Chapel of Steyneyg, after which the adults received the holy communion, according to the rites of the Protestant Church. The affecting ceremony took place in a Roman Catholic country, in the midst of a vast assemblage of persons of different religious denominations, without the smallest interruption or disorder.

Old or Lost Greenland.—The Dundee, whaler, Capt. Duncan, is lately arrived from this interesting spot, having spent the greatest part of the summer in exploring the coast. Capt Duncan penetrated below Cape Barclay, and discovered a large tract of land hitherto unknown, which he has named, in compliment to his owner, Gale's Land. In their voyage along the coast, they discovered a large island, which was low and fertile, and covered with huts of the inhabitants.

From Canton.—One of the morning papers informs us a few days since, that a letter from Batavia, of Sept. 22, had been received in this city, stating that the Milford of Bombay, arrived the preceding day from Canton with verbal intelligence that the affair of the Topaz frigate had been revived. It was reported that the Hong merchants had been ordered to Pekin, because the British government have not sent out two individuals to be delivered to the Chinese as an atonement for the lives of the Chinese, who perished at Lintin.

By the London Morning Herald of the 17th of November, we perceive that a Court Martial has been held, for the trial of Lieut. Hamilton, who had command of the Topaz when the affray above alluded to took place at Lintin, (100 miles from Canton.) The Court determined that the affray and death of the natives, arose from an unprovoked and barbarous attack upon an unarmed watering party of the Topaz, and that measure so promptly adopted by Lt. H. were absolutely necessary for saving the lives of his men. He was accordingly honorably acquitted.

Languages.—A Russian has published "*A View of all the known Languages and their Dialects.*" In this book we find, in all, 937 Asiatic; 587 European; 226 African; and 1,264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed; a total of 3,064. The Bible is translated into 139 languages.

Literary Curiosity.—At the second ordinary meeting of the *Royal Society of Literature*, there was read a most curious M. S. being a report relative to the survey of the coasts of Syria and Egypt, ordered by Henry 5th. preparatory, as that King declared on his death bed, to his attempting an expedition for the deliverance of Jerusalem. This paper overthrows the dictum of Hume on this particular subject.

Poor Sir Robert!—The Hamburgh Gazette announces from the Rubrick of Vienna, "that the Emperor Alexander has withdrawn from Sir Robert Wilson, the Order he had formerly invested him with as a reward of his military services."

Gourlay!—The Reformer Gourlay has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor pressing for judgment in the case of the Duke of Somerset vs. Gourlay—the Chancellor noticed this circumstance in Court, and added, that whenever he saw the name of a party in that Court to a letter he endeavoured not to read it.

Account of a curious specimen of the old English Country Gentleman, in the person of Mr. Hastings, *who died at Woodlands, near Cranborne in Dorsetshire, in the year* 1636—*at the age of nearly* 100 *years.*—*Written by* Lord Shaftesbury.

Mr Hastings was by his quality the Son, Brother, and Uncle to the Earls of Huntingdon, and his way of living had the first place where he resided. He was personable and an original in our age, or rather a copy of our Nobility, in ancient days, in hunting and not warlike times.

He was low, very strong, and very active, of a red dish flaxen hair, his clothes always green cloth, and never all worth, when new, five pounds. His house was perfectly of old fashion, in the midst of a large Park well stocked with deer, and near the house rabbits to serve his kitchen, many fish ponds, and great store of timber; a bowling green in it long but narrow, full of high ridges, it never having been levelled since it was first plowed; they used round sand bowls, and it had a banqueting house like a stand, a large one built in a tree.

He kept all manner of sport hounds that run Buck, Fox, Hare, Otter and Badger, and Hawks long and short winged, he had all sorts of nets for fishing, he had a walk in the new forest and manor of Christ Church, this last supplyed him with red deer, sea and river fish; and indeed all his neighbour's grounds and royalties were free to him, who bestowed all his time in these sports, but what he borrowed to caress his neighbour's wives and daughters, there being no woman in all his walks of the degree of a yeoman's wife or under, and under the age of 40, but it was extremely her fault if he was not intimately acquainted with her; this made him very popular, always speaking kindly to the husband, brother or father, who was to bost welcome to his house; whenever he came there he found beef, pudding, and small beer in great plenty.—The house not so neatly kept as to shame him or his dirty shoes. The great hall was strewed with bones, and full of hawks patches, hounds, spaniels and terriers; the upper sides of the hall were hung with foxskins of this and the last years killing, with here and there a polecat, gins, keepers and huntsmans poles in abundance.

The parlour was a long room, as properly furnished. On a great hearth paved with brick lay some terriers, was good and fair and gracious; he was happier (to use his own expression) than the happiest man on earth, and he besought me to "come down and witness his beatitude." It was impossible to resist an invitation which promised so much pleasure.

Upon my arrival at the manor house, I was shewn into a library, where the Captain received me. "If you wish to see Mr. Morel, he is in that apartment," said the Clergyman pointing to an open door. I entered, and found myself in a darkened bed-chamber. Of one moment took me all! There was a manlike figure stretched upon the bed, a heavy and overpowering smell of herbs and drugs filled the room; every shape was clothed in deadly white. My friend sat by the bed-side, with his hands locked, and his eyes fixed upon the statue, I approached, but he took no notice of me. "Poor Morel!" said I, bending over his face. "though we'd a short-lived flower!" A smile seemed to gather on the lips of the girl as I said these words, a smile between resignation. She was in her wedding dress, to which, as I afterwards learned, she had desired to be buried. There was no other covering, and as I thought to my recollection her appearance on the day of her marriage, she seemed in nothing altered but that she was now still and pale. "God of heaven! cried I, "is this only sleep?" I said, bending over her. "Merciful from this torpor; be gazed at me for some time, then, pointing to the body, as if to inform me of what was already too plain. "Eveline is dead," said he, "she is dead." I made no remark; considerate was premature; indeed I was unable to offer condolence, my heart was flowing through my eyes. He rose, covered the face of the statue with a handkerchief, and, taking me upon his arm, led me into the adjoining room, which was the scene of familiar but revolting peculiarity. "If I was come to congratulate him!" Then, without waiting for an answer, he continued in the same strain of bitter irony. "There, there is my friend in the arms of his beatitude! have I not reason to be happy? felicity! there is my possession! was it not to be wealthy and grace and goodness in my possession? was it not to be enviable man?" He broke off suddenly, continued he and dressing the insensible figure, "there you lie in your wedding garments! with your crystal clocks and your snowing lip, fresh from the marriage bed! Look at her as she smiles, a little sweet, just as if she had lain down after dance! see her arms there, so white and long! and her fair bosom, with its curls playing about her snowy neck! Eveline, dear Eveline, have you indeed forsaken me?—O God! O God! that this could be all a dream! No, no—it is no dream—no dream." Here his words again ceased, and resigned into his former attitude of body he fixed both the bed, and his hands clenched in inexpressible despair.

When they were nailing up the coffin, the young widower rushed from my arms into the room, tore open the lid, and threw himself on the body. We could scarcely oblige him to let the operation proceed, whilst he incessantly exclaimed that we were burying his Eveline alive; as she lay to our sad satisfaction in the coffin his bewildered imagination conceived she was still living. No force could drag him from the apartment, though every blow of the hammer on the lid of the coffin seemed to strike upon his breast. When the body was carried out, he sprung to the door, and was scarcely withheld by his domestics and myself from useless opposition to the bearers. His Eveline was at length removed from his sight for ever; and his grief, from being outrageous, subsided at length into melancholy and total silence. She was buried in the churchyard near his demesne, and he was seldom to be found far distant from her grave. His honour was to lean on one shoulder of the oak which bends her name, and ruminate on the long grass which waves to and fro over the turf that covers her remains. A premature decay carried him off at the end of the year.

COLOMBIA.

Being a Geographical, Statistical, Agricultural, Commercial and Political account of that Country; adapted for the general reader, the Merchant, and the Colonist 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1817. London 1823.

Our author has a sensible and well written introduction on the subject of the loss and the recognition and colonization of Colombia, its mineral and agricultural riches, &c. Of the commercial advantages which the country presents, he says,—

"Their independence once established the Colombians will not delay opening a trade with Japon, China, and India. Their coasts, bordering on the Pacific Ocean give them great advantage in such a trade over European Nations. Porto Bello and Nicaragua, will be in some years the staples, where all America bordering on the Atlantic, and probably all Europe itself, will go to purchase Indian Merchandize. This change in that great trade will produce one or more durable in the relative wealth and power of states as that of the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. The Americans themselves will take to Bengal and China the metal which they furnish to Europe for maintaining this trade. The day when commerce shall take this new direction, and that day is not so distant as many suppose, will be that of the independence of the nation of Asia as well as of America, not to mention those innumerable advantages which necessarily result from the shackled commerce. The American of the United States have carried on the East India trade, for more than fifteen years past, with greater relative profits than the English. Those of Colombia will have only a third of the distance to sail, and will navigate on cheaper terms.

"Nor is this all; the Atlantic will be joined to the South Sea by more than one canal. Nine easy communications between them are pointed out by M. de Humboldt, in his political essay on New Spain. Since 1780, boats have sailed up through the Ravine of La Raspadura to Choco, by which they have passed from the Pacific Ocean into the sea of the Antilles. A canal across the Isthmus of Panamá would be a matter of no great difficulty. An Isthmus of only 30 miles between two Oceans, cannot be an insuperable barrier to the inventive genius and perseverance of man in the present age; and the ground is generally thought by late travellers to be more suitable for an enterprise of this kind, than the academicians have reported.

Colombia is bounded on the north by the province of Costa Rica in Guatimala, and the Caribbean Sea; on the east, by the Atlantic and British Guiana; on the south, by Portuguese Guiana; the river Maranon, and Peru; and on the west, by the Pacific Ocean. It thus extends from the 12th degree of northern latitude, to its eastern portion nearly equal to the equator, and in its western, nearly equal to the 10th degree of southern latitude.

The eastern portion of this vast region was formerly called Venezuela or Caracas; the western portion, New Grenada or Cundinamarca; and the south western extremity of the latter, Quito. The whole is now united in the republic of Colombia.

The Cordillera of the Andes crosses the country from the north to the south, a length of 4,200 miles. In Colombia, the greatest altitude of the Andes is conjectured to take place nearly under the equator, where the cone of Chimborazo rises to the amazing height of 7,147 yards above the level of the sea; but the Cordillera of Caracas, which is, on the average, 4,500 feet in height, occasionally exceeds 9000. The mountain of Quida is 8,465 feet above the sea.

Colombia has several lakes, particularly the lake of Maracaybo, which is 180 miles long, 90 broad, and communicates with the Gulf of Venezuela. Its rivers are large and numerous, particularly the Orinoco.

The total population of Colombia is 2,644,600 persons.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 30th DECEMBER, 1823.

(Continued from our last.)

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Billiard Table Bill was read the third time.

Mr. NICHOL moved, that the Billiard Table Duty Bill might pass.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Grenville, Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, Hamilton of Lincoln, Chisholm, Robinson, Crooks, Morris, McMartin, Bostwick, and McLean of Stormont —13.

NAYS.—Messrs Randall, Wilson of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, Pattie, Clark, Casey, McDonell, and Wilson of Prince Edward—10

Question gained—*Majority* 3, and the Bill was passed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bill to make good certain monies, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Bill was passed, and signed.

A Committee was then ordered to take this Bill to make good certain monies, up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the King's Bench Bill was read the third time.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the Bill for altering the time of holding the Court of King's Bench was passed, signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Shop Licence Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Shop Licence Bill was passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, that Messrs Jones of Leeds and Burwell should be a Committee to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council, the Shop Licence Bill, and request their concurrence therein.

The House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Gordon, Willson of Wentworth, Randal Peterson, Walsh, Pattie, Hamilton, of Lincoln, Hagerman, Wilson of Prince Edward, Robinson, Crooks, Morris, McMartin and Bost wick—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Rutton, Casey, McDonell, Chisholm, Clark and Kerr—8.

Question gained—majority 6, and ordered accordingly.

Mr GORDON from the Committee appointed to examine the Journals of the Hon. the Legislative Council, and to report the proceedings and that Hon. House on the resolutions sent up by the House of Assembly, on the Claims of the Church of Scotland reported as follows:—

"The Select Committee appointed by order of the Commons House of Assembly to examine the Journals of the Hon. urable the Legislative Council, and report their proceedings on certain resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly to that Hon. Body, on the subject of the Claims of the Church of Scotland, and requesting their concurrence therein, submits the following report.

That on this day, your Committee proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, and examined the Journals of that Honourable House from which they have made the following extracts, that is to say,

THURSDAY, 18th Dec 1823.

Resolutions brought up.

Message and Resolutions were read.

Ordered, that the House do on Tuesday next resolve it self in to a Committee of the whole, to take the same into con ideration.

TUESDAY, 23d Dec 1823.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolutions on the subject of the Claims of the Church of Scotland, received from the Commons House of Assembly on Thursday last.

House in Committee.

Mr. McINTOSH in the Chair,

The SPEAKER, resumed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN reported, but the Committee had taken the said resolution into consideration, and would not recommend them for the concurrence of the House, and the Question being put if the report be accepted, it was carried in the affirmative.

CONTENTS.

Hon. James Baby,	Hon. John Mcdell,
& Rev. John Strachan,	William Dickson,
Angus McIntosh,	Thomas Clark,
Joseph Wells,	George Cruickshanks,
Duncan Cameron,	John Henry Dunn,
G. H Markland.	

All which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT NICHOL, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr MORRIS, Messrs Nichol and McLean of Stormont, were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Majesty, founded on the resolutions of the House of Assembly, relative to the Claims of the Church of Scotland, and to report the same.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. CROOKS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act passed the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, for making a Navigable Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Which was granted, and the bill read

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Burlington Bay Canal Amendment Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Friday

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Kingston Bank Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the following day

Agreeably to notice, the ATTY GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to make perpetual a certain Act of this Province, passed in the 59th year of His late Majesty's Reign, relative to High Ways and Roads and to amend the Laws on this Province, relative to High Ways.

Which was granted and the bill read

On Motion of Mr ATTY GENERAL, the High Way bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Assessment Bill

On the Question for receiving the report, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Chisholm, Rutton Gordon, Wilson of Wentworth, Clark Pattie, Hornor, Jones of Grenville, Peterson, Robinson, Atty. General, Crooks, Morris, Jones of Leeds, and Bostwick—16

NAYS.—Messrs. Burwell, Randal, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, Hagerman, McLean of Stormont Hamilton of Lincoln, Casey, Nichol and McMartin—11

Question gained—Majority 5, and the report was received.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the Assessment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Thursday following.

The House Adjourned,

WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1823

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Matthew Leech praying that his case might be taken into consideration and such relief granted as might seem meet, was read.

Agreeably to motion Mr. JONES of Leeds moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration that part of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session, which relates to the sums awarded this Province by the Arbitrators appointed under the Trade Act

Which was carried and the House went into Committee accordingly

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Resolution was adopted as follows:

RESOLVED—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to inform the House of Assembly whether the Governor of the Province of Lower Canada has issued his Warrant upon the Receiver General of that Province, in favor of the Receiver General of this Province, for the sum awarded to this Province by the Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the Trade Act; and further to inform this House, if the same has been paid, or is likely to be immediately paid.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, Messrs Crooks and Morris, were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in conformity to the foregoing resolution.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Common School Amendment Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, the Common School Amendment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Kingston Police Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The House resumed to receive a Message

Mr Secretary Baines brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several messages which were read as follows:

P. MAITLAND,

THE Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the improvement of the internal Navigation of this Province, together with their accounts of the expenditure for that object

Government House, }
31st December, 1823. }

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit for the information of the House of Assembly, the following extract from a dispatch which he has recently received from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the distribution of the sum appropriated by His Majesty for the compensation of losses sustained by the Subjects of this Province during the late War.

Government House, }
31st December, 1823. }

"If, however, the Province shall provide funds arising from new taxes, to be specially imposed for that purpose, and in no degree regarding the appropriation of the existing revenue by which funds, the Province may be enabled to take upon itself the annual payment of some portion of the Civil Establishment, the expense of which is now defrayed by Parliament. I should, in that case, be disposed to recommend to the Treasury the propriety of sanctioning a further grant in aid of the Civil Establishment, being a proportion to the diminution of the annual grant of the British Parliament, which may be effected by the Assembly taking a proportion of that payment on the motives."

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, it was ordered that the House should on the following Friday, next be itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Navigation, and other documents transmitted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, it was ordered that one hundred copies of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province, should be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, it was resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his Messages, communicating to the House a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province; together with the accounts of the expenditure of that object. "And also," the extract from a despatch which he has recently received from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the distribution of the sum appropriated by His Majesty for the compensation of losses sustained by the Subjects of this Province during the late War" and that Messrs. Hagerman and Gordon, should be a Committee to draft the said Address.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, it was ordered that the House should, on the following Monday, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the Claims for losses by the Sufferers during the late War.

The House went again in Committee on the Kingston Police Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

Mr. McLEAN of Stormont, from the Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Claims of the Church of Scotland, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Address to His Majesty was ordered for a second reading the following day.

Adjourned

Domestic.

GEORGE HAM, Esq. was yesterday Elected a Member of Parliament for the Incorporated Counties of Lenox & Addington.—*U. C. Herald.*

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

The Union.—The subjoined letter was some time ago addressed to Mr. Lunday, Clerk of the Assembly, by L. J. Papineau, Esq. on the subject of the Petitions against the proposed Union, which were forwarded during last Session to the Agents appointed by the Province then in London. *Quebec, 23d Dec. 1823.*

SIR,

Having perused the letter, addressed by Mr. Neilson to you, bearing date the second of July last, by which he informs you that the petitions of the House of Assembly to the House of Lords and to the House of Commons, which by order of the Assembly, you had transmitted to him and to me, had been by us delivered in at the Colonial Office on the twelfth of May last, and that Lord Bathurst and Mr. Wilmot were to present them in the Houses of which they are Members, towards the close of the Session of Parliament; I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Houses of Assembly, that I remained in London until after the Session, and that in the interviews which I had with Lord Bathurst and Mr. Wilmot, they informed me that His Majesty's Government not having come to any determination on the subject mentioned in the petitions, they had been induced by that circumstance not to present them. That they would nevertheless remain in their hands to be thereafter presented, if it should become necessary so to do; and that till the consideration of that measure should at any time be resumed, it should not be so without acquainting it through the Governor to the inhabitants of the Colonies, in time to enable them to be heard in Parliament, if they should think it proper, by Commissioners, by their petitions, or in such manner as they should see fit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and very obt. Servant,

W. LINDSAY, Esq. L. J. PAPINEAU.

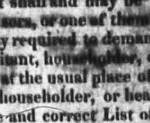
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1824. No. VII.

By authority.



AN ACT to Repeal part of the Second Clause of an Act passed in the Thirty-Third Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers, within this Province," and to make more Effectual Provision for obtaining an Accurate Census of the Population of this Province.

[*Passed 19th January, 1824.*]

WHEREAS it is expedient that an accurate Census of the Population of this Province should, from time to time, be obtained, and deposited in the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, AND WHEREAS, the Laws now in force for that purpose are found not to answer the desired end, and it is therefore expedient to repeal the same, and to make other provision by Law, for obtaining such Census: Be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the second clause of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province," as relates to the taking a true and complete list of every male and female inhabitant, by the Town Clerk, within the limits of his parish, town or township, and returning the same to the Justices in General Quarter Sessions assembled, in the month of April, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Assessors chosen or appointed for any parish, township, reputed township, place or places, in this Province, to take a true and correct List of all the inhabitants of the parish, township, place or places for which they may be chosen or appointed, which List shall be in the following form:—

NUMBER IN EACH FAMILY.				
NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	Males, under 16.	Males, above 16.	Females,	TOTAL.

And it shall and may be lawful for the Assessors, or one of them, and they are hereby required to demand from every inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, at the usual place of residence of such householder, or head of a family, a true and correct List of the number of persons composing such family, male and female, and their respective ages, including therein, all persons employed by, or resident with, such householder; and if such inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, shall refuse to give in a true and correct List, or shall neglect to do so for ten days after the same shall have been demanded as aforesaid, he or she shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay a fine of Forty Shillings.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Assessors shall severally subscribe such List, to be taken by them, and shall deliver the same to the Clerk of the Peace for the District in which they may reside, on or before the first day of April in each and every year; and at the same time, they, or one of them, shall make oath before the Clerk of the Peace, (which oath he is hereby authorised to administer,) that such List hath been faithfully taken by attendance at the usual place of residence of the several householders, or heads of families therein named, and contains a true and correct statement of the number of inhabitants in the township, place, or places for which the same shall have been taken, according to the best of his or their knowledge and belief.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk in each and every town or township in this Province, within ten days after the holding of the Town Meeting, for such town, township, or place, to notify the persons chosen at such Town Meetings as Assessors, by leaving a notice in writing at their

usual place or places of residence, or by personally acquainting them thereof, of their having been so chosen; and to require of such persons immediately to take the oath prescribed for parish and town officers; and further, it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to transmit to the Clerk of the Peace, within twenty days after the holding of the Town Meeting, the names and descriptions of the persons who may have been chosen Assessors at such Town Meeting, accompanied by affidavit that he hath duly notified them of their election or appointment as Assessors, as required by this Act; and if such Town Clerk shall neglect, or refuse so to notify the Assessors, and to acquaint the Clerk of the Peace of the names and descriptions of such Assessors, he shall pay a fine of Three Pounds.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Assessor or Assessors shall neglect to perform the duties hereby imposed upon him or them, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to cause such Assessor or Assessors to be summoned by any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or before any two Justices of the Peace to answer for such neglect or refusal; and if such Assessor or Assessors shall be convicted before the said Court or Justices of such neglect or refusal, or shall not appear before such Court or Justices, in obedience to such summons, due proof of the service thereof being first made, the Court, or Justices, shall impose a fine upon him or them, not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorise the said Court or Justices to levy the fine imposed upon any one Assessor from the goods or chattels of the other.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the Assessor or Assessors, chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, to discharge the duty hereby imposed upon him; or in case no Assessors are chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, or in case of the death, removal, or sickness of any Assessor or Assessors, it shall be lawful for the Justices assembled at the said Court of General Quarter Sessions, or any adjourned or Special Session, to appoint two fit and discreet persons to perform the duties of Assessors; and the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith notify them, respectively, of their appointment, and such persons so appointed, or either of them, shall be liable to be proceeded against, at any adjourned meeting of the said Court, or before any two Justices of the Peace, for neglecting to take the oath of Assessor for the space of ten days after a notice of appointment shall have been served; or for any neglect or refusal to perform the duty by this Act required to be performed by Assessors, and shall be liable, upon conviction, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to a like fine as is hereby prescribed respecting the Assessor or Assessors, chosen at the Town Meeting; and the Court, or Justices, before whom any conviction shall take place under this Act, shall continue to appoint another or other Assessor or Assessors, and to punish the same for neglect or refusal to act as such in the manner pointed out by this Act, until the duties hereby required, shall be performed.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to make out a General Return of the population of his district, from the several returns which he may receive from the Assessors, and to transmit the same to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, on or before the first day of June, in each and every year; and if such General Return shall not contain the whole population of his district, he shall send in a return of such townships or places as may be deficient, as soon as practicable after he shall be enabled so to do, by the Assessor or Assessors of such townships or places.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace, Assessors, and Town Clerk, shall be entitled, for the duties by this Act imposed upon them, to demand and receive from the Treasurer of the district, from, and out of any monies in his hands for the public uses of the district, the sums following; that is to say:—

The Clerk of the Peace, for each return, One Pound.

The Assessor, Three Pounds for every Hundred Pounds upon the Assessment Roll, in addition to the remuneration now afforded by Law.

The Town Clerk, Five Shillings for each Notification.

Provided nevertheless, that the Assessor or Assessors of, or for any town, township, or place, shall not receive any fee or reward whatever for the performance of any duty, as Assessor or Assessors, until the return of the population in this Act required, shall have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and a certificate thereof produced to the Treasurer, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act, except as is herein otherwise provided for, together with costs of conviction, shall and may be recovered before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by the confession of the party, and shall and may be levied, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons convicted, under and by virtue of a warrant for that purpose issued by the Justices, or any two of them, before whom, he or they may have been convicted; one half of which fines shall be paid to the informer, or person who shall sue for the same, and the other half into the hands of the Treasurer, for the public uses of the district.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 24st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration arising, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

Lots, to be called		Eldon	Feuelon
N. of Eps			
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir		Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake		Harvey
E. of do.			Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma		Dumoer
N. of Seymour	Mora		Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea		Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina		Lake
N. of Madoc			Tudor
N. of Elzever	No		Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye		Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jas		Barrie
N of Norma	Olden		Clarendon
N of Oso	Et		Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT:

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel McQueen, at the suits of John J. Baldwin, and Messrs. Hart and Day, I have levied and seized on the following Lots of Land, viz:—Lot No. 19 in front 190 acres, and Lot No. 22 in the 8th Concession of Charlotteville; also Lot No. 10 and 11 and 12, in the first and second Concessions, and Lot No. 6, in front of Woodhouse. The above Lands are under a high state of cultivation, Lot No 19, of Charlotteville, has an excellent stream of never fail ing water, on which is a large new three story Mill has been erected the last season. The above premises will be offered for sale at the Court House, on the eighth day of March now next ensuing, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.—L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
January 22d, 1824. } 6—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Seffrenus Casselman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c. &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
12th January, 1824. } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel McLennon, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of Johnstreet in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
12th January, 1823 } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two-thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17, south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all which Land is situate a the Township of Charlotte n which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
12th January, 1824. } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit } day of March next, will be
Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Teremens, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres.
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell.
(N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No. 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100. do.
Town L No. 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned.—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3rd Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock. Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t. d.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.
New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed, that *Number* I. of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C
FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM.
Is in the Press, and will be ready for Delivery early in 1824.

Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, 8vo size with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

THE YORK ALMANACK.
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter will be given to the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—It bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged. Nearly two Hundred Pages are worked off and it is expected the Work will be ready for delivery the first week in January next.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazett Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 25, 1825. }

NOTICE,

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d March, at York, for the Home District.
4th February, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to cause, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—*tf*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be endorsed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. 3 P. M.

French Silver Coin of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15—*tf.* *Cashier*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institutions, are about to be disposed of on the most advantageous to purchasers; and that after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is duly authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary,*
York, 26th July, 1823.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious

Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to them, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, to gether with their RECOGNISANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memoriale, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec 1823

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Daniel M'Noughton, formerly a Clerk to Mr. King of Philadelphia, has not been heard of by his friends for seven years past, his anxious Parent, hereby entreats any information respecting his Child, that may fall under the knowledge of individuals in Philadelphia or elsewhere—Please address to the Subscriber Yonge Street, or Mr. Patterson York, U C.

The Editors of Philadelphia Newspapers are requested to insert the above, in the cause of humanity.

PETER M'NOUGHTON.
York, Feb 10. 3—w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Whereas MIRIAM WEBSTER, my Wife, having left my Bed and Board without cause or provocation.—All persons are hereby warned against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts by her contracted

WILLIAM WEBSTOR
January 25th, 1824 5—3*w*

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard, the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq. Amherstburg

December 23d, 1823. 52—12*w.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.
Falls of Niagara. April 16, 1823 18 t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that John Brown of the City of Montreal, has by his letter of Attorney dated the 24th ult. duly appointed the undersigned his agent in Upper Canada, and has by the same instrument revoked all former letters of Attorney, granted by him, and declared the same to be of no effect from the date above mentioned.

FRAN's. WM. REEVES
Kingston, 2d February, 1824. 7—3*w.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNDERSTANDING that Reports are in circulation, that I wrote, or dictated, an anonymous Letter to His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, I consider it necessary, in justice to my character to declare, that I have not the most distant idea of who either wrote, dictated, or sent the said Letter; and that it does not exceed two months since I first learned of the circumstance, and I therefore feel it my duty to pronounce the Author of such Reports a most infamous Liar.

JOSIAS TAYLOR.
Perth, Upper Canada, }
31st Jan. 1824. } *No.* 7—3*w.*

LOST OR STOLEN,

A YOUNG SPANISH POINTER, white, with a brown, or liver coloured head, and two or three large spots of the same colour on the sides. He has a short tail—is say 9 months old—and answers to the name of TORY.—Whoever will bring the said DOG to this Office, or give such information as may lead to his recovery, shall be handsomely reward-d.

Gazette Office, January 20, 1824. 4—tf.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that were carried away by the Americans at the taking of York during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value with out the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond. edit 1806. 12mo.—Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4
Fielding's Works, new edit Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
U. C. Gazette Office }
Dec 24, 1823. } 1—3.

HOME DISTRICT ELECTION MEETING.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants residing in the Western part of the Home District, held at Phillip Coudy's Tavern on Dundas Street, on the 5th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety and expediency of choosing a fit person from among the farmers as a candidate at the ensuing Election of representatives. The meeting proceeded by calling Mr. T. Street to the chair, and appointing Capt. John Beatty Secretary. Several gentlemen then spoke on the rights and privileges guaranteed to British Subjects in this Province, by the excellent constitution under which they live. That the people are in full possession of every species of political as well liberty that mankind can wish for, if they choose to exercise it, and urged in the strongest terms the necessity of their doing so. The people paid the most serious attention. The chairman then put the important question, whether the people should exercise the glorious privilege of freemen, by nominating candidates, or give their votes as they had hitherto done to self appointed candidates. It was unanimously resolved that the first motion be adopted.—The chairman was then requested to nominate William Thompson of the Township of Toronto, Esquire, as a fit person for a Representative; the motion was put and carried without a dissenting voice, and resolved unanimously; that the people of this meeting give him their united support at the ensuing Election; and do therefore recommend him to the Electors of the Counties of York and Simcoe, as a gentleman in whom the greatest confidence can be placed.—A committee was then appointed to meet on the 19th inst. at Wilcox's tavern in the Township of Etobicoke to forward the views of the meeting, and to publish the proceedings of this day.

Etobicoke, Jan. 19th 1824.

Pursuant to the appointment of the above meeting, the committee met this day, and resolved that the proceedings of that meeting be immediately published in the York Gazette, and in the observer; it was also resolved, that Mr. T. Street, Capt Monger, Capt. Edward Thompson, and Mr. A. Robitet be appointed to visit the different Townships in the Counties of York and Simcoe, for the purpose of ascertaining the general wish of the inhabitants with respect to the above proceedings; to requ that they will concur in this route, and adopt similar measures in their Townships, with an assurance of our hearty co-operation and support in the event of their concurrence.

By order of the Meeting.
JOHN BEATTY, *Secretary.*

TO the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time has at length arrived when it is necessary for me again to trouble you with a few lines upon the subject of the approaching contest for the COUNTY of DURHAM.

At the time I declared myself a Candidate for the honor of representing you in Parliament, I was assured by a very intimate friend of Mr. WILMOT's, that he did not intend to come forward again; and the Gentleman to whom I allude, even went so far as to assign the reasons which Mr. W had given him for retiring.

I did not, therefore, stand forward in opposition to Mr. WILMOT—it is rather him who is in opposition to me. Having much personal respect for that Gentleman, I shall neither descend upon what some consider to be his defects, as a Member of the House of Assembly, nor attempt to depreciate his merits.—If he is entitled of his ability to serve you better than any of the other Candidates already named; and, if you are of the same opinion, it would ill become me to say, either that he over rates his abilities and acquirements, or, that you err in judgment.—I have taken my pen for no such purpose. But merely to say, that I shall take an early opportunity of paying my respects to you, in person, and of ascertaining your sentiments, upon the knowledge of which, my own resolutions will be immediately formed.—If I find it is the wish of a decided

majority that I should withdraw, it will be my duty to retire, and on cession no further trouble, which I shall immediately do, with that deference which all men ought to entertain for public opinion;—but I must learn this decision from your own lips.

With the highest respect, and the most earnest desire for your prosperity,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your most devoted,

Humble Servant,

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE HOME DISTRICT.

Fellow Subjects.

THE Provincial Parliament being now closed; and, as you will soon be called upon to exercise the right which is vested in you by the Constitution, again to choose your Representatives—allow me to address you on a subject in which your own welfare, and that of your posterity, is so materially concerned.

My present purpose is to canvas the general conduct of one of our Members during the last four years, who will be recognised by the measures to which I am about to allude, and I do this the more readily and sincerely, because I was one of his great supporters at the last Election—and having been from first to last, of all the four Sessions, disappointed in my expectations, I have thought it necessary to give you a short statement of his conduct during the last Parliament.

The *first* Session I have only to notice his Road Bill which cost the Province a large sum of Money for the Printing, and which was afterwards thrown under the table. During the Remainder of that Session he was opposed to every measure that was advocated by all the talent of the House.

The *next* Session, his conduct was much more extraordinary, In the first place he used all the influence he was master of, to bring into our House of Assembly a *Ci-devant* Member of the American Congress, who, after abjuring his allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, and committing atrocious crimes, had fled to this Province to avoid punishment. To this conduct I particularly wish to call the attention of those loyal subjects who, after having fought and bled in the cause of the British Constitution, and of their beloved Sovereign—voluntarily came to this country, and suffered every privation, save that of their loyalty. The next thing he did was to oppose, in solitary stubbornness, the measures adopted by the House to obtain redress from our Sister Colony for the heavy greviance of not receiving our due share of import Duties.

He also stood opposed to many other questions of magnitude and importance throughout the Session, which may be easily ascertained by a reference to the Parliamentary reports.

In the *third* Session, although His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had assured the House that the Commissioner, with whom he had intrusted their address to the Throne, had discharged the important duties of his appointment to the fullest satisfaction, this Hon. Member took it upon him to deny the fact and to reprobate the conduct of the honourable and able Commissioner, which had given so much satisfaction to every other individual.

During the *last* Session his Bill for introducing *three Indians* into the Legislative Bodies—and *one Indian* to *assist* the judges at the Courts of Assize, &c. surely needs no comment. But his opposition to the Bill for taxing the Lands of *Absentees* and of *non-residents* for the purpose of making roads, &c. is so manifest an injury to the Canadian Body Politic—that in my opinion that fact alone is sufficient to disqualify him for ever from being returned again—and I really beg every loyal and good subject to take this matter into their serious consideration.—There is one charge we have against this Member, which the Farmers in particular ought to bear in mind, it is this. When the question of a bounty on the growth of Hemp was discussed, this gentleman proposed that *the bounty should be lodged in the hands of Merchants!!!* The reason whereof, Gentlemen, I leave you to *guess*. But I must stop, or I shall fill a volume with the charges which lie against him.

There is every prospect that a Union will take place before, or soon after, another Election—and the inhabitants of the Home District should pause before they make choice of their Representatives, who will have to a great and important trust to discharge, and who will go to contend with men of *known talents* who have hitherto shewn every disposition to subject Upper Canada to their own views, considering us as dependant upon them for our political existence. Let me therefore urge you to think seriously, deliberately, and wisely, and choose such men as will be able to support your rights and privileges in the United Parliament. Such a man, for one of your Representatives, as I have taken the liberty of denouncing one of your present Members, I shall venture to name one who is undoubtedly of great talent, unwearied application, and known integrity: it is true he has not come forward himself, but he might be induced, perhaps, on being properly applied to, to accept the important trust, I speak of James B. Macaulay, Esq. to whom I shall give my own vote if he can be induced to stand.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

AN OLD FARMER.

Markham, 21st January, 1824.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

Vol. III. No. 7.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

The "*Old Farmer*" of Markham will see his address to the Home District in this days paper. We beg to assure him that although we may not join in the invective he has lavished upon one of the present Members, we do most cordially approve his new choice. We know of few men in the whole District so well qualified to be of service to the interests of those who may elect him, and of the country generally, as James B Macaulay Esq.—His talents;—his acquirements; his knowledge of, and attention to, business;—and his unimpeachable integrity, are extensively known and esteemed; and we have no doubt he would be very generally supported: But, the question is, has he been consulted, and will he come forward? If we mistake not he has much of that fine quality which is generally attendant on superior merit, and which is now a days so rare, *modesty*; and it may be that he will refuse. For our own parts we can only say, if he will allow himself to be nominated, that he shall have all the support it is in our power to give.

The last *Observer* assures us that no less than 28 *Lawyers* will be Candidates at the next general Election. This is certainly a most *alarming majority* out of 40 Members, and we must not tell who, are our apprehensions in *this* place; yet here, or elsewhere, we have no reluctance to declare our sentiments as to the degree of propriety, there may be in sending *a certain number* of Lawyers to the Commons House of Assembly, and that number ought to be, consistently *with the safety of the people*.

In the present state of the country we think that *three or four* of the ablest gentlemen of the Profession, ought to have seats in the Assembly; and, amongst those three or four, we should always desire to see the Attorney and Solicitor General; because their legal knowledge, exercised as it should be in that Assembly, must ever prove of signal advantage to the country. If the House were composed entirely of Farmers and Merchants, whilst the Province is still in a state of comparative infancy, how many of its 40 Members would know any thing of the difficult science of legislation; or of law precedents; cases; &c. &c; or even how to frame a Bill? *We* cannot pretend to answer. Farmers are under a great mistake if they suppose *their* interests are not the interests of every class of persons in the country; and they have nothing to fear from a *few* able and enlightened Lawers being in their Assembly. It is the *Petifogger*, and *his fraternity*, that is to be dreaded like the Plagues of Egypt, or the little vermin that creep into our Graineries for the sake of nibbling up, by little and little, all the good wheat we have had so much difficulty and expense in harvesting.

We have often thought it would afford a curious and interesting subject of inquiry for a man of leisure to trace, historically, the rise, progress, and necessity of legal enactments, and the gradual increase of legal professors of all sorts and degrees, and how far their numbers could be determinate of any particular state of society, at any given period. By a paragraph we intended to have given in this days publication, extracted from an American paper, it will be seen that, in the United States, their are already the *moderate number of six* thousand Lawyers, besides three thousand Legislators and, in this young Province, only just emerging from the gloom of its primeval wilderness, there are more Lawyers than were to be found in all England for a period of several hundred years; since it appears by a Parliament Roll of the 20th of Edward I. in 1292, that the number of Lawyers and Attornies in the whole Kingdom, did not exceed 140; yet Chancellor Fortescue assures us they encreased in a little more than 100 years to about 2,000, but, afterwards, they were reckoned at 10,000 by Lord Coke in Epist: to Institute. We shrewdly suspect that feudal customs, and baronial power, and the summary vengeance that was generally taken in chivalric times, were not very favourable to the quill driving pursuits. Be that as it may, we find we are running on quite too fast for the present occasion, and must therefore halt.

Eumenius is under consideration.

CURIOUS LETTER.

[Sir Harcourt Lees has lately published the following extraordinary letter, in the Antidote.—]

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND

Glasgow, Septembes 18.

Gentlemen.—It is my wish and desire, that every individual attached to his King and the constitution, or Protestant Church, should instantly provide himself with a musket, a bayonet and one hundred rounds of ball cartridge, and be prepared to obey that summons which I fear, from important information I have received, it will be my painful duty to issue, (for the miserable drivellers who have nearly destroyed us *never will*,) before three months more have expired. A great and fearful crisis is on the eve of breaking over my unfortunate country, which, if I do not avert by proving to the treacherous villains both foreign and domestic, that my loyal and faithful brethren will and shall not be surprised, nor even injured with impunity, inevitably must deluge Ireland in blood. I need not inform you gentlemen (for you may long since have witnessed) that I am the only man amongst the public writers, or supposed statesmen, in this great empire, who has foreseen and foretold every event long before it happened, that a political transaction cannot be even whispered, or a plot contemplated in the most secluded closet in any part of Europe, without my knowing it. Fifteen months back I communicated to the Earl of Liverpool, that upright but undecided, and too timid Minister, the entire mystification of continental politics, and the eventual object that the *holy* and immaculate villains, mis named *allies*, contemplated, as the fruits of their treachery. His Lordship had not the nerve to strike that blow which I commanded him to do, and which Lord Chatham would have done, to ensure the glory and future salvation of England. The consequence has been, that Maria Louisa, under the direction of Pozzo di Borgo, laughed at the noble and gallant Wellington who was as much fit to *negotiate* with this Russian imposter, as Prince Hohenlohe would be to shoot black rocks with me, upon the moors of the brave, the generous, the hospitable proprietors of educated and consequently religious and happy Scotland. Had I danced a few quadrilles with Maria, instead of Waterloo cutting the caper he did, a single shot would not have been fired in the Peninsula; the Priest ridden and thick headed Bourbons would have remained with in the Cloisters of Paris, and my friend Pozzo should have been two thirds of the night swimming in a cold bath to relieve the effects of the diplomatic perspiration I would have worked him in throughout the day. However as late events and to sign ministerial acknowledgements have completely confirmed the truth of every thing I so often predicted, I shall only now again repeat my awful warning to the Protestants of Ireland to arm, and to be vigilantly circumspect and quiet, but to arm, and to be vigilantly circumspect and quiet, but to arm, and to be vigilantly circumspect and quiet, but ready to defend their Church and their country from violation. My last address, designated by the wing or revolutionary faction, as "*disgraceful*," in the House of Commons, instantly restored Ireland to a degree of temporary tranquility, as I told you it would. Poor Wellesley thought it was his constables that had, in twenty-four hours, frightened the hives out of Rochdale, who are living on reception and sup pieces. Let him follow the example set him by Carew, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Ireland was precisely in the same state as she is at present, and in one month peace will be restored.—But all the Grenville humming and deception must be given up, or your residing proprietors will be buried by detail, in their beds. Gentlemen, I shall soon again be in the midst of you, where I ever wish to be, cheering and supporting you amidst your offerings and your insults.—I have the honour to be, your faithful friend,

HARCOURT LEES.

were lining the banks of the garden. A magnificent sight, as they are of a light shape, guilt, and painted very beautifully. We had a large telescope, and saw the Ottoman splendour very distinctly. The sultan dyes his beard black, to give himself a young look, and he is known at a considerable distance by that, which contrasts singularly with his face, that is extremely livid and pale. The kiosk, which contained him and his silver sofa, was not very large, and like a hundred others to be seen on the canal. It is strange how words gain, in other countries, a signification different from the meaning they possess in their own. *Serail* or Seraglio, is generally understood as the habitation, or rather the confinement for women; here it is the Sultan's residence; it cannot be called his palace, for the kiosks, gardens, courts, walls, stables, are so mixed, that it is many houses in many gardens.

The streets both of Pera and Constantinople are so narrow that few of them admit a carriage; the windows of every story project over those under them, so that at the upper, people may shake hands sometimes across the street. No Turk of any consequence makes a visit, if it is only four doors from his own, but on horseback; and, on my arrival here, I saw one who landed in a boat, and had a fine grey horse led by four men, that went a long way round, on which he mounted gravely, to get off in a few minutes.

As to women; as many, if not more than men, are to be seen in the streets, but they look like walking mummies. A large loose robe of dark green cloth covers them from the neck to the ground; over that is a large piece of muslin, which wraps the shoulders and arms, and another which goes over the head and eyes. If I was to walk about the streets here, I would certainly wear the same dress, for the Turkish women call others names, when they meet them with their faces uncovered. When I go out I have the ambassador's sedan chair, which is like mine in London, only guilt and varnished like a French coach, and six Turks carry it, as they fancy it impossible that two or four men can carry one; two Janisaries walk before with high fur caps on. The ambassadors here have all Janisaries as guard- allowed them by the Porte.—Thank Heaven, I have but a little way to go in this pomp, and fearing every moment the Turks should fling me down, they are so awkward; for the platform, where people land and embark from and to Pera, is not far from this house.

I saw a Turk the other day lying on cushions, striking slowly an iron which he was shaping into a horse shoe, his pipe in his mouth all the time—nay among the higher order of Turks, there is an invention which saves them the trouble of holding the pipe—two small wheels are fixed on each side of the bowl of the pipe and thus the smoker has only to puff away, or let the pipe rest upon his under lip, while he moves his head as he pleases. Perhaps, it is lucky for Europe that the Turks are idle and ignorant—the immense power this Empire might have, were it peopled by the industrious and ambitious, would make it mistress of world. At present it only serves as a dead wall to intercept the commerce and battles which other powers might create one another.

The Turks in their conduct towards our sex are an example to all other nations; a Turk has his head cut off, his papers ar examined, every thing in his house seized, but the wife is provided for; her jewels are left her.

The harem is sacred even to that rapacious power, which has seized the master's life only because he was rich. It may be said, that in Turkey like wise, women are perfectly safe from an idle, curious, impertinent, public; and what is called the *world* can never disturb the ease and quiet of a Turkish wife. Her talents, her beauty, her happiness, or misery, are equally concealed from malicious observers. Of misery, unless Turkish woman is beyond conception unreasonable, I cannot imagine that her portion can be great; for the wife whose wretched husband earns subsistance by carrying water, or burdens, sits at home bedecked with jewels, or goes out as her fancy directs, and the fruits of his labour are appropriated to her use. In great houses, the wives of the Turks, who compose the train of a Turkish husband, are destined to be subservient to the will of the first wife, and she treats them as she pl[illegible]

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1824.

(Continued from our last.)

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Common School Amendment Bill was read the third time.

Mr. CROOKS from the Committee, to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the sum awarded by the arbitrators, reported a draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the address was read the second time.

Mr. CROOKS moved, that the address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, should be engrossed, and engrossed and read a third time this day.

In amendment, Mr. Nichol moved that after the word "that" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged and the following words inserted: "The House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take the address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor into consideration."

Which was carried.

The original motion as amended, was then put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN reported the address as amended.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the address was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, the Common School Amendment Bill was passed, signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Assessment Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, that the Assessment Bill should be recommitted,

The House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Hagerman, Casey, Clark, Randal, Walsh, McMartin, McDonell, Crooks, Nichol, and McLean of Stormont, —10.

Nays.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Rattan, Willson of Wentworth, Hamilton of Wentworth, Potts, White, Baby, Hornor, Peterson, Jones of Grenville, Wilson of Prince Edward, Attorney General, Robinson, Gordon, Morris, and Boswick, —17.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 7, and lost accordingly.

Mr McLEAN of Stormont moved, that the following clauses should be added as a Rider to the Assessment Bill.

"AND WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons holding lands in several Districts of this Province, to pay the rates and taxes on the same to the treasurer of the District in which they may reside. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any persons holding or owning lands in any District in this Province, which are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or Townships, therein, to pay the rates on such lands to the treasurer of the District in which he, she, or they or their agent or agents, may reside, and the Treasurer who may receive such rates shall, and he is hereby required, on being requested so to do, give a receipt for the same, specifying the amount paid, the period for which it is paid, the Lot or parcel of Land on which the same is paid, and the Concession and Township in which such land is situated, provided the same is out of the limits of that District."

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of any District, receiving rates or Assessments under this Act on any Lands not situated in His District, to keep an exact and accurate account of the monies which he shall receive, and the Lots, Parcels or Tracts of Lands, on which the same may be paid, and the Concessions and Townships in which such land is situated, and the names of the persons by whom such rates are paid, a copy of which account verified upon oath he shall transmit annually on or before the first day of January to the Treasurer of the District, in which the land may be situated, and he shall at the same time transmit the amount which he may have received, after deducting three per cent for his trouble."

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of any District on receiving money from the Treasurer of any other District shall immediately credit the Lands specified in the Schedule accompanying the money with the full amount of Taxes thereon for the period specified in the said Schedule, if on examination the sum transmitted together with three per cent thereon shall be found sufficient for that purpose."

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of every District who may receive any Rates or Taxes from the Treasurer of any other District, to transmit to such Treasurer, within one month after the same shall be received, a receipt specifying the Lots, Parcels or Tracts of Land on which such Rates or Taxes are paid the n

ment thereof, the periods for which the same are paid, and the Concessions, Townships and Districts, in which the Lands are situated, which receipt the Treasurer who may have received the taxes in the first instance, shall show to any person interested thereof, on being required so to do, and on payment to him of the sum of six pence for his trouble

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions assembled, shall at the General Quarter Sessions to be held next after the first day of January each year, examine into the accounts of the Treasurer required to be kept under this Act, and if it shall appear to them in evidence that the returns hereby required to be sent to the Treasurers of other Districts, have not been sent, or that the money has not been transmitted as hereby required, they shall forthwith proceed to remove the Treasurer from his situation, and to appoint another in his stead; & the person who shall have been removed, shall forthwith deliver over to the person appointed, all Books, Papers, and Records, belonging or appertaining to the said Office of Treasurer.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no Treasurer shall receive any sum or sums of money whatever, for Rates or Assessments on any tract, parcel, or lot of land, situate or being out of the limits of his District, knowing the Rates or Assessments on such lands to have been in arrear and unpaid for the space of eight years; and if such rates or assessments shall be received by any Treasurer other than the Treasurer of the District, in which the lands are situated, the same shall not be taken or considered to be in payment of such rates or assessments, and the lands on which the same are payable shall be liable to the same remedies for the collection of rates, and to be sold in the same manner as other lands, on which the rates have been suffered to remain in arrears for the space of eight years."

On which the House divided

YEAS—Messrs Hagerman, Casey, Clark, Randal, Peterson, McMartin, McDonell, Crooks and McLean of Stormont—9

NAYS—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Ruttan, Willson of Wentworth, Pattie, White, Walsh, Baby, Hornor, Willson of Prince Edward, Hamilton of Wentworth, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, Chisholm, Robinson, Gordon, Morris, Boswick and Nichol—19

Question lost—majority 10

MR. ATTY GENERAL moved, that the Bill might pass, and that the title should be, "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this Province'," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province imposing rates and assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such rates and assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged.

On which the House divided

YEAS—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Willson of Wentworth, Ruttan, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Pattie, White, Baby, Hornor, Peterson, Jones of Grenville, Wilson of Prince Edward, Attorney General, Chisholm, Robinson, Gordon, Crooks, Morris and Boswick—19.

NAYS—Messrs Burwell, Casey, Randal, Walsh, McMartin, McDonell, McLean of Stormont, Hagerman and Nichol—9

The Question was gained by a majority of ten, and the Bill was signed by the Speaker

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the Assessment Bill was sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY 2nd JANUARY 1824.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the Petition of William Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was brought up.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the 6th rule was dispensed with, and the Petition of W. Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, praying to be restored to his original Salary, was read.

On motion of Mr. HAGERMAN, the Petition of W. Lee Esq was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the third reading of the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, was called for

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Jones of Leeds, White, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville, McMartin, Crooks, Chisholm, Robinson and Gordon —9

NAYS—Messrs Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Walsh, Kerr, McDonell and Baldwin—6

Question carried—majority 3. and the Address was read the third time, passed and signed as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly request Your Excellency will be pleased to inform this House, whether the sum award'd to this Province by the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act has been paid, and if not, whether a Warrant has been placed in the hands of His Majesty's Procurer General for Lower Canada, for the amount thereof agreeably to the provisions of that Law, and that Your Excellency will be pleased to give to this House such further information on this subject as it may be in your Excellency's power to communicate.

On motion of Mr. CHISHOLM, Messrs Jones of Leeds and Crooks, were ordered as a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the above address and to present the same.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the County of Hastings and Township of Amelisburg, reported as follows:

Your Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the County of Hastings and of the Township of Amelisburg, praying for a division of the Midland District, beg leave to report, that they cannot recommend the matter prayed for, because a bill has passed this House in its present Session, providing for a division of that District inconsistent with the prayer of the Petitioners

Your Committee, however, do not pretend to report unfavourably on the merits of this Petition, which in the event of the failure of the present bill, may nevertheless at a subsequent Session be worthy the attention of the House.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on Dr. Baldwin's resolution on Emigration.

The House resumed

Dr Baldwin moved that the House should again go into Committee of the whole on the subject of Emigration into this Province, and on the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Wilson, Baldwin, Rutton, Baby, Randal, Peterson and Wilson of Prince Edward—10

NAY.—Messrs Burwell, Jones of Grenville, White, Pattie, Hornor, Gordon, McDonell, McMartin, McLean of Stormont, Attorney General, Nichol, Kerr, Crooks, Morris, Bostwick, Robinson, Casey and Hagerman—18.

Question lost—majority 8.

MR GORDON from the Committe, to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his messages, communicating Canal Commissioners Reports &c. reported draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Address was read the second time

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the Address was concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of supply

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, a message requesting a conference on the subject of the Bill to make good certain monies, and a message requesting a conference on the subject matter of the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly for the concurrence of that Honourable body, on the Tuesday previous

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, Messrs Jones of Grenville, Crooks, Hagerman and McLean of Stormont, were ordered as a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Bill to make good certain monies.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs Attorney General, Nichol, Burwell and Baby, were ordered as a Committee, to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council on the subject of the resolutions above mentioned.

A message was then sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council, acquainting them that the House of Assembly had agreed to the conferences requested.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Major James Kerby of the late Batallion of Incorporated Militia, reported a draft of an Address which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr McLEAN of Stormont, the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor respecting the late Incorporated Militia was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow

The Speaker then declared, the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

Domestic.

MONTREAL MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

Domestic Improvement.—The enterprising and public spirited John Molson Esquire, to whom not only the citizens of Montreal, but those of the whole Province are so much indebted, for his zealous, and active exertions to promote their interests, is now making the necessary arrangements for erecting a new Mansion House, on the scite of the old one, which was destroyed by fire some time ago. We were yesterday favoured with a view of the plan and elevation of the intended building, which was executed by an architect of acknowledged merit; the design is chaste, and at the same time will produce a degree of elegance of which the old building was destitute. The interior arrangements seem admirably calculated to afford comfort to the guests and convenience to the persons who may conduct the establishment; the plan embracing the luxury of baths, large and comfortable apartments for the reception of company, and between thirty and forty bed-rooms, which will be airy, and well lighted.

The building is to be upwards of 100 feet in length, by 75 feet deep, and will have two fronts, one facing St. Paul Street, the other, looking towards the River. The front to St. Paul Street, is to be of cut stone, receding a short distance from the street, so as to preserve a good entrance; two wings are to project at each end, from the main building, about 6, or 7 feet, in order to afford room for a handsome Doric Portico, surrounded by an ornamental balcony over the grand entrance, which will be opened for public accommodation, on particular occasions. The River front will be plain, uniform, and handsome, but less expensive than the one facing the street. The Ball-Room, which will extend from the left wing to the rear, is to be finished in a similar manner to the former, with the exception of the lights being admitted from both fronts, in place of the sides, as was the case in the old room, and the orchestra being placed on the side, and not in the end as formerly, the height will take in the two upper stories.

The supper room (which will be under the dancing one) is to be superior to the old room, as it will be several feet higher, and will have the advantage of a much better entrance. On all occasions, except on assembly nights, this apartment is to be divided by folding doors, and will form a dining and sitting room, having two separate entrances from the Great Hall which will be 30 feet square, from which will lead the principal staircase. The Ball and Supper Rooms are to be warmed by ranges of air, which will preclude the introduction of Stoves, and consequently produce a more agreeable, and healthy temperature in the atmosphere of each.

A handsome suit of rooms are to be fitted up in the third story, which we understand will be appropriated to the purposes of Masonic meetings.

On the centre of the roof there is to be a flat of about 25 feet square, enclosed by a Balustrade; the view from this elevated place will be delightful, as it commands an extensive prospect up and down the River, and extends as far as the eye can reach on the opposite side, to the mountains of Chambly and Vermont.

The New Mansion House, for neatness and convenience will be decidedly superior to any buildings of the kind in Canada, and will perhaps not be surpassed by many in North America. It will be ornamental to the City, afford splendid accommodation to strangers, and add considerably to the comfort of our social circles.

REVENUE OF LOWER CANADA.

Eighteen hundred and twenty two.

14th Geo. III.	£2,108	2	11
34 Geo III Cap. 44 & 45	43	14	4
3d Geo. III Cap 119.	546	17	2
32d 35th & 41st Geo. III.	31,208	4	7½
55th Geo. III.	3.674	18	8
Dry Goods.	18.192	7	1
	74,834	4	8½
Seizures,	359	1	1½
	75,193	5	10
Deductions,	3.416	14	7
	£71,776	11	3

Population of Lower Canada—A late number of the Quebec Gazette estimates the population of Lower Canada at 427,465.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday the 3d inst the Lady of the Honourable JOHN HENRY DUNN, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 29th January 1824, the Rev. Thomas Dermorest, to Harriet R. Burnham of Cramahe, Widow of the late Thomas Burnham.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1824. No. VIII.

AN ACT to Repeal part of the Second Clause of an Act passed in the Thirty-Third Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers, within this Province," and to make more Effectual Provision for obtaining an Accurate Census of the Population of this Province.

[*Passed 19th January*, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that an accurate Census of the Population of this Province should, from time to time, be obtained, and deposited in the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, AND WHEREAS, the Laws now in force for that purpose are found not to answer the desired end, and it is therefore expedient to repeal the same, and to make other provision by Law, for obtaining such Census: Be it therefore Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the second clause of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Nomination and Appointment of Parish and Town Officers within this Province," as relates to the taking a true and complete list of every male and female inhabitant, by the Town Clerk, within the limits of his parish, town or township, and returning the same to the Justices in General Quarter Sessions assembled, in the month of April, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Assessors chosen or appointed for any parish, township, reputed township, place or places, in this Province, to take a true and correct List of all the inhabitants of the parish, township, place or places for which they may be chosen or appointed, which List shall be in the following form:—

Names of Heads of Families.	Number in each Family: Males, under 16.	Females, under 16.	Males, above 16.	Females, above 16.	Total.

And it shall and may be lawful for the Assessors, or one of them, and they are hereby required to demand from every inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, at the usual place of residence of such householder, or head of a family, a true and correct List of the number of persons composing such family, male and female, and their respective ages, including therein, all persons employed by, or resident with, such householder; and if such inhabitant, householder, or head of a family, shall refuse to give in a true and correct List, or shall neglect to do so for ten days after the same shall have been demanded as aforesaid, he or she shall, for every such refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay a fine of Forty Shillings.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Assessors shall severally subscribe such List, to be taken by them, and shall deliver the same to the Clerk of the Peace for the District in which they may reside, on or before the first day of April in each and every year; and at the same time, they, or one of them, shall make oath before the Clerk of the Peace, (which oath he is hereby authorised to administer,) that such List hath been faithfully taken by attendance at the usual place of residence of the several householders, or heads of families therein named, and contains a true and correct statement of the number of inhabitants in the township, place, or places for which the same shall have been taken, according to the best of his or their knowledge and belief.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk in each and every town or township in this Province, within ten days after the holding of the Town Meeting, for such town, township, or place, to notify the persons chosen at such Town Meetings as Assessors, by leaving a notice in writing at their

usual place or places of residence, or by personally acquainting them thereof, of their having been so chosen; and to require of such persons immediately to take the oath prescribed for parish and town officers; and further, it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to transmit to the Clerk of the Peace, within twenty days after the holding of the Town Meeting, the names and descriptions of the persons who may have been chosen Assessors at such Town Meeting, accompanied by affidavit that he hath duly notified them of their election or appointment as Assessors, as required by this Act; and if such Town Clerk shall neglect, or refuse so to notify the Assessors, and to acquaint the Clerk of the Peace of the names and descriptions of such Assessors, he shall pay a fine of Three Pounds.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Assessor or Assessors shall neglect to perform the duties hereby imposed upon him or them, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to cause such Assessor or Assessors to be summoned by any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or before any two Justices of the Peace to answer for such neglect or refusal; and if such Assessor or Assessors shall be convicted before the said Court or Justices of such neglect or refusal, or shall not appear before such Court or Justices, in obedience to such summons, due proof of the service thereof being first made, the Court, or Justices, shall impose a fine upon him or them, not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than Five Pounds: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to authorise the said Court or Justices to levy the fine imposed upon any one Assessor from the goods or chattels of the other.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the Assessor or Assessors, chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, to discharge the duty hereby imposed upon him; or in case no Assessors are chosen and appointed at the Town Meeting, or in case of the death, removal, or sickness of any Assessor or Assessors, it shall be lawful for the Justices assembled at the said Court of General Quarter Sessions, or any adjourned or Special Session, to appoint two fit and discreet persons to perform the duties of Assessors; and the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith notify them, respectively, of their appointment, and such persons so appointed, or either of them, shall be liable to be proceeded against, at any adjourned meeting of the said Court, or before any two Justices of the Peace, for neglecting to take the oath of Assessor for the space of ten days after a notice of appointment shall have been served; or for any neglect or refusal to perform the duty by this Act required to be performed by Assessors, and shall be liable, upon conviction, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to a like fine as is hereby prescribed respecting the Assessor or Assessors, chosen at the Town Meeting; and the Court, or Justices, before whom any conviction shall take place under this Act, shall continue to appoint another or other Assessor or Assessors, and to punish the same for neglect or refusal to act as such in the manner pointed out by this Act, until the duties hereby required, shall be performed.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace to make out a General Return of the population of his district, from the several returns which he may receive from the Assessors, and to transmit the same to the Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, on or before the first day of June, in each and every year; and if such General Return shall not contain the whole population of his district, he shall send in a return of such townships or places as may be deficient, as soon as practicable after he shall be enabled so to do, by the Assessor or Assessors of such townships or places.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace, Assessors, and Town Clerk, shall be entitled, for the duties by this Act imposed upon them, to demand and receive from the Treasurer of the district, from, and out of any monies in his hands for the public uses of the district, the sums following; that is to say:—

The Clerk of the Peace, for each return, One Pound.

The Assessor, Three Pounds for every Hundred Pounds upon the Assessment Roll, in addition to the remuneration now afforded by Law.

The Town Clerk, Five Shillings for each Notification.

Provided nevertheless, that the Assessor or Assessors of, or for any town, township, or place, shall not receive any fee or reward whatever for the performance of any duty, as Assessor or Assessors, until the return of the population in this Act required, shall have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, and a certificate thereof produced to the Treasurer, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act, except as is herein otherwise provided for, together with costs of conviction, shall and may be recovered before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by the confession of the party, and shall and may be levied, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons convicted, under and by virtue of a warrant for that purpose issued by the Justices, or any two of them, before whom, he or they may have been convicted; one half of which fines shall be paid to the informer, or person who shall sue for the same, and the other half into the hands of the Treasurer, for the public uses of the district.

Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Feb 9th 1824.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present Provincial Parliament.

Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington

GEORGE HAM, Esquire.

Executive Council Chamber York, 31st January, 1824

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Executive Council

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the

first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office. York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as, Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	O den	Clarendon
N of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Daniel McQueen, at the suits of John J Baldwin, and Messrs. Hart and Day, I have levied and seized on the following Lots of Land, viz:—Lot No. 19 in front 180 acres, and Lot No. 23 in the 8th Concession of Charlotteville; also Lot No 10 and 11 and 12, in the first and second Concessions, and Lot No. 8, in front of Wood-house. The above Lands are under a high state of cultivation, Lot No 19, of Charlotteville, has an excellent stream of never failing water, on which a large new three story Mill has been erected the last season. The above premises will be offered for sale at the Court House, on the eighth day of March now next ensuing, for cash only.

A. A RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.—L. D.

Sheriff's Office, January 22d, 1824 } 6—t.d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Saffrenus Casseman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c. &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824 } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D MACDONELL, Sheriff. E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit of Joseph Johnston and John Mebennon, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of Johnstreet in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1823 } 4-td.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17, south side of John-street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all of which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824. } 4-td.

N B Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 3 2d do Hallowell
(N. E Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No. 5 2d do. do. 100 do.
N. half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100 do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Penton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned — A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t. d.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 30th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted or applications in writing for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,
AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,
Are respectfully informed that *Number I.* of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench at York, U C
FOR THE LAST TRIITY TERM
Edited by T. TAYLOR Esq Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly* elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper 8vo size, with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston and Charles Cumming, Esq Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting that country than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—I bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823 }

NOTICE.

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d March, at York, for the Home District.

4th February, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823 } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15 tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixtenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is duly authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Brantford, about	20.000
	Houghton, "	19 000
	Middleton, "	14.000
	Southwold, "	17.000
	Yarmouth, "	11.903
	Westminster, "	9.537
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56.688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U C Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious

Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for Ale and Beer Licences, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec 1823

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Daniel M'Noughton, formerly a Clerk to Mr. King of Philadelphia, has not been heard of by his friends for seven years past, his anxious Parent, hereby entreats any information respecting his Child, that may fall under the knowledge of individuals in Philadelphia or elsewhere —Please address to the Subscriber Yonge Street, or Mr. Patterson York, U C.

The Editors of Philadelphia Newspapers are requested to insert the above, in the cause of humanity

PETER M'NOUGHTON
York, Feb. 10. No. 7—3w.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Ambersburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. Elliott. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation —It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Elliott, on the Premises, or to Robert Innes, Esq. Amhersburg

December 23d, 1823. 52—12—w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house keeper's room, china closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room ten bed chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar to the kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16. 1823. 18 t f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that John Brown of the City of Montreal, has by his letter of Attorney dated the 21st inst. duly appointed the undersigned his agent in Upper Canada, and has by the same instrument revoked all former letters of Attorney, granted by him, and declared the same to be of no effect from the date above mentioned.

FRAN's. Wm REEVES

Kingston, 2d February, 1824 7—3w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNDERSTANDING that Reports are in circulation, that I wrote, or dictated, an anonymous letter to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I consider it necessary, in justice to my character to declare, that I have not the most distant idea of who either wrote, dictated, or sent the said Letter; and that it does not exceed two months since I first learned of the circumstance, and I therefore feel it my duty to pronounce the Author of such Reports a most infamous Liar. JOSIAS TAYLOR.

Perth, Upper Canada, }
31st Jan. 1824. } *No.* 7—3w.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oates* for seed:—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C Gazette office, in York.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond edit 1806 12mo—V. I. I. Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo—Vols. 1. 4, 5, 6, and 8.

Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791. 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4

Fielding's Works, new edit Lond. 1806. 8vo—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.

Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo—Vols 2. 3, 4, and 5.

Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805 —Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8

Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES ROTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
Dec 2d, 1823 } t. d.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONABEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonabee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election, after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, it can not be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honour and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN,

Spadina, 12th }
February, 1824 }

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Whereas Miriam Webster, my Wife, having left my Bed and Board without cause or provocation —All persons are hereby warned against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts by her contracted

WILLIAM WEBSTOR.

January 25th 1824 5—3w.

TERMS

OF THE U. C GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th epence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and urged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price—will be obtained he has his own paper *gratis*;—and for as many as he obtains above 6 he will receive besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall eschewate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 8.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1824.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

THE KING.—It is with feelings of the highest gratification that we find ourselves enabled to present to our readers a more detailed account of HIS MAJESTY'S late visit to DRURY LANE, a circumstance which has completely set at nought the malicious surmises so industriously fabricated and circulated by his enemies. The enthusiastic greeting which the King experienced from his subjects upon the present occasion surpasses any thing of the kind that has occurred in England since his accession to the Throne. No living Monarch is so capable of forcing himself into the hearts of his subjects as our present gracious Sovereign, and even at this distance, it is a joyous reflection to his subjects to behold him so much honoured and caressed by that portion of them who have the happiness to be permitted to make so near an approach to his person. The only way in which we can vie with them is to shew by our actions, both in public and private, that we in heart venerate the Sovereign who reigns over us, and are happy and contented under the administration of his government both at home and abroad.

MINA.—General Mina was received in Plymouth with the most enthusiastic applause. On getting into his carriage, the horses were taken out, and it was dragged by the populace, amidst the loudest huzzas, and cries of "Mina for ever." "Brave Mina," through the town to the Royal Hotel.—No fewer than 3000 persons assembled on the occasion.

ENGLAND.—The English Funds were improving. A considerable advance took place on the 6th, on which day purchases were made by several eminent brokers to a very large amount. Wagers had been laid that Consols would advance to 86 in the ensuing week, and in one or two instances ¼ per cent had been given for the option of purchasing them at 87. They however experienced a slight decline on the 8th, on which day, Consols for Accounts opened at 85¾ eached 85¼, and closed at 85¾.

Sir Robert Gifford is to succeed Sir Robert Dallas as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir J. Copley will succeed to the vacant office of Attorney General. Mr. Wetherell is talked of as Solicitor General.

The trial of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Weare, has been postponed to the 6th of January.

The King held a Court at his Palace in Pall Mall on the 5th, at which a number of Foreign Envoys attended.

Accounts were received at the Admiralty on Tuesday from the Island of Ascension, which announce the death of Com. Sir R. Mends, commanding on the coast of Africa.

Lord Milford died at his seat, Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, on the 28th of November.

The Hon. Capt. Berkley of the Royal Navy, has married Lady Charlotte Lenox, sister to the then Duke of Richmond.

RICE GRUE.—An elegant cement may be made from rice flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over the fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement, not only answering all the purposes of cabinet paste, but admirably adapted for joining together paper, cards, &c., in forming the various beautiful and tasteful ornaments which affords so much employment and amusement to the ladies. When made of the consistence of plastic clay, models, busts, basso relievos, &c. may be formed: and the articles, are susceptible of a high polish, and very durable.

STATE OF ENGLAND.—From extracts published from "LOWE'S PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND" giving a detailed account of the sums annually raised in Great Britain and Ireland, for defraying the expenses of the late war, it appears that the entire cost of that long and important war amounted to the enormous sum of £1,100,000,0001. The war expenditure of 1813, after deducting the interest of the national debt, the nation of expenditure at a peace establishment, and the depreciation of currency, amounted to no less than £70,000,000 sterling! Is there another country on the face of the globe that could *flourish* under such circumstances!

RANDOLPH.—The Commercial Advertiser gives the following Portrait of Mr Randolph.

"He (Randolph) appears this winter, in a large drab surtout, with a huge cape to his elbows and a flat Missouri fur cap; from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, depends conspicuously behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, and warmed at the bottom with large flannel socks that project three or four inches above the top of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all *unique*; as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab in the Tontine Coffee-house. The moment he rises, the hum that ordinarily prevails through the House, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."

EXHILIRATING GAS.—The effects of the Protoxide of Azote or Nitrous Oxide Gas, on Mr. Southey, the poet, and others, as recorded by Dr. Ure are as follows.

"Mr. Southey could not distinguish between the first effects and an apprehension of which he was unable to divest himself. His first definite sensations were a fullness and dizziness in the head, such as to induce a fear of falling. This was succeeded by a laugh, which was involuntary but highly pleasurable, accompanied with a peculiar thrilling in the extremities; a sensation perfectly new and delightful. For many hours after this experiment, he imagined that his taste and smell were more acute, and is certain that he felt unusually strong and cheerful. In a second experiment he felt pressure still superior, and has once, when under its influence, poetically remarked, that he supposed the atmosphere of the highest of all possible heavens to be composed of *Nitrous Oxide Gas*.—

"Mr. Wedgwood, who disbelieved in the exhilarating powers of this Gas, breathed atmospheric air first without knowing it was so. He declared it to have no effect, which confirms him in his disbelief. After breathing the gas, however, for some time, he threw the bag from him; kept breathing on laboriously with his mouth open, holding his nose with his left hand without power to take it off, though aware of the ludicrousness of his situation, all his muscles seemed to be thrown into vibratory motions; he had a violent inclination to make antic gestures; seemed lighter than the atmosphere; and as if about to mount. Before the experiment he was a good deal fatigued after a long ride, of which he permanently lost all sense.

"On Sir Humphrey Davy and Robert Kingsdale, M. D. the effect was still more powerful; their sensations were indescribably exquisite and the emotions sublime in the extreme."

Ure's Chemical Dictionary.

FREEMASONRY—JUDAISM.—Among a curious collection of papers we lately received from Madrid, is one containing an elaborate series of remarks, tending to prove that Freemasonry is nothing but Judaism; and an immense number of these papers have been printed by order of the Regency, and distributed among the inhabitants of the Provinces for the purpose of exciting odium against the Constitutionalists, many of whom are Freemasons, by a strong appeal to the religious prejudices of the lower order.—The paper in question is most probably drawn up by some one of the monks now preparing to take possession of his convent, and to revel amidst the good things he will be able to squeeze out of the poor peasants; and certainly it would have been undeserving of notice, if it had not first been published by the command of the Madrid Regency, in their own *Gazette*, and afterwards in a separate form for a political purpose. It is too long for insertion, we shall, therefore, only attempt a short sketch of its contents. It begins thus:—

"*What is Freemasonry, and what is its object?*

"Freemasonry is Judaism, masked under the first name consequently, all Jews are Freemasons or Liberals, by nature. Nevertheless there are many persons, who, without being Jews, are Freemasons, for reasons we shall afterwards point out.—If Freemasonry is equivalent to Judaism, the political object of the Freemasons and Jews can be no other than to establish themselves into a corporative nation, notwithstanding the anathema by which they are condemned, for ever, to live like wanderers and vagabonds among all nations, without country, king and laws.

"The *political* object of the Freemasons and Jews being the re-establishment of their nation, their *religious* object can be no other than to re establish the Law of Moses, or that of the Jews, and consequently, the Temple of Solomon which symbolically represents it.

"PROOFS OF THE ABOVE ASSERTIONS DEDUCED FROM MANY AND STRIKING SIGNS.

"The signs, rites, ceremonies, &c of the Freemasons, are Jewish, and even the words they use are Hebrew. The allegorical history of their master, Horam, is all taken from the history of the Jews in the Old Testament. The columns in the Lodges represend those of the above King and their documents are dated in Jerusalem. Their computations of time are also according to the law of Moses. The great Patriarch of the Freemasons is St. John Baptist, because as this was the last just man in the old, or Jewish law, he having immediately preceded Jesus Christ, author of the new law, or the Law of Grace, it follows that all the Saints of the latter are according to the Jews, who considered Jesus Christ as an impostor, reprobates, heathens, and idolators, and our worship consequently idolatrous. In this sense, as the Jews consider there was no just man subsequent to St. John Baptist, the Freemasons had good reasons for choosing him for their protector and chief mason."

After stating that no less than twenty odd argumentative reasons why Freemasonry is the same thing as Judaism; and after also asserting "that Bonaparte's Expedition to Egypt was no other than a Masonic one, and for the purpose of seizing on Jerusalem, as the head of the Empire of the Freemasons," the paper alleges the following curious reason, numbered 21:—

"Among them (Freemasons) the number 13 is symbolical, because it alludes to the 13 Tribes of Israel, and for this reason, the principles or superiors, officers of Freemasonry, are 13 in all the globe, scattered through the different kingdoms and provinces constituting the same. Such among others, are Benjamin Constant and Jeremy Bentham, whose names are evidently Jewish. The latter, in his Lamentations to the Portuguese and Spanish Cortes, was in the habit of calling the Deputies *My Children*, according to the Oriental usage of the Patriarchs and ancient Jews when they sought to admonish or persuade the people."

After this, we hope neither Mr. Benjamin Constant nor Mr. Jeremy Bentham will visit either Spain or Portugal for the paper in question has also been published in Portuguese. After the above specimen, what shall we say of those presiding over the destinies of Spain? We can only say that Ferdinand and his Monks are very ungrateful to the Children of Israel, for they certainly were the best Allies they had in the late contest.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

CAST IRON CHURCH.—St. George's church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 118 feet; the breath 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast window of stained glass. The tower raised to the height of 98 feet and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea-beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views of the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the north-east the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

UNITED STATES.—It is stated in an eastern paper, that there are 5000 clergymen, 6000 lawyers, 10,000 physicians, 3000 legislators, and 500,000 students in the United States. Also, 1000 newspapers, [this estimate is too high, by at least 500.—*Com. Adv.*] and 100 other periodical publications. It is said no man will undertake to number the justices of peace and militia officers.

THE SAWNEY REBEL and his Watch!—The desire of gain will sometimes inspire with dishonest cunning the illiterate savage. After a successful attack on the Royal party, in 1745, a Highlander had gained a watch as his share of the spoils of the vanquished. Unacquainted with its use, he listened with equal surprise and pleasure to the ticking sound with which his new acquisition amused him; after a few hours, however, the watch went down, the noise ceased, and the disputed owner, looking on the toy no longer with a satisfaction, determined to conceal the misfortune which had befallen it, and to dispose of it to the first person who offered him a trifle in exchange. He soon met with a customer; but, at parting, he could not conceal his triumph, and exultingly exclaimed, "hoo, hoo, she dee'd last night."

SORE THROAT FROM COLD.—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a soreness or inflammation of the inside of the throat, which often attends a severe *catarrh*, than the following.

MIX a wine glass full of good Calcined Magnesia and Honey, to the consistence of paste, or jelly, and take a tea-spoonful about once an hour through the day, for a day or two. It is cooling, healing and very gently cathartic.—*Bermuda Paper.*

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

While our Province affords countenance and support to so many weekly publications devoted to the common passing events of the day, it must, to the serious and reflecting mind, be matter of deep regret that there is not one page amongst us devoted especially to our best and most permanent interests.—I do not intend to find fault with the spirit, or the taste, that is indicated by the number of our weekly Newspapers:—No;—it is laudable and praise-worthy, and argues an increase of intellectual improvement. But while we bestow so much pains to hear and know things of a temporary nature, it is certainly culpable in no small degree, that so little attention is paid, in this way, to the concerns of a future state, which we all believe to be uniform and unchangeable.

Why should religious Newspapers be so rarely to be found, while the Press is pouring forth its abundant weekly labour from every corner? It cannot be that they are too expensive. The same materials, mental and manuel exertions are only required in the one that are found adequate in the other. It cannot be that such a mode of conveying religious knowledge and instruction is any way improper. No;—the more common and easy of access the means of instruction, the more highly they should be esteemed; because effects are generally, if not always, correspondent to the causes that produce them. Novelty also has its attractions; and the young mind particularly, is drawn by its powers. Youth is the time for instilling right principles in the mind, and for training it in the school of virtue. The periodical arrival of a religious newspaper would naturally engage the attention, and the discussion of every new topic would serve to improve the understanding, and enforce the necessity of a life of conformity to the requirements of the Gospel. Neither is it that religious books and regular preaching supersede their necessity, for, provided they were sufficiently common (which is far from being the case) they could not do all that might be expected from the additional help of judicious religious newspapers. Enticements to evil are to be met with at every step—and at every step they should be vigorously opposed by some counteracting agency. The root of moral evil is a depraved, sinful nature; and its auxiliaries are the various concurring influences by which it is continually surrounded. On the other hand, the root of moral good in man is the grace of God, implanted in the heart, and its auxiliaries are only to be found in those things that tend to illustrate man's real condition, and lead him to sober, serious reflection thereon. The answer then must lie in that indifference to the subject which is so very manifest. And it surely is a shame to this Province, that the whole interest taken in it in the cause of religion, provided the estimate could be made in money, is not equal in value to a single printing establishment.

It was chiefly owing to that indifference that the Christian Recorder was suspended,—a paper which, though animadverted upon by some in my humble estimation, was of a character to supersede in a great degree the kind that have as yet appeared in the Canadas. The Editor promised to resume it when circumstances should be favourable. And what time can be favourable without the proper disposition? If those who subscribe to two or three weekly papers were to drop one, and apply the price of it to encourage the re appearance of the Christian Recorder, it would thus find many friends. If the leading characters of the country generally, themselves setting the example, were to prevail upon their heedless neighbours to curtail their needless, if not vicious, expences, and thus save money enough to pay for a Recorder, many more might be added. And should every clergyman in the Province become responsible for twelve or fifteen Copies, he might surely dispose of them amongst his parishioners for articles of household consumption without the risque of a shilling; and while he was giving encouragement to the cause generally, he would convert the own unavoidable expences into a means of seconding his labours from the pulpit, and of bettering the moral and religious condition of his flock.

In hopes that the foregoing remarks may serve to excite an interest in the revival of the Christian Recorder; I subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant,

EUSEBIUS.

* I understand all virtue to consist in a religious observance of the substance of the Ten Commandments, and not that principle of selfishness which separates virtue from the act of obedience to the Supreme Law giver.

HORTICULTURE.

The Arracacha of South America.—We observe by the Norfolk papers of Wednesday last that the distinguished Botanist Baron de Schaeck has arrived there from Trinidad, with the intention of directing his course to the north, for the purpose of introducing to our Horticulturists, a knowledge of the properties of the Arracacha, and the manner of cultivating this excellent vegetable. Those who are well acquainted with its qualities describe it as one of the most useful of all the vegetables in South America, its root yielding a food which is prepared in the Kitchens in the same manner as potatoes. It is extremely grateful to the palate; so tender that it requires little cooking, and so easy of digestion, that it is the common practice where it is cultivated, to give it to convalescents, and persons with weak stomachs, being considered of a much less flatulant nature than potatoes. Starch, and a variety of pastry work are made of its flecons; and reduced to a pulp it enters the composition of certain fermented liquors, supposed to be very proper for restoring the lost tone of the stomach.

The Arracacha, though a native of Santa Fe, and other places in South America, thrives best in temperate climates. Its cultivation requires a deep black mould, and it is propagated by cutting the roots to pieces, each having a separate eye or shoot, and planting these in separate holes.

At the end of three or four months the roots are of sufficient size and quantity to be used for culinary purposes, and if allowed to remain in the ground for six months, they increase to a great bulk, without their taste being any way altered. We understand the Arracacha has undergone such experiments in Scotland, as to satisfy Botanists there that it is much superior in every respect, to the potatoe, which it is expected in a great measure to supercede. The potatoe was originally introduced into Europe from a warm climate, and has since become naturalized to the soil. In many parts of the United States, there can be no doubt the Arracacha might be cultivated with as much ease as the potatoe; and considering the great superiority which it is said to possess over that root, we hope that Baron de Schaeck will be encouraged in his endeavors to introduce it into this country.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(*Continued from our last.*)

SATURDAY, 24 JANUARY 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker as follows,

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND *K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency.

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your message of this day communicating to this House "a copy of the Report of Commissioners appointed under the Act for the improvement of the internal navigation of this Province, together with their account of the expenditure for that object" and also, "an extract from a dispatch which your Excellency has recently received from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for the Colonies respecting the distribution of the sum appropriated by His Majesty for the compensation of losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Province during the late war."

Commons House of Assembly }
16th, 3d of January 1824. }

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Jones of Leeds, and Crooks, were ordered as a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to view the foregoing address, and to present the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Northwestern Boundary Line.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Gordon, Burwell, Wilmot, Baldwin, Walsh, Pattie, Baby, Crooks, Morris, and McDonell—10

NAYS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Robinson, McLean of Stormont, Casey, Jones of Grenville, Rottan, Peterson, McMartin, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Bostwick—11

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of 1 and the report was not received.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Assistant Adj't. Gen'l's Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr KERR, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Robinson, Gordon, Clark, Ruttan, Baldwin, Pattie, Burwell, McMartin, Kerr, Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, McDonell, Bostwick, and Nichol—16

NAYS—Messrs. Wilmot, Hamilton of Wentworth, Walsh, Baby and Peterson—5

Question gained, majority 11, and the Report was received accordingly.

On motion of Mr KERR, the Assistant Adjutant General's Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Banking Bill

The House resumed to receive a message.

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon the Legislative Council the Road Bill and Shop Licence Bill which they had passed without amendment, also the Bill entitled "An Act to make further provision for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada," which they had passed, and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and being withdrawn, the Bill for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, was read the first time.

On motion of Mr Nichol the Upper Canada Bank Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the following Monday.

The House went again into Committee on the Banking Bill

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was resolved that the Banking bill should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, Messrs Atty. General, Hagerman, Baldwin, Gordon, Crooks, and Jones of Leeds, were appointed the Select Committee for that purpose

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Salmon fishery bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

Mr HAGERMAN from the Committee to confer with the Committee of the Hon. the Legislative Council upon the subject of certain resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly relative to the growth of Tobacco in the Western Districts of the Province reported as follows.

The Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council upon the subject of resolutions sent up from this House relative to the growth of Tobacco in the Western Districts, met them in the Joint Committee Room, and were informed by them, that it appeared to the Honourable the Legislative Council, that the allusion made in the first resolution to the restriction imposed upon the admission of our breadstuffs into Great Britain, might be prejudicial to the objects of the application and to the general interests of the Province, and they recommended that a Joint Committee might be framed for the purpose of preparing an address in conformity to the spirit of the Resolution, making the amendment suggested.

Mr. JONES of Grenville, from the Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the Bill entitled "An Act to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in pursuance of the Address of the House of Assembly during the last Session," met the said Committee at the time and place appointed. The Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council proposed that the said Bill should be altered, by striking out the words, "and for other purposes" which your Committee agreed to report to your Honourable House.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Salmon Fishery Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the Monday following

Agreeably to notice, Mr. HAMILTON of Lincoln moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Probate and Surrogate Courts in this Province.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Burwell, Gordon, Wilmot, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Pattie, Rottan, White, Casey, Bostwick, McMartin, Jones of Grenville, Wilson of Prince Edward, Nichol, Crooks, Morris, and McDonnell—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Walsh, Baby, Jones of Leeds, and Baldwin, —4

Question gained, majority 15, and the Bill was read.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON of Lincoln, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the Monday following.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, the consideration of so much of the order of the day as related to the Kingston Bank Bill was postponed till the ensuing Monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to the King was read the second time.

Mr. SECRETARY HILLIER, brought down from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a message which was read by the Speaker as follows.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieut. Governor is apprehensive that the contemplated arrangement for a second circuit, will not secure the certain and effectual administration of Justice without an increase in the number of Judges which was deemed sufficient in the original constitution of the Court of King's Bench.

The Lieutenant Governor therefore recommends to the House of Assembly, to take into consideration the propriety of enabling him to make provision for and additional appointment to the Bench

In regard to this measure the Lieut Governor suggests to the House of Assembly, that it may be expedient to avoid delay, on account of the necessity of submitting any addition of this nature for the approbation of His Majesty's Government.

Government House, }
3d January, 1824. }

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, it was resolved. That an humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his message respecting the provision for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of King's Bench of this Province, and assuring His Excellency that the House would give the matter their serious consideration.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville it was ordered that the House should go into Committee of the whole on the Monday following to take into consideration His Excellency's message.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Morris, and McMartin, were ordered as a Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, pursuant to the resolution of the House.

On motion of Mr MORRIS the House went into Committee of the whole on the address to His Majesty

The Chairman reported the address without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Hamilton of Wentworth, Nichol, Hamilton of Lincoln, Pattie, Baldwin, Wilmot, Walsh, Casey, McMartin, Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, and McDonell—13

NAYS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Ruttan, Clark, and Bostwick—5

Question gained, majority 8, and the report was received accordingly

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the address to His Majesty was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the Monday following.

Adjourned.

To be Continued.

Domestic.

REVENUE OF LOWER CANADA.

Eighteen hundred and twenty three.

14th Geo III.		£29,225	7 10
3d Geo. III	Cap 44 & 45	1,743	16 8
33 Geo. III.	Cap. 119.	1,160	10 1
33d 35th & 41st Geo. III.		20,958	8 4
55th Geo. III.		17,109	1 7
Dry Goods.		18,510	9 2
		94,835	14 8
Seizures,		234	17 5½
		95,070	12 1½
Deductions,		3,650	3 7
		£91,103	8 2½

Quebec 26th January

[We are indebted for the following Estimates of the Trade of this Colony to an intelligent Mercantile Correspondent.]

Summary of the Estimated value of Goods imported and exported at Quebec in 1823.

IMPORTS,	(at current value.)	EXPORTS,	
Wines,	£46824	New Ships, rigging not included	£15067
Spirits,	153227		
Molasses,	3782	Lumber value on board,	314179
Sugar,	44953	do.	458516
Coffee,	3052	Ashes, do.	6027
Tea,	19772	Grain, do.	
Tobacco and Snuff,	2221	Flour, Meal, Biscuit, &c do.	84567
Salt,	12382	Beef, Pork, &c, do.	17880
Playing Cards,	1056	Fish, and Oil, do.	19352
2½ per cent and free,	737596	Miscellaneous, do.	4089
		Whiskey.	

Current value of Goods imported at Quebec in the following years.

ASCERTD
In 1819, 1426471*l.* Premium on Government
1820, 1105998. Bills of Exchange, average
1821, 887400. about, 7½ per cent.
1822, 1031050. Ditto, 12½ do.
1823, 1025865. Ditto, 5 do.

Current value of Goods exported at Quebec in the following years.

Amount in 1816,	including 6	New Ships,	424637*l.*
1817,	do. 1	do.	642347.
1818,	do. 4	do	642352.
1819,	do. 9	do.	736000.
1820,	do. 7	do.	796000.
1821,	do. 5	do.	574000.
1822,	do. 8	do.	818000.
1823,	do. 9	do.	921000.

Exports from the United States, Lake Ports to the Canadas, and down the St. Lawrence as per Entries in the following years, by Mr. Stirling's statement in congress in the winter of 1823.—Ashes and other valuable Produce from Vermont and the State of New-York, by Sleighs to Montreal &c. not included, but to a great amount in value.

In 1816,	*Dollars,*	2552324.
1817,		1931871.
1818,		1336091.
1819,		1493052.
1820,		1562061.
1821,		1180991.
1822,		1228963.

Average annually, 4055461. Federal Currency.

N B. in the Year 1816, the Exports from the United States appear to be, 6380811.

Some Year Exports from the Port of Quebec. 424637.

Imports of entered goods from the United States, exceed our Exports. 213444*l.*

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New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1824. No. IX.

By authority.

Government House,
February 24th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners, under an Act of the Last Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to provide for constructing a Navigable Canal, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario:"

The Hon. Thomas Clark,
James Crooks,
John Wilson,
William Chisholm, and
Manuel Overfield, *Esquires.*

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the close of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Terms of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two Years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as,

Zeta, to be called		Eldon
N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Odea	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Daniel McQueen, at the suits of John J. Bold-n, and Messrs. Hart and Day, I have levied and seized on the following Lots of Land, viz:—Lot No. 19 in front 180 acres, and Lot No. 23 in the 8th Concession of Charlotteville; also Lot No. 10 and 11 and 12, in the first and second Concessions, and Lot No. 6, in front of Wood-house. The above Lands are under a high state of cultivation. Lot No 19, of Charlotteville, has an excellent stream of never failing water, on which a large new three story Mill has been erected the last season. The above premises will be offered for sale at the Court House, on the eighth day of March now next ensuing, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.—L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
January 22d, 1824. 6—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Suffrenus Casselman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c. &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, 12th *January*, 1824 } 4–*td.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit o. Jos ph Johnston and John McLennon, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of John street in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all of which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall 12th *January*, 1823 } 4–*td.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, *To wit* } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden	200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do.	200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell (N. of Carrying Place 3½	do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do.	100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P)	100 do.

Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Peiton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned — A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one-third of Lot No. fifty-two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front o. Lots numbers 16 and 17 south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all of which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the high st bidd r, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th *January*. 1824 } 4–*td.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle Disrict, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front,	A.	
Lot No. 3 do. do.	B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do.	C.	
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,	200	do.
Lot No. 26 3 do	200	do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,

By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823 }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE —The Sale of the undermentioned Lots, belonging to the above Lands, is postponed until the 8th day of March next,—viz.

South half of Lot No. 3 Broken Con.	A	*Haldemand.*
do do Lot No. 3 Broken Con.	B.	do
do do Lot No. 3 Broken Con.	C.	do

330 Acres.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 9th *February*, 1824. }

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examinat on before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

York. 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51–*tf.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,

Are respectfully informed, that *Number* I. of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.

FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM.

Edited by T. TAYLOR. Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper. 8vo size with covers of coloured paper, and lettered —Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton; in the Gore District.

NOTICE,

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d March, at York, for the Home District.

4th *February*, 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA;

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be One *Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—if bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if not a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their addresses, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office, *November* 20, 1823.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, *York, 2d April*, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by spurious, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 6th, 1823. 15–*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,

15 *tf.* *Cashier*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	10,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, "	36,568
	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that John Brown of the City of Montreal, has by his letter of Attorney dated the 24th ult. duly appointed the undersigned his agent in Upper Canada, and has by the same instrument revoked all former letters of Attorney, granted by him, and declared the same to be of no effect from the date above mentioned.

FRAN's. WM REEVES

Kingston. 2d February. 1824 7—3w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Daniel M'Noughton, formerly a Clerk to Mr. King of Philadelphia, has not been heard of by his friends for seven years past, his anxious Parent, hereby entreats any information respecting his Child, that may fall under the knowledge of individuals in Philadelphia or elsewhere —Please address to the Subscriber Yonge Street, or Mr. Patterson York. U. C.

The Editors of Philadelphia Newspapers are requested to insert the above, in the cause of humanity

PETER M'NOUGHTON

York, Feb. 10. No. 7—3w.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation —It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq. Amherstburg.

December 23*d*, 1823. 52—12–w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.

THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars and the whole House —Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 16 t. f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNDERSTANDING that Reports are in circulation, that I wrote, or dictated, an anonymous letter to His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, I consider it necessary, in justice to my character to declare, that I have not the most distant idea of who either wrote, dictated, or sent the said Letter; and that it does not exceed two months since I first learned of the circumstance, and I therefore feel it my duty to pronounce the Author of such Reports a most infamous Liar.

JOSIAS TAYLOR.

Perth, Upper Canada, 31*st Jan.* 1824. *No.* 7—3*w.*

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24*th* 1824. *No* 9—2*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned in Quebec, Trading as Merchants under the Firm of Peter Paterson and Company, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent, as far as relates to Mr. Thomas Usborne and Mr. Peter Paterson, who retire therefrom.

Witness, John Lawrence.

Henry Usborne,
Thomas E. Benson,
Thomas Usborne,
Peter Patterson,
James Dyke

London, May 10*th* 1823. *No.* 2—3*w.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 9

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1824.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

His Majesty's visit to Drury Lane Theatre.—His Majesty having intimated his intention of honouring this Theatre with his presence last night, by commanding the performances for the even ing, every necessary preparation was made for his reception.

The Magistrates, Sir R Birnie, and Mr. Halls, were in attendance, and the distribution of the police was as such, that there was not the slightest confusion; the *Carriage* passed to the Theatre without stoppage or impediment.

His Majesty and suite left his Palace in Pall Mall at about a quarter before seven o'clock in five royal carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The Royal Procession attracted crowds of spectators, and most of the windows of the houses were filled. The Shakespeare Tavern, opposite Bridge street, was illuminated with G R and the Crown, in variegated lamps.

The King was received by the populace with loud and continued cheerings, and the waving of handkerchiefs, as he passed through the street, on his way to the Theatre, where his arrival and entrance was announced by the sound of a trumpet.

Viscount Lake, as Lord in Waiting, rode in the carriage with His Majesty. The other attendants in the royal suit, were the Lord Steward, the Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Vice Chamberlain, Lord M. Bruce, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, Lord Francis Conyngham, Sir Hildrone Turner, and Sir Edmund Nagle the Grooms in Waiting. Mr. Mash, senior, and Mr. Mash, junior, the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting. Col. Vivian, the Equerry in Waiting. Mr Gardner, the Groom of the Great Chamber in Waiting, the Esquire in Waiting, and the Lieutenant of the Yeomen Guard.

This was the first visit with which His Majesty had honoured the Theatre since the re building of it: *inferior*, and as the Royal state-box had been widened, and the decorations were on a more splendid scale than they had been former ly, the effect was more complete and imposing. His reception room was ornamented for the occasion. The apartment is in itself well proportioned, and sufficiently spacious. There was a large ar mchair in the centre, with eight Grecian burners; and ten large Grecian lamps served also to illuminate the room. The tables were ornamented with bouquets in gilt vases; the draperies were scarlet, and the cornices and mouldings gilt. The box appropriated for His Majesty's use was the principal one of the four over the stage, on the King's right hand side. The embellishments of the exterior, though of course new, and in themselves handsome, were not in accordance with the rest of the Theatre The drapery was crimson, the cornice, canopy, and crown, were a mass of gilt, and the frontings of the box appeared to be of blue fluted silk, with a panel in the centre bearing the Imperial arms A large chandelier had of necessity been removed; and as no expedient had been provided to supply its place, the box was left in comparative darkness. The interior was lined with scarlet hung with Waterloo blue draperies, ornamented with bullion fringe. The back was lighted with Grecian lamps on gilt pillars.

Very shortly after the doors were opened the Theatre was crowded in every part; indeed, so great was the pressure in the pit, that several attempted to escape from the danger of suffocation by mounting into the dress boxes, but most vigorously repulsed by the police in attendance.

His Majesty was received by Mr Elliston, Mr. Winston, and Mr Bunn, the stage manager, in full court dresses.

At seven, His Majesty entered his box, attended by the Duke of Wellington, Lord P. Conyngham, Sir Edmund Nagle &c. The rest of the suit occupied the two boxes immediately over the King's. The Prince of Leiningen (son of the Duchess of Kent) sat in Prince Leopold's box.

On the very instant that His Majesty was recognized by part of the audience while entering the box, the whole house rose, and welcomed him with immense cheerings, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and clapping of hands with hearts in them" His reception was enthusiastic from every part of the house, we believe from every individual. His Majesty immediately advanced to the front of the box, and most graciously acknowledged the gratification he derived from the fervor of affection display ed towards his Royal Person, by repeated and most graceful bendings His Majesty looked remarkably well in health; he was dressed in a scarlet uniform, decorated with a star and several orders; and his appearance was noble and kingly After the cheering which was addressed to his Majesty on his immediate entrance had continued for some time, the whole of the audience commanded the natl nal song of God save the King," The symphony was obeyed with the utmost alacrity The curtain arose, and a large majority of the Company per ed them selves; among the performers were Braham and Miss Stephens

Mr Stephens sang the second verse, Braham concluded, and it was a conclusion worthy of his grand and noble composition The occasion appeared to have even increased his extraordinary powers, and he poured forth a flood of spirit, feeling and melody, at once magnificent and unrivalled. A great majority of the audience joined in chorus, and if not in science and minute correctness, by vigorous tone and ardor of expression, they overwhelmed the band and the professors The finish of each verse was marked by an unanimous cheer, and the whole was called for and repeated with undiminished applause. The play was *The Hypocrite*, and it may be question ed whether the principal characters in as ever so admirably represented Cowlan's *Doctor Cantwell* is absolute perfection from the first line to the last. The actor last night played with greater diligence, and more unceasing attention and judgment than we ever before witnessed in him. The part is one of extraordinary difficulty and danger; but Dowton is its master. It is generally the case that a great actor plays some few characters, in which all allow him to be perfect—and *Doctor Cantwell* is decidedly one of Dowton's. Wallack was gentleman like as *Colonel Lambert*, and played with spirit.

His Majesty, who appeared to enjoy good health and spirits, paid the most marked attention to the passing scene; and when any particular excellence was displayed by the actor, he was by no means a niggard of his applause Liston's performance of *Mawworm* more especially arrested his attention; he laughed almost heartily at this actor's richly comic delineation. The ignorant fanatic, and applauded it with great fervor. The audience were so delighted that they encored *Mawworm's* sermon; and though Liston was very tardy in answering the call, they would not be refused

At the conclusion of the comedy, "God save the King" was again called for, and, along with the Company, was sung by Braham, with undiminished ardor and delight The performers

Tuesday, February 8.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM GREECE.—Mr. Topliff, of Boston, has received a letter from Smyrna, dated the 22d of November, from which it appears the Greeks have been again successful in an engagement with the Turks. The letter says—"The Greeks go on famously. A naval action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs, a schooner, and transports. The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to New-York, captured by the English during the war, and sold lately to the Turks"—A postcript to the letter adds, "I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Greeks *sans*, under a capitulation—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels, with the prisoners, are now in the Gulf, with the intention of landing them. It is an all important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten."

"The Turkish fleet, after remaining out all summer, has returned to the Dardanelles; during the whole time nothing worthy of relating has taken place between them and the Greeks. The prospect of the latter maintaining their independence *improves daily*, and notwithstanding all that is said about their divisions and so forth, I do not believe that there are more *divisions* among them than in any other country, where all men have the liberty to speak their sentiments, and propose their plans. Affairs with Russia remain unsettled, although no fears appear to exist of a war taking place shortly—on the contrary reports are much in favour of an amicable termination of them."

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30.—The actual Government of Greece is said to have been informed by secret agents who have come from the Ionian Islands, that the Minister of a great Power has caused a very circumstantial Memorial to be laid before the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at their interview at Czernowitz, the object of which was to prove that in the present state of things it would be advisable to form at St. Petersburgh a European Committee composed of Plenipotentiaries from the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance, which should be commissioned to discuss the affairs of Greece, and propose plans for the future settlement of that country. It is affirmed that this Committee will certainly take place, under the influence of Russia, since it is said that Count Nesselrode is to be President.

SPAIN.

The most important article that has met our our notice is, the change in the Spanish Ministry.—This event took place on the 2d December.—The Marquis Casa Irujo, is appointed prime Minister; Heredia is appointed minister of Justice; Don Josef de la Cruz, minister of War; Don Louis Lopez Ballasteros, minister of Finance; and Vilela, President of the Council. It is but a short time since we announced the appointment of Saez to the office of prime minister. Ferdinand has sent his beloved confessor back to the Bishopric of Tortosa. Casa Irujo, although a man of more talent, yet his principles, it is said, are not more liberal than the "reverend statesman" who preceded him.

Some disturbance had taken place at Madrid at the close of November, between some French and Spanish Soldiers. The French were roughly handled; the guard coming up, on hearing the noise, took all to the guard house, where a sergeant commanded. Soon after a detachment of Spanish Lancers came to demand the release of the prisoners, uttering imprecations against the French in general; the people joined them, and the post was on the point of being forced, though the sergeant defended himself bravely, when it was reinforced by a detachment from the nearest post, which had been informed of what was passing by a soldier who made his way through the crowd with his bayonet. General Bourmont being informed of this disorder, ordered the drums to beat to arms, and the garrison assembled, which cleared the streets. There were two persons killed, and several wounded. Order was soon restored; but to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes, Gen. Bourmont has ordered all the Spanish troops to quit Madrid. The letters from Madrid of the 27th say, that the number of persons wounded in the above mentioned affray, was 24; three are dead.

A letter from Bayonne, of December 4th in alluding to this affair, says that seventeen of the persons concerned have been shot.

Letters from Madrid of the 30th Nov. speak of the organization of the army. The King has ordered that all subalterns and privates who are married, as well as those who enlisted voluntarily for the time that the war should continue, shall be sent to their homes. Madrid is still in a state of fermentation. An order has been published prohibiting the Inhabitants from conversing on political subjects.

The latest accounts from the Capital of Spain are the 6th of Dec. On the 5th the Deputation of the Kingdom of Navarre sent a mission to felicitate Ferdinand in its own name, as well as in the name of its faithful subjects. "The Navarrese, Sire, who have followed every event have inscribed their names in the Temple of Fidelity and Heroism, have not been dead during the disastrous revolution which threatened the liberty of their King."

The brother of Lopez Banos, has been arrested at Cadiz, and sent to the Castle.

(From the Etoile of Sunday.)

GARRISON ORDER.

CADIZ, Nov. 30.

"The sentinels of the allied troops, who are in garrison here, having orders not to permit any person to pass near them, from 10 o'clock at night until day break; the Inhabitants are hereby apprised of this order, that they may conform to it, and avoid being compelled to do so by force. At the word 'who goes there?' They are to reply, the King! and pass immediately on the side opposite to the spot where the sentinel is posted. By order of the Governor, *ad interim*.

CASTILLO."

SOUTH AMERICA TRADE.

From official and interesting returns we select the following particulars of the British trade to South America. But though some of the returns commence earlier, and come down later, yet we cannot find any returns where the whole are connected, except for the three following years:—

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

		Imports from	*Exports to*
1818,	The Brazils,	£1,070,051	£3,191,62
1819,	Do.	952,201	1,886,316
1820,	Do.	1,294,025	2,278,463
	Total,	£3,226,267	£1,733,405
	Average	£1,075,422	£2,633,201

Of the exports £35,000 only were Foreign and Colonial goods. This trade, much increased and increasing, we certainly cannot lose by the re-conquest of South America by Spain.

The trade carried on by the country to Spanish South America is certainly very considerable, and an object worth carefully looking after, at the same time we believe the extent of what we might lose by success of the dreaded attack is exaggerated and on this account it may be worth while to enquire what the trade really is.

Even were Spain to conquer the whole of her South American possessions, and place these under her former rigid and absurd Colonial system—even we say, were she able to accomplish this, the trade would not be lost to this country. It might be deranged for a time and driven into different channels, but the trade would be carried on as before the opening of the ports of these countries, from the British West India Islands, particularly Jamaica. How ever much Spain might wish to prevent this, her situation and financial necessities are such, that she would be compelled in future, as formerly, to allow it in order to raise a revenue from that trade to enable her to defray her Colonial expences. In this manner the trade was carried on before the complete emancipation of those Colonies, when, in fact, Great Britain had the whole in her own hands. Similar results would allow a similar state of affairs.

That the trade of South America must continue to increase as the population increases, and the energies of that population are set at liberty, to call forth the vast resources of the country and capability of the soil, can admit of no doubt. In that increase Great Britain will always come in for her prepond rating share; but of the same time we must bear in mind, that the exertions of other nations will have free scope to compete with us.

Even the complete subjection of Spanish South America to the Mother Country again, cannot destroy our trade to those countries, and in our opinion would take away but a small portion of it, while the increasing population and intelligence of that vast Continent will occasion an increased demand for our goods, greater in proportion than what these restrictions imposed by the jealousy of the Mother Country, would tend to do away.

Again, with all her colonial possessions subjugated, which, however we deem impossible, still the Brazils independent and open vast roads by which goods could find their way directly into the very heart of all the Spanish dominions, in what is properly called South America. Look at the map, and from Patagonia—even allowing the Brazil territories extended no further west on the *Marunon*—and from that point we shall perceive that by means of that river and its tributary streams, the trader may reach all the countries from 19 deg. south lat. to 4 deg. north lat. much easier than from any point on the sea coast, from the Gulph of Paria, to the Isthmus of Darien, while even were the mouth of the La Plata and open still from Rio Janeiro, a short distance by land brings the merchant to the *Parana*, descending which, and then ascending the *Paraguay* and the *Piicomayo*, streams navigable from one to two thousand miles, goods would expeditiously find their way into every part of South America, from 19 deg. south lat. to 30 deg. south lat. But when these vast regions become a little more populous it is idle to dream of their obeying European power.

All the power of France and Spain could not shut up a tenth part of the coast, bays ports, and navigable rivers of South America, from the rest of the world—from the flag of Great Britain.

POETRY.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

Sweet is the scene where virtue dies,
When sinks a righteous soul to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eyes!
How gently heaves the expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore.

Triumphant smiles the victor's brow,
Fann'd by some angel's purple wing;
O grave! where is thy victory now?
Invidious death! where is thy sting?

A holy quiet reigns around;
A calm which nothing can destroy.
Nought can disturb that peace profound,
Which the immortal's souls enjoy.

Farewell! conflicting joys and fears,
Where light and shade alternate dwell!
How bright the unchanging morn appears.
Farewell! inconstant world! Farewell!

It duly done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load, the spirit flies!
While Heaven and Earth combine to say,
"*Sweet is the scene where virtue dies.*"

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Wapeti are very extraordinary non-descript animals, of the cervus or deer genus, but as large as the horse, and nearly as gentle as the lamb; as they will caress their visiters, and receive food from their hands.

It is remarkable that the Wapeti have scarcely been mentioned by any European naturalist, and the history of them is consequently very limited. They were first introduced into the United States at Baltimore, by a German naturalist, who was employed some years in exploring the Upper Missouri, where they are domesticated by the Indians, drawing their sleighs at a rapid rate, and supply them with the most delicious venison as food. They are naturally very timid animals, and at the same time of such power and activity when grown, that it is not possible to take them out of the forest alive. The natives, therefore, catch them in nets when young and rear them in their houses with great care and kindness; they then use them for carrying burdens; or drawing their sleighs in winter over the snow and ice. In their native wilds, each male Wapeti has his own peculiar family or fraternity; each family its own peculiar range of pasture; and their attachment to each other is so strong, that the hunters know, if they kill one of a family, they can easily get the remainder, who can scarcely be forced from the body of their slain companion.

These animals, whose aboriginal name is that of Wapeti, are known to the settlers in North America by the name of the Elk, and are supposed to be of the same species as the great antediluvian Elk, whose enormous fossil remains are frequently found in this country; and of which specimens may be found in the British Museum.

The head of the Wapeti resembles that of the common american deer and of the horse; but it is pointed, and is in its action like the camel. The legs are admirably formed for strength and activity, resembling those of race horse, particular the hinder legs. On the outside of each of these is a protubrance covered with yellow hair. In this a gland is seated that secrets an unctuous substance, which the animal applies to smooth and dress its coat; and when it is thus dressed, it becomes so impervious to rain or to water, even in swimming a river.

The Wapeti has an oblique slit or opening under each eye, of nearly an inch long, which appears to be an auxiliary nostril. The animal has no voice like the horse or the ox, and this organ seems to be given him as a compensation, for with it he can make a noise or loud whistle.

The Wapeti have the cloven foot, and chew the cud like an ox; but they have the bridle tusk like the horse. The Wapeti are about twelve years old before they come to maturity, and they are then about sixteen hands high. Their horns, which are nearly five feet in length, weigh upwards of fifty pounds. They live to a great age, so that the Indians when speaking of an old man, say he is as old as a Wapeti. The food of the Wapeti, in a domestic state, is the same as the horse; and they are, if properly managed, as tractable.

The Wapeti is justly esteemed the pride of the American forest, and is the handsomest and most noble quadruped yet discovered in this country.

Domestic

YORK, 25th FEBRUARY, 1824.

We publish below, the proceedings of the petitioners for the Welland Canal Company at Niagara, and are happy to learn that a fair portion of the Stock in that Company has been taken up in this place; the Hon. J. H. Dunn, His Majesty's Receiver General, with his usual public spirit, has taken a warm interest in the measure.

At a numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, assembled at the House of Mrs Rogers in the Town of Niagara, on Saturday, January 31st, convened under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province passed last Session, entitled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons therein mentioned, and their associates, under the style and title of the Welland Canal Company," whereat on motion of the original petitioners being then and there present, a Chairman and Secretary to such meeting were duly appointed. The Act of Incorporation being read by the Chairman, and the object of the meeting explained, it was then

Resolved, That in conformity to the Provisions of the Act, books be provided by the agents hereafter named, and transmitted to certain persons in the different Areas Towns in this Province, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Incorporated Company.

2d. *Resolved*, That

GEORGE KEYSER,
WILLIAM H. MERRITT,
GEORGE ADAMS,
JOHN JOHNSON LAWRENCE,
GEORGE CORNELL,
RICHARD WOODRUFF,
R. M. CRYSLER,

} Esquires,

be a Board of Managers, in behalf of the Petitioners, to make all necessary arrangements until the Company is duly organized

3d. *Resolved*, That WILLIAM HAMILY MERRITT of Grantham, Esq. be appointed a proper agent to obtain subscription for Stock, in the said Company, and that it be recommended to him to proceed to the Lower Province with as little delay as possible and obtain subscriptions for Stock therein, from those who may be inclined to further an object so momentous, and beneficial to the future prosperity of both Provinces.

4th *Resolved*, That the Chairman, in behalf of the Petitioners, address letters to such Gentlemen, in either Province, as he may consider would take an active interest in promoting any laudable and enterprising undertaking of the kind. particularly the Hon J. H. Dunn, His Majesty's Receiver General at York, the Hon Geo. Markland, of Kingston the Hon. John Richardson, of Montreal, and the Hon. James Irvine, of Quebec, soliciting their support and assistance, in aiding Mr. Merritt, by recommending subscribers in the said Corporation.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Chairman,
THOMAS BUTLER, Secretary.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The following melancholy occurrence happened on Sunday forenoon last in the River, between Lewiston Ferry and Queenston; Mrs. Gordon, wife of James Gordon, Esq. and daughter of Thomas Merritt, Esq. with her daughter, and another young lady, Miss Stevens, of Lewistown, embarked in the ferry boat on the American shore, with E. Smith an experienced ferryman; when about the middle of the river, Smith saw a cake of ice coming down, and in order to avoid it unfortunately got into a whirlpool, which instantly sucked the boat from underneath the passengers and ferry man;—when the boat came up, it was bottom upwards, and the ladies and ferry man clung to it as long as they could. The scow crossing the river from the British shore at the time, went down to their relief, and picked up Mrs. Gordon and Smith, and made every exertion to pick up the two young ladies, but in vain.

When Mrs. Gordon was taken into the scow she had no appearance of life, and was immediately brought ashore to the ferry house on this side;—medical assistance was procured, and every means tried for her recovery, which unfortunately proved ineffectual. The bodies of the two young ladies have not yet been found. Smith, though almost chilled to death with the cold, is recovering.

QUEBEC;

Thursday, 5th February,

THE LEGISLATURE

The following will give some idea of the state of the business before the Legislature up to the 2d inst:—

Committees reported,	60
Ditto, not reported,	39
	99

Bills introduced, 55—Passed, 30—Remaining before the House or rejected, 25—Passed the Legislative Council, 18.

List of Bills passed in Assembly.

Extension Gaspé Jurisdiction passed Legt. Council.	
Census Bill,	
Yamaska Common,	do
Montreal Library	do
Incorporation, Quebec,	do
Ditto, Montreal	
Restitution of Vessels,	do
Quebec Friendly Society,	do
Maintenance of good order on Sundays,	do
Aid to Quebec Education Society,	do
Gaspé Fisheries,	do
Three Rivers Market,	do
Denonville's Bridge Bill,	do
For Facilitating Elementary Schools,	do
Varennes' Common,	do
Essex on Grants of Crown Lands,	do
Commutation of Punishment, 3 Bills from Legislative Council,	
To render Valin, certain Acts, District of Gaspé,	do
Sale of goods remaining in Police Offices,	
Promotion of useful Arts, Registering of Patents,	do
Against Abuses hurtful to Agricultural Improvement,	
Small Causes, District of St. Francis,	
To oblige Justices of the Peace to keep Registers and Accounts of Fines and Costs,	
Montreal Fire Society,	
To enable Purchasers of Property at Sheriff's Sales to retain the Purchase Money in certain cases,	
For the erection of a Jail in the District of St. Francis	

Principal Committees not reported.

State of Education,
Post House Bill,
Custom House Dues,
Amelioration of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence,
Scotch Church and Wesleyan Methodists' Petition.
Admission of Lawyer's Bill.
Inspection of Pork.
Augmentation of Representation.
Bill to regulate notaries.
Quebec Sheriff.
Cession Bourgeois and Insolvent Debtor' Bill.
Upper Canada Tobacco.
Trade with the United States.
Amendments to Road Acts.
Banks.
Rents on Crown & Clergy Reserves, from L. Council.
Bill, Enrollment of Deeds, do.
Judicature Bill, (1st Report made) do.
Petition, River Ottawas,
Bill to extend Jury Trials, do.
Public Accounts of 1823.
Amendments, Election Law, 2 Committees.
Bill, Incorporation of Bd.

AMERICAN CLAIM TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

An important Debate on this subject took place in the House of Assembly of this Province on Tuesday, on the question of concurrence in an Address from the Legislative Council to His Majesty's Government in England, against granting this privilege to the Americans.

The decision was postponed until Friday. Messrs. Oldham, and Vigor spoke in favour of the Address, and Messrs. Papineau, Mr. Speaker, Neilson, Bourdages, and Davidson, against it. The sense of the House, generally, appeared opposed to any interference in the negotiations stated to be going on between His Majesty's Government and the United States; unless that it should be manifestly made apparent, that the particular interests of the Colony were likely to be injuriously effected by the result. The allowing the free Navigation of the Saint Lawrence to the United States, did not, it is said, appear to threaten the Colony with any disadvantages, but quite the contrary. The increased prosperity of the Province in 1809 and 1810, when a great proportion of the trade of the country on the waters of the St. Lawrence within the United States passed through the St. Lawrence, was instanced as a proof of the good effects likely to result to the country from a free Navigation of the St. Lawrence by the Americans. The idea of danger to the loyalty of the people from a freedom of trade and increase prosperity was treated with severity. The danger to the Revenue, it was maintained, could be easily avoided, as the Sovereignty belonged to Great Britain. On the other hand, the case of New Orleans; the ambition which the United States had shewn to extend their Territory, was cited. The introduction of contraband goods and smuggling, it was said, could not be prevented, if such a privilege was granted to the Americans—the house of the country required the claim to be resisted.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1824.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON of Wentworth, the petition of John Lee of the Township of Saltfleet, in the District of Gore, was brought up.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the petition of certain Directors and Partners of the late Banking Association at Kingston was brought up, and on the sixth rule being dispensed with, the petition was read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the above mentioned petition was referred to the Committee of the whole on the Kingston Bank Bill.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Assistant Adjutant General's Bill was read the 1st time

Mr. KERR moved that the bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to increase the Salary of the Assistant Adjutant General of Militia.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Ruttan, Kerr, Baldwin, Pattie, McMartin, Chisholm, Wilson of Prince Edward, Casey, McDonell, and Bostwick.—14

NAYS.—Messrs. Peterson, Hamilton of Wentworth, White and Wilmot.—4

Question gained—Majority 10, and the Bill was signed by the Speaker, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Salmon Fishery Bill was read the third time.

Mr BALDWIN moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to repeal the laws now in force for the Preservation of the Salmon Fishery within this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the Preservation of the said Salmon Fishery

In amendment, Mr RUTTAN moved that all the words after the word "that," in the original motion should be expunged, and the following inserted, "the Bill do pass this day three months.

Which was lost.

In amendment Mr. HAGERMAN, moved that all the words in the original motion shall be expunged, and the following inserted as a Rider to the Salmon Fishery Bill.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer."

Which was carried.

The original question, as last amended, was then put and carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to the King, on the Claims of the Church of Scotland was read the third time.

Mr. RUTTAN moved that the Address should be re-committed.

Which was lost.

On the question for signing the Address, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Nichol, Gordon, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Baldwin, Walsh, White, Baby, Pattie, Casey, McMartin, Hagerman, Kerr, Chisholm, Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, McDonell, and Hamilton of Lincoln —20.

NAYS.—Messrs Peterson, Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Clark, Ruttan, and Bostwick —6.

Question gained—Majority, 14, and the Address was signed by the Speaker, as follows:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty, and to submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration our earnest supplications in behalf of the Clergy and Members of the Established Church of Scotland in this portion of Your Dominions.

When the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were [happily for both] united under the British Crown, the Subjects of each were placed on a footing of reciprocity; they were to enjoy a full communication of every right, privilege, and advantage; and their respective Churches were established as "True Protestant Churches," within their particular limits —the Clergy of both might therefore reasonably expect equally to participate in the benefits which might result from the Union.

Viewing the conquests of these Provinces from the Dominions of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland as one great advantage resulting from the Union, we humbly conceive that the Churches of England and Scotland had, after such conquest, equal rights, as to the exercise and enjoyment of their respective religious privileges therein, and an equal claim to enjoy any advantages or support which might be derived from the newly acquired territory.

By an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of our late revered Sovereign, whose memory will long live in our hearts, an appropriation is authorized to be made of One seventh of the Lands of this Province, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, and under the general words of a Protestant Clergy, used in that Act. Your Majesty's Subjects in this Province who belong, and are particularly attached to the Church of Scotland, fondly hoped that a provision had been made for the Clergy of that Church, as well as for those of the Church of England; and, though the allotment of Lands for the Church of Scotland, has hitherto been in a great measure unproductive, they felt a degree of confidence that it would eventually afford a fair support to the Clergy of both Churches. The Lands reserved under the said Act, being claimed and enjoyed, exclusively for the support and maintenance of the Clergy of the Church of England. In this Province, We humbly entreat Your Majesty's consideration of the subject, and, if in the legal construction of the said Act it is considered that no provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was contemplated thereby, We would most respectfully and earnestly express to Your Majesty our hope that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend to them Your Royal protection and consideration, by directing such a provision to be made for their maintenance and support as to Your Majesty may appear proper.

That Your Majesty may long reign in the confidence and affection of all your Subjects, to guard and secure their rights to every portion of Your widely extended Dominions, is the prayer of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada.

(Signed) LEVIUS P SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly,
5th January, 1824.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, it was ordered that a humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to transmit the Address of the House to His Majesty, in behalf of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, and that Messrs. Nichol, and Crooks, should draft and report the same.

The Salmon Fishery Bill was then read the third time.

Mr BALDWIN moved, that the Bill might pass.

On which the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Nichol, Crooks, Cark, Baldwin, White, Pattie, Randal, McMartin, Kerr, Wilmot, Hamilton of Wentworth, Morris Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman, McDonell and Bostwick—16

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, Peterson, Ruttan, Casey, Chisholm, and Hamilton of Lincoln—9,

Question gained, majority 8, and the Bill was signed.

Mr Nichol from the Committee, to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, relative to transmitting an address to the King, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Fifth Rule was dispensed with and the Address was read the Second time

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Address was concurred in and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. McMARTIN, the Salmon Fishery Bill was sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House, and asked leave to sit again the following day.

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly.

The first Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Nichol, Burwell, Jones, of Leeds, Randal, Clark, Wilmot, Baby, Ruttan, McLean of Stormont, Hagerman, Casey, Morris, Robinson, and Bostwick—14

NAYS.—Messrs Peterson, White, Walsh, Pattie, Horner, Wilson of Prince Edward, and Chisholm—7.

The Question was gained, by a majority of 7, and it was Resolved, That a Supply should be granted to His Majesty to enable His Majesty to provide for the following Services.

For the Administration of Justice for the Year 1824, including the Expences of a Second Circuit.	£2200
The Government Office,	1150
Receiver General's Office,	500
Surveyor General's Office,	1200
Executive Council Office	650
Secretary and Register Office, including the Sum of Fifty Pounds to be added to the Salary of the Clerk in those Offices,	300
Inspector General's Office,	420
Government Printer,	200
Repairs of the Government House,	200
Casual and other Expenses,	500

The Second Resolution was then put, and carried as follows

RESOLVED, That the Sum of Fifty Pounds be granted Annually to His Majesty to provide a pension for Allan McNabb, Esq. the Sergeant at Arms, attending the House of Assembly, who from age and infirmity has become incapable to the duties of his Office, and who having been an old Servant of His Majesty is at present in reduced circumstances with a large family.

The Third Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Burwell, Nichol, Jones of Leeds, Randal, Peterson, Clark, Wilmot, Pattie, Horner, Ruttan, McLean of Stormont, Wilson of Prince Edward, Chisholm, Hagerman, Robinson. Morris, and Bostwick—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Walsh, White, Baby and Casey—4.

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of thirteen, and it was Resolved, That the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds should be granted to His Majesty to enable him to pay that Sum to Allan McNabb, Esq. the Sergeant at arms attending the House of Assembly, who after a long period of public service in various capacities is left with little or nothing to provide for the support of a large family, beyond the small annual allowance proposed to be granted by Law.

The Fourth Resolution was then put, and carried, and it was Resolved, That the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds should be granted to His Majesty to enable him to remunerate the services of the Arbitrator appointed on behalf of this Province, under the Provisions of the British Statute, 3d Geo 4th Chap. 119. and also of the Secretary who accompanied the said Arbitrator during the several Sessions of the Court.

The Fifth Resolution was then put, and carried, and it was Resolved, That a Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds should be granted to His Majesty to enable him to aid the Inhabitants of West Guillimsbury and Tecumseth in building a Bridge across the west branch of the Holland River.

The Sixth Resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Burwell, Nichol, Jones of Grenville, Randal, Peterson, Clark, Wilmot, White, Ruttan, McLean of Stormont, Chisholm, Robinson, Casey, Bostwick and Hamilton of Lincoln —15.

NAYS.—Messrs Walsh, Pattie, Baby, Horner, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman and Morris—7.

The Question was carried by a majority of 8, and it was Resolved, that £100 should be granted to his Majesty, to enable His Majesty to aid the Inhabitants of Arphonat and Otonabee in the Newcastle District in erecting a Bridge across the River Trent.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs McLean of Stormont and Burwell were ordered to draft Bills pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address relative to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia was read the second time.

On motion of Mr McLEAN of Stormont, the House went into Committee on the Address.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendments,

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. McLEAN of Stormont, the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, respecting the late Incorporated Militia was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Mr. Jones of Leeds from the Committee, to wait on His Excellency the Lieut Governor, with the Address of the House of Assembly relative to the award of the Arbitrator, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

On the Report of the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act, the Governor in Chief was applied to for a warrant in favour of His Majesty's Receiver General for Upper Canada, for the amount awarded to this Province.

His Excellency regretted, that owing to peculiar circumstances attending the Treasury of Lower Canada, it was not likely that the payment of the award, (notwithstanding His Excellency's anxiety that it should take place,) could be made before the middle of December.

It has not been intimated to the Receiver General, that any warrant for the sum in question has issued in his favour.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's message relative to the Civil List.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Receiver General's Poundage Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again the following day.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided,

YEAS.—Messrs. Burwell, Nichol, Randal, Gordon, Horner, Ruttan, Casey, Kerr McMartin, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman, Chisholm, McLean of Stormont, Bostwick, Walsh, and Hamilton of Lincoln—16.

NAYS.—Messrs Robinson, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Baby, Baldwin, Peterson, and Jones of Grenville—8.

Question gained—Majority, 8, and the Report was received and leave granted accordingly

The House then adjourned.

To be Continued.

State of the Thermometer at Quebec, at 8 o'clock A. M.

18,—29,—7,—19,—20,—18,—21.

MARRIED.

At Hollowell, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Deacon, Lieut. J. MAXWELL, late of His Majesty's 99th Regt to MARY CLENDENNEN, of the said place.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to release you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—and that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration having, the unique Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex'v. Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue when requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets, a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Nos. to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as N. of Smith	Emily Lake	Verulam Harvey
E. of do.		Dorset
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisa	Lake

N of Madoc		Tudor
N of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Metnuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Daniel McQueen, at the suits of John J Baldwin, and Messrs. Hart and Day, I have levied and seized on the following Lots of Land, viz:—Lot No. 19 in front 180 acres, and Lot No. 23 in the 8th Concession of Charlotteville; also Lot No 10 and 11 and 12. in the first and second Concessions, and Lot No. 6, in front of Wood house. The above Lands are under a high state of cultivation, Lot No 19, of Charlotteville, has an excellent stream of never failing water, on which a large new three story Mill has been erected the last season. The above premises will be offered for sale at the Court House, on the eighth day of March now next ensuing, for cash only.

A. A RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.—L. D.

Sheriff's Office, January 22d, 1824. } 6--t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the suit of Suffrenus Cassleman, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, Lot number 35, in the Front or First Concession of Osnabruck, containing two hundred acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out Houses, &c. &c.; and extensive improvements thereon—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 8th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, 12th January, 1824 } 4–*td*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale

D M'DONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Ferguson, at the suit of Joseph Johnston and John McLennon, Administrators of John Wright, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Ferguson, twenty-five acres of Land, being a part of Lot number 49, in the Front, or First Concession, north side of River aux Raisin, and a Gore of Land in front of Lots number 16 and 17, south side of John street in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected; and which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengary, in the said District—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall 12th January, 1823 } 4–*td*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit } ON Saturday the Twentieth day of Mar h next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized in Virtue of a Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No 47 4th Con	Camden	200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do.	do.	200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d	do Hallowell	
	(N. of Carrying Place 3)	do.
N. half of No. 5 2d	do do.	100 do
N half of No. 20 1st	(E. of Carrying P.)	100 do

Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Person—1 Rood & 21 Perches being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson, and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John M'Lennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan and Peter Ferguson, two thirds of Lot number fifty-one, and one third of Lot No. fifty two in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences Also, 25 acres of a part of Lot number 49 in the Front or First Concession, north side of the said River aux Raisin; and a Gore of Land in front of Lots numbers 16 and 17, south side of John street, in the Village of Williamstown, containing about one-half acre, with a good Dwelling House and Stable thereon erected,—all which Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District,—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the eighth day of March next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 12th January, 1824. } 4-*td.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

D MACDONELL Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A Dowbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S half of Lot No 3 Broken Front,	A.	
Lot No. 3	do. do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do. do. C.	
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Holdmand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*

By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, Nov. 1st, 1823. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE—The Sale of the undermentioned Lots, belonging to the above Lands, is postponed until the 8th day of March next,—viz.

South half of Lot No 3	Broken Con. A	*Haldemand.*
do do Lot No 3	Broken Con. B	do
do do Lot No. 3	Broken Con C.	do
		330 Acres.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 9th February. 1824 }

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witness in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51–tf.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi prius, will be holden in and for this District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of March next: on which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are hereby required to take Notice that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices appertain to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,

SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office. York 27th Feb 1824. } 10–2w.

NOTICE,

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d March, at York, for the Home District.

4th February, 1824

NOT OFFICIAL.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,

Are respectfully informed that *Number* I. of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U C

FOR THE LAST TRIITY TERM;

Edited by T. TAYLOR. Esq. Reporter.

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THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the present, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work

U C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823 }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE. YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—It bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,

15-*tf.* *Cashier*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	36,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. 1f—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late COL. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT ISBES, Esq. Amherstburg.

December 23d, 1823. 52—12-w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq.

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara. April 16, 1823. 18 tf

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24th 1824. *No.* 9—2m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned in Quebec, Trading as Merchants under the Firm of Peter Patterson and Company, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent, as far as relates to Mr. Thomas Usborne and Mr. Peter Paterson, who retire therefrom.

Witness, John Lawrence.	Henry Usborne.
	Thomas Z Benson.
	Thomas Usborne.
	Peter Patterson.
	James Dyke.

London, May 10th 1823. *No.* 9—3w.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1824.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is rumoured that the despatches which were received yesterday from Sir W. A'Court at Madrid were not of a very pacific description. Ferdinand having received with great displeasure the announciation of the appointment of Consuls and Commercial Agents to represent British interests in the new American Republics, the population of which a few years ago, were his legitimate subjects. It is further rumored that His Most Catholic Majesty had refused to confirm the treaty concluded in March last, for the reimbursement by Spain to British subjects, of the losses to which they had been subjected, by the spoliations committed on their property at sea by Spanish Royalist renegadoes, and it is known that the British Ministers are committed for the fulfilment of every iota of this treaty.

These rumours, and the preparations for raising four additional regiments of the line, evince little confidence in the friendly assurances of His Most Christian Majesty, and are probably rendered necessary by the deplorable state into which the Peninsula has been reduced by legitimacy—a state of degradation to which it is utterly impossible that the people can long submit.

The British Traveller intimates that the recent visit of Lord Liverpool, to Lord Grenville is reported to be connected with a new political arrangement, which is likely to be carried into effect before the meeting of Parliament. It was also rumored among the public offices that a partial change is about to take place in the Administration, which is to be reinforced by the Marquess of Hertford.

Captain Franklin is again to be sent out on an overland expedition to Mackenzie and the Copper-mine rivers; and from the union of the North west and Hudson Bay Companies every facility for so arduous an undertaking may be expected. Captain Franklin will be ready to start early in the spring.

It is directed that no British subjects shall accept a foreign order, or wear its insignia, without having previously obtained a warrant under the Royal Sign Manuel, (directed to the Earl Marshal of England,) authorizing them His Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same.

The Turks boast of having gained some advantage over the Greeks, but there appears to be no lack of firmness on the part of the latter, but much of union in opinion, and concert in action. The capture of Corinth by the Greeks is a very favorable circumstance to their cause.

Russian vessels of war, by a late arrangement, are to be entitled to enter and refit in the ports of the Netherlands.

From the unreserved manner in which the *Courier* speaks, it appears certain that three or four regiments more will be raised.

By the present organization of the Indian army, every two regiments have but one Colonel, and each regiment of infantry is composed of two battalions commanded by one Colonel. By the new organization, each regiment of cavalry will have its own Colonel, and each regiment of infantry will be divided into two regiments, with a Colonel to each. By this arrangement, forty Lieutenant Colonels upon the Bengal establishment will obtain regiments—viz. four additional ones to the cavalry; thirty two to the infantry; and four to the four irregular regiments of infantry.

The following undress for Officers of infantry has met with the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and is to be adopted forthwith—viz Blue frock, Prussian collar, epaulets, black waist belt, sash, &c and cocked hat and plume. The hat to be worn on all occasions, except on parade, when the chaco is to be worn.

The receipts of Drury Lane and Covent garden Theatres, on the nights His Majesty honored them with his presence, were as follows:—Drury lane, near £900. and Covent garden, £941

The Editor of the London Courier in alluding to the situation of Europe asks:—

"Are there no clouds rising?" "Will any man be so gulled as to suppose that the policy of Catharine has been abandoned by Russia, and that she has relinquished all designs against the Porte? But the time is yet to come. Is the Holy Alliance framed and linked together for peace alone, but not for war?" Is there nothing in the present policy towards Spain which excites suspicion in our minds? Is it not evident that Ferdinand is tied and bound down to the policy of the Holy Alliance? We do not say that he would, of his own free will, recognize the Independence of the South American Colonies, but is he not pledged to his continental Allies to refuse all recognition? Hasit not been more recently asserted in the correspondence and speeches of the Russian minister Pozzo di Borgo, during his residence in Madrid? Are there no germs of misunderstanding—no seeds of dissention in this? Is it likely that the power, or powers, that have *de facto*, or shall, recognize the Independence of the colonies and the powers that refused such recognition, will live in the same uninterrupted harmony and intercourse together—that the latter will see the former exclusively extending their sphere of commerce and enriching themselves without the least ill will or ill humour?

"Is there any man who can believe that Russia and Austria and France and Spain, pledged against any acknowledgement of South American Independence, will view with pacific eyes, another power in possession of all the advantages that must be derived from her recognition and consequent friendly intercourse with those immense and fertile regions?"

"But is it to be inferred from this, that we are inviting this country to exhibit a hostile spirit against the European powers, or to adopt any hostile measures? —Certainly not. But do not let us be the wilful agents of their policy;—do not let us aid them in their means and also their preparation. It is quite consistent with a state of peace, to prevent them from raising loans in this country. In what way this can best be done, we know not; but we are quite sure it ought to be done, both as it regards the interests of the State and of individuals, and that the sooner the Legislature adopts some decisive measures upon the subject the better. We hope they will not have to regret that they did not adopt it six years ago."

From the London Papers, we learn that an important change has been made in the French Chambers. One fifth of the deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for seven years, for the whole number of deputies.

The French Papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America.—The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz, that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that with this maritime force the "Viceroyalty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the Forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolates that beautiful region.

The Pilote, a Paris Paper, announces on the authority of a letter from Toulon dated December 9th, that six frigates, and eight sloops of war, were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South Seas.

A letter from Madrid of the 9th Dec. says—"The new government does not renounce the colonies; a small expedition has already sailed from Cadiz, (but without troops) for Lima."—The Madrid Gazette, of the 4th of December, contains an article on "The state of the Two Americas," in reply to an assertion of the London Courier, that South American colonies were independent *de facto*, and of course *de jure*. The Madrid papers says, that Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili, are free from the influence of the miserable and insignificant revolutionists, and all the rest of those countries under the peaceful control of General de Sense.—It will be recollected that the last arrival from Lima brought the news of the entire overthrow of Gen La Serna.

FROM MARTINIQUE.—The Savannah Georgian, of the 6th instant contains late intelligence from Martinique. Martial law had been proclaimed on that island, in consequence of the contemplated insurrection of the free people of colour. From thirty to forty of the ringleaders had been arrested, and tried at Fort Royal, and nine of them banished from the island, some of which were people of property. It was their intention to murder all the white population, on the night of the 17th of December, but their design was frustrated by the arrival on that day of a detachment of troops from France. They then put off the execution of the plot to the 24th, previous to which, the government had obtained information of all their plans.

The Governor hourly expected to receive from France an ordinance, making Martinique a free port, under certain qualifications.

LONDON, December 11

MR. BELZONI.—At length some intelligence has arrived of the intrepid and indefatigable traveller. Mr. Belzoni. We have been favored with the following extracts of a letter which has been received from him. We regret to say, that neither place nor date are given to the letter, for reasons which Mr. Belzoni subsequently states:—

"It would be difficult for you, my dear friend, to believe to what an excess the revenge of petty men is carried. You will have seen by my letters from Fez and Gibraltar, how far I had advanced in the good will of the Moorish people and what were my hopes of success. But I was so cruelly disappointed! I must tell you that my progress in that quarter was stopped, not by the Moors, but by the intrigues of some persons in office, by the envy of the members of the occasional authority given to them by the supreme, to send their spies on any unprotected individual who refuses to stoop and pay court to them. Mortified with the disappointment they occasioned, I find (if the information which I received by the last packet to the Brazils that knocked at Fezzan be correct) that they have accused me of making an improper use of some letters of introduction which had been given to me, and of endeavoring to pass myself off as an agent of the British Government. You will know that I distinctly stated to you in my letter from Tangier, that I had nothing to do with the English Government, and that I relied entirely on my own resources. This letter, I am happy to see by an English paper, now before me, you have made public, and to corroborate I shall enclose to you the copy of a letter I received from the Moorish Minister at Fez. It is hard to consider, that instead of being supported, I am persecuted; but I must have patience, and if I succeed, why, the mortification will be with my adversaries. I am now in the latitude of 21 degrees north; that is all I can tell you for the present, for fear my enemies should come to the knowledge of where I am. Excuse my hasty scrawl."

The following is the copy of the letter to which Mr Belzoni refers, and the original of which, in Arabic, is in his possession:—

"Know, that his Imperial majesty has ordered this communication from me, Sidi Benzelul, to the friend and gentleman Belzoni. We have received your letter, by which we observe your arrival at Tangier, and that you wish to come to the Royal Presence. You will come, and every thing you want shall be granted agreeable to your wish, with the help of GOD. Judah Benolish, our agent at Gibraltar, has written to us on the subject, and he requested me to pay you every attention, and to facilitate every thing you wish—there was no necessity for it, as I am well aware of your attention more than he has explained—it is quite sufficient what you say that you are the man I knew at Egypt. My master, whom GOD preserve, has already ordered that you proceed to Fez, with due honour and attention, and you shall be before his high Majesty. I will get you the order to pass and repass to the cities you may please, with respect and honour."

We regret to learn, from Mr Belzoni's own statement, that the expences of his journey to and from Fez and residence there, together with the necessary presents and other articles, amounted to the sum of one thousand pounds, *defrayed by himself*. We understand, that through the interest of the Moorish minister at Fez, an express dromedary has been sent from Fez to Timbuctoo, with money and letters for Belzoni, in case the caravan should have already departed for Timbuctoo. *No Extract from the Glasgow Chronicle.*

A SCOTCH BARBER.—On Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, an instance of very sudden death occurred in Calton. While Mr. John Falconer, hair dresser, Rick street, was in the act of shaving a man, he staggered, and just was falling when he was placed on a chair, and expired in five minutes. He will long be remembered by hundreds who where his customer: his shop was the arena of all local discussion; it was, in fact, denominated the Calton coffee-room, and was the resort of all the born-nigh politicians. His father and he have been in the trade for upwards of half a century. His father was the first who reduced the price of shaving to a halfpenny; and when his brethren in the town wished him to raise it, old Strap replied, "Charge a penny! I will and may see just standing about lowering it to a farthing." He would never take more than a halfpenny though it was offered him; and being very skilful at his business, and of a frank jocular turn, he had a large share of public favour, and was enabled, even at this low rate, to gather money and build a house. About sixteen years ago he died, and his son carried on the business; but he often said others wrought for need, but he did it for pleasure or recreation, and never was so happy as when he was improving the countenances of the lieges. He was generally allowed to be at the top of his profession; and there were some old men whom he and his father have shaved for fifty years, and whose beast it was that they were never touched by another; one very old customer regularly came for many a year to his shop every Saturday night, from the western extremity of the town. His shop was furnished with two dozen of antique chairs, as many pictures, and a musical clock, and for a long time he had a good library of books, but they at length nearly wholly disappeared and he took up to his trade, and ere-ended their discharges without receiving a farthing. He left behind him property worth between two and £3000.

Extract from an Account of the Ball, in aid of the Greek Fund, held in Baltimore Assembly Rooms.

From the New York Spectator.

On entering the principal room, the eye was arrested by the appearance of a beautiful transparent Greek Cross, formed of variegated lamps, and placed in the centre of the western side of the room. Around the Cross were inscribed, in a circle, the celebrated words of Constantine.—"By this sign conquer" immediately in front of the cross upon a marble pedestal, was placed the bust of Botzaris, the Greek Hero, who lately fell in storming a Turkish Camp, by a shot which he received after he had surprised and seized the Turkish Commander in his tent, and was carrying him off as a prisoner.

Around the walls were placed the names of ancient and modern Greeks who had distinguished themselves in the service of their country—as Leonidas, Miltiades, Cimon, Leonidas Odysseus, Epaminondas, Maycomichalis, Themyshalus, Mayrocordato, Philopœmon, Botzaris, Hasmodius, Tyrtæus; and under each name hung a wreath of laurel. Encircled also with laurel, and noted the name of Aspasia, Misolungki, Calamata, Tripolizza, Thermopylæ.

In the centre of the floor was delineated in chalk the ancient Lyre of Greece, and in a circle around it was inscribed "March 25th. 1821." the day of the Declaration of Grecian Independence. Parallel with the sides of the room was a large border, in the angles of which were seen the devices emblematic of the power, commerce, navy and army of Greece. The pillars supporting the orchestra, were entwined with wreaths of laurel interspersed with roses.

The second room was converted into a spacious tent by military and naval flags, so arranged as to decorate the walls and conceal the ceiling. At the upper end, opposite to the orchestra, was a transparency representing Botzaris, in the act of scaling the Turkish Camp, with the standard of the cross in his hands, and leading on and encouraging his followers, who are seen climbing up the rocks after him. Below, printed on satin in large characters, and surrounded by a laurel and cypress wreath were the following lines composed by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. for the occasion.

Thus march'd BOTZARIS in his bold career,
Hope nerv'd his arm, and Vengeance steel'd his ear;
High in the air he wav'd his banner proud,
The hero's glory,—soon the hero's shroud.

Like rocket hurrying through the gloom of night,
To burst in splendour at its farthest flight;
So flew BOTZARIS o'er the rocky steep,
And gain'd the Turk, reposed in careless sleep.

Rais'd his loud voice, and spoke—sharp'd the startled foe,
And victory gain'd, ere'er'd the fatal blow;—
Then to his battle-fled flag will cheer clung,
And died with GREECE and FREEDOM on his tongue!

On one side of the transparency was placed the standard of Greece—on the other that of the United States. Near the Greek standard was that of the Colombian Republic, and in the centre groups of splendid standards of military corps of the city. In the centre of the floor were delineated in chalk, military trophies, surmounted by the cap of liberty. The motto around the whole was, *ubi libertas ibi patria.*

popean, on whose sanctity we can depend, has hitherto reached No extraordinary city—it will be a fine field for Belzoni's enterprise, and he deserves the patronage and the good wishes of the liberal and enlightened of all countries.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

The London Courier of the 6th is nearly filled with the Trial of the murderers of Mr. Weare which commenced that day at Hertford, and was forwarded every hour by express to the editors of the London evening papers.

The Courier contains the quarterly report of the Revenue. In every item of income there has been an increase beyond the corresponding quarter of last year, except in the assessed taxes, upon which a large reduction was made. In all the great sources of Revenue, the Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, the Post Offices, and Miscellaneous there has been an increase. The surplus of the quarter, that is, the excess of income beyond the charge, is £3,104,773 being above three millions beyond the surplus of the corresponding quarter. In the net produce of the Revenue for the last year, there has been a decrease of £630,000 owing to the diminution of the Revenue raised, and to the reduction that took place last year in the Assessed Taxes. But the Customs increased above a million last year, and there was also an increase in the Stamp, Post Office, and Miscellaneous Duties The Courier remarks, that the statement which they have published will give universal satisfaction to the nation.

Mina had arrived in London. The papers state that this heroic man has, by his conduct since his arrival in England, added new laurels to his brow. His answer to the offer of a public maintenance of esteem on his entry into London, is worthy of the firmness of a Roman patriotism and devotion. He emphatically says: These testimonies of kindness tear my soul. I am received as a conqueror; I am dragged to spectacles; festivals are offered to me, while I only desire, as it is my duty, to deplore in mourning and solitude the misfortunes and slavery of my country." To an invitation to a public dinner he replied,—"I am in ill health; an unfit guest for the rich repast; I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting." The Spanish Committee have addressed a letter to Mina, with a tender of five hundred pounds, for his own immediate use. The General, since his arrival in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning, (as asserted by great elevation of sentiment, in which he alludes, in a most affecting manner, to the fate of his unfortunate country. The Right Hon. Secretary, it is said, was so pleased with this epistle, that he has shown it in most of the diplomatic circles, and especially to Count Lieven.

Madam Riego, in her answer to the address from Liverpool, concludes with this sentence:—"If the sacrifice of Riego be not lost; if, hereafter, her idolized country should recover that liberty which he with so much ardor restored, and which he sealed with his blood, remember, then the virtues which shall adorn Spain in her political regeneration, will diminish in the heart of his wife the intensity of the bitterness which now affects her. The widow of Riego accepts from the friends of freedom in the town of Liverpool, the donation which they have presented to her, in order to frustrate the intentions of those who wish to carry their vengeance even beyond the grave."

The radical Doctor Watson has left England for New Orleans.

Sir Walter Scott's new work, "St. Ronan's Well," translated into French, was published nearly as soon in Paris as it was in London. The *Journal Des Debats* says that it is to be immediately followed by a new work from the same author, in which will re-appear the principal characters of "Waverley." The title is to be "The Siege of Ptolemy; Extract of a History of the Crusades, by Josiah Corgill, Evangelical Minister of St Ronan."

A Nuremburg paper states, that Sir C. Bagot, the British Ambassador, at St. Petersburg, has addressed a note to Count Nesselrode, demanding explanations of the policy which Russia intended to adopt respecting South America.

Melancholy Casualty.—A young Lady named Margaret Thompson, possessing a considerable share of beauty, and scarcely 18 years of age, has been residing for some time at Thuknock, a little beyond Bailieston, Dundrum, at the foot of the Dublin Mountains, under the protection of a gentleman of this city. On Sunday evening, this young lady being alone, requested of Mrs. Cardiff, in whose house she lodges, to allow her daughter, a young woman about her own age, to sleep with her and Mrs C having consented, the two young ladies retired for the night. On Monday morning, some time having elapsed beyond the usual hour of Miss Cardiff's rising, without her having made her appearance, Mrs. Cardiff proceeded to the chamber where they had slept, and knocked at the door repeatedly without receiving any answer. The door was then burst open, and the agonized mother beheld her daughter and the other young lady lying lifeless. The reports through town yesterday respecting this melancholy occurrence were very erroneous; but particularly observe, that when the Janitor was in the act of putting on the gown, his countenance assumed an expression of intense seriousness and deep concern.

death is supposed to have occurred in consequence of a charcoal fire being kept in the room where they slept which was ill ventilated and the chimney closed. This dangerous kind of fuel, it is believed, thus caused them to be suffocated. Surgeon M'Namara has examined the contents of the stomachs of both the deceased, we understand they exhibit no symptom or appearance of poison. A Coroner's Jury sat on the bodies yesterday. The Jury adjourned, without returning a verdict, until this day.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Lord Selkirk's Colony.—A member of the American Congress lately presented a petition from the inhabitants of Pembina, on the Red River of Hudson's Bay, praying that measures may be taken to secure them in the possession of their property, and extend to them such privileges as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. It appears from the memorial, that most of these colonists are natives of the U. States; that all of them have resided at Pembina for the last five years; that they have built houses, cultivated the soil, erected a Church, and made other valuable improvements. They were induced to settle at this place by the late Lord Selkirk, who purchased a large tract of country from the Indians. At the decease of Lord Selkirk, they were left destitute of those privileges and immunities, which were to have been granted to them. By the late determination of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and Great Britain, made by the expedition under the command of Col Long, they find themselves on the territory of the U States, and without any possibility of acquiring the advantages resulting from the administration of justice. The memorial is signed by about forty inhabitants, out of whom, only half a dozen could write their names, which is a proof that they have not yet made very great advances in civilization. From their names they appear to be of French extraction, probably from Michigan.

Important Discovery in the Manufacture of Gas.—On the 20th ult the town of Abergavenny was for the first time lighted with gas, upon a new and improved method, recently discovered by the engineer Mr. Simons of Broadmead. The discovery promises considerable advantage to gas establishments, by superseding the necessity of the retort and purifier, as the common coke or coal tar now answers the purposes of the retort, and the purifier is rendered altogether useless. By the method adopted by Mr. Broadmeadow, the quantity of inflammable gas is increased till one-third, and by the action of atmospheric air rendered perfectly pure and free from sulphur. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest discoveries hitherto made in the manufacturing of gas, and may be equally applied to gas manufactured from oil, as well as that manufactured from coal; and as the advantages likely to result from the discovery are about to be secured by a patent to the inventor, it may not at present be prudent to give any further explanation.—*Gloucester Journal*

INSTALLATION OF DR. CHALMERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

At one o'clock the party proceeded to the robing room of the College, where the Professors were assembled, and soon thereafter the Very Reverend, the Principal and Professors went in solemn procession, preceded by their macers, to the University Hall, where Dr Chalmers' induction was to take place. The Doctor, we observed, was among the last in the procession, but as soon as he came within the view of the numerous group of students who were assembled in the yard, the lo-ging eyes of the multitude were eagerly fixed upon him with feelings of deep and evident interest, and every expression of deference and respect was instantly manifested.

The Very Reverend Principal having taken the Chair, the Professors arranged themselves on his right hand, while Dr Chalmers stood in the centre. After the usual forms observed at the induction of Professors, which were a prayer, address, and reading of the laws, all in Latin, the presentation of a book, and the administering of the oath *de fidelis*, the Reverend Doctor was declared legally and solemnly installed into the Moral Philosophy Chair of St Andrew's. The Doctor seemed to be much affected during the whole of the ceremonie; and we could not but particularly observe, that when the Janitor was in the act of putting on the gown, his countenance assumed an expression of intense seriousness and deep concern.

On Crowning the Bust of Rozzaris, the following Ode was delivered by one of the Managers :—

ODE.

I.

Who knows not the land so refulgent in glory;
The cradle of Liberty, Science, and Song:—
The land that through time is still brightest in story,
Tho' the dark veil of night hath hung o'er her so long,
The land that now struggles through war's desolation,
For the rights that again shall create her a nation,
From the shore thro' the isles, from her isles to the sea,
Ever shall resound again—Greece shall be free!

II.

O monteuous Hellene! again shall return,
Thy sea of heroes, of poets, and sages;
Thy matrons and maidens no longer shall mourn,
The souls and the deeds that have slumber'd for ages;
For thy sons with the valor of freemen oppose
The sword and the cross to their infidel foes,
As from shore thro' the isles, from the isles to the sea;
Ever shall resound again—Greece shall be free!

III

Come, swear ye an oath, and record it in heaven,
To be worthy the names that your history adorn,
When your temples and altars to sacrilege given,
And your wives and your daughters to slavery born;
O swear to revenge them, or die in the cause,
While the world's distant regions shall ring with applause,
And from islands to shore, from the shore to the sea,
In peace resounds again—Greece must be free!

IV.

See the wreath we have braided for Bozzaris's brow,
The warrior who sleeps upon victory's breast—
To the cross, when the crescent and scymetar bow,
He shall rise with the spirits of them that are blest;
For he who for country undauntedly dies,
Shall again in his own lov'd Elysium arise;
And shall hear from the shore, through the isles, o'er the sea,
Ever ring to heaven, thy country is free.

V.

No longer shall Greece lack a name or a station,
Worth the brightest and best of her history's page;
For her sons are no longer vile slaves, but a nation
Expelling her tyrants, redeeming her gage.
Flow, Hellespont, flow! in thy dark murmuring wave
Full many a hero shall find a proud grave,
As from shore to the island that shatter thy sea,
They shall hear the chant ring o'er them, Greece still is free!.

VI.

Then thy valleys shall bloom, and thy wrongs fade away,
For thy streams shall flow silver untainted with blood;
Then the dance and the song round thy altars shall play,
And thy heroes be crown'd by the brave and the good.
Thy sires and thy daughters no longer shall roam,
But the land of their fathers be liberty's home;
Thy shore tell the isles, the isles tell the sea
That the Crescent hath fallen, the Cross is now free!

VII

Hail, hail to the day, to posterity's glory,
When man shall unite in an Holy Alliance;
When the world shall not know but in fable and story
Of the blood that is shed to bid slavery defiance.
Let tyrants and despots then frown from on high,—
We are free, and will live so—in peace or in war;
Our continent's shore and the isles of the sea,
The great truth proclaiming that ALL MEN are free!

COMETS.

The following remarks are extracted from an English work They refer to some observations which had been made by Dr. Hershall, on the Comet of 1811.

The Comet of 1807, in its approach to the sun, advanced within sixty-one millions of miles of it, and its tail, when longest, covered an extent of nine millions of miles. The late Comet, in its perihelium did not pass so near the sun by about thirty six mil lion of miles, being about two thirds only of the closest approximation of the preceding, and nevertheless acquired a tail of upwards of a hundred millions of miles.—May we not then conclude, as he suggests, that the consolidation of the comet of 1807. when it reached its perihelium, had already been carried to a much greater degree of density than that of the last comet, by some former approach to our sun, or some similarly constructed celestial bodies, such as we have reason to believe the fixed stars to be? And that comets may pass round other suns than ours is rendered probable from our not knowing with certainty as yet, the return of more than one comet among the great number that has been observed?

De Lagnes enumerates two or three hundred comets mentioned by Chinese writers. Doubts, however, have since been thrown upon the authorities referred to.

Extensive as are orbits of comets, from their eccentricity, that have approached much nearer to the sun than any of the planets, for the comet of 1680, when at its perihelium, was at the distance of only one sixth of the sun's diameter from its surface. yet, from the very inconsiderable density of their enormous tails, and even of the greater part of the nucleus itself, should it ever happen to a planet, of which there is but very little probability, to fall in the way of a comet, it is supposed that the inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants of the planet might be merely temporary, and local; the chances are, however much greater, that a comet might interfere in such a manner with a planet, as to deflect it a little from its course, and retire again without coming actually into contact with it.

Nearly five hundred comets are recorded to have been seen at different times, and the orbits of about a hundred have been correctly ascertained—but we have no opportunity of observing a sufficient portion of the orbit of any comet, to determine with accuracy the whole of its form as an ellipsis, since the part which is within the limits of our observation, does not differ from parabola, which would be the result of an ellipsis prolonge without end. Two comets at least, or perhaps three, have been recognized in their return. A comet appeared in 1770, which from perin ss-ected to move in an orbit materinily different from a parabola; Mr. Lexell determined its period to be five years and seven months, and its extreme distance to be between the orbits of Jupiter and of Uranus—but it does not appear that any subsequent observations have confirmed his theory. It has, however been calculated, that supposing the theory correct, it must afterwards have approached so near the orbit of Jupiter as to have the form of its orbit entirely changed

Dr. Halley predicted the return of the comet about 1758, which had appeared in 1531, in 1607, and in 1682 at intervals of about 75 years, and with a Clairant's further correction for the perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn, the time agreed within about a month. The mean distance of this comet from the sun must be less than that of the Georgian planet; so that by improving our telescopes still more highly, we may, perhaps, hereafter be able to convert some of the comets into planets, so far as their remaining always visible would entitle them to the appellation.—Dr. Halley also supposed the comet of 1680 to have been seen in 1106. in 531, and in the year 44 before Christ, having a period of 575 years; and it has been suspected that the comets of 1556 and 1264 were the same, the interval being 292 years; a conjecture which will either be confirmed or confuted in the year 1848. Some persons have even doubted of the perfect coincidence of the orbits of any comets, seen at different times, with each other, and have been disposed to consider them as messengers forming a communication between the neighbouring systems of the sidereal world, and visiting a variety of stars in succession, so as to have their courses altered continually, by the attraction towards many different centres; just considering the coincidence of the calculation of Halley and Clairant with the subsequent appearance of the comet of 1759. this opinion can scarcely be admitted to be in any degree probable with respect to the comets in general, however possible the supposition may be in some particular cases.

THE COSSACKS.

The Following amusing Anecdotes of this interesting people are derived from a work recently published, entitled "Characteristic Portraits of the various Tribes of Cossacks atta ked to the Allied Armies in the Campaign of 1817. Taken from Life at Paris, and accompanied by historical particulars," &c. Speaking of the period when they were at Dresden, the writer thus proceeds :—

"It appears that these rude people are by no means insensible to the charms of music, for which they manifest a strong predilection. A party of them, attracted by the solemn peal of the organ, entered the church, and while it was playing, continued fixed in silent attention. Its tones ceased, and the officiating clergyman commenced his sermon. This address in an unknown language, soon began to excite symptoms of impatience in the strangers; one of whom stealing softly up the steps of the pulpit unobserved by the minister, startled him not a little by tapping him on the shoulder in the midst of his harangue, and inviting him, as well as he could by signs, accompanied with all sorts of grotesque gestures, to descend, and no longer interrupt the gratification, which the organist afforded to himself and his companions. Notwithstanding the solemnity of the place, the gravity of the minister and his congregation were not proof against this attack, and it was some time before the former could so far recover from its ludicrous effect as to resume his discourse.

"This fondness for music was displayed on other occasions:

"A young lady, of a respectable family, was seated at her piano forte, playing and singing. She was heard by a Cossack who was passing under her window. As if enchanted, he followed the melodious sounds, pursued his way up stairs, from room to room, and, after traversing several apartments, discovered the right one. He entered, and stood listening behind the lonely musician, who, half dead with fear on perceiving the figure of her martial visitor in a mirror, would naturally have run away. He detained her, and, in an unintelligible language, but with friendly gestures, begged for a *Da Capo*; and, without ceremony, fetched his comrade out of the street. The music soon relaxed the joints of the bearded warriors, and in a few moments they struck up a charming Cossack dance in the best room in the House. The trembling girl was obliged to summon up all her courage and strength, that her fingers might not refuse to perform their office in this critical juncture. She returned sincere thanks *to heaven* when the dance was over, and was not a little surprised when one of the delighted performers, with the most cordial gestures, laid a piece of gold on the piano forte. It was to no purpose that the young lady refused it; the donors retired, leaving behind them the piece of money, which the fair owner will doubtless preserve with care, as a memorial of the lovers of dancing and music from the deserts of Asia.

"The *naivite* of these people were (was) expressed in a very different manner towards another young lady, like case of a genteel family, who out of economy, and supposing her guests to be so inured to hardship as to be proof against all sorts of weather, had directed that no fire should be made in the quarters destined for them. Though the almanack had for some days announced the return of all reviving spring, the Cossacks experienced none of its enlivening effects in their uncomfortable quarters. Dissatisfied with the place, they sallied out in quest of a warmer lodging. It was not long before they discovered one. This was the apartment of the young lady of the house.— " *here woa'm— here good—stay with mamsell.* So saying, the reconnoitering party took a strong position against the cold in *mamsell's* room; thither all the baggage also was soon transported *Mamsell*, unless she had chosen to turn Cossack too, was obl ged too relinquish her apartment to her ungallant guests, and to procure in another the climate that she had quitted.

"A servant maid, groaning under the weight of a large basket of damped linen, met a party of Cossacks. They took the basket from her, convinced her by their gestures that they intended no harm, and intimated by signs to the poor girl, to shew them which way she was going. They not only carried the basket to the mangle, but helped to turn it for a whole hour: and, when they had done, desired nothing but a kiss for their pains.

"A Cossack surrounded by a legion of boys, whom he sometimes took by the hand, and sometimes set a running by throwing his cap for them to bring back again, met a lad selling cakes. He immediately laid an embargo on the whole stock of the itinerant trader, which he divided among his merry companions, reserving for himself about a dozen cakes, which he put into the pockets of his wide breeches. Whilst occupied in housing them, he spied an elegant lady coming towards him, but who was about to turn off to avoid the crowd of boys. The Cossack ran up to her, pulled the cakes three at a time out of his magazine, and offered them to the lady, half dead with fright. *Mamsell. good!—Dobre, Mamsell!* said he, with a friendly smile. When however, neither kind words nor gestures could prevail on *mamsell* to accept the cakes, he thrust them into her ridicule, and respectfully kissed her fair hands, in spite of all her endeavors to disengage them from his grasp. The lady made a precipitate retreat, and the Cossack watched as long as she was in sight with a look of concern.

"The booksellers' shops, where representations of all the Russian nations were to be seen in the windows, were always be set with crowds of Cossacks, who manifested the greatest joy on discovering themselves a-

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1824.

On motion of Mr ROBINSON, the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, Government Printer, was brought up

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the Petition of James Miles, Esquire, of Young St. was brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to transmit the Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Claims of the Church of Scotland, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, as follows.

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, most humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that we have agreed on an Address to His Majesty, in behalf of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, which Address we humbly pray your Excellency to transmit to be laid at His Majesty's feet.

(Signed,) LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, *Speaker.*

Commons House of Assembly, 6th January, 1824.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, Messrs. McLean of Stormont and Chisholm, were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint His Excellency that the House of Assembly had agreed to an Address to His Majesty in behalf of the Established Church of Scotland, and also an Address to His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to transmit the same, and to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the House with the Address to His Majesty.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the third reading of the Address respecting mail pay to the late battalion of Incorporated Militia, was called.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Robinson, Wilmot, Clark, Jones of Leeds, Paine, Rattan, McMartin, Peterson, McLean of Stormont, Chisholm, Crooks, Nichol, Morris, McDonell, and Bostwick.—18

NAYS.—Messrs Randal, Walsh, White, Badwin, Horner, Casey, and Prince Edward.—8

Question gained—Majority. 8.

The Address was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, as follows:—

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, have taken into consideration an extract of a dispatch from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated to us by Your Excellency during our last Session, on the subject of Half Pay for the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of this Province, which had been sanctioned for that Regiment as being constituted in the same manner as the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada to whom it has been granted; and we feel called upon a gain to bring the matter of our application before the considera tion of His Majesty's Government. We are happy to perceive that His Majesty's Government entertains with us so just a recollection of the gallantry and usefulness of the Incorporated Militia of this Province during the late war with the United States, and that a supposed distinction in the constitution of the two Corps above mentioned, has alone prevented His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies from recommending the prayer of the Joint Address of the two Houses of the Legislature of this Province to the favorable consideration of His Majesty—No obstacle we trust can be removed, as the accompanying documents will satisfactorily establish the similarity of constitution of the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada and the Incorporated Militia of this Province, and we cannot but feel that the claim of the latter for any consideration must, from these documents, appear in a more favorable light than that of the former.

The well known justice and liberality of His Majesty's Government will not allow us to entertain the idea that a distinction, in name only, can operate against the Battalion of Upper Canada, while in usefulness and efficiency, it was in every respect equal to the only Corps resembling it in our sister Province.

We are assured that a reference to the Laws to which the Battalions alluded to, were respectively subject in their several Provinces, will result in the conviction that the services of the Incorporated Militia of this Province might have been demanded on all occasions in which those of the Voltigeurs could not.

It may not be known to His Majesty's Government that the Incorporated Battalion of this Province was regularly enlisted and attested, under certain regulations established by the Administrator of the Government, and Commander of the Forces then in Upper Canada, who was authorised by Law, "to make such rules and regulations for the Government of the Regiment as to him should seem proper and adapted to the nature of the service."—That they might have been ordered into the Province of Lower Canada in the event of invasion or insurrection, or in pursuit of an enemy—that their services might have been required in an enemy's country for the destruction of any vessel, built, or building, or any Depot or Magazine, formed, or forming, for the attack of any army embodied or marching for the purpose of invading this Province, or of any Fortifications, erected to cover the invasion thereof.—Their services, indeed, might have been demanded, and we are well assured, would have been readily afforded upon all occasions which could possibly occur to require the Services of His Majesty's Regular Forces in this and our Sister Province during the late war with the United States;—on the other hand, it appears, on reference to the conditions under which the Voltigeurs were enlisted, that they were raised subject to the British Laws, and for the service of Lower Canada.—The difference in this comparison we hum bly submit, is in favor of the Battalion of Upper Canada: other distinctions might be pointed out, but we will only add, that the operations of the enemy during the late war with the United States, being directed throughout almost exclusively against Upper Canada, the Corps of Voltigeurs had not an equal opportunity of service in the face of the enemy, while the Battalions of Incorporated Militia, as will appear to His Majesty, by the honorable testimony of His General Officers in command, from a very early period of the war, were engaged in constant operations against a superior force, and shared with such fidelity the dangers of actual service, that their casualties, in killed and wounded, were not less, in proportion to their numbers, than those of the Regiments of the Lines with which they were brigaded.

Feeling a lively interest in the success of the application which we have, in conjunction with the Honourable the Legislative Council, made in behalf of the Incorporated Militia, and ensured that every information may be afforded which can assist his Majesty's Government to decide upon the Subject, we humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the accompanying documents in support of the application alluded to.

(Signed,) LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, *Speaker.*

Commons House of Assembly, 6th January 1824.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, Messrs Burwell and Chisholm were ordered as a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address of the House on the subject of the late Incorporated Militia, and to present the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Burlington Bay Canal Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Gordon, Nichol, Robinson, Jones of Grenville, Randal, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Badwin, Baby, Horner, Petrie, Rattan, McMartin, Peterson, Aby General Kerr, Chisholm Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, McDonell, Burwell Bostwick, and Hamilton of Lincoln.—25

NAYS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Casey, Walsh, and White, —4.

The question was gained, by a majority of 21, and the Report was received accordingly.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Burlington Bay Canal Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs Atty General, Hagerman, Nichol, and Gordon, were ordered as a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, pursuant to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the Resolutions of the House of Assembly, respecting the Tobacco Trade of this Province, and that the same should be a free Conference

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Gordon, and Baby, were ordered to inform the Honourable the Legislative Council of the same

Agreeably to notice, Mr. NICHOL moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the reply of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to the Address of the House on the Boundary between this Province and the United States of America.

Which was carried

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The first was ordered to be received, and the Resolutions were severally put and carried, as follows:

RESOLVED.—That in the year 1822, a Public Instrument in writing from the Department of State of the United States addressed from the Department of State of the United States addressed from the Department of State of the United States of America, purporting to be the award of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the boundary Line between Upper Canada and the State, by which Barnhart's Island, which had been, from the conquest and cession of Canada, occupied by British Subjects, and under His Majesty's Government, was declared to be a part of, and within the boundary of the said United States.

RESOLVED, 2d.—That in conformity to the said declaration, the State of New York, within whose territorial limits the said Island has been declared to be situated, has disposed of, and granted letters patent for the same, and has exercised jurisdiction by executing legal process therein.

RESOLVED, 3d.—That Barnhart's Island extends to within one hundred and thirty yards of the British shore, and that, by its having been yielded to the United States, the whole navigable water of the St. Lawrence have been ceded to that Government, whose jurisdiction is thereby extended to within thirty yards of the Canada Shore, and His Majesty's Canadian Subjects have been deprived of all access to Lower Canada by water, unless by passing through the territory of a foreign power.

RESOLVED, 4th.—That Barnhart's Island is much nearer to the main Canadian Shore than to any of the United States of America, and that the only safe channel for navigation is on the south side of the said Island, being between it and the main shore of the United States, while it is wholly impracticable for Boats of Timber, Steam Boats, and other Lumber vessels are among the principal Exports of Upper Canada to descend by the intricate and shallow channel on the north side thereof, even were it ceded exclusively to His Majesty.

RESOLVED, 5th.—That it appears by a message recently sent by the President to the Congress of the United States of America, that a negociation is now pending with His Majesty's Government for the free navigation, by the subjects of that power, of the River St. Lawrence to the Ocean.

RESOLVED 7th.—That in the opinion of the House such a measure, if acceded to by His Majesty's Government, would have a direct tendency to destroy the connexion between these Colonies and the Parent State, would injure to an incalculable extent their Commerce and Revenues, and would by admitting a direct Trade under a foreign flag (of almost every British enjoyment) facilitate the illicit introduction of foreign Merchand ze and afford advantages to the subjects of a foreign State not enjoyed by those of His Majesty in this Province, for which the restoration of Barnhart's Island and the free navigation of the South Channel of the St Lawrence, situated as these objects are, would not be an adequate compensation

RESOLVED 8th.—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty founded on the preceding resolutions and imploring His Majesty to take into his most favorable consideration fully the unhappy situation in which His Majesty's faithful subjects on Upper Canada have been placed, by the unfortunate determination of the Commission under the Treaty of Ghent respecting the Boundary line of the St. Lawrence, as well as the question run which point on the Line to British Islands within the River, it the object of the Government of the United States to the free navigation of the St Lawrence shall be recognized, and earnestly entreating His Majesty to direct the attention of His Majesty's ministers during the negociation, and to be depending, such measures as may essentially secure the present and future interest of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects

On motion of Mr NICHOL it was ordered that a copy of the Resolutions on the Boundary line should be sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council for their concurrence therein, and that Messrs Hagerman and Jones of Leeds should carry up the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, entitled, "An Act to make further provision for the affairs of the Pretended Bank of Upper Canada," was read the second time.

On motion of Mr NICHOL the aforementioned Bill was ordered to be referred to the Committee of the whole on the Kingston Bank Bill.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Kingston Bank Bill

The House resumed to receive a message

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the King's Bench Bill, which they had passed with some amendments, and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and having withdrawn the amendments were read

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Fifth Rule was dispensed with, and the amendments to the King's Bench Bill were read a second time, concurred in, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, a message was sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing them of the same

Mr BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a message informing the House of Assembly, that they had appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee of the House of Assembly on the subject of the Tobacco Trade.

The House went again into Committee on the Kingston Bank Bill

The Chairman reported a Resolution and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was Resolved that a conference should be requested with the Honorable the Legislative Council upon the Bill sent down from that House, for settling the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs Nichol and Burwell were ordered to request the said conference.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Highway and Road Bill, were read the second time

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The House resumed to receive a message

Mr BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a message informing the House of Assembly that they had appointed a Committee to confer with their Committee, on the subject of the Bill for settling the affairs of the Pretended Bank of Upper Canada

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs Atty. General, Jones of Grenville, Nichol, and Morris were appointed a Committee on the part of the House of Assembly for that purpose.

The House went again into Committee on the Highway and Road Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit a gain on the following day.

The House adjourned

To be Continued

SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand presided at a Council of State on the 19th; the object of the meeting is said to be the granting an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 30th. On the other hand, we find it stated in a letter of the 17th, that the "general amnesty, so long expected, is still a disputed point; a majority of the Council of Castile oppose it, and the fanatics do their utmost to excite discontent in the minds of the people, both here and in the provinces, with respect to the conciliatory measures, which to the moderate seem indispensable. Addresses and remonstrances to the King succeed each other: several are written in such violent language, and hold up to the Sovereign the prospect of so many evils and disasters, if he pardons and unites round his throne so many thousands of misled subjects, that his Majesty, naturally inclined to listen to the Serviles, will very likely follow their advice, in spite of all the objections and the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, and the counsel of some wise Spaniards, who feel that reconciliation is necessary. Meantime the prisons are full, the trials of the unhappy persons confined in them are without any relaxation of severity, and though the war has been terminated these three months, 12,000 prisoners of war endure, in the depots in France, a very different fate from which was promised them before the King left Cadiz to join the French Prince."

The son of the Marquis de Casa Iruco, has been mortally wounded in a duel with a French officer at Madrid. He was 22 years of age, and on the point of a matrimonial alliance: it is said the origin of the dispute was more political than amorous.

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the king, for the establishment of the Inquisition. The king answered that he was not authorised to do it by the powers of the Pope.

The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists.

CHEERING NEWS FROM GREECE.

The London Morning Herald of January 6th, states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the accounts of the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks are removed by the late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to lay out at Constantinople for repairs. A letter from the Greek Admiral, dated on board his ship the Mauly, on the 1st of October, confirms the defeat of the Turkish fleet in the last week of September, which the Greeks had found an opportunity to attack in separate division with their fire ships. The Naval Power of the Captain Pacha is thus accounted for—11 Turkish ships were destroyed, one frigate of 24 guns was captured, 15 were at that period blockaded in the Gulph of Volo, and the remainder had fled in great confusion for the Dardanelles. Were they are known to have arrived. Letters dated on the 9th Dec. were received in London from Odessa, by which information from Constantinople to the 1st. was communicated. The Captain Pacha had arrived in the Dardanelles with a part of his fleet, *the remainder of which is accounted for above*, and he had been ordered to appear at Constantinople, and to give an account of the great advantages which the sublime Empire had reaped from the exercise of his naval talents during his summer's cruise. If (says the Morning Herald) the Czar of Muscovy be restrained by England and France from interfering with the Empire of his good brother the Grand Seignior, the Ottoman Power will soon disappear in Europe, and the standard of the Cross will, before a distant period, float in that Christian country, which is at present polluted by the presence of the Crescent

The Morning Herald states that the Turks had been obliged to raise the siege of Mi-solunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Arcanania and Albania to decide in favour of the Greeks, to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they have been obliged to adulterate the currency. An extraordinary Divan had been held, and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own, like Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is again stated that Corinth is in the power of the Greeks.

PORTUGAL.

It is stated in a letter from Bayonne of the 27th of December, that a courier has arrived at Madrid from Lisbon, bringing news that a very serious and extensive conspiracy had been discovered just as it was on the point of breaking out that three Ministers had been dismissed, that the King had ordered the Queen and several persons of distinction to be arrested, and that they were to be brought to trial. These reports need confirmation.

The Gazette of Lisbon, of the 19th December, contains a decree ordering the Farmers of the duties on Tobacco and Soap, (which are mortgaged for the payment of the principal and interest of the Loan of one million and a half sterling contracted with the house of B. Goldschmidt & Co in London.) to pay the amount into the bank of London declaring it to be at the disposal of the President of the Royal Treasury for the time being, to be employed in the manner directed in the general bond, signed by his Majesty, dated. October 9

A French paper announces, on the authority of letters from Lisbon, that the King of Portugal is about to give his subjects a new constitution!—by the advice of Marshal Beresford.

A letter, dated Lisbon the 23d of December, to a gentleman in England, says, that the Portuguese Government, much distressed for money, and quite desponding at the total loss it has sustained of its South American possessions. Every article imported is taxed to the utmost; and an additional new crown has been levied on each pound of tea, piece of handkerchief, and all other imported articles; and a *forced loan* is in contemplation, to include all classes of people, native as well as foreign merchants.

POETRY.

THE HORSES OF LYSIPPUS.

We stated a few weeks ago, that the first attempt in making a fac-simile of the celebrated horses of Lysippus had been completed by the artists in Mr Thomason's manufactory in Birmingham; and that they are about five feet four inches in height; and exhibit a splendid achievement in the improvements of the arts, and a novel experiment in sculpturing. In 1816, these horses formed the subject of the Oxford Newdigate Prize Poem; the successful candidate for which was Mr. Macdonell of Christ Church, whose elegant composition we now present to our readers:

"If e'er my soul, o'er Pindar's living lyre,
Thy fancy hung, and caught the poet's fire;
If e'er enraptur'd o'er each glowing song,
She sent the letter stand, and burn'd them bound along;
Mount up my soul, and with excursive eye,
Behold where Venus proudly courts the sky;
Behold, where, beauteous 'mid the wreck of years,
Each matchless courser warm with life appears.

"With many a pause majestically slow,
Proudly they tread the sacred arch below,
Pleas'd, in each limb the artist's skill we see,
Boldly correct, and temperately free;
Here—the arched neck, and gently heaving side,
Manifes with grace, and swells with generous pride,
There—chastening Art her softer touch applies,
And strength reveal'd with skill'd concealment, vies.
Though every vein with temperate current flows,
Though every muscle rests in calm repose;
Yet there's the force to whirl the warrior's car
Triumphant, 'midst the embattled ranks of war;
Or o'er Olympia's glowing course to fly,
Borne on the winged speed of victory.

"Such are the forms that once in bold relief,
Enhanc'd the glories of some conquering chief,
Doom'd on the high encastur'd arch, to bear
The laurell'd victor and triumphant car,
Methinks I see, with haughty mein, above
In trophied state, the son of Libyan Jove;
From conquer'd earth to heaven his looks aspire,
And the proud courses share their master's fire!

"What changes witness'd, and what wanderings past,
Ye rest in peace, immortal steeds! at last.
Ye mark'd, from her Tarpeian eyry's height,
The bird of empire wing her upward flight;
Ye mark'd her, drooping on the Pontic shore,
Sink midst Byzantium's towers to rise no more!
Ye saw the new born star of Learning rise
In life and gladness o'er Hesperia's skies;
From Venice torn ye saw its withering breath
O'er Gallia's plains shed pestilence and death!

"But see! triumphant Justice sheathes the sword—
The spoiler vanquished, and the spell restor'd;
See Venice, smiling 'midst her tears, receives
The gift which Valour gain'd—which Virtue gives:
With pleasing transports, each fam'd steed surveys,
Which o'er'd her brightest—cheers her gloomiest days,
Thus, when her palaces in dust decay—
When e'en her Titian's colours melt away—
Their matchless beauty shall her walls adorn,
And bear Lysippus' fame through ages yet unborn!"

(Sheffield Mercury, Nov 22, 1823)

Domestic.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT

York, March 1st.

The account we have heard of this melancholy occurrence is as follows.—This afternoon, as Mr Spalding was returning to his house in the vicinity of this Town, having occasion to visit, on his way, some workmen who were falling trees on his grounds, he was in the act of giving some directions, when the tree under which he stood, being nearly chopped through, suddenly fell, and before he could get out of the way, unfortunately struck him.—It is said he was shockingly bruised; and, in spite of every effort to save him, expired in a short time.

The deceased was one of the very earliest settlers in York, having come over with General Simcoe.—He was highly and justly respected by all who knew him; and has left a widow and three promising boys to lament his fate.

QUEBEC, 19th February, 1824.

It appears from a notice in the paper, published by authority, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, "will go home on private affairs for a few months, but his return to administer the Government of this Province may be relied upon."

A friend informs us that a dividend of *thirty per cent.* has been paid this season, upon the stock of the Dalhausie Steam Boat which plies between Prescott and Kingston. This is unprecedented in Canada.

Extract of a Letter, dated from Quebec.

A WONDERFUL SHIP.—"Do you know I came out to Canada, to take the command, and carry home an extraordinary ship, of a new construction and immense magnitude. She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow. Dimensions as follows:—Length of keel, 294 feet, (with a flat bottom,) breadth of beam 50 feet—depth of hold 32 feet—length on the upper deck 300 feet; and will admeasure 3,600 tons, or there abouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft, and I have no doubt she will sail well. She is to be rigged with four masts and a bowsprit and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the later end of June. Her name is the Columbus, in honour of the first discoverer of the New World.

Com. Advertiser.

NEW FAIR.—We perceive that by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, a Fair is authorised to be held at the Parish of Charlesbourg, in the County of Quebec, once in every year, that is on the last Monday and Tuesday of September.

DIED,

At Montreal, 3d inst. after a short illness, Samuel David, Esq. of that City, Merchant, and Lieut. Col. of the Long Point Militia

Mr Robert Forester, on Wednesday the 18th inst. aged 29 years—a native of Glasgow.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Council for our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Loyal Citizens, on Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveying, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
March 1st 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint J. B Robinson Esquire, to be Commissioner, and Henry Ruttan Esq to be Ditto, under the 5 Geo 4 Chap 27 Sec 3.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council

Executive Council Chamber
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration taking the unique Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1824.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Located Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Com.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall

before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragment thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Vea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N of Madoc		Tudor
N of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oidea	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To wit

ON Saturday the Twentieth day of Mar h next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell (N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 5 2d do. do. 100. do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100. do.
Town Lot No 7 in the Village of Picton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly half of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A. 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place.

A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 25, 3rd Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.

The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres.

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 52.—t. d.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES, DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week, commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an applicati n to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted for applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individual alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—tf.

HOME DISTRICT, To WIT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi prius, will be holden in and for the District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of March next: at which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are hereby required to take Notice that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices appertain to be done

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th Feb 1824. 10—2w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, it is not a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronage this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,

Are respectfully informed that *Number I.* of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.

FOR THE LAST TRINITY TERM.

Edited by J. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, 8vo size, with covers coloured paper, and lettered.—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—A bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15-*tf.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sidfield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31

N B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq. Amherstburg

December 23d, 1823. 52—12-*w.*

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for his use of each season, and no questions asked.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, six bedchambers, and two dressing rooms There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House — Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 tf

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada,

a Farm with Dwellings out buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a flourishing neighbourhood, one and a-half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24th 1824. *No.* 9—2m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned in Quebec, Trading as Merchants under the Firm of Peter Patterson and Company, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent, as far as relates to Mr. Thomas Usborne and Mr. Peter Paterson, who retire therefrom.

Witness,
John Lawrence.

Henry Usborne,
Thomas Z Benson.
Thomas Usborne.
Peter Patterson.
James Dyke.

London, May 10th 1823. *No.* 9—3w.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

The MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them* GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U.C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Odd Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.

Goldsmith's Works, Lond edit 1806 12mo —Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 14th edit. 8vo—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit Lond. 1806. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805. 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec. 2d, 1823. t. d.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PEDLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec 1823.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oats* for seed:—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C. Gazette office, in York.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brot er Farmers,
Your most Obed't.
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d March, at York, for the Home District.

4th February, 1824.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall eviscerate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 11

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

ENGLAND.

From the Courier, of Nov. 29.

We have received Jamaica papers Their contents are of considerable importance, considered in connection with the alarm and agitation which have been produced, it seems, throughout the whole of the West India Colonies, by the discussions which took place last session in Parliament, and the consequent apprehension that they were intended to lead to some final measures for the gradual emancipation of the negro population. These papers contain a mass of matter upon the subject, which cannot but excite the anxious consideration of those in whose will it lies to calm or aggravate the fears thus inspired. Meetings have been called in almost every parish in Jamaica, and the language employed in many of the Resolutions, breathe a temper which should make us pause before we proceed further.

LONDON, Nov 24.

The Secretary of the Shipowners' Society had, on Saturday, an interview with Government, at the instance of several of the merchants and ship owners engaged in the trade with Spanish America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for the rumours which have been circulated by some of the newspapers, of its being the intention of the French Government to assist Spain in attempting the reconquest of her late Colonies. The most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by Government that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing any such design to the French Government—that the French brigade *Jean Bart*, which had sailed some time since from France for the West Indies, was on her return to France, and that no force whatever was gone from France to the West Indies, excepting 800 men for relieving the garrison of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was stated to Government, that for two months there were now loading in London and Liverpool for Spanish American ports, and that, of course, if the rumour alluded to had been well founded, it would be prudent for the merchants to continue sending their property in that direction. The answer given to this was, that Government saw no reason why the commercial intercourse which individuals might think proper to carry on with those Countries, should be suspended.

Touching the report, that there was to be an addition of 20,000 to the standing army, it is answered that nothing of the kind is in contemplation. Some recruits will be raised to supply the place of the regiments under orders for the West Indies

In the teeth of these pacific indications, we have to state, on Saturday last, the Victualling Office published a tender for a further supply of 3000 tierces of Prime Irish Beef, and 3000 tierces of Irish Pork.

Remarks on the above by the Editor of the Waterford Mirror:—

"If we judge of Government by the Courier, and at this moment we hear no organ more accredited, we shall pronounce ministry in a complete state of oscillation between interference and neutrality, between war and peace. In sober fairness we have seldom known a conjuncture which more fully illustrated the trite metaphor of *Scylla Anaybdin*, a choice of dangers. To allow France not only to occupy Spain and influence Portugal, but to re-conquer South America and Mexico, is pregnant with unprecedented hazard to our naval supremacy. Perhaps no indocement could prevail upon the Britains of the last century to expose the Empire to this hazard. But their descendants wish to be wise as well as merry. They have turned over the page of the chronicler of accidents, and they see dangers written upon the other side likewise. Without French aid, possibly enough even with French aid, Spain has lost her Colonies for ever. Portugal is not likely to be finally more successful. Britain has long lost her great hold of North America. If to these circumstances we superadd the very possible chance of a war between Britain and North or South America, or both, what may our West India Islands be worth especially now that Florida is in American hands? Possibly not the expense of watching. How with the circumstances of Canada be augmented! Might not the proclaiming of such a war be tantamount to casting the New World adrift from the Old? These possibilities may be distant, but they are serious; they are not merely visionary; with such importance we have been long impressed. It may be that we have dwelt too much now upon the subject"

LONDON, Nov. 22

This evening, (Saturday) arrived the Preston frigate, Captain Henry, E. P. Strut. from Vera Cruz. and Havanna, having left the last named place on the 29th Sept. with Dr. Mackay, a gentleman who had been deputed by His Majesty's Government to execute an important mission with the existing Government of Mexico, which we understand, he has most satisfactorily effected. Dr. Mackay landed at 7 P. M. and set off for the Foreign Office. We learn by her, that a French fleet of five sail of the line, two large frigates, and eight large frigates, under the command of Admiral Bergier, was lying at Martinique and Guadaloupe. What object they had in view had not appeared; it is asserted that they have any troops on board, but it is known that the garrisons of these two Islands are very numerous The Thracian was at the Havanna The Preston left Jamaica so long since as the 25th of June She has brought despatches for Government, and three millions of dollars, and a quantity of coffee, on merchants' account. We regret to hear that the Lynx and Banterd have been extremely unhealthy at West Key, as also the American Squadron and Garrison at West Key.

Colonel Stanhope has reached Florence on his way to Greece.

A Report is current among the Lisbon Houses, that Lord Beresford has accepted the chief command of the Portuguese troops, &c. There is no authentic account in town of any such circumstance. The understood object of Lord Beresford's voyage to Portugal, is the examination into and the final adjustment of the accounts of prize money, which have remained unliquidated since the period of his military services in that country

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER —(London Papers) say, "Greece as well as South America, is to be the subject of a congress. If so, alas for Greece! She had shewn herself able to withstand her infidel enemies—she has been able to make her way at the Congress of Verona, and Russian Diplomacy, and the Holy Alliance combine to bless her after their paternal fashion, by even the skill and bravery and per-severance he has shewn will hardly avail her."

November 29

It appears that a Congress is to be held at St Petersburgh, to the arrangement of the affairs of the East; and another is to be held at Paris, for the settlement of the South American Colonies. To the latter it is almost certain that England will not be a party; and in the former, it is highly probable she will not join.

It is believed that France is determined not to assist Spain, by force, in reducing the South American Colonies. This is good policy, as the attempt would certainly fail

There was but little done to day in the funds, this being pay day on the N vember account. No deputies have been dealt with Consols for money opened at 8 114 184. and are now 84 —buyers.

The St. Vincount, of 120 guns, is preparing for sea at Plymouth with all possible dispatch

LORD BYRON.—A letter from Cefalonia, received on Friday, dated Oc ober 10, says,—"Lord BYRON, who came here in Augu last, with the intention of joining the Greeks, has found them in such a state, that the Lordship has deferred his plan for the present, and sent over two gentlemen to examine more closely into their circumstances before he goes amongst them. His Lordship professes his willingness to give his personal aid to the cause, with a donation of £5,000, and to spare £3,000 per annum out of his income, for the same noble purpose He lives retired, and it is understood occupies himself in the continuation of his *Don Juian*, which he means to carry through a great many cantos

STEAM PACKET ON THE DANUBE.—A recent letter from Vienna states that on the 15th ult. the first Steam Boat on the Danube commenced its voyage from that city to Pest, in Upper Hungary, where. notwithstanding its exposure to one of the most violent storms of wind, it arrived safe on the morning of the 16th. It was greeted on its arrival with a sa ro of artillery.

ROYAL MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—The marriage of the Princess Elize of Bavaria, to the Crown Prince of Prussia was celebrated by proxy at Munich on the 16th November. She was to be married at Berlin on the 29th.

Villanueva and others of the Spanish Cortes have arrived in Ireland Arguelles has arrived in Plymouth, England.

We are happy to learn, that His Majesty's health continues in the best possible state. We are assured that he very recently declared to one of his industrious relatives, that, for the last ten years, he had not found himself in such good health as at the present moment. It is with regret, however, we add, that the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of York is far from satisfactory.

On Saturday evening arrived at Portsmouth His Majesty's Ship Jupiter, 60, Capt. Geo A. Westphal, from Calcutta, whither she took the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Governor General of India, and suite, who landed at the Presidency in good health, on the 20th of July, after a pleasant passage of four months and fifteen days The Jupiter left Lord and Lady Amherst in good health on the 19th Aug.

COLONIAL.

COMET.—One of those Bearded Strangers, called *Comets* which in the days of superstition and astronomical ignorance, used to excite, by their appearance, the most alarming apprehensions of War, Pestilence, and Famine, has been observed on our horizon for some days past On the evening of the 9th instant, it appeared, surrounded by a Coma, close to that star of the fourth magnitude in Ursa Major marked 69 of Flamsteed. On the evening of the 25th it was observed a little above that situation, having travelled towards Dubhe, the first polar pointer in Ursa Major. In a direction nearly parallel with Alioth and Mizar of the same constellation

This celestial visitor was observed last evening nearly in the direct line between the Polar Star and the first polar pointer of Ursa Major.—*N Bruns Cour.*

EXTRAORDINARY FORTUNE.—Sidney April 3.—Captain Edwards of the "Sampet, brings from New Zea and two chiefs one of whom is accompanied by his family. One of them is a youth of about 16 and the other 30 years old The name of the latter is James Caddel, an Englishman by birth and whose history is briefly as follows:—In 1807 or thereabouts the ship Sydney Cove, a store ship from this port, was cruising in the Bay of Islands, and had either stationed or dispatched a boat's crew, consisting of five men and a boy, James Caddel, the present chief to one of the islands in quest of seals. The boat was taken by the savages in the vicinity of the Southern Cape and the hapless men, with the exception of Caddel, were killed and eaten. Fortunately, in his flight, the boy flew to an old chief for mercy, and happened to touch his *ha hah how* (the outward and left of the chief;) and thus his life became preserved, as his person was then held sacred Being in too distant a part of New Zealand to indulge the hope of hastily escaping from a rather disagreeable captivity. Caddel became resigned to his apparent destiny, and insensibly adopted the manners and customs of the natives A few short years since he was allied to a chief's daughter, who also is sister to a chief, and, by this two fold tie, he became a prince of no small influence among such subjects as those barbarous despots are destined in the present constitution of things to have the control of Caddel lost his own language, as well as Christian name, and soon became transformed from the English sailor boy into the dauntless and terrifying New Zealand chief I required some argumentation to induce him to visit New South Wales; and he would not have come without his partner, to whom he appears to be tenderly attached.

SPAIN

Extract of a letter from Madrid dated Nov 7.

EXECUTION OF RIEGO.—A soon as His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême had quitted the capital, (which was on the 24th) the second Court of Alcades d'Causay Corte had entered the necessary preparations for finishing the ill fated Riego drink the last drop of the chalice of bitterness.—Many of the occurrences in these preparations had but eight months before nailed him as shero. He was transferred from the prison where he had hitherto been, to the public prison of an unusual hour of the night; there his sentence was read to him, which was as follows:—"D n Rafael Riego is condemned to the capital punishment of the rope!!; he is to be dragged through all the streets leading to the place of execution, his property to be confiscated to the King's Chamber, and he is to pay the expences of his trial

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 8 h he was led into the *Burning Chapel* (a room lighted up with funeral candles, and other emblems of death.) In this situation which struck with fear every man possessed of a spark of proper feeling. Riego showed the most unshrinking firmness. All he said was, "may God grant that my death may conduce to the happiness and tranquility of Spain." These words will not be forgotten. The unfortunate Riego was sent to the scaffold in virtue of an *ex post facto* law, a circumstance which history will not forget, in recording these deplorable times It was during the night of the 5th that preparations were made for the execution. Amongst the crowd of ferocious people, who looked on with pleasure at the progress of this fatal work, some were remarked and fully recognized to be the same who, on a very different, but not distant occasion, had shouted in the ears of Riego, "*Viva el heroe de las Cabezas!*" To day (the 7th) the execution took place at the *Puerta de la Cebada* Here and in all the adjacent streets there was an immense crowd of people amongst whom were numbers of monks and priests, as also in the windows. Silence prevailed during his passage from the prison to the place of execution

During this agonising march, and to the last instant of his existence, he exhibited all the calmness and serene courage of a generous nature, willing to be sacrificed in the cause of his country.

On mounting the scaffold, his legs appeared to be feeble they were evidently swelled, probably in consequence of his recent illness and the weight of the irons with which he had been loaded. When the executioner made a sign that he had ceased to exist, a rire was sent forth by a number of persons close to the gibbet which was of an immense height . . .

From the Madrid Gazette . . .

LI Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia to his Catholic Majesty, was presented to his Majesty at Madrid on the 15th November. when he addressed his majesty as follows:

"Sire; When rebellion rose against the sacred rights of your Majesty's throne, the Emperor, my august master, foresaw, in his wisdom, the whole extent of the evils which the author of this criminal attempt were preparing for Spain. The most painful experience confirmed these well founded presentiments, which were shared by alarmed Europe, as the deeds of violence and injustice, committed by the usurpers of the public power, gradually destroy the hopes of the most sanguine. The necessity of checking the fatal consequences of a state of things which had become dangerous to all, induced the Sovereigns assembled at Verona to put an end to it, even by open force, if the obstinacy of the disturbers of general tranquility should render this determination indispensable. It was for France to take the initiative in this noble enterprise. She has gloriously accomplished it, and your Majesty is restored to his people and to his Allies, in the fullness of his legitimate power; a condition necessary to the happiness of Spain, and to the maintenance of peace. The whole world, Sire, expects to see these just hopes realized. The difficulties which your Majesty will undoubted meet with in attempting to apply his extensive dominions, will but heighten the merit of overcoming them. The happy results of your firmness, Sire, and the wisdom of your own resolutions, in the virtues of its people, and in the interest with which your Majesty is sure to inspire his Allies; and those will put your majesty have the glory of terminating, in a last of revolutions, by fairness which prevented their breaking out again, and by clemency which ceases them to be forgotten.

"It was under the influence of such sentiments, Sire, that the Emperor, my august master, commanded me to offer to your Majesty his most sincere congratulations upon an event he had so much at heart, and for so many reasons—and to communicate to your majesty his hopes, which are all those of his Allies, respecting the happiness which your wisdom, Sire, is preparing to confer upon his numerous kingdoms, the fate of which is essentially connected with that of Europe."

His majesty answered in the following terms:—

"I receive, with the utmost satisfaction, the expression of the sentiments of friendship and interest professed by the Emperor, your master. The part which his imperial majesty and his gallant Allies have taken in the deliverance of Spain, has shortened the period of her calamities. The interest which the Emperor, your master, testifies on the happiness of my people, cannot but be highly grateful to me. I am exerting myself to rid them of the evils with which they have been afflicted; and I trust in Almighty God that I shall obtain this great object, the only end of my solicitude

"I am particularly pleased that you should have been chosen by your sovereign to convey to me sentiments upon which I set the highest value"

H M has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon Sir Pozzo di Borgo, and with his own hands, decorated him with the insignia.

The ex minister San Miguel, it is said has been arrested, and was on his way to Madrid, under a military escort.

SCOTLAND.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN TOWN, &c. &c. AT THE NORTH BACK OF THE WEST LOMOND HILLS, FIFE-SHIRE.

In the parish of Strathmiglo, (Fife-shire) there was lately discovered, within four feet of the surface, six bronze vessels of different capacities, from 1½ mutchkin to 10 pints Scots, or 20 gallons of English, unquestionably of Roman antiquity. These, however, have proved to be only a presage of still greater and more important discoveries recently made. A Roman town, the *Urbs Orea* of Tacitus and Ptolemy, so long the object of the most anxious researches of the most zealous antiquary, has been also discovered at a short distance, consisting of about thirty houses, in three rows, whose foundations are yet distinctly visible, with the fragments of three or four different specimens of urns round about these ancient ruins. About a mile west, nigh about forty bronze Roman military weapons, of different kinds have been found all lying together.—A little to the north a Roman urn and two Roman coins have been recently picked up one of them the Emperor Domitian's coin, in excellent preservation, which, with one of the spears in vessels, and four of said military weapons, are now in the possession of the writer of this article. In the centre ground, around which all these discoveries have been made, a very bloody and obstinately contested battle has been fought, on the banks of the Eden. where four cairns are erected, near each of which the Romans had buried their dead. The many Roman urns found near them—the burning of the dead in four different places, pointing out where the battle had raged, and where the Caledonians that fell in the battle had been burned, all co-operate to prove, in the strongest manner, that it had been unquestionably a battle fought by the Romans.—When this again is compared with the account given by Tacitus, it exactly corresponds in all its leading features with his description of the great battle fought betwixt Galgacus and Agricola inherto supposed to have been at the foot of the Grampians. It is obvious, however, that he had mistaken the West Lomond Hill for Mount Grampius, and this may be considered the source of all that ambiguity that has hitherto prevailed about it

Tacitus says, that "when Agricola was come near to the Grampian Mountains, he saw the enemies drawn up, to the number of 30,000 besides volunteers," &c. The spot where these also vast military weapons were found, exactly suits the place where he would get the first view of the Caledonian army drawn up on the other side of the Vale of Eden. He carefully, however, conceals the cunning artifice the Romans had to keep themselves to, in order to entice the Caledonians from their advantageous position across the Eden down to a ford called Merals or Marvellous Ford, from the circumstance of the slaughter being so great on the banks of a small brook running into it, that according to the opinion of the country still kept up, the Eden ran red with blood for two days) We have here also the small bid and plain mentioned by Tacitus, on which a body of the Caledonians were stationed, who when attempting to surround the wing of the victorious Romans, were attacked by four squadrons of horse. This had necessarily brought on a dreadful and sanguinary conflict, a little south from the rest of the field of battle, where all that had fallen there, so as to have been burnt on one grand funeral pile, the timber yet rising four feet above the brook.—The horse had then passed north through a small gap, or opening of the hill, and attacked the Caledonians in flight on the plain, (and the burning of the dead in the two different places on it, seems to confirm this, which is said by Tacitus to have decided the fate of the battle) The very camp occupied by Agricola after the battle, remains exactly according to Tacitus' description of it. half entire, and of the rest easily traced. What appeared to be most remark able was the new discovered town Orea, as a stupendous triangular table, cut of the freestone rock, upon a pedestal and pillar, and standing, with little alteration, as the Romans had left it. This seems to have been a table to the gods, and an inseparable appendage to all the Roman towns A more full and particular account of all these are now drawn up, and recently published, wherein the line of Agricola's march is endeavored to be traced. from where he landed in the south of Galloway, by the forts that he had built.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE LORD RODNEY.—During Sir George Rodney's residence in Paris, so great was his indigence, that he frequently knew not where to apply for a dinner. Monsieur de Sartine, no stranger to his professional abilities, thought this a proper time to wean his affections from his country, and therefore employed the Duke de Biron to make him an offer of the command of the French West India fleet, with a sum of money that should restore him to independence. The Duke, in consequence of this, invited Sir George to spend a month at his house, and in the course of that time frequently sounded him with great delicacy on the subject; but not being able to make himself properly understood, at last openly declared to him, that "as his royal master meant the West Indies to be the theatre of the present war, he was commissioned to make the handsomest offers to Sir George, if he would quit the English Service, and take upon him the command of a French Squadron,"—Sir George, after hearing him with great temper, spiritedly made him this answer:—"Sir, my distresses, it is true, have driven me from the bosom of my country, but no temptation whatever can estrange me from her service; had this offer been a voluntary one of your own, I should have deemed it an insult; but I am glad to learn that it proceeds from a quarter that can do no wrong!" The Duke de Biron was so struck with the public virtue of the British Tar, that he instantly exclaimed. "It is a pity so gallant an officer should be lost to his country; will a thousand Louis d'or enable you to revisit it, and to tender your services to your Sovereign?" The other replied they would; the Duke immediately advanced him the sum, with which Sir George set out the next day for England, where he had not arrived a week before he returned the Duke's loan, accompanied with the most grateful letter, for the singular obligation he had so politely conferred upon him.

ANECDOTE OF CORNELIUS JOHNSON.—Col. Johnson, who served (I believe) under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, was celebrated no less as a gentleman than as an officer, he was every inch a soldier, and had reaped glory and scars in the battle's rage. He was an excellent swordsman, and his extreme height of person and length of arm, rendered him a dangerous antagonist, even to more skilled opponents. Travelling on the Continent, accompanied by a single groom, he on one occasion halted at a small Inn, glad to seek any where rest for himself, his servant, and the jaded steeds. The only decent apartment in the house was pre-occupied by a party of French officers; and the provisions the house afforded they had bespoken, and the Colonel was informed that not a rag nor a omelet was to be had for love or money. A soldier's education seldom deserts him on an emergency: it was but a minute's employment to decide, and another, to send a polite request to the party, that a British officer might be permitted to share in the rations of their messboard The envy of Republican France overcame its politeness, and his messenger was sent back with rudeness and denial. Col. Johnson possessed, under utmost discretion, the coolness and intrepidity of his country. He commanded that the joint, then being dished up, should be laid before him; he and his servant fared sumptuously; and with fear and trembling "mine host of the Garter" carved the mutilated remains to the impatient and vociferating guests of the parlour. Affrighted and astonished, their disappointment and chagrin were soon converted into impotent railing and the breathings of revenge. At that period, the transmission of a watch, a glove, a ring, or any article of which the transmitter stood possessed, was considered the gage of defiance, and our Colonel soon found his table in the kitchen glittering with mementos of chalenge daring. He allowed the challengers to finish their *abreviated* repast, calmly took his medicum of wine, and then, followed by his servant, strode into the apartment. Drawing his sword, and placing on its blade the first article of defiance, at the same moment raising his fine person to its utmost height, and darting an eye of indignation around, as if singling out his victim, he coolly desired its proprietor to redeem it. The effect was prodigious. There was a pause denoting be-

station—a bur, but nothing palpable; and, after a full minute had elapsed, the watch was handed over to his bowing lacquey, and a ring dangled on the still extended weapon; that too became the undisputed property of the domestic; and so with the rest. "Men but in appearance—soldiers but in name!" exclaimed Colonel Johnson, as he drew his hand across his blade, ere he deposited it in his sheath—"learn from thence forward how to respect the rights of hospitality. I have been told that cowardice is ever the companion of audacity; and that those who know how to convey an insult have rarely the courage to redeem it. I regret that it should have been my fortune to witness, beneath the French uniform, the combination of these degraded alliances."

A Dean of Canterbury, remarkable for holding a great number of church preferments, travelling slowly in his chariot to that city, was overtaken by a poor parson, who had somehow procured the loan of a good horse. The parson, *en passant*, bowed most respectfully to the Dean, who desired him to stop, begged he would call at the Mermaid, at Rochester, and order him a dinner, to be ready at a certain hour. The parson accordingly called on the host, told him he would be honoured with a visit at such a time, and must provide a good dinner. "For how many, an please your honour?" says Boniface. "Why," replies the parson, "I can't well say how many persons the whole company will consist of, for I only saw the Dean of Canterbury, the Canon of Winchester, the Provost of Litchfield, the Rector of Orpington, the Vicar of Romney, and one of the King's Chaplains." The parson then proceeded to his own home, which was within a few miles; and the landlord began to make ample provision for the numerous guests he expected to entertain. Accordingly, when the Dean arrived, a large table was set out, and the cloth laid; "How's this," cried his Reverence, "you have shewn me the wrong room; this surely is intended for a large company." "An please your honour," replied the landlord, "Parson Singlechurch called about an hour and an half ago, and told me I must provide for your honour and the Canon of Winchester, and the Rector of Orpington, and one of the King's Chaplains too, and I don't know how many more; and so I thought, an please your honour, I'd get enough.—" Oh very well, coolly answered the Dean, who now recollected himself, 'I ought to have asked Mr. Singlechurch to have stayed and dined with me."—*The Babbler.*

The Cossack Colonel, Prince G——n, was quartered with a lady of rank. The footman of the latter, going out of the house one evening about nine o'clock, observed a Cossack before the door, holding 2 horses. To his utter astonishment, he soon discovered that it was no other than Prince G. his mistress's guest.—'Good God!' said he, 'is your Highness holding horses.'—'Yes; a Cossack who did not know me, just as I was coming out of the house, asked me to hold them for a moment. I did not like to refuse him; but the fellow stays rather too long. I have been standing here almost an hour.'—'Let me take the bridle I will hold the horses.'—'No; I must keep the promise, which I have given the Cossack. A Cossack never breaks his word' Whilst the servant was expressing his surprise at this kind of observance of the word of a Prince, the Cossack came up, recognized the illustrious horse-holder, and threw himself at the feet of his Colonel, who mildly said, as he went away, 'Another time don't stay so long.'

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MEDICAL QUALITIES OF OYSTERS IN FEVERS AND CONSUMPTIONS.—Oysters are a mild, balsamic and cooling article of food, and are of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with warm flushings of the face, and other feverish symptoms, usually felt in declines, and nervous and irritable constitutions. It is quite possible, indeed, by making them a principal part of a meal, to prevent, in a great measure, the irritation and heat which produces the hacking and distressful cough in the more advanced stage of consumption.—Oysters, indeed, and other nourishing, mild food, will often altogether prevent consumption in those who are disposed to it from hereditary cause.

A young lady, of very narrow chest, and slender consumptive make, whose mother and two sisters died of declines—by avoiding beef, mutton, pork, and all sorts of red meat, and confining herself wholly to a diet of oysters, and other shell fish, while they were in season, and to boiled chicken and other white meats, with biscuits instead of bread, and rice instead of vegetables, soon became healthy and active, and escaped for many years the dangerous decline which threatened her. It is to be remarked, however, that oysters when too copiously eaten, are too cold for weak stomachs, unless accompanied with good pepper, or cayenne. Vinegar ought never to be used by those who eat oysters "to enrich their blood," or to prevent consumptions. Instead of vinegar a very little white wine may be added; but no wine when there is a fever or cough. When too many oysters have been incautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible and immediate remedy in hot milk, of which half a pint may be drank, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland, creamy jelly. Weak and consumptive persons should always take this after their meal of oysters.

The London Courier of the 15th of December, states, that Mr. Jukes attended at St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday evening with his elastic gum tube and double tube stopcock syringe. At the conclusion of the lecture he presented himself to the class, and having drank a small quantity of the solution of the extract of licorice with four tumblers of water, he introduced the tube into his stomach. Mr. Scott applied one of the stopcocks of the syringe to the tube and immediately pumped out the whole of the liquid taken into the stomach. Thus the experiment completely succeeded, to the great satisfaction of Sir Astly Cooper and the other gentlemen present.

Dr. Pearson, of George street, Hanover square, in lecturing a few days ago upon the stomach, observed, that this organ had no power over substances endued with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the Prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years, is anxious for coming out, and the attention of the men.
16 Begins to have some idea of the tender passion.
17 Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.
18 Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her.
19 Is a little more difficult in consequence of being noticed.
20 Commences fashionable, and dashes.
21 Acquires more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.
22 Refuses a good offer because the gentleman is not a man of fashion.
23 Parts with every young man she meets.
24 Begins to wonder she is not married.
25 Becomes rather more circumspect in her conduct.
26 Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.
27 Affects to prefer the company of rational men
28 Wishes to be married in a quiet way with a comfortable income.
29 Almost despairs of entering the married state.
30 Betrays the dread of being called an old maid.
31 An adutional love of dress is manifested.
32 Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners.
33 Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible women to flirt wit chits.
34 Affects good humour in her conversation with men.
35 Is jealous of the praises of women.
36 Quarrels with her friend who is lately married.
37 Imagines herself slighted in society.
38 Likes talking of her acquaintance who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes.
39 Her ill nature visibly increases.
40 Becomes meddling and officious.
41 It rich, as a dernier resort, makes love to a young man without fortune.
42 Not succeeding, rails against the whole sex.
43 A partiality for cards and scandal commences.
44 Is severe against the manners of the age.
45 Exhibits a strong predilection for a Methodist Parson.
46 Enraged at his desertion.
47 Becomes desponding, and takes snuff.
48 Attunes her sensibility to cats and dogs.
49 Adopts a dependent relation to attend her menagerie.
50 Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents her ill humour on this unfortunate keeper of animals.

POETRY.

THE DRUNKARD TO HIS BOWL.

A PARODY

Vital spark of hellish flame,
Enter quick this mortal frame;
Trembling, reeling, belching, blinking,
Oh, the pain—the bliss of drinking.
Haste, sweet brandy down my throat,
Nor let me languish for a bloat,
Hark! they whisper Lesper tipplers say,
Brandy's syphilis! come this day.

What is this absorbs me quite,
Steals my senses, dims my sight,
Drowns my sorrows, gives me spunk—
Tell me, my bowl, can I be drunk?

The room goes round—each thing appears
With wrong end upwards—in my ears,
Sweet sounds satanic ring;
Lend, lend, your arms! I reel! I die—
Oh, Rom! in this thy victory,
Oh, Grog! is this thy sting.

From the Canadian Magazine.

THE POET.

Oh! say not that truth does not dwell with the lyre,
That the minstrel will feign what he never has felt;
Oh! say not that love is a fugitive fire,
That o'er the snow mountains will sparkle, not melt.

Ah! deeply the minstrel has felt all he sings,
Ev'ry passion he paints, his own bosom has known;
No note of wild music is swept from the strings,
But first his own feelings have echo'd the tone.

Then say not his love is a fugitive fire,
That the heart can be ice while the lip is on flame?
Then say not that truth does not dwell with the lyre,
The pulse of the heart and the harp are the same.

SONNET.—TO M——,

It is not that upon thy cheek, the rose,
Hath shed the softest influence of its dyes;
Nor that the lustre of thy dark blue eye
With all that sparkling tenderness o'erflows,
And wins, wherever it wanders, as it throws
Its animated glances, wild and warm:
Nor, for thy snowy bosom's bounteous form
Where love hath rear'd a dwelling to repose
In soft enchantment's arms: that thou art prized,
But 'tis the spirit of that airy grace,
Which beams in animation undisguised,
Lighting the glowing features of thy face,
That makes thee lovelier, than if beauty's whole
Coeius of charms were join'd, without thy soul!

MURDER OF MR. WEARE.

TRIAL OF THURTELL AND HUNT, AT HERTFORD, JAN. 6.

(By Express.)—Hertford, Tuesday Morning, 9 o'clock.

All was bustle and activity throughout yesterday, in preparing for the trial.

At eight o'clock the sound of the trumpets announced the arrival of the Judge; and in a few moments Mr. Justice Park entered, and took his seat on the Bench.

The Judge then informed Mr. Wilson (the jailor) that the Court was waiting.

Mr Wilson immediately brought Hunt and Thurtell into the dock. Hunt came rather before his companion, and having bowed to the Court, stood at the right hand corner of the dock, where he was placed before. Thurtell also bowed to the Court as he advanced, and stood by the desk which we have mentioned as having been put up for his accommodation. Thurtell wore a brown coat and white waistcoat. Hunt was dressed in black as on the former occasion. In the face of the latter those near him thought an expression of sadness might be remarked which was not observable before. Thurtell had no appearance of hardihood or indifference, but seemed perfectly calm and collected.

Probert did not come forward with the other prisoners. In about 10 minutes afterwards, he was brought into the dock. Probert was dressed as before. His manner was less flurried than when he first appeared in the same situation.

The Crier having made the customary Proclamation.

Mr. Knapp, the Clerk of the Arraigns, read the Indictment against Thurtell and Hunt, and the Inquisition against Thurtell, Hunt, and Probert, all three being at the Bar.

Mr. Gurney said he had to apply to the Court that Probert be allowed to have a verdict of acquittal entered against him. He should adduce no evidence against Probert.

Mr. Justice Park, stated no there was no intention to adduce any evidence against Probert on the Coroner's Inquisition. the Jury must pronounce him Not Guilty but there were other objections indeed to the evidence under the Inquisition; the prisoner however, was entitled to his acquittal.

Mr. Knapp.—How say you Gentlemen of the Jury, is William Probert guilty or not guilty.

Mr Brown the Foreman.—Not Guilty.

Probert then bowed to the Court and withdrew from the Bar

Mr Thesiger now proposed to offer the affidavit of Hunt, the object of which was to shew that a promise of the Royal mercy had been held out to him in consequence of his disclosure.

Mr. Thesiger then put in an affidavit of Hunt, stating in substance, his inducements to make a confession—that he did make it with certain omissions owing to his distracted state of mind—that he subsequently supplied those omissions—that he relies to Mr. Noel and the Magistrate—that during his examination he was treated as like a prisoner or a murderer, and in fact, was promised pardon upon his making the disclosure he has done, made with the hope of pardon.

The Learned Counsel next put in the affidavit of John Noel, the person alluded to in Hunt's affidavit, who corroborated his statement, and added, that but for Hunt's confession, the body of the murdered Weare would never have been found, and consequently that no trial could now take place. That the Magistrates procured Hunt their interference—that they received his evidence, which met their unqualified approbation;—and the deponent, Mr. Noel, conclude- his affidavit by stating as his belief that, but for the promise of the Magistrates to secure Hunt, the body would never have been found

Mr Thesiger.—These affidavits being now read, I have to move your Lordship, if not to delay the trial, at least to make a sufficient recommendation to the proper quarter.

The Judge was most clearly of opinion, that notwithstanding the case had been argued with great vehemence and propriety by the Learned Counsel, that no argument was adduced which was applicable to the Court. Whether or not, that which had now been urged might not be made the ground of a future application to the Crown was another question; but he had heard nothing to induce him to put off the trial

Mr. Broderick having formally opened the indictment,

Mr Gurney rose to address the Court and Jury —After considerable delay, they were called on to decide the important case They would listen to the evidence which would be adduced, and act on that evidence alone. The crime was of no common importance. and of no ordinarily aggravated character. It was a crime of the deepest dye, and it was attended with no common circumstances Evidence would shew that the murder was not the result of the moment; it was the consequence of deliberate pre-counsel The evidence respecting the murder, and against the prisoners at the bar, would be such as to leave no rational doubt in the mind of any man of the guilt of the parties The circumstances of the case, as they had remained were of no common character. The prisoners, particularly Thurtell, had lived in terms of acquaintance, if not of friendship with the individual whom they had murdered. Mr Weare It was alledged, on the part of one of the prisoners (Thurtell) that he had sustained some former conversation, injury from the late Mr Weare; but no previous injury was urged on the part of the other person, as instigating him to seek revenge by the murder of the party, who had inflicted the injury. No wrong from Mr Weare towards Hunt was even alledged; and yet it would be found that he had been privy to the murder, particularly connected with the preceding circumstances. Both indeed he repeated, should have such evidence adduced against them as would leave no rational doubt in the mind of any man as to the guilt of both prisoners. With respect to the character of the evidence that could be adduced in all such cases, they would recollect, the murderer chooses his time, place, and opportunity. He chooses a time when he thinks no human eye can see, when there is no ear to hear; and therefore, there is more difficulty to detect him without the eye and the ear of an accomplice. Besides this, however, there is a species of evidence, arising out of the combination of circumstances, which presents a more ready conviction to the human mind, than the positive testimony of an accomplice.—In all such cases, it is desirous that criminals should be reached by the arm of justice; but as that is not always possible, it is sometimes necessary to compound felony, and to arrive at that end no guilty to use the less guilty. From a most anxious view of the case, his Learned Friends and himself resolved to admit the evidence of one of those charged with participation in this crime. That one, you, Gentlemen, have just now acquitted. Something has been said about another; and upon that I can safely say there has been no breach of faith, nor a shadow of one. Faith is to be kept on both sides, and if the condition of either party be not performed, no claim to the observance of the compact can exist The first character which I shall introduce to your notice, Gentlemen, is the deceased, Mr. Weare He was, it is said, addicted to play, and connected with gamesters Whether he was the worst or the best estimable of society, is of part of our investigation The prisoner, John Thurtell, had been in habits of play, and it is alledged that he had some cause to complain of Weare with respect to some play transactions. The other prisoner, Hunt, is a public singer. He knew Weare; but he was not aware whether he had been been in habits of friendship with him. Probert had a cottage in a place called Gill's Hill Lane—a by lane out of the high road to St Albans. This cottage was conducive to the committing of the crime charged upon the prisoners—Probert was much in town; his wife lived at the cottage, which was small, and ill-adapted but little accommodation, and that was pretty fully occupied by Miss Noyes, the children of Thomas Thurtell, a maid servant, and a boy, besides Probert and his wife. It would seem that Weare had been invited, or had made an engagement with John Thurtell to take a few days' shooting in the neighbourhood A few days before the 24th of October, Thurtell met Weare at some billiard rooms of a person of the name of Rexworthy, on the night before (Thursday) Thurtell, Hunt, and Weare, met together at this house, on Friday Weare was in the forenoon with Rexworthy. He afterwards went to his chamber in Lyons Inn; took a chop there, wrapped up some clothes sufficient for a few days' absence, took a double-barrelled gun, a backgammon board with him, and dice, and with them got into a hackney coach. which was fetched by his laundress at three or four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. He first drove to Charing cross; thence to Maddox street; thence to the New road, where he went away from the coach, and after some time came back with another person, and took the things out of the coach. He undoubtedly at this time had the expectation of reaching the cottage of Probert; but it was not intended that he should do so.—The Learned Counsel next stated what he would premise a few circumstances which it was necessary to make the Jury acquainted with. The prisoner, Thurtell and his brother were desirous of a temporary concealment, in consequence of a charge of some misdemeanour against them. For this purpose they had hired lodgings at a public house called the Coach and Horses, in Conduit street, kept by a person named Tetsall They went there in October and continued to frequent that place for two or three weeks before this murder was committed On the morning of Friday two men answering the description of Thurtell and Hunt, went to a pawnbroker's in Shaple Bonne, and there purchased a pair of pocket pistols. Hunt, it would be proved to them, had hired a gig for that day at one place, and a horse at another, with a view to be stated, of going to Dartford. It would also be shewn that he asked, at one or other of these places where he could be able to purchase a sack, for which purpose he was directed to some place over Blackfriars-bridge On the same day Hunt, Thurtell, Probert, I Thurtell and Noyes, were assembled at the Coach and Horses; but he must say, that it did not appear that Thurtell or Noyes were privy to the criminal intent of the former. Some circumstances had transpired, which, at first sight, there was reason to conclude, implicated them in criminal knowledge of the matter; such as Hunt stating that he had been at Gill's Hill cottage, and that Probert if he should be found guilty of it," and things of that kind, which, however, it appears were not regarded as serious Thurtell left this house between four and five o'clock on the day in question, mentioning to Probert that he was going to take up a friend who was to be killed before Probert did not believe. Before he went away, he asked him to bring Hunt down. That evening it would be shewn Thurtell was seen in a gig driving a horse of a remarkable appearance, being a roan or iron grey, with a white face and white legs. He was seen by a patrole on the road to Edgeware. He was afterwards seen beyond Edgeware by the landlord of a public house, where he called; but from that time till he reached the cottage of Probert no one could speak positively as to his appearance, with the exception of one landlord of a public house, who could prove seeing him with a friend in his gig; Probert went down the same night to the cottage; he had a better horse and although he and Hunt did not set off till some time after the others, they overtook Thurtell and Weare. Thurtell told them to go on before, and keep always a head; they stopped at three public houses after that period, in consequence of which Thurtell and Weare passed them unobserved. They loitered for some time in hopes of their coming up. but this did not happen. Arrived at Gill's Hill lane, at about one mile from the cottage, Hunt got out of the gig, saying he was to wait there for a friend. Thurtell, who had arrived at the cottage by this time, met Probert, and told him that without Hunt's assistance he had killed his friend, and he desired Probert would return to fetch Hunt. Probert did so; and he told Hunt what had been said. Upon this Hunt observed, "Why it was to have been done here." first professing that it was his purpose in getting out of the gig to assist in the murder, and in locating himself in the full guilt of the transaction Hunt then got into the gig; but before they arrived at the cottage, they met Thurtell, who reproached him with not being punctual to his appointment Hunt said it was no great matter, since he had done it without him. Thurtell then said, that the pistol he had given him was no better than a pop gun; that he had shot it in his friend's face, who then got out of the gig, and ran away, saying, he would give him back the money he had won of him, if he would spare his life. No further stated, that he had followed him and cut his throat, but he had not killed him enough, had thrust the pistol into his brain, and turned it about there in order to be sure of doing the job. It would be shewn to the Jury, that on that night a gig was driven at a quick rate down the lane. The servants of Probert expecting their master's arrival, were on the look out, listening for that purpose, and their evidence would go materially to elucidate the facts of the case. The report of a pistol was heard by some persons who were at the distance of 3 or 400 yards, and voices accompanied and followed the report, after which groans were heard of some one labouring and faster and faster. Now, the Jury would find that at about nine o'clock at night, Thurtell arrived at Probert's cottage, although he had set out for that destination at an early hour; that he who had been seen going in the direction of the cottage, accompanied by a friend, whose gun and back gammon board had been put into the gig, did not reach that cottage until that late hour and then that he was alone, having a space of four hours, which were unaccounted for otherwise than in the direct journey Upon arriving at the cottage he enquired for Probert and Hunt; stood at the gate; went out again and returned with Probert and Hunt, both of whom were in the gig. From Probert the boy took the horse, and Thurtell and Hunt, neither of whom were expected at the cottage accompanied Probert into the house Thurtell, who was intimate with the family, introduced Hunt A supper of pork chops was ordered to be got ready, and Thurtell, accompanied by Hunt and Probert, went out, pretending to call upon Mr. Nicholls, but in reality to go down the lane, where the body, which had been dragged through the hedge, and covered with a sack. Thurtell rifled the pockets, saying he had taken part before. It would be proved that Thurtell before he again went out, got a large sponge, and carefully sponged his clothes, in the stable, but not so effectually as to efface the mark which were seen by Probert's boy, and which were still visible upon the clothes

At supper, Thurtell produced a gold watch and a gold curb chain, which, though fit for a watch, was, when single, adapted to a lady's neck, and it was said, at supper, that the chain was more fit for a lady than a gentleman, upon which Thurtell presented it to Mrs. Probert. Afterwards an offer of a bed was made to Thurtell and Hunt, and it was proposed that Miss Noyes should sleep with Mrs. Probert to put that arrangement into effect; but that project was given up, and Mrs. Probert, upon retiring, did not go to bed. Something suspicious in the conduct of the three men struck her, for, under such circumstances, it was impossible but that some disorder of mind or demeanor should be visible. Mrs. Probert opened her window and looked out. It would be stated in evidence that Thurtell, Hunt and Probert, went out while she was in her chamber, repaired to the body, placed it upon a horse, put stones in the sack in which it was contained, dragged it through Probert's grounds, and threw it into the pond. Mrs. Probert, upon looking out of the window, saw something drawn by them through the garden, which she believed to be a corpse. After disposing of which they returned to the house. Mrs. Probert listened to them upon their return, and heard them dividing the contents of the purse of the deceased between them. Those contents amounted to £5 or £6 a piece. They remained up to a late hour, and Probert upon going up to bed, astonished at finding his wife up At as early an hour as it was in the morning, Hunt and Thurtell went down to the cottage from which they had removed the body, and were seen by some laboring men looking about the place. Thurtell upon seeing the men said he had been nearly capsized in a gig.

One of the men hoped that he was not hurt.—"No, no," said he, and then they returned. The men, however, perceiving that they had not found what they had been looking for, searched about, and perceived marks of blood on the place. They also found a pistol of which was one of those that had been purchased by Thurtell and Hunt, and which was covered with blood and brains; and a penknife, which was also bloody. From these evidences there could be no

doubt of the commission of murder on the spot. Afterwards the gun and back gammon-box and bag of the deceased were found in Hunt's lodgings. It would be seen that on the succeeding Monday morning, Hunt was observed very shabbily dressed, and that he went up stairs in his lodgings, and returned dressed in a very fashionable manner; that on Saturday night, he had purchased a new spade, and told Thurtell that it was to bury the body with. After those circumstances a report reached the ears of Probert, Thurtell, and Hunt, that a murder had been committed, and they were inspired with a desire to remove the body from the pond behind the cottage. Probert said he would not suffer it to remain, and Thurtell and Hunt promised to return on Monday night, and remove it. They accordingly did return on the Monday night, and Hunt kept Mrs. Probert in conversation while Probert and Thurtell went to take the body out of the pond. At ten at night, Hunt and Thurtell went away, taking the body in the gig, but Probert did not know to what place they conveyed it. Next morning the gig was found to be in such a state as to justify the conclusion that a murdered body had been carried in it, for there was a quantity of blood at the bottom. The subsequent finding of the knife, and other circumstances, having raised the suspicions of the Magistrates against Thurtell, Probert and Hunt, they were apprehended. Hunt had resorted to means of escaping detection, for when he had hired the gig he was observed to have a pair of large whiskers, but on the Thursday after, the whiskers were found to be shaved off—an expedient which altered the appearance very much. Further inquiries were instituted by the Magistrates, but still it was unknown where the body was or whose it was. At length it was found in a pond near Elstree, and the spot was pointed out by Hunt. There was evidence out of Hunt's own mouth to convict himself. If a man mentioned where goods where to be found which he had stolen, the finding proved the truth of the robbery, and in this case the finding of the body was evidence against the person who pointed it out. Those were the principal facts, and they were connected together by a most perfect chain. The Learned Counsel, after some comments upon the evidence of Probert, who must be looked upon with suspicion, repeated the leading features of the case, and added that it would also be proved that round the neck of the deceased was found a red shawl, which was the property of Thurtell.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

(By Express)—*London, Jan.* 8.—Hunt and Thurtell have been found guilty by a verdict of the jury, and condemned to death.

Thurtell addressed the Court for three hours in his defence, during which he maintained perfect composure, and concluded by saying, '*I am innocent, so help me God!*' Hunt was so agitated that his defence was read by the Clerk, of the Court.

Domestic.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Nearly a year ago a few persons in this city, natives of Ireland, with a spirit of benevolence for which their country is proverbial, entered into an association for the purpose of raising a fund, to be applied in ameliorating the distresses of their fellow creatures, and gave to their assembly the above appropriate title. A knowledge of the existence of such a society was soon possessed by the public, and many of the most respectable characters, not only in this city, but in the Province, soon had their names enrolled on the list, as members. Although this society bears the spirit of "Hibernia," it is by no means necessary for the members to belong exclusively to Ireland; we are happy to understand that the narrow principles of confining their numbers to those of either a particular nation or creed, are excluded, but as the idea was first suggested by Hibernians, the society still bears its original name. The prosperity of this infant establishment has been beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, the numbers we understand already amounts to upwards of 150 and the fund is now more than £100, which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank of this City.

An application is to be made to the Legislature of the Province for an act of incorporation, and there is every probability of the "Hibernian Benevolent Society" of Montreal, becoming the source of much benefit to those whose necessities require relief. When such are the laudable intentions of this establishment, we are certain that every well meaning person in the community will join us in wishing it success.—*Montreal Herald.*

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Burlington Bay Canal Bill was read the third time.

Mr. CROOKS moved, that the Bill should pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to provide for constructing a Navigable Canal, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario'"

On which the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Randal, Clark, Peterson, Wilmot, Burwell, Baldwin, Pattie, McDonell, Chisholm, Kerr, McMartin, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Morris, Rattan and Bostwick—19

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Casey, Walsh and White,—4.

The Question was gained by a Majority of 14, the Bill Passed, and on motion of Mr Wilmot, sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the 5th Rule was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee on the Report of the Arbitrators on the subject of the improvement of the River Saint Lawrence

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Nichol, Gordon, Randal, Clark, Peterson, Wilmot, Walsh, White, Casey, Pattie, Attorney General, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville, McMartin, Baldwin, Morris and Bostwick.—18

NAYS.—Mr. McDonell.—1.

The Question was gained by a Majority of 17, and the Report was received, and it was Resolved, That it was expedient to confirm the determination of the Arbitrators respecting the improvement of the River St. Lawrence.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, Messrs Nichol and Bostwick were ordered as a Committee to draft a bill pursuant to the foregoing Resolution.

Mr. NICHOL from the Committee to draft the forementioned Bill reported a draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr NICHOL the Bill for confirming the decision of the Arbitrators respecting the Survey of the River St Lawrence was ordered to be read a second time on the following day.

Mr MORRIS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make good certain monies issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieut Governor in pursuance of the Address of the House of Assembly during its last Session, and that the 8th Rule might be dispensed with in so far as related to the same.

Which was granted and the Bill read

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the Bill to make good certain monies was read a second time

On motion of Mr. MORRIS the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Bill to make good certain monies, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Kingston Police Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, the Kingston Police Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the of the day, the Bill to make good certain monies, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Morris it passed and was signed by the Speaker.

A Committee was then ordered to carry up the forementioned Bill to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and request their concurrence therein.

Agreeably to notice Mr BALDWIN moved, for leave to bring in a Bill for the Establishment of an University within this Province

Which was granted and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the University Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on ways and means.

Which was carried.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions and asked leave to sit again the following day

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly

The Resolutions were then severally put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED—That it is expedient to authorise the Executive Government of this Province to grant with the holders of any Government Debentures issued under the 2 Geo. 4 Chap. 6. for the postponement of the period of payment of the same or any part thereof

RESOLVED.—That in the present state of uncertainty as to the amount of our Revenue, arising from duties imposed on Merchandize imported into Quebec, and as to the time of its receipt, it is expedient to authorise the loan upon debenture, of a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand pounds, to be applied towards the Public service for the Year One Thousand eight hundred and twenty four, and to be charged upon the Revenues to be received from Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, Messrs McLean of Stormont and Burwell were ordered as a Committee to draft a Bill in conformity to the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr. McLEAN of Stormont from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address to His Majesty relative to the claims of the Church of Scotland, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to name the hour of One P. M. on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON of Lincoln, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON of Lincoln, the Surrogate and Probate Court Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Canal Commissioner's Report

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds, Gordon, Hornwick Peterson, Hornor, Wilmot, Rattan, White, Pattie, Clark, McDonell, Hamilton of Lincoln, Robinson, Hagerman Atty General, Martin, Wilson of Prince Edward, Chisholm, Morris, Nichol, and Randal—21

NAYS—Messrs Walsh Casey and Baby—3

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a Majority of—18

The Report was received and the Resolutions adopted as follows:

RESOLVED—It is expedient to amend and continue for a limited time, the Law now in force relative to the Inland Navigation of this Province.

RESOLVED—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to transmit the Supplementary Report of the Commissioners of Internal Navigation, with copies of the plans and estimates connected therewith, with such observations as may occur to His Excellency thereon, to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs. Gordon and Jones of Leeds, were ordered as a Committee to prepare a Bill and Address founded on the Resolutions of the House relative to the Internal Navigation of this Province

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a certain Resolution, and asked leave to sit again on the following day.

The Report was ordered to be received, and leave was granted accordingly.

The Resolution reported was then put and carried as follows

RESOLVED.—That the sum of One Thousand Pounds be granted to His Majesty, to enable His Majesty to defray the expenses that may be incurred under the Laws of this Province, relative to Inland Navigation.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs. Gordon and Jones of Leeds, were directed to provide for the appropriation of the sum voted in the foregoing Resolution in the Bill which they had been directed to prepare for amending and continuing the Laws relating to Inland Navigation.

Mr. JONES of Leeds, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Bergin and others, reported as follows.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants of Upper Canada against Orange Societies, have considered the matters therein stated, and have agreed to report certain Resolutions which they respect ully recommended to the adoption of the House, as follows

RESOLVED—That this Committee having taken into consideration the Petition of William Bergin and others, are of opinion that the Petitioners and all others of His Majesty's Subjects may rely with confidence on the sufficiency of the Laws now existing to repress or punish any tumults or violence to the persons or properties of individuals associating for the purpose of bearing or noticing those political parties or distinctions alluded to in the Petition, in any other manner than by expressing their hope that they may be speedily forgotten

MARRIED

The Honorable Captain Berkeley of the Royal Navy, has received the hand of Lady Charlotte Lenox

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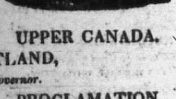

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
March 1st 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint William Benjamin Robinson Esquire, to be Commissioner for opening a Road through the Township of West Gwillimbury, under the 5 Geo 4. Chap 27 Sec 3. and Henry Rutten Esq to be Commissioner for opening a Road in rear of the Rice Lake, under the same Act

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Executive Council

Executive Council Chamber
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the Home of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province does decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General, in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall

before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emiz	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Orden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Twentieth
To wit. } day of March next, will be Sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, which were of the late James Cumming, Esq., Seized by Virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C Wilkins, viz.

Lot No. 47 4th Con. Camden 200 Acres
Lot No. 3 7th do. do. 200. do.
Part of Lot No. 5 2d do. Hallowell (N. of Carrying Place 3½ do.
N. half of No 5 2d do do. 100 do.
N half of No. 20 1st (E. of Carrying P.) 100. do.
Town Lot No. 7 in the Village of Perton—1 Rood & 21 Perches, being part of the Southerly part of Lot No. 20—1st Con. Hallowell, above mentioned—A Small Plot of Ground, being part of Lot A 1st Con. Township of Hallowell, West of the Carrying Place
A Gore of Land, being a part of Lot No. 23, 3d Con. of the Military Tract in the Township of Hallowell.
The East half of Lot No. 6 5th Con. Township of Kingston 100 Acres

N. B. Any Person or Persons, having Claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN M'LEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 9th Dec. 1823. 5d.—t. d.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week, commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—tf.

HOME DISTRICT, } NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer
To wit. } and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi prius, will be holden in and for the District, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of March next: of which, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are hereby required to take Notice that they be then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices appertain to be done

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, York,
27th Feb 1824. 10—2w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED,
New and Important Work.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

AND THE PROFESSION OF THE LAW IN PARTICULAR,

Are respectfully informed, that *Number* I. of

REPORTS AND CASES,

Argued & Determined in the Court of King's Bench, at York, U. C.

FOR THE LAST THIRTY TERM.

Edited by T. TAYLOR, Esq. Reporter.

THIS work will be published *Quarterly*, elegantly printed on a new type, on a yellow wove paper, 8vo size, with covers of coloured paper, and lettered—Price to Subscribers Five Shillings, payable on delivery.

Application to be made to the U. C. Gazette Office, York; Jas. Crooks, Esq. Niagara; J. Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Charles Cumming, Esq. Montreal, or to the Reporter, at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—if bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is duly authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, "	56,688
	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late Col. Elliott. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation.—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Elliott on the Premises, or to Robert Innes, Esq. Amherstburg.

December 23d, 1823. 52—12—w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.



THAT Spacious Dwelling House at the *Falls of Niagara* lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Forsyth, and now in the occupancy of Robert J. Kerr, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, seven bed-chambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18-t.f.

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwelling out-buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24th 1824. No. 9—3m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned in Quebec, Trading as Merchants under the Firm of Peter Patterson and Company, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent, as far as relates to Mr. Thomas Usborne and Mr. Peter Paterson, who retire therefrom.

Henry Usborne
Witness, Thomas Z. Benson.
John Lawrence. Thomas Usborne.
Peter Patterson.
James Dyke

London, May 10th 1823. No. 9—3w.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Mr. John Gorsman, of Markham, Deputy Surveyor, will be a Candidate at the next Election for the County of York and Simcoe—He will not keep an House of Free Entertainment for Voters, nor will he *buy* or *sell* any Votes, but implicitly rely on the interest and good will of his Friends.

York, March 11th. 1824.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

AT a Meeting held at the House of J. B Flannigan, in Westminster, Dec 16, 1823, for the purpose of nominating a fit person to be recommended and supported at the next Election, for Representation in the next Provincial Parliament,—the same was adjourned to the 28th February, 1824. to meet again at Archibald McMillan's, with a view to give more Extensive Publicity of the same; at which time and place of adjournment, a large number of the Freeholders and Electors again convened, and,

Mr. Duncan McKenzie was called to the Chair,
Mr. John Siddall, chosen Secretary, when it was

Resolved,—That we want an *Honest Independant* Man to Represent us in Parliament; one who, while he sincerely regards the Rights of the Crown, will never consent to vote away the Rights of the Subject, nor to tax the Poor to add increased wealth to the already opulent Office holder, or sinecure; and such a man, from our personal acquaintance, we believe to be

CAPTAIN JOHN MATTHEWS.

Resolved, therefore,—That we will support him as one of the Candidates, with such other respectable character as may be fixed upon by our good and loyal fellow subjects, in some other part of the County, to be supported with him.

DUNCAN M. KENZIE, Chairman.
JOHN SIDDALL, Secretary.

P. S. Messrs. Wm. Putnam, J. Odell, Tunks, G. J. Goodhue, Wilcox, McMillan, Tilley, and Fleming, together with the Chairman and Secretary, are requested to ascertain the sentiments of the majority of the Inhabitants in the other parts of the County in relation to the above Resolutions.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
TO THE
COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greatest part of the young men of our Township, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Best of Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th. 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Spring Assizes will open on Monday the 22d of March, at York, for the Home District.

4th February, 1824

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publican Blanks for Ale and Beer Licences, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office, where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. III. No. 12

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1824

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

POLITICAL.

From the London Morning Chronicel. December 27.

The American papers received yesterday, contain the accounts of the opening of Congress, and the message of the President of the United States—The communication of the Chief Office Bearer of the Great Republic to the Legislature at this critical period, when the ambition of Kings, not satisfied with the calamity which it has occasioned in Europe, threatens to rekindle the flames of war throughout the Western hemisphere, was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety.—It is worthy of the occasion, and of the people destined to occupy so large a space in the future history of the world.

What a contrast between the manly plainness of this State Paper, and the Machiavelism and hypocrisy of the Declarations and Manifestos of the Governments of the part of the World!

Whatever lately were the intentions of the French Ministers respecting South America, it is now asserted, from undoubted authority, that English policy has prevailed in Paris over that of Russia, and that not only will France not assist Spain in any attempt to subjugate her former American Colonies, but will view, not with indifference, any support which Russia, or any other nation may lend her for this purpose. This is certainly a wise resolution on the part of the French Government, for this independence of the New American States must extend their commerce, and thereby increase the prosperity of Frenchmen

Russia blocked up nearly half the year by impenetrable ice, can never partake of Southern commerce until a port be opened for her in the Dardanelles, and hence the anxiety exhibited by her to involve France in the expensive and hopeless employment of reducing America to the yoke of the Bourbons, for without this or some other occupation for the French armies, and the British navy, he has not the most distant chance of accomplishing the long and ardently cherished designs of this empire against ancient Greece, now in possession. The union of France and England in the great cause of American independence, is another strong ground for expecting the continuation of the blessings of peace, and consequently an improvement in the public credit of nations The Speech of the President of the United States, *so full of wisdom and just ideas*, has, however, had more effect on the opinions of the dealers in national Securities, than the abundance of money, or the changed policy of France, for in it they see a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the freedom of the American Continent. There is no part, however, of the speech which can afford more genuine satisfaction to every civilized nation, than the notice which it takes of the extraordinary and gallant struggle made at present by the Greeks, in the cause of general independence.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of December 29.

The main object of any interest during the week now passed, is the arrival of the Speech of the President of the United States. It is a document of the first interest and importance. It is interesting, because the brief, simple, and direct expose of Republican Government; always true, plain dealing, and sincere. It is important, because, fearing nothing, it conceals nothing, and is totally divested of all that trickery, artifice, and common place jargon, which render the diplomacy of Europe so much more than merely negatory.

There are three passage in this Speech which very mainly deserve the attention of the reader:—The first is, when the President, in referring to certain pending questions between the United States and Russia, says, very briefly and energetically.—"This occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle, that the American Constituents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this is a most important principle, and one which the English Government in particular, will find great difficulty in admitting. For example, suppose Franklin, or Captain Barry, had got behind the North West point of America, and, upon coming on the bank of that continent, had discovered a vast uninhabited tract of fertile wilderness—swamps, the back parts of Canada (the extreme back parts) should invite future settlement. It is needless to multiply examples, to which the above principle will apply. So far as regards Russia, we should be happy to see the principle established, and we should be satisfied if our own Government would concede it. Long, very long, have we wished that Canada might be sold or exchanged with the United States. Exchanged for what, it may be demanded? Why, for such an annuity for a term of years, as would redeem what remains of the English Funded Debt, and abolish it then for ever.

If America would give us enough for this purpose for five or ten years, the natural prog ess of our Revenue would do what would be required after that time Add this, that we would save upwards of half a million yearly in the expenses of the Canada Government, and nearly as much more in the reduction of the army which it would allow This has long been our own view, and we are persuaded, that half, at least, of our best statesmen unite with us in it. As to the right of doing so, there can be no doubt, the Canadians would agree; and for this reason, —because it is their decided interest to do so, and because (if we know Canadians) we should not hesitate one moment.

The second point of this speech is, where the President expresses a hope, and asserts that he is making the attempt, to banish the system of privateering on the seas in case of any future war; and to confine the ravage and spoilation of war to what is necessary to subdue the enemy.

To this point, it is scarcely necessary to answer. that England will have the same difficulty of assenting, because it affects the value and efficacy of her maritime predominance, and therein proportionately reduces her defensive and offensive strength for, to what purpose shall we possess this predominance, if we, by this principle, tie ourselves up from its use? And how long shall we possess it, if we cut off one main channel, by which our naval strength is fed and maintained?

The third point in the speech is, where the President asserts that, "he owes it to candour, like to declare that the U States would consider any attempt on the part of European monarchies to extend their system to any portion of the western hemisphere; as dangerous to their peace and safety;" that, "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling any of the States, whose independence the Republic has, after mature consideration, acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an untriendly disposition towards herself or other words. as a *just cause of war*

We have long, very long, anticipated, that the United States would thus speak, and it puts an end at once to all apprehensions that may be entertained by the Holy Alliance, or Congress. For, how can these Despots assemble any navy, which for an instant, can meet the American navy or the South American navy, when manned and commanded by American seamen and American naval officers?

This is by far the most important point in the speech, and settles (in our mind) the most important of all pending political questions.

The London Courier makes the subjoined comments on Mr Webster's resolution respecting Greece.

"We dare say Mr Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean,' but there are other powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creeping of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the Old Monarchial Governments of Europe with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the Young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for its movements already. To Europe, it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own rights of being heard and recognized, on a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it. The adoption would only excite the suspicion that interference of some kind or other was intended. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to enquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed their enquiries will not lead, like the poet's "long passage," to nothing.—Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence by the United States followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good taste, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece."

The London Courier of 20th Dec. observes, that if the inhabitant of Cuba proceed to declare themselves independent the United States will have them; and America being once master of the Travana, Great Britain may see adieu to her West India Possessions; but on the contrary, Great Britain holding Havana, would be able to curb the ambition of the United States.

A writer in the London Courier recommends the occupation of Havana, by Great Britain, as a maritime station, to facilitate her commercial intercourse with Columbia.—another recommends the occupation of *Bluefield's harbor*, on the Southern part of the Mosquito shore, "a country," he adds, "totally unoccupied by Spain; the harbor is safe, of great extent, and capable of being easily fortified; it is adjacent to a plentiful though neglected country, opening an intercourse with the richest treats of Spanish America."

LONDON JAN 11.—The English Government have sent to Bornou, the capital of a great kingdom in the interior of Africa, south of Fezzan, a mission, compose of Dr Oudney, Major Denham, and Lieut Clapperton The quarterly Review, which appeared in London on January 1, announces that the government have received letters from these travellers. They had arrived in February last, at the kingdom of Bornou and had made many important discoveries They had coasted along a fresh water lake named Iraad. 220 English miles in length, which they supposed reached the Niger and emptied into the Nile They supposed themselves to be 1000 miles south of Mourzouk, and to have arrived within 800 of the coast of Guinea

TRADE TO SOUTH AMERICA.—Two Mexican companies are forming; one in Paris by the houses of Hullett & Co and another in London by Messrs Barclay, and others The object of these companies is to work the Mexican mines, which have for some time past been neglected, and are inundated with water. The progress of the former company is a matter of some short time to make new arrangements. The latter consists of £100 shares in a joint stock company, which are already at 18 1-2 per cent. premium

PRESENCE OF MIND.—On Thursday se'nnight, as Mr. Evelyn, of Sheerness, who had been on shore to Globe Tavern, Chatham, where he received between three and four hundred pounds, was proceeding to Gillingham in the evening, where he was stopped in a field beyond the Lines by two men; one of whom came to Mr Evelyn, and said, "Give me your money, or——" "What" said Mr Evelyn, interrupting him; "why, man, I am upon the same business; there is a person coming from Chatham, who I know has received a large sum of money, and if you like to join me we will attack him together" The proposal was immediately acceded to, and the party loitered about for some time, till Mr Evelyn suggested that they might be observed if they remained much longer in the open space where they then were, and proposed that they should proceed to a field near Gillingham. In which there were two paths, the one leading to the church, and the other to the middle of Gillingham street; and that, to escape notice, they should separate, but that they should keep near enough mutually to assist one another. This arrangement they also fell in with, and Mr. E. having got rid of his troublesome companions, gave the other the slip, effected his escape, and saved his money *Kent paper.*

At a meeting of the committee of shipowners in London, the following important information was given:—

RUSSIAN UKASE.—The committee having observed that a ukase or order had been issued by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, prohibiting foreign vessels to touch at the Russian establishments on the north west coast of America, from Behring's Straits to 54 degree north latitude—as well as in the Aleutin Islands on the coast of Siberia, and the Kurile Islands, (that is to say) from Behring's Straits to the South Cape in the Island of Oerrup, viz. in 45 deg. 52 min. north latitude; and to the distance of 100 Italian miles; and it being apprehended that the seizure and confiscation of British ships fishing in those seas might take place, upon the plea of their having been within the prohibited limits, the committee thought fit to make application on the subject to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and had the satisfaction of being informed in reply, that representations have been made to the Russian government, and that, in consequence orders have been sent out by the Court of St. Petersburgh to their naval commanders, calculated to prevent any collision between Russian ships and those of other nations; and in effect suspending the ukase.

Within the last two years, fifteen thousand new houses have been added to London and its vicinity.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—The Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, consists of 4 Arch Bishops, 18 Bishops, 300 Dignitaries, and about 1,200 Parochial Incumbents, and the tithes and church revenues, which, in 1799 amounted to £15,000, are at this time supposed to be of the value of £670,000 per annum. Mr. Wakefield, from the estimate of well informed persons, has given the value of a few of the Bishoprics, as follows:—The Primacy (Armagh) £14,000, Derry, £8,000, Cork, £6,000, Kilmore, £10,000, Waterford, £7,000 Clogher, £10 000. Down (Canadian) we should not hesitate one moment.

The second point of this speech is, where the President expresses a hope, and asserts that he is making the attempt, to banish the system of privateering on the seas in case of any future war; and to confine the ravage and spoilation of war to what is necessary to subdue the enemy.

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was very slender, and his height about five feet nine inches.—He wore a mustachio on the upper lip, and was dressed in grey pantaloons, black waistcoat, and covered with a dirty smock frock which had been once white; he was d gnised as much as possible. I observed the greatest joy among the multitude, and I saw many persons embracing under the yallows. A French officer in my room, cried out "Shame! shame!" and retired disgusted.

"The General Iturbide, once Emperor of Mexico, was not wrecked, as has been stated, after having embarked at Leghorn; but he put on board which he proceeded to sea, the George and Mary, returned to port on account of adverse winds. He then set off by land for England, accompanied by his two eldest sons—the object of his journey being to procure for them the advantages of an education in this country His family and establishment are still at Leghorn, in Italy The General visited Florence of late, and lived on a footing of intimacy with the most distinguished residents there."

On Tuesday forenoon a very serious accident occurred at the weaving factory at Dalmarnock. A young woman while in the act of combing her hair, dressed herself—it caught by a shaft having furiously round; the whole head was instantly uncovered, and the skin and hairy scalp turned round with the machinery; the skin covering the brow, eye lids, ears, and cheek bones, was also torn off; the pupils of the eyes were forced out. Mr Arthur, tenter master, who was in the flat below, with the greatest presence of mind, instead of running to see what was the outcry, instantly stopped the engine The poor girl, however, was never off her feet Mr Arthur put a handkerchief on her head, and in the mean time Mr M'Arthur put the skin and covering of the upper part of the face into a drawer On the arrival of the Surgeon, about twenty minutes after the accident, Mr Smith replaced the scalp and the other integuments on, and dressed the head. Under the superintendence of Mr M'Arthur the greatest good order was preserved and the surgeon was thereby enabled to proceed as regularly as if he had been in an hospital. The greatest attention was paid to the sufferer, and she was subsequently sent to the Royal Infirmary. Last night (Wednesday) she was calm, and perhaps much better than might have been expected. The head has not been undressed yet; but the edges of the wounds on the face seem, eyes, and neck, have become swollen slightly, and inflamed; indicating, in no considerable degree, suffering or growing further.—There is a probability that the whole scalp will adhere Between eight and nine years ago a similar accident occurred to a person of the name of Devon She, however, recovered in a short time, and is now employed in the hospital with the whole scalp burned and remained in the hospital upwards of twelve months. Since that time she has been married, and lives at present in Bridgeton.

Glasgow Arancels.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN Dec 4.—A dreadful event on which our public journals have observed a strict silence, took place in this city on the occasion of the solemn rejoicings for the Prince Royal. To facilitate to the people the passage of the Spree, a temporary bridge had been constructed, destined exclusively for foot passengers, while the carriages were to be conducted and passed proceeding to Gillingham in the evening, where he was stopped in a field beyond the Lines by two men; one of whom came to him, and said, "Give me your money, or——" "What" said Mr Evelyn, interrupting him; "why, man, I am upon the same business; there is a person coming from Chatham, who I know has received a large sum of money, and if you like to join me we will attack him together" The proposal was immediately acceded to, and the party loitered about for some time, till Mr Evelyn suggested that they might be observed if they remained much longer in the open space where they then were, and proposed that they should proceed to a field near Gillingham. In which there were two paths, the one leading to the church, and the other to the middle of Gillingham street; and that, to escape notice, they should separate, but that they should keep near enough mutually to assist one another. This arrangement they also fell in with, and Mr. E. having got rid of his troublesome companions, gave the other the slip, effected his escape, and saved his money *Kent paper.*

At a meeting of the committee of shipowners in London, the following important information was given:—

RUSSIAN UKASE.—The committee having observed that a ukase or order had been issued by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, prohibiting foreign vessels to touch at the Russian establishments on the north west coast of America, from Behring's Straits to 54 degree north latitude—as well as in the Aleutin Islands on the coast of Siberia, and the Kurile Islands, (that is to say) from Behring's Straits to the South Cape in the Island of Oerrup, viz. in 45 deg. 52 min. north latitude; and to the distance of 100 Italian miles; and it being apprehended that the seizure and confiscation of British ships fishing in those seas might take place, upon the plea of their having been within the prohibited limits, the committee thought fit to make application on the subject to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and had the satisfaction of being informed in reply, that representations have been made

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—The Clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, consists of 4 Arch Bishops, 18 Bishops, 300 Dignitaries, and about 1,200 Parochial Incumbents, and the tithes and church revenues, which, in 1799 amounted to £15,000, are at this time supposed to be of the value of £670,000 per annum. Mr. Wakefield, from the estimate of well informed persons, has given the value of a few of the Bishoprics, as follows:—The Primacy (Armagh) £14,000, Derry, £8,000, Cork, £6,000, Kilmore, £10,000, Waterford, £7,000 Clogher, £10 000. Down (Canadian) we should not hesitate one moment.

The second point of this speech is, where the President expresses a hope, and asserts that he is making the attempt, to banish the system of privateering on the seas in case of any future war; and to confine the ravage and spoilation of war to what is necessary to subdue the enemy.

To this point, it is scarcely necessary to answer. that England will have the same difficulty of assenting, because it affects the value and efficacy of her maritime predominance, and therein proportionately reduces her defensive and offensive strength for, to what purpose shall we possess this predominance, if we, by this principle, tie ourselves up from its use? And how long shall we possess it, if we cut off one main channel, by which our naval strength is fed and maintained?

The third point in the speech is, where the President asserts that, "he owes it to candour, like to declare that the U States would consider any attempt on the part of European monarchies to extend their system to any portion of the western hemisphere; as dangerous to their peace and safety;" that, "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling any of the States, whose independence the Republic has, after mature consideration, acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an untriendly disposition towards herself or other words. as a *just cause of war*

We have long, very long, anticipated, that the United States would thus speak, and it puts an end at once to all apprehensions that may be entertained by the Holy Alliance, or Congress. For, how can these Despots assemble any navy, which for an instant, can meet the American navy or the South American navy, when manned and commanded by American seamen and American naval officers?

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"We dare say Mr Webster was quite sincere in the wish he expressed that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean,' but there are other powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creeping of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the Old Monarchial Governments of Europe with ambition and officious interference. Let them look at the Young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for its movements already. To Europe, it says, here you shall colonize no more—here you shall interfere not—while, in the same breath almost, it betrays a disposition to proclaim its own rights of being heard and recognized, on a matter of purely European interest. We know not what may be the fate of Mr Webster's motion, but, in our opinion, it would be wisdom to reject it. The adoption would only excite the suspicion that interference of some kind or other was intended. If Agents or Commissioners be sent to enquire into the actual state of affairs in Greece, it may be supposed their enquiries will not lead, like the poet's "long passage," to nothing.—Commissioners, we remember, were sent to Buenos Ayres, Columbia and, we believe, Chili; and the recognition of their independence by the United States followed. We do not say that an exactly similar course is to be expected with regard to Greece; but we do think, as a matter of propriety and good taste, merely, that it will be as well, while the United States' Government prohibits European interference with North and South America, if it abstain from all shadow of interference with regard to Greece."

LONDON JAN 11.—The English Government have sent to Bornou, the capital of a great kingdom in the interior of Africa, south of Fezzan, a mission, compose of Dr Oudney, Major Denham, and Lieut Clapperton The quarterly Review, which appeared in London on January 1, announces that the government have received letters from these travellers. They had arrived in February last, at the kingdom of Bornou and had made many important discoveries They had coasted along a fresh water lake named Iraad. 220 English miles in length, which they supposed reached the Niger and emptied into the Nile They supposed themselves to be 1000 miles south of Mourzouk, and to have arrived within 800 of the coast of Guinea

TRADE TO SOUTH AMERICA.—Two Mexican companies are forming; one in Paris by the houses of Hullett & Co and another in London by Messrs Barclay, and others The object of these companies is to work the Mexican mines, which have for some time past been neglected, and are inundated with water. The progress of the former company is a matter of some short time to make new arrangements. The latter consists of £100 shares in a joint stock company, which are already at 18 1-2 per cent. premium

PRESENCE OF MIND.—On Thursday se'nnight, as Mr. Evelyn, of Sheerness, who had been on shore to Globe Tavern, Chatham, where he received between three and four hundred pounds, was proceeding to Gillingham in the evening, where he was stopped in a field beyond the Lines by two men; one of whom came to him, and said, "Give me your money, or——" "What" said Mr Evelyn, interrupting him; "why, man, I am upon the same business; there is a person coming from Chatham, who I know has received a large sum of money, and if you like to join me we will attack him together" The proposal was immediately acceded to, and the party loitered about for some time, till Mr Evelyn suggested that they might be observed if they remained much longer in the open space where they then were, and proposed that they should proceed to a field near Gillingham. In which there were two paths, the one leading to the church, and the other to the middle of Gillingham street; and that, to escape notice, they should separate, but that they should keep near enough mutually to assist one another. This arrangement they also fell in with, and Mr. E. having got rid of his troublesome companions, gave the other the slip, effected his escape, and saved his money *Kent paper.*

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to the Russian government, and that, in consequence orders have been sent out by the Court of St. Petersburgh to their naval commanders, calculated to prevent any collision between Russian ships and those of other nations; and in effect suspending the ukase.

Within the last two years, fifteen thousand new houses have been added to London and its vicinity.

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A SURPRISING ESCAPE FROM THE GRASP OF A TIGER IN INDIA.—It was after a long day's march of 18 miles, some of which were through a jungle, that we arrived at a jungle unusually swampy, which, from its size, and the fatigued state of the whole party, we found it impossible to get out by the rains, with here and there upright stones

learned every thing suitable to her expectations and condition; the only acts of which she was still ignorant were dissimulation and insincerity—the only quality she needed was suspicion, which, in these times, is too often requisite as a safeguard to innocence against the machinations of libertinism. After an intercourse of two or three months, the Captain made a private declaration of what he termed a sincere and unchangeable affection, and a reciprocal feeling was admitted, with the most confiding generosity—the most captivating naiveté by the unsophisticated girl; whom, however, he enjoined to secrecy on the subject for a few months longer, until his uncle's approbation of their union could be obtained, alleging, as a plea for the delay, that he was entirely dependent on his uncle's favour for future independence. His desire, in this particular, met immediate compliance, for she loved him but too well to have caused him even one moment's uneasiness. The interim thus obtained was employed in accomplishing the ruin of this lovely and unfortunate creature, who, in an unguarded moment relinquish her honour and happiness, for the gratification of a man that could not have loved her. In October last, this betrayed girl gave birth to a child, who must blush for the sins of its father, and weep for the sorrows of its mother, now in a state of confirm'd lunacy, produced, no doubt, by the exposure of her shame, and the desertion of her heartless paramour, who on learning that procedings were about to commence against him, flung of the being he had ruined, to infamy, disgrace, and want. The action has been instituted by the lady's uncle, who has provided for her future support, and for that of the infant.

Distressing Fire at Bath.—On Wednesday morning last, soon after midnight, a fire broke out at the lower village in Bath, N. H. in a Goldsmith shop, and communicated to the stores of Messrs. Edson and Josiyn and of Col. J. Hutchins and Sons. Every article, including the books and papers in the first named store which was full of goods, was destroyed, a part of the goods in Messrs. Hutchins' store was saved. The loss by this fire is estimated at $11,000

N. H. Patriot.

From American Papers.

MARTINIQUE.

By the arrival of the French brig L'Amazonne, at Boston, information has been received that two or three hundred Mulattoes, accused of a conspiracy against the Government, had been put on board two frigates and sent to France for trial; and it was reported some had been sent from Port Royal. It was also reported that a branch of the conspiracy had been detected at Guadaloupe, and that many arrests had been made there. Martinique was not expected to be made a free port.

Emancipation of Slaves in the United States.—The following resolutions have, as we learn from the Ohio papers, passed the Legislature of that State.

Resolved, That the consideration of a system for the gradual emancipation of the people of colour, held in servitude in the United States, be recommended to the legislature of the several States of the American Union, and to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, a system of foreign colonization, with correspondent measures might be adopted, that would in due time effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country without any violation of the national compact, or infringement of the rights of individuals; by the passage of a law by the general government, (with the consent of the slaveholding States) which should provide that all children of persons held in slavery, born after the passage of the law, should be free at the age of twenty one years, (being supported during their minority by the persons claiming the services of their parents,) providing they can consent to be transported to the intended place of colonization.

Resolved, That it is expedient that such a system should be predicated upon the principle that the evil of slavery is a national one, and that the people and the States of this Union ought mutually to participate in the duties and burthens of removing it.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to his Excellency the Governor of each of the United States, requesting him to lay the same before the legislature thereof, and that his Excellency also also forward a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting their co operation in all national measures having a tendency to effect the grand object embraced therein.

New Voyage of Discovery.—It appears by the last papers from America, that a Col Sims has proposed to the President to discover a new world, and has demanded a squadron for the purpose. This *terra incognita* he maintains is to be situated within our own globe—that the old earth, in fact, has a young one in its stomach; and the arguments by which he supports this strange discovery are both numerous and plausible. If Columbus, by merely consulting a map of the world, became convinced that the equipoise of the system required a counter ponderant continent in the southern ocean, the Colonel insists that we may *a fortiori* conclude that the earth must contain another within it. In the first place he observes, that nature is ever economical of her means, creating nothing in vain; but that if we presume the whole contents of our planet, which is nearly 8,000 miles in diameter to be solid, there would not only be an incredible waste of matter, but that the weight of such a prodigious mass would infallibly drag us out of our sphere in the system of the universe, and precipitate us into the blind abyss of space. M. Dupin calculates the weight of the great pyramid, at above ten millions of tons; yet what is this huge pile, enormous as it is, compared to a single mountain? and what are all the mountains and seas upon the surface of the earth, compared to its cubic contents? By supposing it to be hollow, its buoyancy in space becomes no longer inexplicable; and the principal difficulty that remains, is to discover the door of entrance, which the colonel confidently professes to be situated at the North Pole.—It is conjectured that all the mountains of undiscovered land are formed of load-stone; and that the position of the aperture leading to them occasions the polarity of the needle. Its name occasioned some little difficulty the term New World being already applied, the new N. World being deemed tautologous; Simira was rejected as not being classical, Sima as exposed to a lude vous perversion, Subterranea as not strictly accurate, the country being rather within than beneath our own on which account it was finally resolved to term it Interranea. A loan has already been asked for the new Government, and the Interranean 5 per cents. are quoted at 96, having been done at 100. A bookseller in the Row has given a considerable sum for the copyright of the voyage, and the public of both Continents (who now discover the appropriateness of that designation, since they contain another within them) are looking with the utmost anxiety for the results of this interesting voyage."—*New Monthly Mag.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Preservation of the Human Body.

Capt. Sabine, in the Griper, arrived in England on the 19th Dec from Spitzbergen. The ship penetrated to lat. 81 N. long. 75 20 E. Rein deer were found in great numbers at Spitzbergen, the fat on some of them was four inches thick. A most astonishing circumstance occurred; on some of the officers visiting and inspecting the tombs and graves, in which some Russians had been buried for 85 years,—when the lid or grave-stone was removed, the body appeared in a perfect state, the flesh still remaining, and with a colour on the cheek similar to life. All the bodies were dressed in the costume of the country, with night-caps, boots and stockings, on. This wonderful preservation of the subject induced Capt. Sabine to bring one to England; also one of the tomb gravestones.

New Atmospheric Engine.—An Engine has, it is said, been constructed, which will produce a sort of revolution in mechanics; it will supersede altogether the use of steam, and may be termed an Atmospheric Engine; its power may be multiplied *ad infinitum*, the expense of working it, compared with the steam-engine, will save nine parts out of ten. The original cost will likewise be comparatively small, and its application to every purpose to which steam can be applied. A patent has been taken out for England, and those for Scotland and Ireland are in progress, and when completed, the engine will be exhibited to the public.—*Liv Pap*

Experimental Chemistry.—M. Roulle, the most eminent French Chemist, was one the most cautious of operators. He observed to his auditors, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brassier; well, if I were to cease stirring a single moment an explosion would ensue that would blow us all into the air." The company had hardly time to reflect upon this uncomfortable piece of intelligence before he did forget to stir; and his prediction was accomplished! All the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred spectators whirled away into the garden. Fortunately no serious injury was received by any one, the greatest violence of the explosion having been in the direction of the chimney. The demonstrator was quit with the loss of his wig only.

Vaccination.—The Medico-Chirurgical Review, published in London, states that in Russia no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of vaccination, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists; and in a circular, addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which injunction, no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not either the small pox or cow pox. In Prussia, if any person happened to die of small pox they were directed by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty four hours, silently and unattended, without the tolling of a bell; and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment.

Improvement in Printing.—The London Courier announces that the press work of that paper is now executed by a machine of such extraordinary mechanical power, that it is capable of throwing off considerably above two thousand papers per hour. It, indeed, on one occasion, produced at the rate of 2,880 impressions within the hour! No steam apparatus is employed, but two men alternately turn a fly wheel which acts as the impelling power. Similar machines are employed by other London Journals, and now supercede the necessity of setting up part of each impression in duplicate and triplicate for speed.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Queen Bee.—On Saturday, 22d November, the Edinburgh Wernerian Society met for the first time this season, and we were happy to see a numerous meeting.—The first paper that was submitted to their notice, was on the conversion of the larvæ of a working bee into a queen bee," by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Applegarth. Mr. Dunbar states that he noticed the operations of a hive on the loss of a queen; for the first day all was noise and confusion when the loss was discovered. After this had a little subsided, in consequence of the loss being ascertained, the bees, to avoid a state of anarchy, laid the foundation of five royal cells, and of four more the next day, and placed the larvæ of (what is supposed to be) the working bees in them. At the end of fourteen days, a new queen issued forth from one of the cells, and with an instinct equalling Turkish wisdom and policy, proceeded immediately to tear open the other royal cells, no doubt with the determination of destroying what was likely to produce a rival to her power. The working bees rebelled against unconstitutional exercise of authority, and hauled her majesty away from her job. They succeeded in protecting the junior branches of the royal family, and were rewarded for their loyalty by the birth of a princess. But it was of no avail; for the Czarina, who had, as it should seem, a preferable claim, in virtue of the priority of her birth, killed her fair and unfortunate rival.

Mr. Dunbar, in corroboration of the above fact, of the formation of an artificial queen, narrated an instance of its having been done by an artificial swarm also. A number of bees (not an uncommon circumstance) depended in a large cluster at the door of the hive; he suddenly removed the hive from the right, and placed another in its room, containing empty cells, having previously taken the precaution of putting into it about three inches square of pure honey comb containing larvæ and honey, and the astonishment of the bees was very great when they entered the new hive, and missed their stores and their beloved monarch, the air and stately queen; they bustled about in every direction; but the next day, finding that the royal family had removed, and taken away the treasury, they began to lay the foundation of royal cells, and in the course of time made to the newly-a a new queen. Mr. Dunbar has repeated the latter experiment with great success.

The Air Flower of Cuba.—One of the most remarkable instances of vegetable life being supported without roots, is to the air flower of Cuba. It is a plant without roots, and consist of a single shoot, resembling the stalk of Gilli flower, but with thicker and larger leaves, which feel like wood. Its native situation is an arid rock or dry tree, on which it entwines itself. Each stock or shoot has two or three white and transparent flowers, resembling the lilly, in size, shape, and odour. It may be transported many hundred miles, and suspended on a nail or peg, where it will bloom annually.—*Supplement to Molina's History of Chili.*

POETRY.

The lovers of Poetry are this week presented with no common specimen of lyric excellence—The Jubilee Ode by Mr. Sprague, is worthy of Oxford or Cambridge. With the pathos of Gray, is mingled the fire and impetuosity of Collins, and although the imagery is not always correct, and the harmony of the numbers has in two or three instances been sacrificed to the sentiment, yet take it all in all, we have not looked upon its like, as the offspring of this Western hemisphere.

PRIZE ADDRESS.

FOR THE SHAKESPEARE JUBILEE,

(At the Federal Street-Theatre—Boston.)

Written by Charles Sprague, Esq.

God of the glorious Lyre!
Whose notes of old on lofty Pindus rang,
While Jove's exulting quire,
Caught the glad echoes, and responsive sang—
Come! bless the service and the shrine
We consecrate to Thee and Thine.

Fierce from the frozen north,
When havock led his legions forth,
O'er Learning's dawn groves the dark destroyers spread;
In dust the sacred statue slept;
Fair Science round her altars wept;
And Wisdom cowled his head.

At length, Olympian Lord of morn,
The raven veil of night torn,
When through golden cloud descending,
Thou didst hold thy radiant flight,
O'er nature's lovely regent bending,
Till Avon roll'd all sparkling to thy sight!

There on its bank beneath the Mulberry's shade,
Wrapped in young dreams a wild-eyed Minstrel strayed.

Lighting there, and lingering long,
Thou didst touch the hard his soul;
Thy fingers struck his sleeping shell,
And round his brows a garland cushed;
On his lips thy spirit fell,
And bade him wake and warm the world!

Then Shakespeare rose!—
Across the trembling strings
His daring hand he flings;
And to! a new creation glows!—
There, midst the gorgeous round, subsidive to his will,
Fate's vassal train his high commands fulfil.

Madness with his frightful scream,
Vengeance leaning on his lance;
Avarice with his blade and beam;
Hatred, blasting with a glance;
Remorse that weeps, and Rage that roars;
And Jealousy that dotes, but dooms, and murders, yet adores

Mirth his face with sunbeams lit,
Waking Laughter's merry swell,
Arm in arm with fresh eyed Wit,
That waves his tingling lash, while Folly shakes his bell.
From the feudal tower pale Terror rushing,
Where the Prophet bird's wail
Dies along the dull gale,
And the slopping monarch's blood is gushing,

Despair that haunts the gurgling stream,
Kissed by the virgin moon's cold beam,
Where sweet lost maid with dishevelled wreathes,
And swan like, there her own dirge breathes,
The broken hearted, sinks to rest.
Beneath the bubbling wave that shrouds her maniac breast.

Young Love, with eye of tender doom,
Now drooping o'er the hallowed tomb,
Where his plighted victim lie,
Where they first met, but met to die;—
And now, when crimson buds are sleeping,
Through the dewy arbor peeping,
Where beauty's child the frowning world forgot,
To youth's devoted tale is listening,
Rapture on her dark lash glistening, [spot
While fairies leave their cowslip cells, and guard the happy

Thus rise the phantom throng,
Obedient to their master's song.
And loud in willing chains the wandering soul along,
For other worlds see Shakespeare rove and reign!
The rapt Magician of his own wild toy.
Earth and her tribes his mystic wand obey;
Old ocean trembles, thunder cracks the skies;
Revenge with shaped, and fell tread, counts the victim's prize;
Time yields his trophies up, and death restores
The mouldered victims of his voiceless shores;
Night's pattering hags their fearful orgies keep,
And lurking guilt unseals the lip of sleep.
The fi elds beneath, and the sedate pace,
The crime that cursed, the deed that blessed an age,
All, all come forth, the good to charm and cheer,
To scourge bold vice, and steel the generous fear,
With pictured folly rousing fools to shame,
And guide young Glory's foot along the path of fame.

Mark the sceptred Traitor slumber ing!
There fits the slaves of conscience round;
With boding tongue foul murders numbering,
Lest's leaden portals catch the sound;
In his dream of blood for mercy quaking,
At his own dull scream behold him waking;—
Soon that dream to fate shall turn,
For him the living furies burn;
For him the vulture screams on yonder misty peak,
And either ocean sighs, moaning night, and wheels her hungry beak.
Hark! the trumpet's warning breath
Echoes round the vale of death,
Where through the maddening ranks the God of slaughter rides,
And o'er the mounting trunks his rocking axle guides;—
Unbeared unbelmed, disdaining shield,
The taunting Tyrant scours the field,
Vengeance! he meets thy dooming blade!
The scourge of earth, the curse of heaven,
He falls unwept and unforgiven,
And all his glories fade
Like a crushed reptile in the dust he lies,
And hate's last lightning quivers from his eyes.

Behold you crowd less king—
You whitelocked, weeping sire;
Where heaven's unpiller'd chambers ring,
And burst their storms of God-and fire!—
He gave them all—the daughters of his love;
That reverent pair—they drive him forth to rover
In such a night of woe,
The cubless regent of the wood
Forgets to bathe her fangs in blood,
And cowers with her fear!
Yet one was ever kind—
Why lingers she behind?—

O pity!—view him by her dead form kneeling,
Even in wild phrensy holy nature feeling,
His aching eye hath strain
To search, as curtain'd orbs untold,
That beauteous bosom heave again,
But all is dark and cold.
In agony the father shakes;
Grief's clinking sobs
Swells in his throat,
Each withered heart string tugs and breaks!
Round her pale neck, his dying arms he wreathes,
And on her marble lips his last, his death-kiss breathes.

Down trembling wing—shall insect weakness keep
The son defying eagle's sweep?
A mortal strike celestial strings,
And feebly echo what a seraph sings!—
Who now shall grace the glowing throne,
Where all unrivalled, all alone,
Bold Shakspeare, eye-rooked, eye-soaked, counts us through,
The minstrel monarch of the worlds he drew?

That throne is cold—that lyre in death unstrung,
On whose proud note delighted wonder hung.—
Yet old Oblivion, arm in wrath he sweeps,
One spot shall spare—the grave where Shakespeare sleeps.
Rulers and ruled in common gloom may lie,
But nature's favorite lords shall never die.
Art's chiselled bust, and glory studded shore
Must live in numbers, or can live no more.
While sculptured Jove some nameless waste may claim,

Still rolls th' Olympick Car in Pindar's fame;
Troy's doubtful walls in ashes passed away,
Yet from on Greece in Homer's deathless lay:
Rome, she by sinking in her tumbling fame,
Stands all immortal in her Maro's strains:—
So, too, you giant Empress of the isles,
On whose broad sway the sun forever smiles,
To time's unsparing rage one cry must bend,
And all her triumphs in her Shakespeare end!—

O Thou to whose creative power
We dedicate the festal hour,
While Grace and Goddess round the altar stand,
Learning's anointed train, and Beauty's rose tipped hand—
Beams yet unkenown, in accents now unknown,
Thy song shall learn, and bless it for their own.
Deep in the West as independence rose,
His banners planting round the land he loves,
Where nature sleeps in Eden's infant grace,
In time's full hour shall bring a glorious race!
Thy name, thy verse, thy language shall they hear,
And deck for thee the unsbed temple there.—
Our Roman hearted Fathers broke
Thy proud empire's galling yoke,
But thou, harmonious Monarch of the mind,
Around their sons a gentler chain shall bind;
Once more, in Time, shall Albion's sceptre wave,
And what her mighty Lion lost, her nightier Swan shall save.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1824.

Resolved.—That as all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province enjoy equal rights, without regard to religious distinctions, this Committee hopes that the good sense and good feeling of the Petitioners and of their countrymen of whom they complain, will gradually correct the evil. That the one will see that there is neither necessity nor propriety in continuing in this Country those political associations which all their fellow Subjects desire to see abolished, and that in the mean time, the others, conscious that they share every privilege of Subjects, will learn to treat such associations with silent disregard.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, that the Resolutions reported by the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Bergin and others, should be concurred in.

In amendment, Mr. JONES of Leeds, seconded by Mr. McDonell, moved, that after the words "Attorney General" in the original motion, "the whole should be expunged and the following inserted," moves that the Resolutions reported by the Select Committee to whom was referred the Orange Petition, be not concurred in, and that the said Committee be ordered to reconsider the same.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. McDonel, Jones of Leeds, Peterson, Hornor, and Boby—5.

Nays.—Messrs. Burwell, Gordon, Walsh, Bostwick, Casey, Hamilton of Wentworth, Baldwin, White, Pattie, Buttan, Willmot, Clark Hamilton of Lincoln, McMartin, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman, Crooks, Morris, Atty. General Chisholm, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, and Robinson—23.

The Question was lost by a Majority of—18.

On the original Question the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Burwell, Gordon, Walsh, Casey, Bostwick,

Hamilton of Wentworth, Baldwin, White, Pattie, Rattan, Wilmot Hamilton of Lincoln, McMartin, Wilson of Prince Edward, Crooks, Attorney General, Morris, Nichol, Chisholm, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Robinson and Clark, —23.

NAYS —Messrs. McDonell, Jones of Leeds, Randal, Peterson, Hornor, Baby and Hagerman,—7.

The Question was gained by a Majority of 16, and the Resolutions reported on the Petition of William Bergin and others were concurred in.

Mr McLean of Stormont, from the Committee ordered to draft Bills in conformity to the several Resolutions reported by the Committee of Supply, reported the following Bills.—Viz.

Supply Bill.
Arbitrators Compensation Bill.
Guillimbury and Otonibee Road Bill.
And Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill.

The Supply Bill was then read the first time.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the Supply Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

The Arbitrators Compensation Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the Arbitrators Compensation bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

The Guillimbury and Otonibee Bill was then read the first time.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the Guillimbury and Otonibee Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow

The Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill was then read the first time.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN of Stormont, the Bill granting a Pension to the Sergeant at Arms, was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Receiver General's Poundage Bill.

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, the Controverted Election Bill, without amendment, and the Salmon Fishery Bill as amended by that Honourable Body, to which he requested the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and withdrew.

The amendment to the Salmon Fishery Bill was then read, which was to the intent that the Season for catching Salmon should end on the first October, instead of the tenth November, as premised in the Bill.

On motion of Mr. RUTTAN, the amendment to the Salmon Fishery Bill, was ordered to be read again that day three months.

The House went again into Committee on the Receiver General's Poundage Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Clark, Gordon, Baby, Peterson, Hamilton of Wentworth, Randal, Jones of Leeds, Hornor McMartin, Atty. General Morris, Jones of Grenville, Chisholm, McLean of Stormont, and Robinson,—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bostwick, Burwell, Ruttan, Hagerman, Nichol, Casey, Crooks, and Wilson of Prince Edward—8

The Question was carried in the Affirmative, by a majority of seven.

The Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 8th JANUARY 1824

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Kingston Police Bill, was read the third time, passed, and Signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill, was read the third time.

Mr. McLean of Stormont moved, that the following clause might be added as a rider to the Probate and Surrogate Court Bill.—

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province, from time to time to establish a Table of Fees for such services in either of the said Courts, as are not now provided for by law.

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON of Lincoln, that the Bill should pass, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Casey, Clark, Randal, Jones of Grenville, White, Pattie, Hornor, Nichol, Ruttan, McMartin, Hamilton of Lincoln, Wilson of Prince Edward, Robinson, Morris, McLean of Stormont and Bostwick.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, McDonell and Walsh.—3

The Question was gained by a Majority of 15, and the Bill was Signed

The Kingston Police Bill and the Surrogate Court Bill, were then sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. praying to be paid by the Page for printing Statutes, and the Petition of James Miles Esquire, praying for legal authority to convey a certain Lot of Land for Religious purposes were read.

Mr. RUTTAN moved, that the Petition of Charles Fothergill, should be referred to Messrs. Robinson, Burwell and Jones of Leeds to report thereon.

Which was ordered.

Mr. WILMOT moved, that the Petition of James Miles Esq. of Younge Street, should be referred to a Select Committee, and that Messrs. Attorney General and Baldwin, should compose said Committee with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on His Excellency's message respecting the Civil List

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

At a quarter before one o'clock the Speaker and House proceeded to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address to His Majesty on the Claims of the Church of Scotland, and having returned, the Speaker reported delivering the Address, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following Reply:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall take an early opportunity of forwarding to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Your Address to the King in behalf of the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, in order that it may be submitted to His Majesty.

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Common School amendment Bill.

The House went again into Committee on His Excellency's message respecting the Civil List

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a message requesting a conference with the Commons House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to His Majesty, founded upon the Resolutions sent up from the Commons, on the subject of the Boundary line between this Province and the United States, and likewise an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to transmit the same.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, the request of the Honourable the Legislative Council was acceded to, and Messrs Attorney General, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville and McLean of Stormont, were appointed as a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. BURWELL from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address relative to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to Earl Bathurst the documents which you are desirous should be laid before His Majesty's Government, as explanatory of the claims of the late Incorporated Battalion of Militia; to half pay

On motion of Mr MORRIS, Messrs. Crooks and Bostwick were ordered as a Committee to acquaint the Honourable the Legislative Council that the House of Assembly had agreed to a conference on the subject of the Boundary line, and that a Committee was appointed for that purpose.

The House went again into Committee on His Excellency's message respecting the Civil List.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

Mr. GORDON from the Committee, appointed to draft a Bill pursuant to the Resolutions of the House, on Canal Commissioners Report, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Internal Navigation Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the following day.

Mr BURWELL from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Ingersol and others, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. BURWELL, that the Stage Coach Bill should be read a second time on the morrow, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds Burwell, Gordon, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Baby, Pattie, Chisholm, Crooks, Bostwick, Kerr and Casey.—12

NAYS.—Messrs. Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Ruttan, White, Hornor Walsh, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Grenville Attorney General Robinson, Morris, McMartin, Peterson, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—16

Question lost—Majority, 3

The House went again into Committee on His Excellency's Message relative to the Civil List

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The first resolution was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Nichol, Hagerman, Burwell, Gordon, Clark, Baby, Wilmot, Hamilton of Lincoln, Ruttan, Jones of Grenville, Attorney General, McLean of Stormont, Crooks, Morris, Boat wick, McMartin, Robinson, Hornor, Randal, Walsh, Kerr, Chisholm, and Hamilton of Wentworth —23.

NAYS.—Messrs, Jones of Leeds, White, Pattie, Casey, Peterson, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—6.

Question gained—Majority 17, and it was

RESOLVED.—That it is impossible for this Province, at the present time, to assume the payment of the Civil List, without recurr to direct taxation, which the depressed state of the people and property of this Province renders wholly impracticable; but that this House considers itself bound by every exertion in their power to make effectual its enactment of last Session by providing the means of defraying the Interest of the Loan of Fifty thousand Pounds

The second resolution was then put and carried, as follows

RESOLVED.—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, expressive of the deep sense this House entertains of His Majesty's gracious consideration of His Subjects of this Province for remuneration for losses sustained by them in consequence of the invasion of the enemy during the late war with the United States, as evinced in the sum which has already been appropriated by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of, in part indemnifying them, and humbly beseeching that His Majesty will continue to extend His Royal bounty to these claimants, who, from the embarrassed state of the finances of the Province, are prevented from anticipating any effectual remuneration from its Treasury;—and, in particular to represent to His Majesty, that many of the claims are for losses sustained by the destruction of Houses and other property of the Inhabitants, by order of His Majesty's General; and also for Houses destroyed by the enemy from having been occupied as Barracks or Depots by His Majesty's troops and which might therefore be considered as direct claims on the National Treasury.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, the first resolution was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr HAGERMAN, Messrs. Attorney General and Nichol were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Majesty pursuant to the resolution of this House, relative to claims for losses sustained during the late war.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on His Excellency's Message of the third instant.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had risen.

Adjourned.

Domestic.

POT ASHES —The following statement gives a most favorable idea of our trade in the article of Pot Ashes to Liverpool, in comparison to that of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Dec 1st. 1823.

"The Imports of Ashes from Canada since the St. Lawrence opened, up to this day, has been 21347 bbls.
From the United States, 3610 do.

Making a total of 24957 bbls.

Added to this, the vessels yet to arrive from Canada will bring not less than 4000 Barrels.—Last year the entire import from Canada and the United States was, 16800 barrels. Although our market at the commencement of the season was certainly exceedingly bare, the great excess of supply this year will, we feel persuaded, deter the speculators from coming into the market; and without them and the regular consumptive demand will not of itself be sufficient to raise prices. Indeed, we much doubt if it will keep them where they are

Our market last week has been very heavy and dull, for both Pot and Pearl Ashes; and prices have declined about one shilling per cwt. The highest rate now for Canadian brand of either sort is 42 shillings.—A fortnight ago, 44 shillings was paid."

At the date of this article, some of the best vessels had not arrived, and their freights will perhaps overrun the estimate made above. The making of Pot Ashes has become more general in this country, and we must say, that the clearing of the land for the hand of the husbandman advances in an equal ratio. Every barrel of Canadian Ashes which goes from this country, seems to us a trophy of the victory which commerce and enterprise are daily gaining over the wilderness which civilization must in time pervade.

The second performance of the Canadian Gentlemen Amateurs took place last Saturday, at the Little Theatre of Mr. Roy, New Market. The very favourable account of their first representation, prepared us to look for the encrease of satisfaction which their future efforts afforded eye. The performance of Saturday obtain'd the highest praise. The different parts were allotted with discrimination and were supported with great effect. The characters of *Crispin* in the *Play*, and *Mirobolan* in the *After Piece*, appear to have been sustained with peculiar talents, as were those of *Argante, Geronte, Scapin*, and *Sylvestre* in his character of a *Spadassin*, in the latter. The exertions of the whole Amateurs indeed, merit the greatest applause; and combining so interesting an amusement with the beneficent views of Charity, adds still greater interest to their talents and public feeling.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

PROV. STAT. CHAP. III. 4th GEO. IV

AN ACT to Repeal the Several Statutes of this Province respecting the Election of Members of the House of Assembly and the Qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to Reduce the Provisions thereof, with some Amendments, into One Act, and also to Provide against Fraud in obtaining Qualifications to Vote at Elections

[PASSED JAN 19th, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to Repeal the Several Statutes of this Province, respecting the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, and the qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to reduce the provisions thereof, with some amendments, into One Act, and also to provide against fraud in obtaining qualifications to vote at Elections:—

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same,—That an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain the eligibility of persons to be returned to the House of Assembly;"—an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more Equal Representation of the Commons in this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the Better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament," and to Repeal part of an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more Equal Representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the fifty fourth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;'—an Act passed in the fifty eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;'—an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;'—and also to Repeal

place to reside, who shall or may have taken the oath of abjuration against His Majesty's Government, or who shall have been a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States of America, or any one of the said United States respectively, or who may have held any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States or State respectively, or who shall be, or may have been, convicted in any foreign country of Felony, or of any offence, which if committed in this Province would subject the offender to infamous punishment, shall be capable of being elected to serve as a Member in the House of Assembly of this Province, any thing in the act, or any other law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons shall be eligible to be proposed, chosen, or elected, as a Representative or Representatives of any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives to the House of Assembly of this Province, unless he shall be possessed of an Unincumbered Freehold in lands or tenements in this Province, to the assessed value of Eighty Pounds lawful money of this Province.

VII. *Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who, from and after the passing of this Act, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member for any County, City, Riding, Borough, or any part or place now or hereafter sending a Member to the House of Assembly of this Province, shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon reasonable request to him, to be made at the time of such Election, or before the day prefixed in the writ of summons for the meeting of Parliament, by any other person who shall stand a Candidate at such Election, or by any two or more persons having a right to vote at such Election, take a Corporal Oath in the following form, or to the following effect:

"I, A. B. do swear, that I truly and *bona fide* have such a Freehold Estate, [here describe the estate,] over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same; and am otherwise qualified according to the provisions of Law, to be elected and returned to serve as a Member in the Commons' House of Assembly, according to the tenor and true meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that I have not obtained the same fraudulently for the purpose of enabling me to be returned Member to the Commons' House of Assembly of this Province.—So Help me God."

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Candidate, as aforesaid, shall have resided in the United States of America, he shall, if required, in addition to the foregoing Oath, take the following:—

"I, A. B. do sincerely and solemnly swear, that during my residence in the United States of America, I have not taken or subscribed any Oath of Abjuration or Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain; and further, that during my said residence, I have not held the office or appointment of Senator, or Member of the House of Representatives of the said United States, or of either of the said United States respectively, or held or enjoyed any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States, or State respectively.—So Help me God."

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Oaths required by this Act shall and may be administered by the Sheriff for any such County, as aforesaid, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other officer or officers for any County, City, Borough, Riding, place or places, as aforesaid, to whom it shall appertain to take the poll, or make the return at such Election for the same County, City, Riding, Borough, place or places respectively, or by any two or more Justices of the Peace within this Province; and the said Sheriff, Mayor, or Bailiff, or other officers, and the said Justices of the Peace respectively, who shall administer the said Oaths, are hereby required to certify the taking thereof to the His Majesty's Court of King's Bench within three months after the same, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of Two Hundred Pounds; and if any of the said Candidates, or persons proposed to be elected as aforesaid, shall wilfully refuse, upon reasonable request to be made at the time of election, or at any time before the day upon which such Parliament, by the writ of summons, is to meet to take the Oath or Oaths hereby required, then the Election and Return of such Candidate shall be void.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no fee or reward shall be taken for administering any such Oath or making, receiving, or filing the certificate thereof, except Two Shillings and Sixpence for administering the Oath, and Five Shillings for making the certificate, and Five Shillings for receiving and filing the same, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoigne, privilege, protection or wager of law, shall be allowed, and only one imparlance, and one moiety thereof shall be immediately paid into the hands of the Receiver General, for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall please to direct, and the other moiety to the person who shall sue for the same.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote at any Election of a Member, or Members of the House of Assembly, who shall have sworn allegiance to any Foreign State, or have been a stated resident in the dominions of the same, unless such person or persons shall have been previously and *bona fide* resident in this Province, or in some other of the dominions of His Majesty, for and during the term of seven years next preceding such Election, and shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote as aforesaid, in respect of any estate sufficient to qualify him by Law, not having come to him by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, or marriage, unless the deed of conveyance, under which he claims to hold such estate, shall have been registered Three Calendar Months before the holding of such Election, or unless he shall have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, above Twelve Calendar Months next before such Election.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Returning Officer, or Officers, shall continue any Election more than six Successive Days (Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, excepted.)

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Elector shall vote at any Election of a Member or Members of the House of Assembly of this Province, he shall, if required by the Returning Officer, or any Candidate at such Election, in addition to the Oath required by the Act of Parliament of Great Britain passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'" take an Oath in the form following:—That is to say,

"I, A. B., do swear, That the Estate in right of which I vote at this Election, is—[here describe the Estate, as the case may be,]—which I hold by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, marriage, or conveyance, [as the case may be,] and, [in case such Estate shall have been derived otherwise than by grant from the Crown, descent, marriage, devise,] that I have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, to my own use, above Twelve Calender Months, or, [as the case may be] that the conveyance to me of the same has been registered Three Calender Months."

XVI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of False Swearing in any Oath required by this Act, or by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" he shall on conviction thereof suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, March 15th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct, that the Sum of Two Thousand and Eighteen Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Three Pence, Province Currency, being the amount of Admitted Claims for Arrears of Pay due to the Militia of the London District, be forthwith paid to the Claimants respectively, by the Adjutant General, who will leave York for the London District on the 18th inst. for the purpose of performing this Service.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gen. Mil. Forces.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq. in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at the Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants; is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Grantee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Ep			Eldon
N. of Emily ad verised as	Emily		Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake		Verulam
E. of do.			Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma		Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora		Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea		Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia		Burleigh
N of Madoc			Lake
N. of Ebzever	No		Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye		Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Jus		Anglesea
N of Norma	Olden		Barrie
N of Oso	Et		Clarendon
N.of Belmont	Carlos		Palmerston
			Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 28-tf.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not received them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that French Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B. MACAULAY, Sec.

York, Dec. 23, 1823. 51-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—if bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved

to London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. Cashier

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO LET, for a term of years, from the First of April next, that highly improved FARM, within one mile of Amherstburgh, formerly the Property of, and occupied by the late COL. ELLIOTT. It contains several Hundred Acres of excellent Land; about Two Hundred of which are under Fence. On the Premises is a large and Productive Orchard; the Soil is well adapted for the Growth of Tobacco, which has been already cultivated to advantage in the neighbourhood, and is becoming a valuable Staple for exportation—It will be Rented either for a stipulated Money-Rent, or for a proportion of the Produce.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. ELLIOTT, on the Premises, or to ROBERT INNES, Esq. Amherstburg.

December 23d, 1823. 52—12—w.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
TO BE LET.

THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling. The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season.

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given in or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34. by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against Purchasing a Note of Hand, dated the 30th of January, 1824, (the amount being Nineteen Dollars,) given in favour of Curtis Smith, by John T. Chambers; as the above mentioned Note has been obtained by illegal means.

JOHN T. CHAMBERS.

March 5th, 1824. No 13—3w.

FOUND.

NEAR the Gate of the Subscriber, on the 18th Instant, a Large Iron Pot, the Person owning it, is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take it away.

ISAAC COLLUMBUS.

March 22d, 1824 No. 13—tf.

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Peterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24th 1824. No. 9—2m.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Mr. JOHN GONSSMAN, of Markham, Deputy Surveyor, will be a Candidate at the next Election for the County of York and Simcoe.—He will not keep an House or Free Entertainment for Voters, nor will he *buy* or *sell* any Votes, but impicitly rely on the interest and good will of his Friends.

York, March 11th, 1824.

P. S. Messrs. Wm. Putnam, J. Odell, Tunks, G. J. Goodhue, Wilcox, McMillan, Tiffany, and Fleming, together with the Chairman and Secretary, are requested to ascertain the sentiments of the majority of the Inhabitants in the other parts of the County in relation to the above Resolutions.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
TO THE
COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.— *Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 13.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Courier states, that great naval preparations have been secretly making for seve ral months in the port of Brest. According to the report of a master of a vessel lately arrived from that port, it is stated, that during November and December, 14 Russian, Prussian and Swedish vessels arrived with lumber, hemp, &c. which were placed in the arsenal; and that the labourers were at work every day in the week. The Courier remarks:

The squadron which is arming is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new model, carrying 60 guns each, four frigates of ordinary size, four brigs, and five corvettes—in all 26. The greater part are ready for sea. We would not excite alarm, certainly not unnecessary alarm, but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the most satisfactory assurances of the pacific intentions of the French government were given at the very moment when the King announced to Europe that he was going to send the Duke d'Angoulesme into Spain at the head of 100,000 men. It is true that we were not the dupes of what was going on; but that did not prevent a gross delusion being created by the world for constantly maintaining that war was inevitable.

Supported by these recollections, and other considerations no less powerful, we shall content ourselves with saying, that we shall not be surprised to see the spring of 1824 develope projects which will not differ very widely, in principle, from those which marked the commencement of 1823.

Finally, such is our opinion and, as we acted during the Spanish war, we submit this opinion to our readers with the grounds on which it rests.—It is for them to form their own opinions on the subject.

Thurtell was executed on the 9th of January. Probert was unable to get admission in a single house, such was the public indignation against him, and was obliged to resort to the jail for a lodging place at night.

The privy council have commuted the punishment of death to which Hunt had been condemned as an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Weare; he is to be transported for life.

The Courier says that indirect measures are taking to dethrone Bernadotte.

The King of Spain has published a decree, which, in the actual state of things in South America, is extremely ridiculous. It orders, among other things, that in his councils beyond the sea "no Deputy shall be sung for his happy deliverance; and "these *possessions*," says a Paris Editor, "might have been more briefly expressed by merely mentioning Cuba."

Sir Robert Wilson and Col Light, who was with Sir Robert, and wounded at Corunna, are no both in England. Nothing is yet said of the course Parliament may think proper to take should Sir Robert Wilson attempt to resume his seat in the House of Commons in contravening the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, by taking part in the Spanish war. Col Light is represented to have said, that Monkie wished to put him to death but he was saved by the French General.

CONTROVERTIBLE NEWS FOR SCOTCH LAWYERS.—Mr Bell, the Professor of Scots Law, in the University of Edinburgh, stated in the course of his first Lecture for their Session, on the 29th October, that the Law Commission (of which he was a member) would in his opinion, reduce the Law pleadings in Scotland to one half of what they are now, and that half the present number of lawyers would be more than sufficient. He therefore strongly recommended to those students who had not yet made up their minds, to betake themselves to other professions.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.—The Cotton trade in Great Britain continues to increase amazingly. The Glasgow Chronicle of November 27, says that new cotton works containing 750,000 spindles are contracted for, to be finished next September. Of these, 600,000 are for England. They will spin 18,000,000 lbs of yarn in a year. It is computed that the looms moved by mechanical power save now the labour of 100,000 weavers.

ENGLISH CHAMPION.—The battle between Spring, the English champion, and Langan, the Irish pugilist, has at length been decided; after a brutal fight of 80 rounds, victory declared herself for Spring. Several persons were seriously injured in consequence of the falling of some stands.

THE IRISH BELLY CHALLENGED.—DUBLIN, NOV. 28.—In the Court of King's Bench here on Tuesday, Mr. French, for finding, and Mr. Shea, for carrying a hostile message to Mr. O'Brien, were brought up for judgment; when Mr. French was sentenced to pay £100, and to be imprisoned in the county Gaol of Cork for one month; and Mr Shea to pay a fine of £10, and be imprisoned in the same Gaol for a fortnight.

AN EXAMPLE FOR LAWYERS.—Chamillart, comptroller general of the finances in the reign of Louis XIV. had been a celebrated pleader. He once lost a cause in which he was concerned, through his excessive fondness for billiards. His client called on him the day after in extreme affliction, and told him that if he had made use of a document which had been put into his hands but which he had neglected to examine, a verdict must have been given in his favour. Chamillart read it, and found it of decisive importance to his cause. "You saved the defendant," said he, "for 20,000 livres." You have failed by my inadvertence. It is my duty to do you justice. Call on me in two days. In the mean time Chamillart procured the money, and paid it to his client, on no other condition than that he would keep the transaction a secret.

On the 11th instant during the trial of a case in the Court of Exchequer Dublin the day being very cold. Sir Wm Stamer, foreman of the jury, addressed the court, and stated that the cold was so excessive, he hoped he should be indulged with the liberty to wear his hat. The Chief Baron replied, that he thought a hat looked rather awkward if worn in court, but if Sir William pleased he might be indulged with a wig! Every body strove to stifle a laugh, but it could not be kept down—from the court it was soon caught in the hall. The worthy baronet sat down without adopting the suggestion of the Chief Baron.

Dublin Morning Post

POPULAR REASONING UPON MR. MARTIN'S ACT.—Mrs Margaret Moody, an Irish Cyder woman, applied for a warrant against her husband. She had a pair of black eyes, and was severely bruised in several parts of her body by the beating she had received; she said to the Magistrate, on approaching to him "please your honour Sir, I want a warrant for my husband, for beating and murdering me as you see here," lifting up her dress—Magistrate—Mrs Moody, I am not a doctor, and don't want to see your wounds, only relate your murder—Mrs Moody. Your worship, I was last night having my supper and sup you know, when Mr Moody flew into a passion and murdered me as you see. Larry Hacken, the watchman, came in, but when he saw it was Moody and myself, sure he would not meddle with us; so I wants to be parted from Mr Moody, if you please—Magistrate. I cannot part a man and his wife. You had better go home, and Mr Moody will be kinder to you—Mrs. Moody. Your honour, sir! Sure I am his lawful wife, and works hard for a bit of bread; and you don't give me law, when I *tould* him I would have the law of him—Magistrate. You drink too much gin I believe—Mrs. Moody. Your honour, sir, if you went for fish to Billingsgate, you would want a sup after carrying your load. It is very strange, and hard too, that a wife cannot get as good law as a horse. You fined a man for baiting his own horse, for I heard it in the paper—Magistrate. I have no power to fine a husband for beating his wife. Go home and humour him. He will not beat you again—Mrs. Moody. Oh *hone!* the blackguard will A horse can get law, but a woman cannot—Mrs Moody then left he office.

LONGEVITY OF THE HORSE.—We have often read what we consider extravagant accounts of long lived horses; but we have been made acquainted with the following facts, which may be relied on, and which, if doubted, can be substantiated on the authority of the owner in this city. Mr John Cornish cartman, aged 73 years, now drives a horse 31 years old, which he has had in constant use before the cart for 25 years. This horse is only 4 1-2 feet on the withers, and to all appearance is as well, and as able as ever, to perform all the labour of a cart horse.—Almost three years since, he took a load of iron of 3000 wt. from Peck slip to Rivington street. This horse is uncommonly sagacious, and is easily kept, as he refuses no kind of nourishment commonly used by man, such as bread and butter, beef pork, &c. Mr Cornish stands at the corner of Cherry and Rutgers streets, where he and the horse may be seen. This singular animal has often been seen to drive all other horses off the stand, and then return and take his own; and although irritable in temper never refuses the orders of his owner, with whom he is a great favorite, and most useful servant.—*N. Y. Gaz*

JAMAICA, JAN. 10.—On the 15th of January, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Jose Antonio Arana and Juan Beltran, who had been convicted of piracy on board the British sloop Elisa, and American schooner Freemason, were embarked at Kingston for Gallows Point, Fort Royal, where they were executed.—These men were both officers. Arana made several attempts to take his life while in prison; first with a knife; secondly, by immersing his head in a pail of water—He afterwards attempted to stick a fish bone in his wind pipe, which broke in his throat; and then to knock his head to pieces against the wall, which caused his head to swell to an immense size. He also broke up the platform of his cell. He for a long time refused to have any thing to say to the Priests, pronounced them impostors—he afterwards received them. Beltran's conduct was of the opposite character.—When they arrived at the place of execution, Arana cast a look at the gallows, and exclaimed, "that's not a fit place for a Spanish gentleman to die on." They both asserted they were murdered by perjured witnesses. Beltran said he did not fear death for himself, "but" he exclaimed, "my beloved wife and children! Oh my God! my God! what will become of them. Oh Jesus, Saviour of the world, protect the wife and children of a man who guilty in thy sight of many offences, is yet to die this day unjustly." Previously to being swung off, they both prayed fervently. Their bodies were thrown into a hole—no coffins having been provided, as the House of Assembly refused to pay for them.

The Porte has laid such restrictions upon foreign vessels going up the black sea, that all that commerce is suspended. The Turks show great unwillingness to permit any intercourse between foreigners and the Russians.

Since the return of the Ottoman fleet, the Greeks have recommenced the blockade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a great number of Turkish merchant vessels which they have destined free plunder, and among them are some with very rich cargoes. Mausolonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks; but it is believed it will never leave the port

A large ship has arrived at Constantinople, from Arabia, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope in a remarkable short time—She is loaded with coffee, and her cargo is worth two millions of piastres, which is selling on account of the government.

CADIZ, DEC. 16.—The greater part of our vessels of war, since the 15th of this month, are going to Malta, in obedience to orders from the British government, where a large fleet is assembling. A captain from Mityleno, informs us that the object of this armament is to compel the Dey of Tunis to restore the Greek prisoners who have been taken and reduced to slavery. If this os, edition is not really so serious as is imagined, the armament of Malta will always have for an ultimate object to force the Ottoman fleet, which contains several Barbary vessels, to draw off from the Gulf of Lepanto.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF AMERICA.

The following estimate of the extent, in square leagues, and population of the Continent of America, in 1822, was lately transmitted by Baron de Humboldt from Paris, to President Bolivar, with the accompanying letter:—

		Sq. Leagues	Pop.
Mexico, or New Spain		73,630	6,500,000
Guatemala		16,740	1,650,000.
Cuba and Porto Rico		4,480	800,000.
Colombia	Venezuela	32,240	900,000.
	New Grenada	56,350	1,200,000.
Peru		42,150	1,600,000.
Chili		14,240.	1,100,000.
Buenos Ayres		126,770.	2,000,000.
Total formerly Spanish		372,140	16,400,000.
United States		125,440	10,200,000.
Brazil		256,990	4,000,000.

"The above surfaces have been calculated with great care on maps rectified by astronomical observations. The calculations have been several times repeated by el Mathieu, Member of the Board of Longitude and of the Institute, as well as by myself. The results differ from those published in 1809, in my Political Essay on Mexico. Then the inhabited parts alone had been calculated, without including the desert regions, over which the independent tribes of the indigenous inhabitants wander. Now the whole extent of each country, to its furthest limits has been measured."

"The population of the different parts of el devant Spanish America is very uncertain, nevertheless each portion has been calculated according to the latest data which have reached me. The present Estimate ought to be considered in this same light

is all or other works on America; they are no other than Essays, in which every thing will have to be done over again. Statistitical calculations can only be rendered perfect by degrees, in like manner as the elements of meteorgical and astronomical tables."

COMPARISON.—Spain contains 16,004 square leagues; Europe contains 204,710 square leagues; and the whole of Southern America 661,821 square leagues.

POETRY.

(to the Eastport Sentinel)

Our readers doubtless recollect the affecting particulars of the suffering of a Mr. Blake, with his wife and child, in a snow storm, as they were attempting to cross the Green Mountains, last winter. They proceeded in their sleigh till near perishing with cold, when Mr. Blake went on ahead, on foot, to seek help and shelter; but sunk under the power of frost, though he was afterwards saved. His wife during the night froze to death; but the child was found alive the next day, wrapped in the mother's mantle; the last circumstance occasioned the following lines; they appeared first in the Portland Argus.

The cold winds swept the mountain height,
And pathless was the dreary wild,
And 'mid the cheerless hours of night
A mother wander'd with her child;
As through the drifting snow she press'd,
The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifts of snow—
Her limbs were chill'd, her strength was gone;
O! God, she cried, in accents wild,
If I must perish—save my child.

She strip her mantle from her breast,
And bar'd her bosom to the storm,
And round the child she wrapt the rest,
And nestl'd to think the babe was warm.
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
And sunk upon a snowy bed.

At dawn a traveller pass'd by,
And saw her 'neath a snowy veil—
The frost of death was in her eye,
Her cheek was cold and hard, and pale—
He mov'd the robe from off the child;
The babe look'd up and sweetly smil'd.

THE LOVER'S INVOCATION.

By the charms which deck thy face,
Jetty locks with artless grace;
By the witchery that lies
In the expression of thine eyes,
By the bonied sweets that rest
On thy lips when fondly prest;
By the tender warm desires
Thy matchless bosom swift inspires;
Be not coy when fondness woos,
Nor a lover's suit refuse.

Days, and weeks, and months and seasons,
Roll their rapid course and say
That the lover's vow is reason,
Life's too short for long delay.

THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the PRINTER'S hour of peace?
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,
Than when the dark wing'd tempests cease,
And fears no more our peace annoy?

'Tis not when at the setting sun,
His glimmering fire he lovers near,
And heedless of the coming dun,
Grows merry o'er a pint of beer.

Nor is it when with numerous names
His length'ning roll of vellum swells,
As if were touched by conjurer's wands,
Or grew by fairies' magic spells.

Not reader no!—the Printer's hour,
His hours of real sweet repose,
Is not when by some magic power
His list of patrons daily grows.

But ah! 'tis when, stern winter dress,
Comes robed in snow, and hail and vapour,
He hears in whispers soft and dear,
"We've come to pay you for your paper."

GAZETTE OFFICE,
YORK, MARCH 20th.

Our American files received this day, furnish the *Albion* up to the 6th inst. which last contains His Majesty's Speech (by Commission) on the opening of the Imperial Parliament, which we now lay before our Readers. The remainder of the supplement is occupied with the last War Office Report of Military Promotions and Exchanges, but its great length far exceeds the space our limited columns can afford for its insertion.

We have likewise inserted the very animated and liberal Appeal to His Majesty, from the Commons of Lower Canada, on the subject of the Presbyterian Claims to a free participation in all Church Emoluments in this Country; also, the Resolution of the House on the Governor's Message respecting our financial claim on the Lower Province, with His Excellency's Speech on closing the present Session of Parliament.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 3

This day Parliament was opened by Commission The Commissioners appointed by His Majesty were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earls of Westmoreland, Harrowby and Shaftsbury. The Commons being in attendance, the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you, His Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.

"It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to His Majesty, to be enabled in person, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

'Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

"An interesting activity pervades almost every branch of manufactures.

"The growth of the revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to His Majesty's feelings,) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people.

"Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured, and by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance intitles it, among the great interests of the nation.

"At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.

"In Ireland which has for some time past been the subject of His Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and His Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

"His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquility abroad.

"His Majesty continues to receive from the powers, his allies, and generally from Princes and States, assurance of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with His Majesty; and nothing is omitted on His Majesty's part, as well as to preserve general peace, as to remove any cause of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity betwixt them other nations and Great Britain.

"The negotiations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as His Majesty flatters himself, drawing near a favourable termination.

"A convention has been concluded between His Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country upon the Court of Vienna. His Majesty has directed that a copy of this Convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

"Anxiously as His Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied, that on the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest, (and which you cordially approved) he best consulted the true interests of his people.

"With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, His Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other powers.

"His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those Provinces for the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures His Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion to be exercised as the circumstances of those countries and the interests of his own people may appear to His Majesty to require.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*

"His Majesty has directed me to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

"The numerous points at which under present circumstances, His Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion, which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land

"His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of National Industry.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you. His Majesty is confident you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the negroes by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. Yet His majesty recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.

"It is a subject perplexed with difficulties which no sudden effort can disentangle.

"To excite exaggerated expectation in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare, as to that of their employers. And His Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long standing and complicated system, in which the fortune and the safety of large classes of His Majesty's Subjects are involved, that course of proceeding alone is likely to attain practical good and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to consideration of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Mr Papineau moved the subjoined Address to His Majesty. Mr. Neilson moved in amendment to substitute an Address similar to that of the Assembly of Upper Canada, on the same subject, which was negatived, and the original motion carried, Yeas—17. Nays.—6

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Your Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly solicit your particular attention and paternal benevolence in favour of your faithful subjects, the Clergy and People of the Established Church of Scotland in this Province, and in favour of Your other faithful Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Established Churches of England and Scotland

We respectfully represent to You, that since Canada has become a portion of the vast and flourishing empire, over which long may your Majesty Reign, emigration to this Country has constantly been much greater from Ireland and Scotland, than from the other parts of the Empire. That the causes which have produced that effect continue, and will probably continue, to act in future and produce the same result, so that there is every appearance that the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and the Dissenters will continue to be as they are at present much more numerous than the members of the Church of England.

That it is with lively satisfaction that your faithful Commons can assure your Majesty, that no feeling of religious animosity has disturbed the harmony and concord among your Subjects of the various religions, persuasions in this Province, and we are persuaded that the most effectual means of perpetuating among all a spirit of peace and charity and the same sentiments of devotion and gratitude towards your Government, is to extend your Royal favour, and protect equally by just Laws, the same for all

That the advanced state of civilization and knowledge has a revived all minds that the principles of religious toleration are an imprescriptible right of mankind, and ought to be exercised in the fullest manner. And we have seen with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude, those principles reduced into practice in the Province during the reign of your late August Father of happy memory, and during your Majesty's Reign, by several Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and especially by the Act constituting the Government of the Province.

By this Act all the lands to be granted in the Province, is reserved and set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, a proportion which, if it could be construed as being reserved for a single Ecclesiastical establishment, would entitle that Church to a far greater proportion than any other Christian Church has in any Age or Country been enriched.

That those reserves which might hereafter become an Endowment, much too opulent for the support of a single Ecclesiastical establishment, not having hitherto, from their situation in parts of the Country as yet thinly peopled and unimproved, given a revenue, its distribution has not as yet given rise to divisions and rivalships among the Protestant Churches in the Province. But your faithful Commons see with disquietand sorrow that the time cannot be remote at which so happy an order of things must be altered, if the interpretation which some persons endeavour to give to the said Act were supported by the Constituted Authorities in the Province, and its liberal provisions were construed in a narrow unfavourable sense as if what is meant to have been enacted for the benefit of your Protestant Subjects had been done exclusively in favour of the Anglican Church, whose Members in this Province, are, comparatively to those of other Protestant Churches, among the least numerous.

That by the Act of Union between the Kingdom of England and Scotland their respective Churches have been acknowledged as true Protestants Churches in the Territory of each of the said States, and the subjects of the two Kingdoms were put upon an equal footing of reciprocity so as to enjoy in common the same rights, privileges and benefits. That it results from that disposition, that when your subjects of either Kingdom emigrate into any of your Colonies, some of them ought not to be entitled to civil advantages from which the others would be excluded, which would be the case if the Ministers of the Church of Scotland had no other resources than their personal and voluntary contributions for paying the Ministers necessary for the religious instruction, while your subjects of the Church of England would be freed from that expense by those reserves, if by Law they had been set a part in their favour exclusively out of the territorial property in this Province.

Your dutiful Commons conceive that the true sense and meaning of the said Act gives an equal right to the Clergy of the established Church of your Kingdom of Scotland to participate in common, with that of the Established Church of England, in the advantages and revenues which will arise from the seventh of the Lands which have been reserved for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and that if the Ministers charged with the religious Instruction of the very numerous class of your faithful Protestant dissenting subjects, have not an equal right to participate in the Revenues which those Lands might produce, they have equitable claims for some participation in those Revenues, in consideration of their utility with respect to the religious instruction which it is just to facilitate to a class so numerous in this Province, as that of your dutiful Protestant subjects dissenting from the Established Churches of England and Scotland, who, in consequence of that separation, a conscientious one on their part justly authorized by the Laws, ought not to be excluded from civil advantages nor from any Act of Royal Munificence and protection which other classes of your faithful subjects enjoy.

The House went into Committee on the Governor's Message relating to the awards of the Arbitrators between the two Provinces, and passed the following Resolution

RESOLVED, That the Arbitrators appointed by virtue of the Act of the Provincial Parliament of the third year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. 119, having by their last Report of 27th August 1823, determined that the amount of the Arrears due to Upper Canada was £19,221 17 6 Currency, and their decision being final, that sum had been forth ceased to form part of the disputed claims of this Province, ought to have been paid to that of Upper Canada, and not to have been retained towards paying the Public Officers up to the first November, last six months of their Salaries; and that by suspending the execution of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, His Excellency the Governor in Chief, has exposed this Province to the misfortune of a renewal of the difficulties with the Province of Upper Canada.

The House divided; YEAS 15; NAYS.

His Excellency then addressed both Houses in the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House Assembly

I am now to close a Session of the Parliament the result of which, I am much afraid will prove to be of little public advantage; at the same time, your long and laborious attendance is entitled to my best thanks;—but before I prorogue this Parliament, I think it important to the Country, that I should here, as His Majesty's Representative, express my sentiments upon the general tenor of your proceedings, during the several Sessions in which I have met you. I declare those sentiments in an earnest desire to attract the serious attention of every Member of this Parliament, of every man who values the prosperity of Canada; and I trust I know too well the principles of the British Constitution to express myself in any manner inconsistent with that respect which one branch of the Legislature owes to another, or with those rights and privileges which belong to each respectively.

A claim has been made to an unlimited right in one branch of the Legislature to appropriate the whole revenue of the Province, according to its pleasure, including not only that part of it here tofore granted to His Majesty, and which is appropriated by Acts of the Provincial Parliament to specific purposes, and subject to such distribution as the King may see fit, but even that portion of the Revenue which is raised by the authority of the Imperial Parliament appropriated to defray the expenses of the administration of Justice, and of his Majesty's civil Government in this Province and directed by an Act passed in the British Parliament long before the Establishment of the present Constitution in this Province, to be so applied, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. this claim made by one, has been formally denied by the other two branches of the Provincial Parliament, and the supplies granted in aid of the civil

Hamilton of Lincoln, Chisholm, Casey, Hagerman, McMartin, Jones of Grenville, Crooks, Morris, McLean of Stormont and Bostwick,—21

NAYS—Messrs. Nichol, Clark, Peterson, Hamilton of Wentworth, Baldwin, Hornor, Randal, Ruttan and Wilson of Prince Edward.—9.

Question carried, Majority 12, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Internal Navigation Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Nichol, Clark, Hamilton of Wentworth, Peterson, Robinson, Wilmot Hornor, Randal, Parke, Hamilton of Lincoln, Gordon, Kerr, Ruttan, Chisholm, Hagerman, Jones of Grenville Morris and Bostwick.—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Baby, Walsh, McMartin, Casey and Crooks.—5

The Question carried—Majority, 14, and the Report was received.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Internal Navigation Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Aaron Beebe and others, reported as follows:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Louth, in the Niagara District, praying for information in so far as respects the position of the allowance for a Road on the Concession Lines, beg leave to report as their opinion, that the most correct and easy mode for the petitioners to obtain the information they have required, would be for them to apply by petition, stating their case to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

All which is most humbly submitted.

(Signed) W J. KERR, Chairman.

Committee Room,
8th January, 1824.

Mr. WILMOT, from the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of James Miles, Esq. reported a Bill which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the Bill founded on the petition of James Miles, Esquire, was ordered to be read a second time on the following day

Adjourned

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Saint Lawrence Survey Bill was read the third time

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Bill was passed and signed by the Speaker.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Arbitrators Compensation Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, the Bill was passed and signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Gwillimbury and Nichol Road Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. RUTTAN, the Bill was passed and signed

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Serjeant at Arms' Pension Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Bill was passed and signed

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Internal Navigation Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the Bill was passed and signed

On motion of Mr. JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Morris and Chisholm were ordered as a Committee, to carry up the several Bills just passed to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and request their concurrence to them.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Supply Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided, and the yeas and nays being taken, were as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Burwell, Gordon, Nichol, Randal, Peterson, Wilmot, Robinson, Ruttan, Hagerman, Chisholm, Hamilton of Lincoln, Crooks, Morris, McMartin, Jones of Grenville, and Bostwick.—17

NAYS.—Messrs. Walsh, Clark, Baldwin, Hornor, and Pattie.—5.

The Question was gained by a Majority of 12, and the Report was received accordingly

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Supply Bill was ordered to to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Act to make further provision for settling the affair of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada."

The House resumed to receive a message.

Mr. BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, the Bill entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Hiram Spafford," which they had passed with an Amendment, to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly' and withdrew.

The amendment to the Bill for the Relief of Hiram Spafford, was then read.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the amendment to Spafford's Relief Bill was read the second time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr JONES of Leeds, a Committee was sent to inform the Honorable the Legislative Council of the same.

The House went again into Committe on the Bill for settling the affairs of the Kingston Bank.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Hamilton of Lincoln, Burwell, Nichol, Gordon, Randal, Wilmot, Clark, Baby, Hornor, Ruttan, Walsh, Robinson, Hagerman, Attorney General, Pattie, McMartin, and Bostwick.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, and Wilson of Prince Edward.—2.

Question carried—Majority, 16. and the Report was received.

The amendments to the Kingston Bank Bill was then read.

On motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the fifth rule was dispensed with; and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time that day.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Resolution was read, as follows:—

RESOLVED,—That the sum of Eighty Pounds, provided by an Act of this Province, passed in the forty-fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, to pay for the annual printing of the Laws of this Province is inadequate, under the present circumstances, and that in lieu thereof, authority be given by law, to allow such charges for the said service as may be audited by the Board of Audit of Public Accounts of this Province.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, moved that the Resolution of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. should be concurred in

In amendment, Mr JONES of Leeds moved, that after the word "moves," the whole of the original motion be expunged, and the following inserted," that the resolution reported by the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. be not concurred in, and that the said Committee be ordered to reconsider the same."

Which was lost

On the original question the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. Hagerman, Hamilton of Lincoln, Nichol, Burwell, Wilmot Ruttan, Robinson Jones of Grenville, Morris, Attorney General, and Bostwick.—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Randal, Baldwin, Peterson, Clark, Walsh, Baby, and Hornor.—8.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a Majority of 3, and the resolution was adopted

Mr BURWELL, from the Committee, to draft a Bill in pursuance of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr ATTORNEY GENERAL, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Debenture Bill was read the second time.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Supply Bill was read the third time.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Supply Bill was passed and signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the amendments to the Bill entitled, an act to make further provision for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, were read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr JONES of Grenville, Messrs. Burwell and Clark were ordered as a Committee, to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council the Supply Bill, and the Bill sent down from the Honourable House, for settling the affairs of the Kingston Bank, which the House of Assembly had passed with some amendments, and request their concurrence thereto

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, from the Committee to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the Duty Bill, reported as follows:—

The Committee of this House appointed to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council upon the subject matter of the Duty Bill met the said Committee in the Joint Committee Room, and were informed by them that it was agreed to by the Legislative Council that it was expedient to make several amendments in the said Bill, and they proposed the appointment of a free conference for the purpose of discussing the said amendments, which your Committee agreed to recommend to the adoption of the House of Assembly

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that Messrs Burwell and Clark should be ordered as a Committee to inform the Hon. the Legislative Council, that the House of Assembly had agreed to the recommendation of their Committee for a free conference on the Duty Bill.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Gordon, Hamilton of Lincoln, Hagerman, Nichol, Burwell, Peterson, Wilmot, Clark, Randal, Attorney General, Jones of Grenville Robinson, Chisholm, Kerr, Crooks, McMartin, and Bostwick.—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Baldwin, Baby, and Hornor.—4.

The Question was gained by a majority of thirteen, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of the ATTY GENL. it was ordered that a Bill should be drawn up in conformity to the Resolution of the House upon the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, and that Messrs Kerr and Gordon should prepare the same.

Mr GORDON from the Committee, appointed to draft a Bill in conformity to the Resolution of the House on the Petition of Charles Fothergill, Esq. reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the Statute Printing Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the following monday

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Debenture Bill.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr ATTY. GENERAL, the Debenture Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the monday following.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the High Way and Road Bill.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the High Way and Road Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious Purpose Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the Bill for Religious and Charitable Purposes was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday next.

Adjourned.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, March 4

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of this Society was held at the Castle of St. Lewis, on Monday last, the 1st inst. The laws and by-laws for the Government of the Society, as prepared by the Committee, were submitted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Members, previous to their final consideration, which is fixed for the 15th. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, President of the Society, announced to the meeting that His Lordship the Governor in Chief, had, with a discriminating munificence, directed an annual subscription of £100, currency, to be added to his name. A donation of two scarce and valuable books was made to the Society by Andrew Stuart, Esq.

Our Provincial Parliament, it is understood, is to be prorogued on Tuesday next.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, has offered a handsome premium for the encourage of the growth of HEMP in this country

[FROM THE N. B COURIER OF THE 14TH]

It is our solemn and painful duty this day to record the death of our worthy and lamented President, the Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, which happened at the seat of Government on Monday last, at the advanced age of 70 years: he has gone down to the dust accompanied by the tears of his friends and the public who were able to appreciate his merit. To the Province, in regard to the high office to which the demise of our late Lieut. Governor had elevated him, this event is at the present moment a very serious loss, and in regard to the office of Judge, which he so long, so faithfully and honourably discharged, it is a loss that will never be repaired. He Honour was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this Province on its first erection, and was the last survivor of those who held public situations at that time." His liberality of sentiment and endeavours to promote the interests of all those who had any dependence upon him, will leave a lasting impression upon the hearts of his friends. In consequence of this event, the House has adjourned for a few days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Friend of Economy will perceive from our crowded Columns of this week, the reason why his clever Communication has been left out. Mr. OSGOOD is requested to accept of the same apology.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the First day of March next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Nineteenth day of January last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the First day of March next, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear;—NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendence at the time afor said, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Wednesday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary;—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

PROV. STAT. CHAP. III. 4th GEO. IV.

AN ACT to Repeal the Several Statutes of this Province respecting the Election of Members of the House of Assembly and the Qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to Reduce the Provisions thereof, with some Amendments, into One Act, and also to Provide against Fraud in obtaining Qualifications to Vote at Elections.

[PASSED JAN. 19th, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to Repeal the Several Statutes of this Province, respecting the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, and the qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to reduce the provisions thereof, with with some amendments, into One Act, and also to provide against fraud in obtaining qualifications to vote at Elections:—

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same,—That an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain the eligibility of persons to be returned to the House of Assembly;"—an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the More Equal Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for the Better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and to Repeal part of an an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the more Equal Representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better Defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to Repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;'—an Act passed in the fifty eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;' and also to Repeal an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to Repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;' and to make further and more effectual provision for securing the Freedom and Constitution of the Parliament of this Province;'—and an Act passed in the second year of His present Majesty, 'entitled, 'An Act to render Ineligible to a seat in the Commons' House of Assembly of this Province, certain descriptions of Persons therein mentioned,'—be, and the same are hereby Repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons, of what condition soever, having been a *bona fide* resident in any country, not being under His Majesty's Government, or who shall have taken the oath of allegiance to any other state or power, shall be eligible to be proposed, chosen, or elected as a Representative or Representatives, of any City, County, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives to the House of Assembly of this Province until such person or persons shall have resided in this Province for and during the space of Seven Years next before the Election of which any such person or persons shall be proposed, elected, or chosen as a Representative or Representatives as aforesaid.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, as aforesaid, not having resided in this Province for seven years, as aforesaid, shall propose to offer himself, or themselves as a Candidate or Candidates to become a Representative or Representatives of any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives, and shall be thereof convicted by the oath of one credible witness, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Hundred Pounds.

IV *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, as aforesaid, not having resided in this Province for seven years, as aforesaid, whether such person or persons shall have proposed or offered him or themselves as a Candidate or Candidates, or not, for any County, City, Riding, or Borough or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives, to the House of Assembly of the Province, as aforesaid, shall presume, upon such choice or election, to obtrude or present himself, or themselves, into the said House, as a Representative, or Representatives, as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Pounds, over and besides the foregoing penalty, if such person or persons shall have incurred the same, for every day that he shall so obtrude or present himself, or themselves.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons, now resident within this Province, or who shall or may at any time hereafter, come into this Pro-

since to re..., who shall or may have taken the oath of abjuration against His Majesty's Government, or who shall have been a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States of America, or any one of the said United States respectively, or who may have held any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States or States respectively, or who shall be, or may have been, convicted in any foreign country of Felony, or of any offence, which if committed in this Province would subject the offender to infamous punishment, shall be capable of being elected to serve as a Member in the House of Assembly of this Province, any thing in this Act, or any other law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons shall be eligible to be proposed, chosen, or elected, as a Representative or Representatives of any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives to the House of Assembly of this Province, unless he shall be possessed of an Unincumbered Freehold in lands or tenements in this Province, to the assessed value of Eighty Pounds lawful money of this Province.

VII. *Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who, from and after the passing of this Act, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member for any County, City, Riding, Borough, or any part or place now or hereafter sending a Member to the House of Assembly of this Province, shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon reasonable request to him, to be made at the time of such Election, or before the day prefixed in the writ of summons for the meeting of Parliament, by any other person who shall stand a Candidate at such Election, or by any two or more persons having a right to vote at such Election, take a Corporal Oath in the following form, or to the following effect:

"I, A B do swear, that I truly and *bona fide* have such a Freehold Estate, [here describe the estate,] over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same; and am otherwise qualified according to the provisions of Law, to be elected and returned to serve as a Member in the Commons' House of Assembly, according to the tenor and true meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that I have not obtained the same fraudulently for the purpose of enabling me to be returned Member to the Commons' House of Assembly of this Province.—So Help me God."

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Candidate, as aforesaid, shall have resided in the United States of America, he shall, if required, in addition to the foregoing Oath, take the following:—

"I, A. B. do sincerely and solemnly swear, that during my residence in the United States of America, I have not taken or subscribed any Oath of Abjuration of Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain; and further, that during my said residence, I have not held the office or appointment of Senator, or Member of the House of Representatives of the said United States, or of either of the said United States respectively, or held or enjoyed any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States, or State respectively.—So Help me God."

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Oaths required by this Act shall and may be administered by the Sheriff for any such County, as aforesaid, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other officer or officers for any County, City, Borough, Riding, place or places, as aforesaid, to whom it shall appertain to take the poll, or make the return at such Election for the same County, City, Riding, Borough, place or places respectively, or by any two or more Justices of the Peace within this Province; and the said Sheriff, Mayor, or Bailiff, or other officers, and the said Justices of the Peace respectively, who shall administer the said Oaths, are hereby required to certify the taking thereof into His Majesty's Court of King's Bench within three months after the same, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of Two Hundred Pounds; and if any of the said Candidates, or persons proposed to be elected as aforesaid, shall wilfully refuse, upon reasonable request to be made at the time of election, or at any time before the day upon which such Parliament, by the writ of summons, is to meet to take the Oath or Oaths hereby required, then the Election and Return of such Candidate shall be void.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no fee or reward shall be taken for administering any such Oath or making, receiving, or filing the certificate thereof, except Two Shillings and Sixpence for administering the Oath, and Five Shillings for making the certificate, and Five Shillings for receiving and filing the same, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoigne, privilege, protection or wager of law, shall be allowed, and only one imparlance, and one moiety thereof shall be immediately paid into the hands of the Receiver General, for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall please to direct, and the other moiety to the person who shall sue for the same.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote at any Election of a Member, or Members of the House of Assembly, who shall have sworn allegiance to any Foreign State, or have been a stated resident in the dominions of the same, unless such person or persons shall have been previously and *bona fide* resident in this Province, or in some other of the dominions of His Majesty, for and during the term of seven years next preceding such Election, and shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote as aforesaid, in respect of any estate sufficient to qualify him by Law, not having come to him by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, or marriage, unless the deed of conveyance, under which he claims to hold such estate, shall have been registered Three Calendar Months before the holding of such Election, or unless he shall have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, above Twelve Calendar Months next before such Election.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Returning Officer, or Officers, shall continue any Election more than six Successive Days (Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, excepted.)

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Elector shall vote at any Election of a Member or Members of the House of Assembly of this Province, he shall, if required by the Returning Officer, or any Candidate at such Election in addition to the Oath required by the Act of Parliament of Great Britain passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'" take an Oath in the form following:—

That is to say,

"I, A B., do swear, That the Estate in right of which I vote at this Election, is—[here describe the Estate, as the case may be.]—which I hold by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, marriage, or conveyance, [as the case may be] and, [in case such Estate shall have been derived otherwise than by grant from the Crown, descent, marriage, devise,] that I have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, to my own use, above Twelve Calender Months, or, [as the case may be] that the conveyance to me of the same has been registered Three Calender Months."

XVI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of False Swearing in any Oath required by this Act, or by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" he shall on conviction thereof, suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq. in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council

Executive Council Chamber,
at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, *In Council*

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Season only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily adjoining it is	Emir	Verulam
N of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezer	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Odea	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Pemerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Metnuen

JOHN SMALL. C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in Council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All Claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823 23—*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

THE appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards' hereto one assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, to forward such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon. such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon. —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted to, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order

J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No 3 do. do. B.
Lot No 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 Concession, } 200 Ac.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y She iff.*

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

Note.—The sale of the above Lots, No 3, Concession A., B. and C, is postponed until the 12th day of May next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, } 14—td.
8th March, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of
To wit } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Gerrard, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Hall, all and singular, that piece of Land and Town Lot, situate, lying and being in the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada, being a small piece off of Lot Number Twelve in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, aforesaid, containing twenty thousand square feet, be the same more or less, with a large Stone House, Framed House, and Out Houses thereon erected: And Also all and singular, that parcel or tract of Land, and Premises situate in the Township of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one thousand Acres, be the same more or less, being Lots Number 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Bastard, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, ensuing, at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,* J. D.

Elizabethtown, } *
March 19th. 1824, }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w JOHN STUART Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John-town District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of
To wit } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Spafford, at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said William Spafford, all and singular, the following Lands, situate, lying and being in the Town-ship of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, and Province

of Upper Canada, being composed of the west half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Second Concession of Eliza bethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, excepting twenty three Acres off of the front of the said west half of said Number Fifteen, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19*th March*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14–6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Carey Haskins, deceased, at the suit of Terrence Smith, and William L. Weatherhead, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Carey Haskins, deceased, Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Crosby, with a Saw Mill thereon erected, containing two hundred acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the seventh day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19*th March*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

14–6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Frazer, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara.	}	150 Acres.
Lot No. 167, in the Town of Niagara.		
" 134, " do do.		
" 120, " do. do.		
" 289, " do. do.		
" 39, " do. do.		

And Lot No. 16, in the 4th Con. of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824; at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, Aug. 25, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Niagara District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 7, 8. & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton.	}	
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do.	}	900 Acres.
Lot No. 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do.	}	
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	800 Acres.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th and 9th Concession of do.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	495 Acres.
Lot No. 1, and 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	
Lot No. 12, & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro'	}	400 Acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	200 Acres.

Lot No. 73, 74, 75, 76, & ½ of 201, in the Town of Niagara. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Fields, at the suit of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said George Fields, Lot No. 15, in the Township of Niagara, containing 100 acres, on which is a large Brick House, and a Good Frame Barn, and out Houses; 60 acres of which is under good improvement, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on the 10th day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 26th, 1824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT. } ON THE 8th May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements belonging to John Pringle, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Robert Richardson Esq Viz.

Lot No. 29 on the South Easterly side of Front Street, in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an acre.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lot, or upon any part of it, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 20th January, 1824 } No 14—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT To Wit. } ON THE 8th day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, belonging to Francis X. Rotbleau, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thos. Markland, Esq. Viz:—

Lot No. 254, 223 and 228 —Also part of Lots 98 & 107, in the Town of Kingston.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D,

Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1824. } No. 14—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Frederick Yeoward, at the suit of George Moffit, I have levied and seized on part of Lot No Twelve in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford, being the N. E. corner of said Lot, containing about Fifty Acres of Land more or less, of which, a part is under improvement, which I will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, February 7th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

14–6w. A A R Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonell, at the suit of Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Hugh McDonell, the west half of Lot No Seventeen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Lancaster, containing one hundred acres, with a Good Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about Thirty Acres of which are improved and under good Fences—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on the nineteenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, 18*th February*, 1824 } 14–6w.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Saturday the 17th April next, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, there will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises in the Village of Stamford the Two Story Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Burch, together with half an acre of Land, on which the same is situate, subject to the yearly rent of Three-Shillings and Nine-Pence Currency, payable to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Stamford.

If required Twelve Months credit may be had by the purchaser, upon giving sufficient security for the payment with interest.

(SIGNED) THOMAS CLARK,
Administrator to the Estate of the late JOHN BURCH.

Stamford, March 24th, 1824. } No. 14.—3 wks.

NOTICE.

TO PLAISTERERS, JOINERS, &c

PROPOSALS will be received by WILLIAM CROOKS and HENRY NELLES, Esquires, at Grimsby, Forty-Mile Creek, for Completing the *Inside* of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH at that place.—Applicants will state, without delay, at what Rates they will undertake any Portions of this Work, *Viz:* Arching, Flooring, Pews, &c.

Grimsby, March 5th, 1824. 14–4w.

Westminster, 11th March, 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I hereby forbid every Person and all Persons whatsoever, to purchase or receive a *Bond* given by me to DAVID REYNOLDS, for a Deed for a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, being west Lot Number Seventy Two, on the North Branch of Talbot Road, in the Township of Westminster, the same having been obtained from me by gross deception and fraud.

14–3wks. ANDREW BAUGHART.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do. being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS ANT. LAROQUE.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15 *tf.*

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its out-set,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office, *November* 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	}	Blandford, about . . . 20,000 Houghton, " " . . . . 19,000 Middleton, " " . . . . 14,000 Southwold, " " . . . . 17,000 Yarmouth, " " . . . . 11,903 Westminster, " " 9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.		Sheffield, " " . . . . 36,688 Sevmour, " " 47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

TO BE LET.



THAT SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE at the *Falls of Niagara*, lately occupied by Mr. WM. FORSYTH, and now in the occupancy of ROBERT J. KERR, Esq

It is delightfully situated, within the distance of a few hundred yards from the *Falls*, and has a good Garden, with pasturage and other grounds attached; together with excellent Stabling The occupier may have what Ice and Fruit he may want for the use of his family during the summer and fruit season

The House consists of a dining room, breakfast-room, parlour, and study; butler's pantry, house-keeper's room, china-closet, an excellent kitchen, a store-room, ten bedchambers, and two dressing-rooms. There is also a cellar-kitchen and two good cellars under the whole House.—Any person taking the House, who may desire it, can be accommodated with the furniture, which is for sale. Possession will be given on or before the first of May. Application to be made to the Subscriber at the Falls.

ROBERT J. KERR.

Falls of Niagara, April 16, 1823. 18 t.f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against Purchasing a Note of Hand, dated the 30th of January, 1824, (the amount being Nineteen Dollars,) given in favour of Curtis Smith, by John T. Chambers; as the above mentioned Note has been obtained by illegal means.

JOHN T. CHAMBERS.

March 5th, 1824. *No* 13—3w.

FOUND.

NEAR the Gate of the Subscriber, on the 18th Instant, a Large Iron Pot, the Person owning it, is requested to prove Property, pay Charges, and take it away.

ISAAC COLLUMBUS.

March 22d, 1824. *No.* 13—*tf.*

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.
February 24th 1824. *No. 9—2m.*

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Mr JOHN GOESSMAN, of Markham, Deputy Surveyor, will be a Candidate at the next Election for the County of York and Simcoe.—He will not keep an House of Free Entertainment for Voters, nor will he *buy* or *sell* any Votes but implicitly rely on the interest and good will of his Friends.
York, March 11th. 1824.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U.C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORIN FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.
York, 29th Dec 1823

APPRENTICES WANTED

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in those Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the great part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farm that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 24th 1824

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, it cannot be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honour and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W BALDWIN,

Spadina, 12th
February, 1824

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is no less a duty incumbent on me, than it is a pleasure, to return you my warmest acknowledgements for the favourable opinions you have been pleased to express in my behalf during the short residence I have recently made amongst you. They are the more honourable to yourselves and gratifying to me, as being wholly voluntary and unsolicited. Since I was first declared a Candidate for the honour of representing you in Parliament, I have asked NO MAN FOR A VOTE, much less have I endeavoured to bribe or corrupt the honest and independent Freeholder, however poor and needy he might be, by any insidious attack on his integrity through the medium of flattery, or hope of reward.

Believe me, Gentlemen, I have no desire to represent bondsmen and slaves, by whatever name or pretext they may be called free, and he who is willing to sell the freedom of a representative Government for a few dollars, or for any petty, personal, consideration, is undoubtedly a bondsman and a slave, more culpable far than the poor Negro of Africa, because he ought to know better. I have no hesitation in saying that he who is willing to barter away the Birthright of a BRITON, or of a BRITISH SUBJECT, after having tasted the sweetness of freedom in all the fulness of its reality, is equally as capable of selling the offspring of his own loins, and subjecting them to a Tyranny and Cruelty no less revolting than that of the Egyptian Task Master, or of the Negro Slave Driver.

It is no inconsiderable privilege to have a Voice in the Legislation of our Country, by which the future destinies of our children are to be in a great measure governed and regulated; and yet, I have been told, there are individuals in the New Settlements, who have been willing to sell, and *even have sold* this precious right for little more than "*a Mess of Pottage*," even for *half a dollar*, the price of a Deed for a gratuitous Grant of Land But I cannot, —I will not, believe so foul a calumny; for on every side, during my recent visit. I heard the voice, and beheld the sparkling eye of Freedom and Independence,—and I feel assured that, to a man, you will spurn the wretched Creature who would attempt the repetition of so gross an insult as the *purchase* of your suffrages.

I have before told you, Gentlemen, and I must again repeat it, that I should as soon think of interfering with a Man's Religion as his Politics; to attempt biasing either the one or the other, in an unlawful manner, for sinister Ends, is a species of Treason of the most abominable kind. The one having to do with the Government of his worldly affairs—the other with his eternal welfare. both are of too serious a nature to be trifled with, or made the subject of joke. Barter. Bargain, Sale. Monopoly, or Jobbing of any kind All that a Candidate can do with propriety, is to make his principles. and the line of conduct he means to pursue, fully known in a clear, open, and candid manner. It is for the Electors to determine the degree of preferrence or eligibility.

The exposition I have to make will be reserved to the day of Election In the mean time I can say with great sincerity that such is my own sense of what is due on this subject, that I would sooner have a minority of Honest and Independant Votes, than an immense *majority* obtained by a system of Bribery and Corruption of the Meanest Character, and which is equally disgraceful to every party concerned. But I am thankful that your assurances leave me but little to fear for the honour of the County of Durham. I deeply regret that an accident, together with the great depth of snow then upon the ground, prevented my visiting the more remote Settlements, but it is my determination, as soon as circumstances will permit, to pay my respects in Person to all those whom I have not yet seen, in order that I may leave no room for regret hereafter.

Having experienced many of them in common with you, I know your wants; and, I think I know some of the deep and late it causes why this fine Country has so long languished in a state of comparative stupor and inactivity, whilst our more enterprising neighbours are laughing us to scorn. All I desire is an opportunity of attempting the cure of some of the evils we labour under;—and, if I am not egregiously mistaken, you are about to give me that opportunity.—I am already assured of a large Majority—and I trust it may be so, for I am anxious to Fight your Battles. Be steady to your purpose and we must conquer —many efforts will yet be made to seduce you into a forgetfulness of what is be-fitting the character of free-born and independent men. But I know you are now upon your guard, and will be able to treat those who would blind your eyes, or tamper with your Rights, as they deserve.

If all is well I shall have the honour of again seeing you before the day of Election.—In the mean while let our Motto be.

"AGRICULTURE and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, without the aid of those who EAT more than they EARN."

I have the honor
to subscribe myself,
Gentlemen,
Your most devoted servant
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
York, March 29th 1824.

TORONTO LIBRARY.

LOST BOOKS.

A VERY Handsome Reward, *even to the full value of the Volumes*, will be given to any person who will restore the undermentioned Old Volumes, belonging to sets of the respective Works now in the possession of the Subscriber; but which formerly constituted a part of the *Toronto Library*, that was carried away by the Americans at the taking of York, during the late war

As there is every reason to believe that many of these odd volumes are in, or about the Town of York, and, as they can be of little value without the rest of the sets, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to discover and obtain them, particularly as the full value will be given, and no questions asked.

The books missing are these:—viz.
Goldsmith's Works, Lond edit. 1806. 12mo —Vol. 1.
Rollin's Antient History, 11th edit. 8vo—Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8.
Smollett's History of England, edit. of 1791, 8vo.—Vols. 1 and 4.
Fielding's Works, new edit. Lond. 1806. 8vo.— Vols. 1, 2, and 3.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, new edit. Edin. 1805 8vo.—Vols. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Henry's History of Great Britain, 4th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1805.—Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Gibbons' History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Lond. edit. 1807. 8vo.—Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL.
U. C. Gazette Office,
Dec 24, 1823 L. S.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oates* for seed:—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C Gazette office, in York.

VALUABL LANDS IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 14

THURSDAY, APRIL 1st, 1824.

Colonial Commerce.

THE most gratifying intelligence among the recent news from Europe, is the prospect of an effectual tranquilization of poor Ireland—that fine country, which has so long been distracted by internal discord and calamity.—Even Mr. BROUGHAM admits that the measures of Government, in this respect, are likely to be crowned with success; remarking, in his usual energetic manner, on the recent Speech from the Throne, that he had listened to certain expressions from the lips of Ministers, "*with the utmost satisfaction and delight*"—that it is at length the design of His Majesty's Ministers to rule Ireland, on a consistent, intelligible and uniform system;—that they are resolved no longer to have one officer and member of the Government at thwarting another; and thus, perhaps, neutralizing the efforts of both;—that the people of Ireland are at length to be restored to their rights; and that those difficulties by which the great measure has hitherto been attended will be removed, and that this blessing and more to Ireland than to the whole Empire will probably be conferred in the only way in which the object can be accomplished in any ordinary period—by its being effectively and honestly patronized by the Government.

To give another proof of our independence and impartiality we have inserted the Queries of a "*Friend to the Farmer*" in our present number; but, at the same time we have to observe, that such a number of electioneering squibs and addresses are upon our table, that, unable to publish a tenth part of them we have come to the resolution of printing none others than those which are to be paid for as advertisements.

A notice "*that a petition for the removal of the Gaol and Court House of the District of Ottawa, to the Township of Plantagenet will be presented at the next Session of Parliament*," has been received, signed by "*An Inhabitant*;" but, as there are *many* inhabitants in that District, we beg leave to ask through this medium, to which of them we are to apply for payment of the advertisement, after a six months' insertion?

On looking over the multitude of communications before us, for electioneering purposes, we find so much merit in the address of an "*Friend to Economy*," that notwithstanding our resolution to charge for lengthy insertion of such a nature, he writer is to charge for lengthy insertion of such a nature, he writer will oblige us by expunging from his address in our next, without any charge—we know his candour, public spirit, and liberality, too well to suppose he is influenced by private animosity. The Dial can easily laid himself open to attack from all parties; and, if he knew how many squibs aimed at him, were suffered to be exploded on our table, unheard by the public, he would assuredly pardon us when a cracker now and then slipped through our fingers, and hit him.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

The King's health is completely restored.

Sir Robert Gifford, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Wm. Alexander, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, were to be sworn in as Privy Councillors at Brighton

Lord Byron and the Honorable Leicester Stanhope, were recently at Zante, on a visit to Sir Frederic Stovin the Governor. These intrepid patriots and travellers were then most sanguine in their hopes for the ultimate success of the cause of the Greeks.

A late English paper states that a butcher at Calne, killed a bullock which was reared on the plains of Waterloo, and on weighing him found 3 market balls, two nails, and the button of a soldier's coat.

Wines have been produced in New South Wales, the first samples of which were transmitted to London, to be presented to the Society of Arts. Every fresh ingenious of the inhabitants of the interior tends to confirm the excellence of the soil and climate of this country.

HINT.—This wretched culprit, on arriving on board the hulks at Woolwich, whence he will be conveyed to New South Wales had his hair and whiskers shorn off and was stripped and scrubbed in a tub of water, as is customary.—He was still further accused of the felonious larceny by being attired in the costume of the other prisoners—a suit grey jacket, white cap, and trowsers yellow stockings and coloured night cap. He was regarded by his new companions with a mixture of curiosity and

contempt. He is extremely anxious to see his mother and brother before he leaves forever his native country.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has issued a decree, making known his choice of the Princess Charlotte, of Wirtemburgh, as the consort of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. [A subsequent account states that the marriage took place on the 17th of December.]

An Ukase of the Emperor of Russia allows all Jews residing in the Russian Empire, who have embraced the Catholic religion according to the rites of the Greek Church, to enter the ecclesiastical orders of that religion.

It is stated (from Warsaw, Dec. 28,) that the Jewish Rabbies and Elders have met in a general assembly at Plotzkow and have decided that the celebration of the seventh shall be changed to the sunday.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the Emperor's birth day, was celebrated at St. Petersburgh, on the 23d of December. Numerous promotions were made in the army on this occasion.

The funeral of Gen. Count Schouwaloff took place, with the greatest solemnity, on the 19th. The Emperor, the Grand Dukes, and the Prince of Orange attended. The Stars of the Twelve Orders, worn by the deceased, were borne alternately by twenty four officers to the grave.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Ionian Islands, is dead. A short time previously to his decease, he complained of the violation of neutral territory by the Greeks, and placed the Islands of Ithaca and Santa Martha under the quarantine laws on that account. Upon this subject the Morning Post exclaims—"What! because the crew of a Greek vessel, recollecting the conflagration of their houses, the destruction of their families, their wives brutally violated or carried into slavery, and their children dashed against stones or buried living into the flames are said to have pursued on shore the equipage of a Turkish brig of war, which they had driven on the rocks; to have killed and wounded a few, and wreaked their vengeance on the bodies of the dead, are we to be told that the eight or nine millions of whom the Grecian people is composed, 'are unfit for political independence, and that it is an odious fraud which is palmed upon us, when we are invited to assist the brave, the magnanimous, the persecuted, the Christian Greeks?' Yet this is the doctrine which has been promulgated!—Since when have the unauthorized acts of individual revenge been visited as national crimes?! Two of the most important vacancies occasioned by the death of the late Sir Thomas Maitland, have been filled up. The Marquis of Hastings is appointed Governor of Malta, and Sir Frederick Adam Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

DIRECTIONS TO MAKE BUTTER OF GOOD QUALITY.—The milk should be most carefully strained through a fine strainer, so that it may be quite free from the dust and hairs that fall in the milking.

The milk in the pans and churn should be kept in a cool airy part of the house or dairy, quite free from smoke.

When the butter is gathered off the churn, great care should be taken in the milking, to expel the milk, by repeated washing with clean cold water;—and afterwards by frequent pressures of the hands, all the watery particles must also be expelled; this is a principal object, for if milk or water be left in it, a strong smell and unpleasant taste will soon afterwards be the consequence.

The great fault of Irish butter is excessive saltness; this has been long complained of, and but little improvement has yet been made. There should never be more salt used, than in the proportion of one ounce of salt to a pound of butter,* which is four pound to a firkin—even less than this is sufficient. The finest salt should be used—if coarse, it should be beaued fine.

By using the proportion of only half an ounce of salt, and one eighth of an ounce of salt-petre, to each pound of butter, it will have the sweetness of the Dutch, which is so greatly prized in the London market.

The precise proportion of salt used for one making should be used after the other; for if in packing the butter finds one layer more salted than the rest, he must mark it with a lower character. It is a very wrong practice to keep a making of butter to the next.

Where only one or two cows are kept, as that some days will intervene between the packing of each churning, it is recommended that after the new made butter is well packed in the firkin, it should be covered with a clean linen towel, damped with pickle.

* It is necessary to state, in respect to the quantity of salt, that this applies to the Irish lb. of 16 ounces.

FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Queries to be answered by the gallant Col. who assumes the name of "An Old Farmer," in the Weekly Register, and of a "Real Britain," in the Observer; or other-wise known by the name of Justice Shallow, alias, Col. R O

1. Are our roads as remarkably good as not to be capable of improvement?

2. Is it a crime to assert that to be low which must be so, to entitle our child of the Farmers, and those the first settlers, to their lands?

3. Is it a crime to oppose a mode of obtaining relief, the exposure of which, amounts to one half the value of the relief when obtained?

4. Is it a crime to reprobate any measure which the Governor happens to approve?

5. Is it a crime to oppose an Assessment Bill which adds to the burthens of the Farmers?

6. Is it a crime to propose relieving an unfortunate race which we have corrupted by our vices, and poisoned by our liquors?

7. Is it a crime to be of opinion that the bounty on hemp would be best bestowed, by being given to the person who exports it, and thus gets it out of the country, and makes others pay for it, be he Farmer or Merchant?

POETRY.

The following song, put into the mouths of the Negroes of the West Indies, appears in a tragedy, of some merit, lately written by Mr. Dallas.

THE BANJA SONG.

What are the joys of white men here;
What are his pleasures? say:
He wants no joys no life me fear,
But on my Banja play.
Me sing all day, me sleep all night,
Me hab no care, my heart is light;
Me tink not what to-morrow bring,
Me happy, so me sing.

But white man's joys are not like mine,
Dho' he look smart and gay.
He proud, be jealous, haughty, fine,
While I my Banja play.
He sleeps all day, he wakes all night,
He full of care, his heart no light,
He great deal wants, he little get,
He sorry, so he fret.

Me envy not dhe white man dhen,
Me poor, but me is gay;
Me glad at heart, me happy when
Me on my Banja play.
Me sing all day, me sleep all night,
Me hab no cares, me heart is light;
Me think not what to-morrow bring,
Me happy, so me sing.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1824

Leave of Absence was granted to Mr. Jones of Grenville, after the following Wednesday.

Leave of Absence was granted to Mr. Morris, after the Thursday following.

On motion of Mr. BURWELL, the Petition from Sundry Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex was brought up.

On motion of Mr. McDONELL, Messrs Wilson of Wentworth and Wallbridge, were ordered as a Committee to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council a message requesting a conference with that Honourable Body, on matters connected with the State of the Library, and the fifth rule was dispensed with for that purpose.

Leave of absence was granted after the Thursday following to Mr Ruttan.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious purpose Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the Bill was passed, and signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the High way and Road Bill was read the third time.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL that the High way and Road Bill should pass, the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Willson of West worth, Hornor, Hamilton of Wentworth, Wilmot, Randal, Pattie, Clark, Ruttan, Chisholm, Kerr, Casey, Bostwick, Jones of Grenville, Hagerman, Morris, Attorney General, McLean of Stormont and Gordon.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs Nichol, Wallbridge and McDonell.—4.

The Question was gained by a Majority of 15, and the Bill was signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on ways and means.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was Resolved that no direct Taxation had been declared to be impracticable, and that as experience had shewn that this Province could not by any Legislative Provision, secure the equal collection of duties between Upper and Lower Canada, and the United States of America, without the co-operation of the latter, which this House could have no cause to provide for the Interest on any Loan, that might be raised for indemnifying the sufferers by the late war with the United States of America, was acquiescent in the Parliament of Lower Canada imposing new duties for that purpose.

Mr. NICHOL moved, that it might be resolved that the House would assent to any Law, which might be enacted by the Parliament of Lower Canada for imposing new duties on imports at Quebec, to meet the purposes of the preceding Resolution.

Which was carried.

Mr. NICHOL moved, that duties imposed on the following articles would be most acceptable to this Province and least felt by the consumer.

Wines per Gallon
Refined Sugar per lb.
Muscovad. Sugar per lb.
And on Merchandize subject to ad valorem duty.

Which was carried.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the claims of the sufferers by the late war in Upper Canada.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Nichol, Gordon, Burwell, Willson of Wentworth, Wilmot, Hamilton of Wentworth, Pattie, Randal, Hornor, Clark, Baby, Ruttan, Hamilton of Lincoln, Kerr, Chisholm, McDonell, Robinson, Hagerman, Crooks, Attorney General and Bostwick.—21

NAYS.—Messrs Wilson of Prince Edward, Baldwin, Casey and Jones of Leeds.—4.

The Question was carried by a Majority of 17, the Report was received, and the several Resolutions were put and carried as follows.

RESOLVED, That from the extensive and exposed Frontier of Upper Canada, the facilities thereby afforded to the operations of invading armies and the incursions of predatory bands from the power and resources directed against this Province, and with which its Inhabitants, in the first instance, had almost unsupported to contend, they suffered severe privations and calamities, and sustained great losses by the pillage of their property and devastation of their Estates, from which misfortunes, their fellow subjects in Lower Canada, (being more fortunately Situated) were in a great degree exempt.

RESOLVED, 2d, That from the seat of war having been principally in Upper Canada, and three Districts thereof, alternately in possession of His Majesty's Forces and those of the United States, this Province unavoidable suffered much more extensively from the ravages and devastations incident to a State of actual Warfare, than Lower Canada.

RESOLVED, 3d. That from the causes before mentioned, great individual sufferings have been sustained and many of the Inhabitants once affluent, have been reduced to indigence, and deprived of the means from which in happier times, they had anticipated a suitable provision for their families.

RESOLVED, 4th, That the unfortunate situation of this class of His Majesty's Subjects, has engaged the sympathy of His Most Gracious Majesty, His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor having, by Message at the last Session, acquainted the House of Assembly, that "His Majesty had acceded to a request preferred by Mr Galt, he Agent for the Sufferers, that a loan should be raised of one hundred thousand pounds, of which His Majesty's Government would guarantee half the interest, (two thousand five hundred pounds per annum) the Province providing for the remainder, which amount should be applied in satisfaction of such Claims of Sufferers by the invasion as might be established before a new Commission."

RESOLVED 5th, That the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in their last Session, concurred in the passing of a Bill in compliance with His Majesty's recommendation, granting the said sum of two thousand five hundred pounds Sterling per annum, on the revenues of the Province, which Bill, from an apprehension of delay or in sufficiency in the receipts into the Provincial Treasury, was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and has not been returned to this Province with the Royal Assent.

RESOLVED 6th. That His Majesty, with the most benevolent consideration for His unfortunate Subjects the Sufferers in Upper Canada, has directed the sum of fifty seven thousand pounds Sterling (equal to about one fourth of the losses admitted to have been sustained) to be distributed among them.

RESOLVED, 7th. That a Message has been received during the present Session, intimating, that the Province would provide by new Taxes to be specially imposed for that purpose, and in no degree hazarding the appropriation of the existing revenue, for the payment of a proportion of that part of the Civil List debt, ment which is now defrayed by the Annual Grant of the Imperial Parliament a sum of money might be expected by the Sufferers bearing a proportion to the diminution which might be effected in the said Grant.

RESOLVED, 8th. That from the embarrassments existing to prevent the regular receipt of the Revenue, the unpracticability of raising funds by direct taxation, the obstacles opposed to the equal collection of Duties and Custom on Merchandize imported from Lower Canada, and the United States of America, and other causes, we have found it impossible to comply with his recommendation, but to shew our desire of relieving the Sufferers as far as in our power, we are willing to provide by new duties to be collected at the Port of Quebec, for the interest of the sum of fifty thousand pounds Sterling, to be loaned for their benefit, provided it shall be concurred in by the Legislature of Lower Canada.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 8th, 1824. No. XX

Vol. III.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of April inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Twenty-fourth day of February last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear;—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, other-wise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces" it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinafter recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*
JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

PROV. STAT. CAP. III. 4th GEO. IV.

AN ACT to Repeal the several Statutes of this Province respecting the Election of Members of the House of Assembly and the Qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to Reduce the Provisions thereof, with some Amendments, into One Act, and also to Provide against Fraud in obtaining Qualifications to Vote at Elections.

[PASSED JAN. 19th, 1824.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to Repeal the Several Statutes of this Province, respecting the Election of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, and the qualification of Voters and Candidates at such Elections, and to reduce the provisions thereof, with some amendments, into One Act, and also to provide against Fraud in obtaining qualifications to vote at Elections;—

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same,—That an Act passed in the thirty fifth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to ascertain the eligibility of persons to be returned to the House of Assembly;"—an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament, and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for the better Representation of the Commons of this Province in Parliament,' and for the better defining the Qualification of Electors;"—an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;'"—an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly;' and also to Repeal an Act passed in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to repeal and Amend part of an Act passed in the

thirty fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to ascertain the Eligibility of Persons to be Returned to the House of Assembly; and to make further and more effectual provision for securing the Freedom and Constitution of the Parliament of this Province;' —and an Act passed in the second year of His present Majesty, 'entitled, 'An Act to render Ineligible to a seat in the Commons' House of Assembly of this Province, certain descriptions of Persons therein mentioned,'—be, and the same are hereby Repealed.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons, of what condition soever, having been a *bona fide* resident in any country, not being under His Majesty's Government, or who shall have taken the oath of allegiance to any other state or power, shall be eligible to be proposed, chosen, or elected as a Representative or Representatives, of any City, County, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives to the House of Assembly of this Province, until such person or persons shall have resided in this Province for and during the space of Seven Years next before the Election of which any such person or persons shall be proposed, elected, or chosen as a Representative or Representatives as aforesaid.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, as aforesaid, not having resided in this Province for seven years, as aforesaid, shall propose to offer himself, or themselves as a Candidate or Candidates to become a Representative or Representatives of any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives, and shall be thereof convicted by the oath of one credible witness, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Hundred Pounds.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, as aforesaid, not having resided in this Province for seven years, as aforesaid, whether such person or persons shall have proposed or offered him or themselves as a Candidate or Candidates, or not, for any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives, to the House of Assembly of this Province, as aforesaid, shall presume, upon such choice or election, to obtrude or present himself, or themselves, into the said House, as a Representative, or Representatives, as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Pounds, over and besides the foregoing penalty, if such person or persons shall have incurred the same, for every day that he shall so obtrude or present himself, or themselves.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons, now resident within this Province, or who shall or may at any time hereafter, come into this Province to reside, who shall or may have taken the oath of abjuration against His Majesty's Government, or who shall have been a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States of America, or any one of the said United States respectively, or who may have held any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States or State respectively, or who shall be, or may have been, convicted in any foreign country of Felony, or of any offence, which if committed in this Province, would subject the offender to infamous punishment, shall be capable of being elected to serve as a Member in the House of Assembly of this Province, any thing in this Act, or any other law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons shall be eligible to be proposed, chosen, or elected, as a Representative or Representatives of any County, City, Riding, or Borough, or other place of any description, now or hereafter sending a Representative or Representatives to the House of Assembly of this Province, unless he shall be possessed of an Unincumbered Freehold in lands or tenements in this Province, to the assessed value of Eighty Pounds lawful money of this Province.

VII. *Provided always, And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person who, from and after the passing of this Act, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member for any County, City, Riding, Borough, or any part or place now or hereafter sending a Member to the House of Assembly of this Province, shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon reasonable request to him, to be made at the time of such Election, or before the day prefixed in the writ of summons for the meeting of Parliament, by any other person who shall stand a Candidate at such Election, or by any two or more persons having a right to vote at such Election, take a Corporal Oath in the following form, or to the following effect:

"I, A. B. do swear, that I truly and *bona fide* have such a Freehold Estate, [here describe the estate,] over and above all incumbrances that may affect the same; and am otherwise qualified according to the provisions of Law, to be elected and returned to serve as a Member in the Commons' House of Assembly, according to the tenor and true meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that I have not obtained the same fraudulently for the purpose of enabling me to be returned Member to the Commons' House of Assembly of this Province.—So Help me God."

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Candidate, as aforesaid, shall have resided in the United States of America, he shall, if required, in addition to the foregoing Oath, take the following:—

"I, A. B. do sincerely and solemnly swear, that during my residence in the United States of America, I have not taken or subscribed any Oath of Abjuration of Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain; and further, that during my said residence, I have not held the office or appointment of Senator, or Member of the House of Representatives of the said United States, or of either of the said United States respectively, or held or enjoyed any office in any of the Executive Departments of State in the said United States, or State respectively.—So Help me God."

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Oaths required by this Act shall and may be administered by the Sheriff for any such County, as aforesaid, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other officer or officers for any County, City, Borough, Riding, place or places, as aforesaid, to whom it shall appertain to take the poll, or make the return at such Election for the same County, City, Riding, Borough, place or places respectively, or by any two or more Justices of the Peace within this Province; and the said Sheriff, Mayor, or Bailiff, or other officers, and the said Justices of the Peace respectively, who shall administer the said Oaths, are hereby required to certify the taking thereof into His Majesty's Court of King's Bench within three months after the same, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of Two Hundred Pounds; and if any of the said Candidates, or persons proposed to be elected as aforesaid, shall wilfully refuse, upon reasonable request to be made at the time of election, or at any time before the day upon which such Parliament, by the writ of summons, is to meet to take the Oath or Oaths hereby required, then the Election and Return of such Candidate shall be void.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no fee or reward shall be taken for administering any such Oath or making, receiving, or filing the certificate thereof, except Two Shillings and Sixpence for administering the Oath, and Five Shillings for making the certificate, and Five Shillings for receiving and filing the same, under the penalty of One Hundred Shillings.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in this Province by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoigne, privilege, protection or wager of law, shall be allowed, and only one imparlance, and one easiety thereof shall be immediately paid into the hands of the Receiver General, for the use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, towards the support of the Civil Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall please to direct, and the other moiety to the person who shall sue for the same.

XII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote at any Election of a Member, or Members of the House of Assembly, who shall have sworn allegiance to any Foreign State, or have been a stated resident in the dominions of the same, unless such person or persons shall have been previously and *bona fide* resident in this Province, or in some other of the dominions of His Majesty, for and during the term of seven years next preceding such Election, and shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person shall be qualified to vote as aforesaid, in respect of any estate sufficient to qualify him by Law, not having come to him by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, or marriage, unless the deed of conveyance, under which he claims to hold such estate, shall have been registered Three Calendar Months before the holding of such Election, or unless he shall have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, above Twelve Calendar Months next before such Election.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Returning Officer, or Officers, shall continue any Election more than six Successive Days, (Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday excepted.)

XV. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Elector shall vote at any Election of a Member or Members of the House of Assembly of this Province, he shall, if required by the Returning Officer, or any Candidate at such Election, in addition to the Oath required by the Act of Parliament of Great Britain passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'" take an Oath in the form following:—That is to say,

"I, A. B., do swear, That the Estate in right of which I vote at this Election, is—[here describe the Estate, as the case may be,]—which I hold by Grant from the Crown, descent, devise, marriage, or conveyance, [as the case may be,] and, [in case such Estate shall have been derived otherwise than by grant from the Crown, descent, marriage, devise,] that I have been in actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, to my own use, above Twelve Calender Months, or, [as the case may be] that the conveyance to me of the same has been registered Three Calender Months."

XVI. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall be guilty of False Swearing in any Oath required by this Act, or by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" he shall on conviction thereof, suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt Perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq. in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Secretary, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
In Council.

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations;

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was fixed in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration falling, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council

Executive Council Chamber,
at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
In Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for the Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is admitted, and the circumstances of the Province require it, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office.
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

		Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep			Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as		Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith		Lake	Harvey
E. of do.			Douro
N. of Asphodel		Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour		Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer		Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora		Nisia	Lake
N. of Madoc			Tudor
N. of Ebzever		No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar		Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenesebec		Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma		Et	Clarendon
N. of Oso		Odeu	Palmerston
N. of Belmont		Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of indigent claimants, before one of the Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with notice of such duly proved affidavit, it will be necessary to substantiate the same, only in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 28-tf.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

It appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fieri
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 250 Acres
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. 200 do.
Lot No. 24, 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No 3, Concession A., B. and C, is postponed until the 18th day of May next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 14—td.
8th March, 1824 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a Writ of Fi-
to wit } *eri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Gregory, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Hall, all and singular, that piece of Land and Town Lot, situate, lying and being in the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada, being a small piece off of Lot Number Twelve in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, aforesaid, containing twenty thousand square feet, be the same more or less, with a large Stone House, Frame House, and Out-House thereon erected:—And also, all and singular the

parcel or tract of Land, and Premises situate in the Township of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one thousand acres, be the same more or less, being Lots Number 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Bastard, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, ensuing at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown,
March 19th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w. JOHN STUART. Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood. Esq I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, being composed of the west half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, excepting twenty-three Acres off of the front of the said west half of said Number Fifteen, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown,
19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Carey Haskins, deceased, at the suit of Terrence Smith, and William L. Weatherhead, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Carey Haskins, deceased, Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Crosby, with a Saw Mill thereon erected, containing two hundred acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the seventh day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown,
19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara,	}	150 Acres.
Lot No. 167, in the Town of Niagara.		
" 134,	do.	do
" 130,	do.	do.
" 289,	do.	do.
" 39,	do.	do.

And Lot No. 16, in the 4th Con. of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824; at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, Aug. 25, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Niagara District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton.	}	900 Acres.
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do.		
Lot No. 10, 11, & 12, in the 8th Concession of do.		
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	600 Acres
" 4, in the 2d Concession of do.		400 Acres.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th and 9th Concession of do.		
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	495 Acres.
Lot No. 1, and 2, in the 2d Concession of do.		
Lot No. 12, & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro'	}	400 Acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.		200 Acres.

Lot No. 73, 74, 75, 76, & ½ of 201, in the Town of Niagara. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Fields, at the suit of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said George Fields, Lot No. 15, in the Township of Niagara, containing 100 acres, on which is a large Brick House, and a Good Frame Barn, and out Houses; 60 acres of which is under good improvement, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on the 10th day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 26th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT. } ON THE 8th May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements belonging to John Pringle, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Robert Richardson Esq. Viz.

Lot No. 29 on the South Easterly side of Front Street, in the Town of Kingston, containing two & the of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lot, or upon any part of it, by Mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 20th January 1824. No. 11 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT } ON THE 8th day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, belonging to Francis X. Rocheleau, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thos. Markland, Esq. Viz:—

Lot No. 254, 223 and 228 —Also part of Lots 98 & 107, in the Town of Kingston.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1824. No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Frederick Yeoward, at the suit of George Moffit, I have levied and seized on part of Lot No Twenty-two in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford, being the N. E. corner of said Lot, containing about Fifty Acres of Land more or less, of which, a part is under improvement, which I will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria.
February 7th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

14-6w. A. A. R. Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonell, at the suit of Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Hugh McDonell, the west half of Lot No Seventeen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Lancaster, containing one hundred acres, with a Good Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about Thirty Acres of which are improved and under good Fences—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on the nineteenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
18th February, 1824. 14-6w.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sales

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLeudon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession north side of the River aux Rasin containing 266 acres, more or less; with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenbur h, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the high st bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
18th March, 1824. 15-td.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
18th March, 1824 15-td.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D MACDONELL Sheriff, E D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Saturday the 17th April next, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, there will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises in the Village of Stamford the Two Story Dwelling House, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Burch, together with half an acre of Land, on which the same is situate, subject to the yearly rent of Three Shillings and Nine-Pence Currency, payable to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Stamford.

If required Twelve Months credit may be had by the purchaser, upon giving sufficient security for the payment with interest.

THOMAS CLARK,
(SIGNED)
Administrator to the Estate of the late JOHN BURCH.

Stamford, March 24th, 1824. No. 14.—3 wks.

NOTICE.

TO PLAISTERERS, JOINERS, &c.

PROPOSALS will be received by WILLIAM CROOKS and HENRY NELLES, Esquires, at Grimsby, Forty Mile-Creek, for Completing the *Inside* of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH at that place.—Applicants will state, without delay, at what Rates they will undertake any Portions of this Work, Viz Arching, Flooring, Pews, &c.

Grimsby, March 5th, 1824. 14-4w.
Westminster, 11th March, 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I hereby forbid every Person and all Persons whatsoever, to purchase or receive a *Bond* given by me to DAVID REYNOLDS, for a Deed for a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, being west Lot Number Seventy Two, on the North Branch of Talbot Road, in the Township of Westminster, the same having been obtained from me by gross deception and fraud.

14-3wks. ANDREW BAUGHART.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, slightly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15-tf.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, it but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK, AND ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER-CANADA, For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition that the price must be One *Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper—if bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,337
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,625
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 54, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 80 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby cautioned against Purchasing a Note of Hand, dated the 30th of January, 1824, (the amount being Nineteen Dollars,) given in favour of Curtis Smith, by John T. Chambers; as the above mentioned Note has been obtained by illegal means.

JOHN T. CHAMBERS.

March 5th, 1824. No. 13—3w.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out-buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a detail of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office.

February 24th 1824. *No.* 9—2m.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE amount of Stock necessary for forming the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY having been subscribed, a Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the First Day of May next, at the Hotel of Mrs. ROGERS, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company, as required by the Act

WM HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT AND STOCKHOLDER.

March 19th, 1824. 15-td.

N. B Agents in the different Districts will send in to the Subscriber, the Subscription Books prior to the above period—and Stockholders will nominate some Person in the Niagara District, to vote for them by proxy.

W. H. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all Persons having Claim to Nos. 911, 47, 66, 31, 252 233, being Prize Tickets, drawn at the Raffle held on Thursday April 1st, at Mr. HOWARD'S Tavern, York, will please forthwith to put in such Claim, by appearing personally on the Premises of the Subscriber, on the Humber Plains, where they shall be satisfied.

FRED. FREITAG.

Humber Plains, April 3, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no motive in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't.
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election, after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, it cannot be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honor and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

Spadina, 12th
February, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

ON reading over the York Observer of the 8th inst I was surprised at a Speech delivered by your Member, on the subject of Clerks' Salaries.—If you think the following observations will shew the subject in its proper light, I shall feel gratified.

THE liberal and watchful Doctor therein asserts, "an extravagant expenditure in the payment of the Clerks within this "Province wholly unwarranted. A Clerk in the Admiralty had "only £70 a year, while a Clerk in a Public Office here, received "£150; and there was one in the Governor's Office who had "£180 a year from the people of this Province, while he, at the "same time, was Student at Law, and acted as Clerk to his Master; attending to his own private business."

GENTLEMEN, nothing can be more incorrect than part of the above statement. If your *respectable* Representative had known any thing of the Admiralty, he would have told you, that the Secretary of that Department, has £2,500 a year, the Chief Clerk £2000, and the Junior Clerks not less than £200.

GENTLEMEN, you will not be surprised at the statement of your Member, when I make known the causes by which he was actuated.—It must be known to most of you that his conduct in Parliament has disappointed the expectations of his warmest friends. On all questions relating to the liberty of the subject, he invariably voted for curtailing that liberty, and on all questions in which Lawyers were interested, he as invariably supported those Bills which went to take the money out of your pockets, to increase their fees;—he also was the loudest Member in the House in his declamation against the admission of gentlemen of character and talent, from Great Britain, to practice at the Bar of this Province.

PERHAPS, in order to think, in some degree, his subsequent flattery to the Leader of the House of Assembly; indeed, his own political views, he commenced, at the close of the Parliament, to attack, over the shoulders of a respectable Clerk, the Government.—This, Gentlemen, is the mode adopted by all hackneyed politicians; they proceed upon the principle of an animal which heedly abandons the flock to be devoured by wolves, while, in order to satisfy its master of its watchfulness, commences barking at the moon.

BUT, GENTLEMEN, you are too sensible to be led by this miserable attempt at patriotism;—you all know what sum it requires to support a person in York, who is obliged, from the nature of his situation, to appear respectable; the sum of £150 a year may sound large in the ears of many of you; but will the Clerk receiving that Salary, be as well able to provide for his offspring as one of you who has a farm of fifty acres of clear land? You know he cannot. When such a person dies, his family, unfortunately, all have to suffer,—the situation of his children becomes deplorable;—not bred to habits of industry, it not unfrequently happens that persons of this description are obliged to drag out a miserable existence. Of all the situations in life, that of a family thus circumstanced appears to me the most wretched.

THE Doctor's attack upon the Clerk in the Governor's office is almost too contemptible to notice. If that Gentleman performs the duty assigned to him, he has a right to his pay; and if, after fulfilling his engagements to the Government, he devotes his leisure hours to study, is it not highly creditable to him?—Compare the conduct of such a person with one who, the moment the office hours cease, goes to the haunts of gamblers, or wastes his time in attending to the chit chat of the town, and you must applaud him for his industry and ambition;—he has before his eyes the hopeless situation of a family who has to depend upon a miserable salary; the capriciousness of offices; and the uncertainty of life; and by a noble struggle he endeavours to shun those shoals which have shipwrecked thousands.—But when the Doctor touched upon this string, he ought not to have confined himself to a particular case—he should have been more general in his observations. Is it not wonderful, Gentlemen, that in speaking of the Clerk in the Governor's Office, he omitted to inform the House, that his own nephew got *three dollars* a day during the Session of Parliament *while he, at the same time, was a Student at Law and acted as Clerk to his Master*, (who is the Patriot himself,) *and attending to his own private business.*—If the Doctor had done so, and begged of the House to place heads of families, (many of whom were in actual want at the time) in those situations, it would have been doing that which would redound to his praise;—but, no, Gentlemen, self, self, was there,—and self and the Doctor are inseparable.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
A FRIEND TO ECONOMY.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th eepence for every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 15.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We have an extraordinary instance of liberality and public spirit before us, in the receipt of a list of no less than *twenty four* respectable names, as Subscribers to the CANADIAN LANCASTERIAN, from a single Village, Hamilton, near the Head of Lake Ontario, with a probability of more from the same quarter.—This instance of enlightened and generous feeling not only calls for our warmest thanks, but merits this particular and public notice, in as much as this great *national* work, the utility of which cannot fail to be generally admitted hereafter, would never languish for want of patronage, if only a tythe of the same spirit was evinced in every other part of the country. When it is considered, that a sum not less than *Five Hundred Pounds* must be actually sunk, before even the first volume of this work can make its appearance, it may be readily conjectured how grateful the proprietors and editor must feel for a few such instances of liberality as that we have thought it right thus to notice.—The names of the twenty four Gentlemen alluded to, together with their distinction they so justly merit.

A more deplorable proof how far the soul of man may be debased by a long course of profligacy, and disregard of religion, may not perhaps be found in all the annals of public delinquency, than in the last moments of the wretched Thurtell, lately executed for murder.—Instead of that absorption of every mental faculty on the awful scene before him, and on the terrors of the long, long night of death, and a fearful eternity, we find this great moral leading his gaoler, but a few minutes before his exit, whispering, on account had been received of the battle between *Spring* and *Langdon*, and which of the horses came off victorious;—on being informed of the result, he expressed himself in terms of the highest satisfaction, saying, "*I am glad Spring has won—God bless him; he is an old friend of mine, and is a good fellow.*"

Hostilities have actually commenced between *Great Britain* and *Algiers*; an Algerine Corsaire of 18 guns & 100 men, being captured within sight of *Algiers*, on the very day in which the British Consul left the barbarians with his Family. The Greek continue to be successful, and the independence of *South America* is gradually consolidating.—More particulars in our next.

The Communication of a "LOYALIST" will appear in our next.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESSES.—The following is a copy of His Majesty's answer to the Address of both Houses of Parliament, on the Lords Commissioners' Speech on the opening of the Session. The answer was delivered to the Lords by Lord Liverpool, and to the Commons by the Hon. F. Robinson Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday Evening:—

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

"Nothing can be so gratifying to me as the expression of your cordial approbation in the manner you have done it; nothing so near to my heart as to maintain the greatness of the British name, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of my people.

"The King's Speech is usually deemed the Minister's Speech because they are held responsible; but the above answer is understood to have been personally penned by His Majesty.—*Courier.*

NAVY ESTIMATES.—In the House of Commons, February 17th the navy estimates were voted, 29,000 men, being an increase of 4000 on last year's estimates, were granted. In the discussion some allusion having been made to the probable reason for augmenting the naval force Mr. Canning said in explanation of a passage in the King's Speech, that there never was a period in which the country might with greater certainty expect a continuance of peace; but added "It must be clearly seen that there never was a period in which there was so much agitation, and across any only that we should be ourselves satisfied, but the conviction should prevail in all parts of the world, that the nation was ready to maintain its rights." In the three great straits, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and now South America, it was necessary to have an increased force. On the same day the Quarry Laws Repeal Bill, was read a second time on a division of 120, to 23.

The Morning Chronicle, of Feb 19th says, "Advices from Lisbon received this day, and dated on the 3d instant, are perfectly pacific. No expedition was fitting out in the Tagus for the Brazils, nor was any one in contemplation." The same paper copies from an evening paper a paragraph, of a similar import to what has been repeatedly circulated of the King of France, that it is said in a letter from Paris, that a number of Physicians had declared that the state of the King's health was dangerous, and it was improbable that he could outlive the month of March. The King may die, but this assertion does not deserve the least credit.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. HUME has given a notice of a motion in the House of Commons to enable persons in the Colonies to receive Newspapers from the United Kingdom free of postage. This motion, if carried, will be the most useful and agreeable thing that he has done for some time.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The Paris Moniteur of Feb 16, announces officially, that the King of Spain, at the solicitation of France, has signed a decree granting a liberty of free trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties. A convention had also been signed, regulating the occupation of Spain by the French troops, and a treaty recognising a debt of 94,000,000 of francs to France.

ROYAL COACH.—This morning a vast assemblage of persons collected round the church of St. George, Hanover-square, in consequence of the above once celebrated coach-man leading to be the figure head of the Lord Mayor's state barge, and undergoing punishments, and possessed of a handsome fortune. The lady's name is said to be Robertson. The bride and bridegroom left the residence of the latter, No. 23, Dover-street, Piccadilly, in a travelling carriage and four; the postilions were attired in white jackets and caps. Mr. Coates wore his inestimable court dress with his valuable sword hanging by his side. The lady was also very elegantly dressed. On arriving at the church, they were met by a party of friends to an extensive and early breakfast, preparatory to the same costume as those of the bride and bridegroom. After the ceremony, the happy pair set off for Portsmouth, where they will spend the honey moon.—*London Times.*

FOREST REMARKS.—In digging the Union Canal, near the west church of the Clifton hall estate, and adjoining the river Almond, on the 18th July, an elephant's tooth was dug up, measuring upwards of three feet long, and a double breadthenence; it was in a state of perfect preservation. In the possession of Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson. This is the second time remains of this animal have been found in Scotland. A similar tooth, found near Eglinton-castle, is now in the College Museum.

NAVAL ENTERPRISE.—Capt. Cochrane has at length, found out a passage between the Continents of Asia and America.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—The number of ships which entered the port in 1823 was 9647, being more than double the number which entered the three principal Ports of the Netherlands, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.

WEST INDIA BISHOPS.—Two Bishops are to be sent out to the West Indies, with salaries of £4000 each, and a retiring pension of £1000 after twelve years residence. The Rev'd. Messrs. SPENCER and COLERIDGE have been fixed upon as the new Bishops.

OPIUM.—This vegetable is supposed to have been originally brought from Egypt, where they must have possessed a most bewitching taste, since the Israelites would fain have returned to bondage, for the sake of enjoying it once again. Alexander the Great sent them to Greece, and from thence they became common on the whole continent. It is remarkable that the particles emanating from this delicious fruit are so valuable and so keen, that they instantly operate on the external surface of the body, and if it is more curious still, that if, when peeling an onion, the cook wishes to be spared this lachrymatory affliction, a small piece of bread placed at the end of the operating knife, will absorb the effluvia and prevent the disagreeable effect.

POST AND ICE-HOUSES.—Take an iron bound butt, or puncheon and knock out the head; then cut a very small hole in the bottom, about the size of a wine cork. Place inside of it a wooden tub, shaped like a churn, resting it upon two pieces of wood which are to be used in touching the bottom. Fill the space round the inner tub with pounded charcoal, and fit to the full a cover, with a convenient handle; having inside one or two small books, on which the bottles are to be laid, during the operation. Place on the cover a bag of pounded charcoal, about two feet square; and over all place another cover, which must cover the head of the outer cask. When the apparatus is thus prepared let it be placed in a cold cellar, and buried in the earth about four fifths in height; but beware, said the cellar must be dry or the ice will not answer, and a sandy soil is the best. Fill the inner tub, or nearly so, with pounded ice; or, if impracticable in winter, with snow well pressed down, and the apparatus will be complete.—If however it is wished to make ice, take off the upper cover, then the sack or bag of pounded charcoal, unstopped the vessel containing the liquid to be frozen to the bottom inside of the inner cover; then close up the whole as before directed—in an hour, when the operation will be completed, provided care be taken to exclude external air.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Feb 11.)

It will no doubt be highly consoling to the public to know that the affairs of South America are daily improving to a permanency, and that the independence of that interesting portion of the Globe is on the eve of being on the most secure basis, recognized. We say on the most secure basis—because we have every reason to believe that the plans about to be adopted in Europe are not such as tend, not only to secure, but to consolidate, the new State, with apprehension of external danger, but also to afford their respective governments considerable, although indirect, aid in the promotion of their own interests—a service not to be considered infinitely more important than the mere ceremony of a formal recognition in the diplomatic way, and without which, the good effects of the latter might possibly be lost.

On the highest possible authority we now proceed to state, that the overtures and propositions respecting the recognition of South America, to which Mr. Canning alluded the other night in the House, were made by Great Britain direct to Spain, and in terms of a strong and explicit, that they were properly attended to the moment they reached Madrid. In consequence, the Duke San Carlos, at present the Ambassador of Spain at the Court of France, was appointed to a special mission to London, and the necessary credits and funds for carrying into effect this special mission had been forwarded to him from Madrid when the last accounts came away.

We feel, indeed, perfectly confident that Ministers have acted a wise and liberal part in the affair, and that upon it there is no sort of clear understanding, from which there has been an Agent, with very full powers, has been dispatched to one of the sections of South America. The whole of the Allied Powers, since they heard the language in which England has expressed herself, have deemed it advisable not to risk the tranquility of Europe. They even seem inclined to believe, that the opening of an immense Continent, extending from the Mississippi to Cape Horn, will form the basis of a new commercial system highly interesting to all; and that those States which may be the first to arise strongly early to avail themselves of it. We therefore confidently give it as our opinion, that the relations of Europe with South America will soon be placed upon a regular established footing, founded on the firm and lasting basis of mutual interest.

GREECE.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The French papers contain extracts from the German journals, on the affairs of Greece, to the following effect:—The Greeks have taken possession of the village of Vostia by a corps de reserve, consisting of seven Turkish boats, which they sent to Lepanto. The insurgents have died and made prisoners of a great number of Turks.—A portion of the garrison of Corinth made a descent at Aponiano. The Greeks occupied Corinth with a corps of 300 men, without fighting. The central government of Greece is transferred to Argos.

This intelligence (which has reached us from Constantinople) has caused the overthrow of the Ottoman Ministry. Great events are on the eve of taking place in the East.

BRAZIL.

SHOCKING RELATION.—A letter from Para, Brazil, Nov. 24, received in England, relates a most horrible occurrence on board the prison ship, which contained about 256 individuals. About 9, on the night of the 10th, the sentinels on deck heard a great noise below, and repeatedly ordered quietness without effect. In a short time they found the prisoners were forcing the hatches, and they immediately fired one or two volleys among them, after which every thing was quiet. In the morning they took off the hatches to remove the dead, of which they found only about of the 256 alive! The place presented a most appalling spectacle of lacerated and mangled bodies. Some had their eyes thrust out; the tongues of some hung out of their mouths; others had their ribs starved in; some from an attempt to eat one another, were hanging by their handkerchiefs, by the neck; others by the middle, with their heads down; and some had undergone mutilation too horrible to be described. The writer had this account, to which human nature shudders, from an eye witness of the first discovery of the brig, who saw that vessel moored in the morning. It appears the carnage commenced by a party of them wishing to murder all the Europeans who were their fellow prisoners, (about perhaps 80 or 90 in number,) but that being in the dark, they mistook many who were red, which exalted ill blood. They did not, moreover, all agree upon escaping by force, which increased the animosity amongst them, and a massacre of the most savage nature commenced; for they had no edge or pointed weapons, but their hands and their handkerchiefs. They were all naked, their clothes having been from their backs. They had piled up the dead bodies under the hatches to form a kind of pillow to enable them to reach the grating, and one of these dead bodies was Europeans. A total 30 men killed by the discharge of musketry. The four who were found alive had hidden themselves under some casks at the commencement of the fray, and had not, it appeared, suffered in the affair. One man was found nearly strangled, but life could not be died on the way to the Hospital, from a slight fall.

* Another second supposes they had destroyed each other in a fit of insanity or desperation.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1824.

RESOLVED. 9th. That Lower Canada, though a separate Colony, was distinctly identified with Upper Canada, in the issue of the late contest with the United States of America, and was in a great measure preserved from the dangers and devastations of war, by the successful resistance made to the enemy in the Province of Upper Canada, at no ordinary expense to the fortunes of many of its inhabitants, and that an appeal may properly be made to the justice and sympathy of Lower Canada to participate in the payment of the indemnity to which the Sufferers have so direct a claim.

Mr. HAGERMAN, from the Committee, to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address relating to gallantry of the Canal Commissioners, reported the Supplementary Report of the Canal Commissioners, recorded delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make, thereto the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Majesty's Government, a copy of the Supplementary Report of the Commissioners of Internal Navigation, and of the plans and Estimates connected therewith, with such observations as may occur to me thereon.

Mr. GORDON moved, that the following Resolution which had been adopted by the House, might be rescinded :—" That Duties imposed on the following articles would be most acceptable to this Province, and least felt by the consumer.

" On Wines, per gallon.
" On Refined Sugar, per pound.
" On Muscovado Sugar, per pound.
" On Merchandize, subject to *ad valorem duty.*"

Which was lost.

Mr. BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, Messages requesting a free conference on the subject matter of the Duty Bill, and informing the House of Assembly that that Honorable body had agreed to a conference on the state of the Library, and had appointed a Committee for each purpose.

On motion of Mr. McDONELL, Messrs. Hagerman, Gordon, and Wilmot, were ordered as a Committee, to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on matters concerning the Library.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, Messrs Attorney General. Hagerman, Gordon and Morris, were ordered as a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the Duty Bill.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL. it was ordered that Copies of the several Resolutions of the House, on the subject of ways and means, and the Claims of the Sufferers by the late war, should be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence therein.

The House then adjourned 'till five o'clock.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply

The Chairman reported that the Committee had arisen.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Statute Printing Bill was read the second time.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Statute Printing Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Statute Printing Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Agreeably to notice, Mr WILMOT moved, that Messrs. Nichol, Jones of Grenville, Jones of Leeds, and Crooks, should be a Committee to report upon the Contingent Accounts of the House of Assembly for the Session.

Which was ordered.

Mr ATTY GENERAL, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petitions of the Sheriff and Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, reported as follows:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, praying the interference of the Legislature in appointing the Seile for the Jail and Court House to be erected in the said District, have considered the matters stated in the said Petition and are of opinion that as new Settlements are said to be extending rapidly in the District of Ottawa, and as it may be very important to the future interests of the District, that the Jail and Court House should be placed in such a situation as is likely hereafter to become most convenient to the Inhabitants at large, without reference to the particular portions exclusively which happen to be at present settled. It is expedient, to prevent the possibility of the Seile which the Petitioners apprehend, by delaying the appointment of the seite until the next Session of the Legislature, when the inhabitants of the other part of the District may, as well as the present Petitioners, make known their opinion on the subject.

Your Committee have prepared a Bill for effecting this object, which, together with the Report, they humbly submit to the consideration of the House.

J. B. ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

January 12th, 1824.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Sheriff of the District of Ottawa, have considered the same, and beg leave to report to the House, that in their opinion, the inconveniences complained of by the Sheriff, result from the present state of the District, and must gradually disappear as it advances in wealth and population; that the emoluments of the Sheriff will necessarily, in the mean time, be like those of the other District Officers, inconsiderable, and he must patiently wait for the change of circumstances, or determine whether it is worthwhile to retain the Office.

The subject last mentioned in the Sheriff's Petition, namely, the charge he has been put to in executing certain acts of his duty, appears to your Committee to be one on which the Petitioner should exclusively address himself to the Executive Government.

J. B. ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

January 13th, 1824.

The Reports were ordered to be received, and the Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the Ottawa District Jail and Court House Bill was ordered to be read again the following day.

Mr. HAGERMAN from the Committee of conference on the subject matter of the duty Bill reported as follows:

Report of the Joint Committee of conference on the subject of the Duty Bill.

Resolved by the Joint Committee of conference, that it would be expedient to provide some remuneration to the Commissioners of Customs to be appointed under the proposed Act, and that it was not considered that such a provision could properly be made by way of amendment. The Committee of Conference on the part of the House of Assembly agreed to recommend to their House to pass a distinct Bill for effecting that object.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Conference on the Duty Bill was concurred in.

Adjourned

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Debenture Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. ATTY GENERAL, the Debenture Bill was passed and sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council, for their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Statute Printing Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, that the Statute Printing Bill should be recommitted.

The House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Baldwin, Clark, Randal, Wilmot, Hornor, Walsh, Wilson of Prince Edward, Chisholm, Crooks, and Morris—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Nichol, Pattie, Peterson, Rattan, McDonell, Jones of Grenville, McLean of Stormont, Hagerman, Robinson, Atty. General, and Boswick—11.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by the Casting Vote of the Speaker. and Mr McLean was called to the Chair.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the same day

Mr. McDONELL from the Committee of Conference on the state of the Library reported as follows:—

The Joint Committee of Conference on the subject of the Library, having met, agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, that the Members of both branches of the Legislature should be requested to return the books in their possession into the Library by Thursday next, on which day the Committee will reassemble for the purpose of taking an accurate account of the state of the same.

The House went again into Committee on the Statute Printing Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the Statute Printing Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

And the Fifth Rule dispensed with for that purpose

On motion of Mr MORRIS, Messrs Jones of Grenville and Hagerman were ordered as a Committee to draft a Bill in pursuance of the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Conference on the Duty Bill.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. BALDWIN, seconded by Mr WILSON of Prince Edward, moved that it might be resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, informing His Excellency that the House was under the necessity of reluctantly requesting he would be pleased to forthwith, after the present year, to order a second circuit, as the state of the finances of the Province, and the Claims thereon, rendered it imprudent to incur a longer continuance of the necessary expense attending such second circuit.

And further, that for the current year he would order such second circuit into those Districts only, where upon a report of the Sheriff it might appear to His Excellency necessary to deliver the Jail thereof.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Wilson of Prince Edward, Nichol, Clark, Pattie, Wilson of Wentworth, Baldwin, Wilmot, Walsh, Hamilton, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Baby, Hornor, Barwell, Chisholm, Kerr, of Wentworth, Randal, Baby, Hornor, Barwell, Chisholm, Kerr, and Morris—16

NAYS.—Messrs Jones of Leeds; McLean of Stormont, Rattan, McDonell, Crooks, Casey, Boswick, and Hamilton of Lincoln —8.

The Question was gained by a majority of 8, and it was resolved accordingly.

To be Continued

Domestic.

THE UNION.

We are pleased at having heard that Charles R Ogden, Esq of this city, has been appointed by His Majesty's Government to the office of Solicitor General of this Province; a situation which his talents merit, and which he will fill with high credit. From the same source whence we obtained this information, we learn that soon after having been made acquainted with his appointment, Mr. Ogden intimated to Lord Bathurst his intention of returning immediately to this country; but was requested by that Nobleman to delay his departure for a few weeks, as Mr. Stuart was shortly expected, on the arrival of whom the Union Bill was to be brought under immediate discussion, and the testimony and information of Mr. O would be required. We have reason to believe the above to be a correct statement; and look with more anxiety—at the same time with confidence—to the consummation of the measure, which present circumstances demonstrated to be absolutely necessary, to preserve the country from deeper ruin than that in which it is at present involved.

Can. Times.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

We copy the following from the Montreal Herald :—It is with the greatest satisfaction we acknowledge the favour of being permitted to lay before our readers the following Extract of a Letter from a highly respectable House in London, in the Canada Trade, dated the 16th Feb.

" The Canada Merchants have had a meeting to day with Ministers relative to that part of the *American President's Speech*, which spoke of negotiations for giving the Americans the right of navigating the St. Lawrence. The business is in good hands—they are not disposed to yield such a point by any means."

We are particularly happy in having it in our power to make public so early an assurance on this subject; and we are convinced that the opening of our noble River will be again hailed, and unalloyed by one doubt, that it is a *British River*, and that we may say with Sir *John Denham*, in addressing the *Thames*,

" Visit the World, and to thy flying Towers
" Bring home wealth, and make both Indies yours;
" Find out with where 'tis bestow it amidst want,
" Cities in deserts—woods in cities plant;
" So that to us no thing, no place is strange,
" While thy fair bosom is the world's exchange."

On the same subject, from Neilson's Gazette,

With respect to the Citizens of the North American Republic, who are settled on the west side of the St. Lawrence, it cannot be denied but that they have a natural right to communicate with the sea, the great highway of nations, by the natural channel. Natural rights are regulated by positive laws; the great Code of Law among nations, but it is a moral Code, which is enforced by no earthly tribunal. Rights under that Code are very properly made the subject of negotiation between the parties interested, as has been the case in the present instance. Great Britain will no doubt take care of her own interests, and the interests of her subjects generally. Our opinion is, that at least the article of G. B.'s Treaty of 1794, which allows the U. States to navigate the St. Lawrence to Quebec, will be granted to the Americans; and in such a measure we see no more ground for alarm than there existed at the time this right was allowed to them. Advantitious circumstances alone prevented it from having its full execution.

DIED,

On Sunday the 21st March last, in the Township of Hope, District of Newcastle, in her eighteenth year, Miss Ann Maria Burk, eldest daughter of John Burk Esquire. She was a very amiable young lady, and much respected.—Her funeral was numerously attended, and the Rev Wm. Macaulay delivered an excellent discourse from the 23 & 24 verses of the 11th Chapter of St John, in the new Church of Port Hope upon this solemn occasion

At Albany on Wednesday, the 25th March last, aged 69 years, Robert Kerr, Esquire, of Niagara, Upper Canada; Surgeon in the Indian Department.—Mr Kerr was one of the oldest inhabitants of Upper Canada; he was a man of great respectability, and conspicuous for his loyalty; during the late war, he was with his three sons actively employed in his Majesty's service.

The funeral of Dr. Kerr, was attended by a large concourse of Citizens and Members of the Legislature.—He was indeed universally respected.—Being a Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, the Masonic Brethern of Albany, under the superintendence of the officers of Mount Vernon Lodge, paid the last tribute of affection to their good and worthy brother, and dropped the sympathetic tear over his grave. The Lodge resolved to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days, as a testimony of their respect to their excellent mason, whose memory they revere; and whose loss they deplore.

At Amherstburgh, in the Western District, on the 7th March, Mrs. Susan McGregor, aged 64 years, widow of the late Col. Gregor McGregor.

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New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1824. No. XVI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of April instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, on the Twenty-fourth day of February last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney-Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, " An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinafter recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House, April 13th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Robert Nichol, Esq. to be Judge of the Surrogate Court, of the Niagara District.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office, York, Upper Canada, April 8th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces: viz.

FIRST REGIMENT OF PRESCOTT.

Commission dated.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Henry Ahern, vice Kearns appointed Adjutant.	9 Mar. 1824.
James Molloy, Esq. to fill a vacancy.	10 do. do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign John Chesser, vice Ahern promoted.	9 do. do.
Ensign Charles A. Lowe, to fill a vacancy.	10 do. do.

To be Ensigns.

Godfrey J. H. McDonell, Gent. vice U. J. McDonell deceased.	9 do. do.
Wm. Z. Cozens, Gent. vice Chesser promoted.	10 do. do.
Guy Chesser, Gent. vice Lowe do.	11 do. do.
Alex. Cameron, Gent. to fill a vacancy.	12 do. do.
Alfred Chesser, Gent. do.	13 do. do.

To be Adjutant.

Captain John Kearns.	9 do. do.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

To be Major.

Capt. David Jones, vice Wright promoted.	9 Mar. 1824.

To be Captains.

Abraham Dayton, Esq. vice Hagerman deceased.	9 do. do.
Lieut. S. T. Beach, vice Jones promoted.	10 do. do.
Lieut. Barth. Carley, Junior, to fill a vacancy.	11 do. do.
Lieut. Stephen Caswell, do.	11 do. do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign David Hunter, vice Beach promoted.	9 do. do.
Ensign Wm. Bryant, vice Carley do.	10 do. do.
Ensign James Gibson, vice Caswell do.	11 do. do.
Ensign George Gardner, to fill a vacancy.	12 do. do.
James Hall, Gent. do.	13 do. do.

To be Ensigns.

Samuel Pennock, Gent. vice Hunter promoted.	9 do. do.
Elijah Adams, Gent vice Bryant do.	10 do. do.
Benj. Tackaberry, Gent. vice Gibson do.	11 do. do.
Nich. Horton, Gent. vice Gardner do.	12 do. do.

Joseph P. Buel, Gent. to fill a vacancy. 13 do. do.
Henry Sherwood, Gent. do. 14 do. do.

To be Adjutant, with the Rank of Lieutenant.

Benjamin Warren, Gent. 15 do. do.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CARLETON.

To be Ensigns.

Joseph Fuller, Gent. vice Fulford promoted, 19 Jan. 1824.
Peter Fuller, Gent. vice Mcdougall do. 20 do. do.
Owen Quinn, Gent. vice Baird, do. 21 do. do.
Jno. Donoghe, Gent. vice M.Gregor, do. 22 do. do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HASTINGS.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Benjamin Ketcheson, vice Michael, deceased, 9 Mar. 1824.
Lieut. Alexr. O'Petrie, vice Zewick, resigned, 10 do. do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Thos. O'Petrie, vice Ketcheson, promoted, 9 do. do.
Ensign Randal McMichael, vice Chard, resigned, 10 do. do.
Ensign Thomas Parker, vice Petrie, promoted, 11 do. do.
Ensign Donald McLelland, vice Hubbard left the county, 12 do. do.

To be Ensigns.

John Smith, Gent. vice Everitt, left the county, 9 do. do.
Jacob Frankle, Gent. vice T. O. Petrie, promoted, 10 do. do.
Joseph Wallace, Gent. vice R. McMichael, promoted, 11 do. do.
John W. Mayby, Gent. vice Parker, do 12 do. do.
Philip Zewick, Gent. vice McLelland, do. 13 do. do.

SECOND REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

Lieut. and Adjutant David Thompson, to have the Rank of Captain, 9 do. do.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF MIDDLESEX

To be Captains.

Edward E. Warren, Esquire, 9 do. do
Thomas Laurason, do. 10 do. do.
David Doty do. 11 do. do.
Edward Allen Talbot, do. 12 do. do.

To be Lieutenants.

James Fisher, Gent. 9 do. do.
John Liddle, Gent. 10 do. do.
Thos. Jones, Gent. 11 do. do.
Wm. Gray, Gent. 12 do. do.
Alexander Sinclair, Gent. 13 do. do.
John Brain, Gent. 16 do. do.
Archibald McFarlane, Gent. 16 do. do.
Robert Webster, Gent. 17 do. do.
William Putnam, Gent. 18 do. do.
Nathaniel Jacobs, Gent. 19 do. do.

To be Ensigns.

Henry B. Warren, Gent. 9 do. do.
Laurence Laurason, Gent. 10 do. do.
Daniel Campbell, Gent. 11 do. do.
Thomas H. Sumner, Gent. 12 do. do.
George Robson, Gent. 13 do. do.
Duncan McKellar, Gent. 15 do. do.
Wm Burgess, Gent. 16 do. do.
Philip Harding, Gent. 17 do. do.
James Parkinson, Gent. 18 do. do.
John Talbot Junr. Gent. 19 do. do.

To be Adjt. with the rank of Lieutenant.

Hiram Schofield, Gent. 20 do do.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gen. Mil. Forces.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq. in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed as "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 6th January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
In Council,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT;
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
In Council

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged at the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, and that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Setting Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Ep-		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emic	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebgerton	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Ayo	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 28-tf.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

It appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order

J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23, 1823. 51—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200. do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for Sale at Public Addition, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same knows to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 13th day of May next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 8th March, 1824. 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Garrard, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Hall, all and singular, that piece of Land and Town Lot, situate, lying and being in the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada, being a small piece off of Lot Number Twelve in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, aforesaid, containing twenty thousand square feet, be the same more or less, with a large Stone House, Framed House, and Out Houses thereon erected:—And Also, all and singular, that parcel or tract of Land, and Premises situate in the Township of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one thousand Acres, be the same more or less, being Lots Number 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Bastard, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, ensuing at the hour of Two of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, March 19th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff.
14-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, being composed of the west half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, excepting twenty-three Acres off of the front of the said west half of said Number Fifteen, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff.
14-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Carey Haskins, deceased, at the suit of Terrance Smith, and William L. Weatherhead, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Carey Haskins, deceased, Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Crosby, with a Saw Mill thereon erected, containing two hundred acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the seventh day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff.
14-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 65, & East half of Lot 67 } 150
in the Township of Niagara. } Acres.

Lot No. 167, in the Town of Niagara.
" 134, do do
" 120, do. do.
" 299, do. do.
" 59, do. do.

And Lot No. 16, in the 4th Con. of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824; at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, Aug. 25, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz.:

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton. } 900 Acres.
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. }
Lot No. 10, 11, & 12, in the 8th Concession of do. } 300 Acres.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 Acres.
" 4, in the 2d Concession of do. }
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th and 9th Concession of do. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 1, and 2, in the 2d Concession of do. }
Lot No. 12, & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro' } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 Acres.
Lot No. 73, 74, 75, 76, & 1 of 201, in the Town of Niagara. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Fields, at the suit of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said George Fields, Lot No. 16, in the Township of Niagara, containing 100 acres, on which is a large Brick House, and a Good Frame Barn, and out Houses; 60 acres of which is under good improvement, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on the 10th day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me as my office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 26th, 1824. } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } TO WIT. } ON THE 8th May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements belonging to John Pringle, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Robert Richardson Esq. Viz

Lot No. 29 on the South Easterly side of Front Street, in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an acre.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lot, or upon any part of it, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 20th } January, 1824 } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } To Wit. } ON THE 8th day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, belonging to Francis X. Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thos. Markland, Esq. Viz :—

Lot No. 254, 223 and 228 —Also part of Lots 98 & 107, in the Town of Kingston.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Jan. } 24th, 1824. } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT } TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Frederick Yoward, at the suit of George Moffit, I have levied and seized on part of Lot No. Twelve in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford, being the N. E. corner of said Lot, containing about Fifty Acres of Land more or less, of which, a part is under improvement, which I will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria, at o'clock, P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, } February 7th, 1824. }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

14-6w. A. A. R. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonell, at the suit of Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Hugh McDonell, the west half of Lot No. Seventeen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Lancaster, containing one hundred acres, with a Good Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about Thirty Acres of which are improved and under-wood Fences—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on the nineteenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 16th February, 1824. } 14-6w.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise are request ed to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 266 acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 18th March, 1824. } 13-td.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall } 18th March, 1824. } 15-td.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D MACDONELL, Sheriff, E D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at the annexed low-prices, for Cash.

The best Duck-gun in the Province—$17.

An Air-gun—that will shoot from 15 to 20 balls with once pumping, in the form of an elegant walking stick; with a pump, and all the necessary apparatus, complete—$36.

An excellent *London-made* Fishing Rod with Brass reel and line complete.—$8.

A capital, light, *London made*, walking stick fishing rod,—$5

May be seen at Mr. Thomas Mosley's, A. B. York. tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 10 O'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the expediency of ordering the Payment of a fourth Instalment, upon the Amount of the Capital Stock Subscribed.

Signed, THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, } *York 7th April, 1824.* } 18—1w.

A CARD.

The Ladies and gentlemen of York, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed that the remainder of a Valuable Collection of Books, Drawings, and Engravings—including a very elegant Family Bible in Royal 4to. splendidly bound in Russia;—a capital Edition of Shakespeare, with fine Engravings;—Pocket Editions of many of our best Poets; and various other Works of Standard Excellence; together with a few Ladies Shawls, Laced Veils, and other Articles of interest and value—will be sold very low for Cash, in order to close the Consignment.

Enquire at T. MOSELEY'S, A. & B. York,—where further Particulars may be learnt.

York 10th April, 1824. 16,—1 wk.

York, 14th April, 1824.

THE Subscribers to the *Society of Friends to the Strangers*, are requested to meet at Schofield's Hotel, on Saturday next, at One O'Clock afternoon, to receive the Resignation of the Secretary, and appoint another in place of Colonel Fitzgibbon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Saturday the 17th April next, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, there will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises in the Village of Stamford the Two Story Dwelling-House, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Burch, together with half an acre of Land, on which the same is situate, subject to the yearly rent of Three Shillings and Nine-Pence Currency, payable to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Stamford.

If required Twelve Months credit may be had by the purchaser, upon giving sufficient security for the payment with interest.

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK, Administrator to the Estate of the late John Burch.

Stamford, March 24th, 1824. } No. 14.—3 wks.

NOTICE.

TO PLAISTERERS, JOINERS, &c.

PROPOSALS will be received by William Crooks and Henry Nelles, Esquires, at Grimsby, forty-Mile-Creek, for Completing the *Inside* of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH at that place.—Applicants will state, without delay, at what Rates they will undertake any Portions of this Work, *Viz* Arching, Flooring, Pews, &c.

Grimsby, March 5th, 1824. 14-4w.

Westminster, 11th March, 1824.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I hereby forbid every Person and all Persons whatsoever, to purchase or receive a *Bond* given by me to David Reynolds, for a Deed for a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, being west Lot Number Seventy Two, on the North Branch of Talbot Road, in the Township of Westminster, the same having been obtained from me by gross deception and fraud.

14—8wks. ANDREW BAUGHART.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with House and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 28.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

15-tf.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, } *November 20, 1823.* }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be One Dollar, neatly done up in coloured paper.—It bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 142 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 24, by 142 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 24, by 142 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 60, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, } *York, 2d April, 1823.* } 14—tf

FOR Sale or Exchange, for Property in Canada, a Farm with Dwellings out-buildings &c., together with a Woollen Mill, in a Flourishing neighbourhood, one and a half mile from Paterson, N. Jersey, a draft of the same may be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office. *February 24th* 1824. No. 9—2m.

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This *Map is* on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 6th, 1823. 15—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 24 Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, gratis, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE amount of Stock necessary for forming the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY having been suscribed, a Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the First day of May next, at the Hotel of Mrs. Rogers, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company, as required by the Act

Mr. HAMILTON MERRITT,

Agent and Stockholder.

March 19th, 1824. 15-td.

N. B. Agents in the different Districts will send in to the Subscriber, the Subscription Books prior to the above period—and Stockholders will nominate some Person in the Niagara District, to vote for them by proxy.

W. H. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all Persons having Claim to Nos. 911, 47, 60, 31, 232 233, being Prize Tickets, drawn at the Raffle held on Thursday April 1st, at Mr. Howard's Tavern, York, will please forthwith to put in such Claim, by appearing personally on the Premises of the Subscriber, on the Humber Plains, where they shall be satisfied.

FRED. FREITAG.

Humber Plains, April 3, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greatest part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,

Brother Farmers,

Your most Obed't,

Humble Servant

GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, } *February 25th,* 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election, after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, I cannot be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honour and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

Spadina, 12th }
February, 1824. }

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE HOME DISTRICT.

FELLOW SUBJECTS,

As Mr. Baldwin has again offered himself as a Candidate to represent you in Parliament; *and, as I was formerly* one of his most strenuous supporters, by using all my influence in his favour, (the only political sin, and a great sin I acknowledge it was, that I was ever guilty of,) the only atonement I can now make, is to lay before you, in addition to the observations of the *Old Farmer*" and the "*True Britton*," a few more remarks upon his Political conduct for the four years which he has been so "*zealously*" and "*honestly*" employed in your service in the House of Assembly.

BEFORE I make these Comments, I beg to declare, that I am not actuated by any private pique, or resentment against Mr. B—, *as a private Gentleman*, for as a Husband, a Father, a Brother, a Christian, and an Acquaintance, he is possessed of all the social virtues—it is with his political conduct that I am at residence, and it is that conduct which, I am bold to say, every friend of his in this Province has viewed with regret and astonishment for the last four years.

LET us see in what manner that long parted lien been employed for your interest.—More than 130 Acts have been passed by the Legislature during the last Parliament. I will ask Mr. B how many of those Acts were framed by him and brought before the Committee in the House of Assembly; *not one single Act, that has a general operation to the Province?!!* and during all the time that he was so "*zealously*" employed, there are only three Bills at all, of *any description*, that he was able to carry through the House,—viz. "*A Bill to alter the holding of the Quarter Sessions District Court in the Home District*," and as that did not interest his purpose, he, the next year, brought in another Bill to alter it again!!! The third Bill went to regulate the Fisheries in the different Rivers of this Province; but let me ask this honourable gentleman how much of that Bill was framed by himself, as it now stands in the Statute Book? I must answer for him, *there is not one single clause of that Bill, except the Preamble!!!* There is one circumstance more, I beg leave to mention, although I cannot exactly point out the Bill I have reference to—but I will explain it, in such a manner that the honorable gentleman may recollect it—It was a measure brought forward by the Attorney General—Mr. B. was Chairman of the Committee; and, in the course of debate, he got up and opposed the Bill in every stage, which so much surprised the Attorney General that, in reply to Mr B—, he observed that before he had introduced the measure before the House, he had consulted with Mr B. on the subject, and that gentleman had expressed his thorough approbation as to the principles of the Bill!! This, my fellow subjects, is the amount of the four years great "zeal" for our interests I will now make a short statement of the "expenses" which this "*great zeal*" has cost the District and Province. During the last four years the Legislature have sat in Parliament about nine months, or 270 days, and the sergeant will stand thus:—

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Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and six pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—by which the practice of *Book* (of standing in Banks) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the notice of insertion, or reference in Town who will pay them if otherwise demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; and, for any over 6, he obtains 10 per cent. If he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stand the easy body of the Nation—its form and pressure"—
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

Vol. III. No. 16

THURSDAY, APRIL 15th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

The accounts from Greece are greatly exhilerating. Lord BYRON has become a prominent figure in the eastern drama, and furnishes an interesting subject of contemplation in his new political, and, perhaps we may have soon to add, his new warlike character.—Happy will it be for him, and his friends, should his conduct be such as to prove a splendid atonement for the many criminal aberrations of which he has been accused.

Our Consuls in South America have dispatched one of their number, from Mexico, with the most favourable accounts of that extensive region,—and of the good disposition which the Inhabitants bear towards Great Britain.—The happiest results will no doubt follow.

We have perused with much satisfaction a paper, under the signature of "*Paterfamilias*," in a late number of the *U. C. Herald*, which a want of room alone prevents us from republishing. It is on the subject of our law of descents. We cordially approve the arguments therein adduced, and fully participate with the writer in his hope, that a change will be eventually adopted.—The law of primogeniture is undoubtedly a remnant of the feudal code which, even in England, ought to have been abolished long ago. One family of Christians, and one alone, as far as we know, having seen its injustice, have acted on a more upright and liberal maxim, by making it a standing rule of *their* Society, that each members, who is the head of a family, *shall have a Will voluntarily by him*, in order to prevent any of those injurious consequences which frequently result from sudden death, and an unequal distribution of property:—we speak of that respectable class of persons denominated *Quakers*, whose moral code is indeed truly excellent:—Neither the subject nor the argument, so ably brought forward by "*Paterfamilias*," will be lost sight of by us—and he may rely upon all the assistance we may be able to render his views.

Without *seeking* to busy ourselves with the town rumours and tea-table scandal of this wooden *metropolis* of a wooden world, the brisk of an extraordinary circumstance, and which deserves the particular notice of one exercising the functions of a public censor, has reached our ears.—It is probable, hereafter, we shall make it the subject of a particular essay;—in the mean while, we think that one of our worthiest, and most respectable Public Officers has great occasion to join in the invective which SIR RICHARD STEELE so strongly urged in the 101st page of the TATLER, against a species of injustice for which, in *that day*, there was no legal remedy, and which he thus characterizes:—

"This iniquity is committed by a most impregnable set of mortals, *men who are rogues within the law*; and in the very commission of what they are guilty of, professedly own *that they forbear no injury, but from the terror of being punished for it*. These miscreants are a set of wretches we authors call *pirates*, who print any book, poem, or sermon, as soon as it appears in the world, in a smaller volume; and sell it, *as all other thieves do stolen goods*, at a cheaper rate,—I was in my rage calling them rascals, plunderers, robbers, highwaymen—*But they acknowledged all that*, and are pleased with those, as well as *any other titles*; nay, will print them themselves to *turn a penny*."

As this species of iniquity is now severely punishable by the LAW of England, it ought to be, and, we suppose, is so, there, if *any* dependance can be placed upon the opinion of one of our Crown Lawyers. But, this is not what we desire to discuss. It is rather to lament, with the deepest regret, as all classes of men ought to do, that the high sense of honour for which the British name has been so long, and so widely, famed, and which has probably done more towards the establishment of her greatness, both at home and abroad, than any other cause, should be so totally disregarded by her children and descendents on this continent.—*What is it* that, on the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, makes an Englishman's word go farther than the bond of any other foreigner; but his high sense of honour, from which he can never be made to depart; no, not even in death?—*What is it* that extinguishes this noble feeling, and throws darkness on every ray of the light of this glorious character, in the United States, and in this country?—Shall we say that it is because it cannot breathe the same air with the clouds of mosquetoes and black flies, and the hosts of ravenous bull frogs which infest the intermingable forest? *Is it not* here notorious that a man who may have been guilty of misdemeanors held to be infamous in Britain, who may even have been publicly whipped and kicked, times without count; nay, who may have been guilty of *every* crime (*save that of poverty*,) holds up his head with as much shameless, fearless, impudence as ever?—And why is all this abomination? Even because his compeers or associates exist in him, or appear to esteem him, not the less.—Oh, 'tis a shocking, 'tis a horrible state of society! Alas! "*The beauty of Israel is slain: Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.*"

WHAT are the prospects we are holding forth to our children;—what our hope for the future character of our adopted country—if we allow the word "honour" to rest in our halls?—If we are willing to pride ourselves on a near relationship to the Baron Nam ht ow shew, also, what is the strength of our claims to the BRITISH CHARACTER! and let us not hesitate to hoot from our fellowship all those who would degrace it;—and; are there not many calling themselves honourable, and filling honourable stations—and very *right honourable, in their own estimation*, that are guilty of *peccadillos*—to say the least of it—"—would degrace them for ever in that and where rank is a deepness, rather than an extenuation of guilt?

Some may be ready to ask what is this honour about which you are expounding so much?—From the many definitions which crowd upon our recollection, we shall lose the remark with the following from Lord CHESTERFIELD:—"The word honour, in its proper signification, (by the by implies, the unit a sent. ments of virtue, truth, and justice, carried by a generous mind beyond these mere moral obligations which the laws require, or can punish the violation of.—A true point of honour will not content himself with the literal discharge of the duties of a man and a citizen; he raises and dignifies them into magnanimity.—He gives where he may with justice refuse:—he forgives where he may with justice resent; and his whole conduct is directed by the noble sentiments of unknown unvitiated heart; a more and more scrupulous guides than the laws of the land, which being calculated for the generality of mankind, must necessarily be more a restraint upon vices in general, than an invitation and reward of particular virtues."

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

GREECE.

LONDON Feb 28th.

Very interesting information relative to the affairs of Greece has been received in London. The Hon. Leicester Stanhope, who had been attempting for some time to form a corps of artillery has at length succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes, and now boasts that the Greeks have a force more than sufficient to reduce all the Fortresses in the hands of the Turks. Mr. Stanhope was receiving assurances of support from all parts of Greece, and earnest requests that he would intercede with England to procure pecuniary and other means for the establishment of national schools throughout the country. Lord Byron continues to be the soul of the Greek Cause, and is every where popular. The Primates of Missolonghi have elected him a member of their Council. His Lordship has undertaken to provide for the expenditure of the war in Greece, until the produce of the loan shall have been received, and for this purpose has sold an estate in England, the amount of which is placed in the hands of Messrs. Ransom, and Co. to be remitted to Greece according to his order.

The Morning Chronicle of the 26th, contains the following article respecting the affairs of Greece:

"Advices were received this morning, dated in Missolonghi on the 30th Dec. which are of great importance. Capt. P——, an Englishman, and an eminent engineer, had been intrusted by the Prince Mavrocordato and Gen. Colocotroni, with the siege of the Castle of Lepanto, and also with that of the fortress of Patras. A summons to surrender had been forwarded to the Governor of the former, and it was supported by the Prince in person, and 8000 Suliots. Capt P—— had promised to reduce it in a few days, if the Barbarians did not in the meantime submit, for he possessed all the means necessary to batter the Castle, and to effect breaches which would render the success of an assault certain. Patras was neither supplied with provisions, nor with any of the necessaries for a protracted siege, so that we certain. This eloquent will clear the Gulph of Lepanto of the enemies of civilized society, and will enable the Christians to direct their attention to Thessaly, where the Mahomedans are most vulnerable, for even at the latest advices from this Dis-

VICE-ROY OF IRELAND.—It is rumoured, says the Irish Times, that the Marquis of Wellesley will shortly retire from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland; and the Duke of Buckingham is spoken of as his successor.

IMPORTANCE OF LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool is already nearly equal in importance to London, as a commercial town. But it requires a very small share of discernment to see, that in a few years, Liverpool will leave London far behind it.

The receipts of duties at the Liverpool Custom House for the year 1823, amounted to the enormous sum of £1,800,402 12s 6d The whole of the customs duties of Scotland, for 1822, amounted to £780,706 7s 9d., so that the customs of Liverpool are nearly three times as high as those for all Scotland. The customs of the whole empire, or the year last ended, amounted to £20,406,00 so the considerably more than one sixth of the duties of Great Britain are received in Liverpool.

From the 9th Report on the customs, it appears, that the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures, exported from Great Britain, in 1819,

Amounted to	£37,939,668
From Liverpool alone	12,792,331
That is, one third of the whole, but deduct Scotland, £4,000,000	
and we have,	£8,792,331
Liverpool	£8,792,331
Other ports of England	21,057,180

The number of ships, foreign and coasters, reported inwards in Liverpool, in 1823, amounts to 9577. The number of ships, which entered the principal ports of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1822, was,

Amsterdam	2106
Rotterdam	760
Antwerp	1302

MARITIME EXPEDITION OF THE ROMANS.—It appears from the last number of the Annales des Voyages, that M. Simonoff, Professor at the University of Kasan, has given a detail of the voyages of the Russians to the South Pole, which is full of interesting matter. In Europe it is not generally known, that the circumnavigators sent by the powerful Emperor of the North, have made, between the parallels of sixty and seventy degrees, a voyage round the Pole, much more extensive and instructive than that performed by the celebrated Captain Cook. The island situated farthest south which is at present known, bears the name of Alexander the First.—*Journal des Debates*

DISCOVERY IN WELVERLEY CASTLE.—As some workmen were digging amongst the ruins of Welverley Castle, near Winchester, they found, to their great surprise, an entrance into a large vault; it was perfectly square, containing fifty pillars quite perfect and beautifully carved. In the middle of the vault was a box of very thick brass, containing many coins; three of which are found to be gold, and two of silver; the three golden ones bear the head of Canute; the silver are so mutilated they could not be made out. Many other copper coins were found deposited in the same corner; but they all prove to be of the commencement of the reign of the Norman Saxon. What the use of this vault was is above conjecture; it was in a perfect state, and is proved to be the remains of a woman. Notwithstanding the many searches that have been made by archæologists in the neighbourhood by this Castle, this is the first discovery (which was accidentally met with) that has taken place for at least the last twenty years.

HOW TO PRESERVE PHEASANTS RAVENOUSNESS.—Some Ladies having been stolen from the church yard of a remote parish in Northumberland, the owner of the estate, to prevent such depredations in future, has directed that graves are to be made rather shorter than the coffin, and to be secured at the bottom, so as to admit the head under the solid ground. It is then impossible to raise it by the feet

From the London Traveller of Jan. 10.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt is a very extraordinary character. By birth a Greek, and enslaved in his early youth, he enjoyed no advantages of education; but in the course of his administration of the Government of the celebrated province at present under his control, he evinces the wonderful effect which may be wrought by a mind naturally sagacious and energetic. Having Established himself as a military chieftain, too formidable to be controlled by the Divan of Constantinople, he has of late years devoted himself to commercial enterprises, which, if his life be spared, or if they are continued after his death, must tend to the speedy recivilizing of the ancient parent of the arts and sciences. He first directed his attention to the cultivation of sugar, of which he grew a considerable quantity; but as the quality was coarse, by the aid of a Scottish agent he established an extensive sugar refinery, the produce of which has occasionally been found a matter of soulety to the European dealers in refined sugar in the Levant. In the course of the process of refinement he had occasion for a steam engine, with which we have been informed, he was supplied by the British Ministry, who wished to conciliate his favour by so acceptable a present; which, however, as we have been told, he pretended he wished to possess only as an object of curiosity.

At a later period, an English gentleman, high in his confidence, advised him to turn his attention to the cultivation of cotton. He accordingly procured from the United States, in separate quantities, so as to produce no alarm, several tons weight of the best cotton seed, which he has sown in spots on the banks of the Nile, favourable to the growth of the cotton plant. His success in this new speculation has hitherto been decisive. A few months ago, a hundred bags of his cotton were sold at Liverpool, and is found, on working, to be superior to the Sea Island Cotton. Several vessels have within these few days cleared out from Liverpool to Alexandria, where he has thirty thousand bags ready for sale; and his next year's crop is expected to be one hundred thousand. If the civilization of his people is within many degrees commensurate with his progress in agriculture, so that they can take a tolerable participation of our manufactures in exchange for the raw material, Jonathan may look about him. At present the purchases are made from the Pacha in hard dollars.

It will easily be imagined that the rising power of this extraordinary man is viewed with extreme jealousy by the Porte. Accordingly, a short time ago, the Grand Seigaior sent an agent with a couple of executioners, with instructions to bring his head to Constantinople; but the Pacha's spies gave him speedy intelligence of the danger which awaited him. He made his preparations accordingly, and the ministers of death, instantly on their arrival in Egypt, and before they could display the fatal firman, were deprived of their heads, which the Pacha pickled and sent to the Sublime Porte, with a history of his providential escape from the plots of assassins. Since then he has remained unmolested in the prosecution of his grand and useful designs, and all who wish well to the progress of civilization in Africa, will pray that he may live a thousand years.

The Pacha, we further learn, bought from Rundel and Bridges the Pitt diamond, and has paid for it. The diamond was lately consigned to the care of the captain of a British ship of war.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, 13TH JAN. 1824

(Continued from our last.)

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, Messrs. Wilson of Wentworth and Burwell were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the resolution.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Statute Printing Bill was read the third time.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL the Bill was passed and signed.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Banking Bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to the Bill which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENL., the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Banking Regulation Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENL., the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENL., the Banking regulation Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Mr. JONES of Grenville from the Committee to draft a Bill pursuant to the recommendation of the Joint Committee of Conference on the Duty Bill, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Commissioner of Customs Remuneration Bill was read a second time, and the fifth rule was dispensed with so far as related to the same.

Mr. BURWELL from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of a second circuit, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of a Second Circuit, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, that the address should be concurred in and engrossed, and read a third time that day, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Pattie, Clark, Wilson of Wentworth, Randal, Hornor, Baldwin, Peterson, Burwell, Walsh, Chisholm, Kerr, Morris, Wilson and Hamilton of Wentworth.—14

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Casey, Robinson, Jones of Grenville, Crooks and Bostwick.—6.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 8, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Commissioners of Customs Remuneration Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Chisholm, Jones of Leeds, Pattie, Jones of Grenville, Wilson of Wentworth, Gordon, Hamilton of Wentworth, Randal, Hornor, Burwell, Peterson, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hagerman, Robinson, McLean of Storm. ind, Casey, Kerr, Crooks, Morris, Wilmot, Bostwick and Clark.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Walsh and Rattan.—2.

The Question was gained by a majority of 20, and the Report received accordingly.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Commissioners of Customs Remuneration Bill, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the following day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Banking Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. BALDWIN, the Banking Bill was passed, signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council, for their concurrence.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. CROOKS moved, for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal an Ordinance of the late Province of Quebec, passed in the twenty eighth year of His Late Majesty's Reign Chap. 3d, entitled, "An Ordinance to promote the fuiland Navigation," and for other purposes.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Ordinance Repeal Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the morrow.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on a second Circuit, was read a third time.

On the question for passing the Address, the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Pattie, Hornor, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Wilmot, Peterson, Walsh, Chisholm, Morris, and Randal.—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Gordon, McLean of Stormont, Jones of Grenville, Robinson, Crooks, and Bostwick.—7.

Question carried—Majority, 3, and the Address was signed by the Speaker, as follows:—

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that this House is under the necessity of reluctantly requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to forbear, after the present year, to order a second Circuit, as the state of the finances of this Province, and the claims thereon, render it imprudent to incur a longer continuance of the necessary expences attending such second Circuit; and further, that for the current year, Your Excellency will be pleased to order such second Circuit into those Districts only, where upon a Report of the Sheriff, it may appear to Your Excellency necessary to deliver the Jails thereof.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly,
14th January, 1824

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, Messrs. Baldwin and Randal were ordered as a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the foregoing Address, and to present the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Commissioners of Customs Remuneration Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Bill was passed and signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the second Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, praying that the Quarter Sessions and the District Court, for the London District, may in future be held at the Village of St. Thomas, on the Talbot Road, was read.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Ottawa District Jail and Court House Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Hornor, Nichol, Pattie, Wilson of Prince Edward, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Peterson, Wilson of Wentworth, Baldwin, Baby, Rattan, Chisholm, Morris, Hamilton of Lincoln, and Casey.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Jones of Leeds, Randal, Burwell, Gordon, Jones of Grenville, Wilmot, Kerr, Robinson, McLean of Stormont, McDonell, Hagerman, Attorney General, Crooks, and Bostwick.—14.

The question was gained by a majority of 1—the Report was received, and leave was granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Ordinance Repeal Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

The House went again into Committee on the Ordinance Repeal Bill,

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a Message, which the Speaker read as follows:—

MR. SPEAKER,

The Honorable the Legislative Council have concurred in the Resolutions sent up from the Commons House of Assembly on the 13th inst. and request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, founded upon the said Resolutions.—The Legislative Council have appointed a Committee of two Members, who will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the Joint Committee Room, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

W. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
14th January, 1824.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the request of the Honorable the Legislative Council was concurred in, and Messrs. Attorney General, Hagerman, and Crooks, were appointed as a Committee for that purpose.

The House went again into Committee on the Ordinance repeal Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Ordinance Repeal Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the following day.

Mr. GORDON from the Committee of Conference on the Tobacco Trade of this Province, reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council upon the subject of the resolutions, sent up from the House of Assembly respecting the culture of Tobacco in the Western Districts of this Province, met the said Committee, and agreed to recommend to the adoption of the House of Assembly, certain amendments to the said Resolutions which were concurredin by the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee have also agreed to a draft of an Address to His Majesty pursuant to the said resolutions, as amended.

The following resolution, as amended by the Joint Committee of Conference, was then put and concurred in by the House of Assembly.

RESOLVED, That the Western Districts of Upper Canada, though highly favoured in regard to Climate and Soil, are from their remote situation, and the consequent difficulty and expense of Transporting their Bread Stuffs and other principal productions to Market, subject to great disadvantage in comparison with the other portions of the Province, and that these disadvantages, increasing greatly the inconvenience and loss, resulting from the uncertainty of a profitable Market for those staples, have necessarily occasioned a depreciation in their value, and have retarded the agricultural and Commercial prosperity of those particular sections of the Province.

Adjourned.

Domestic.

THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.—We understand that it is His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF's present intention to proceed with his family to England about the middle of the month of June next. It is understood that H. M. Ship the Athol, will sail for this port soon after the navigation opens to convey His Excellency thither.—*Quebec Gaz.*

POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON FOR 1824:

Males under 16, 603.	Females under 16, 606.	Males over 16, 875.	Females over 16, 765.

Total, 2849.

The above is exclusive of that part called the Park, which is surrounded by the town, but at present belongs to the township, and also the villages that border upon the town.

PITTSBURGH.

Males under 16, 231.	Females under 16, 193.	Males over 16, 314.	Females over 16, 219.

Total, 957.

WOLF AND SIMCOE ISLANDS.

Males under 16, 89.	Females under 16, 71.	Males over 16, 117.	Females over 16, 69.

Total, 346.

JOHN VINCENT,
Assessor.

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By authority.

Upper Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of April instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation on the Twenty-fourth day of February last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
April 19th, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Government House, at 2 o'clock, on Friday the 23rd instant, His Majesty's Birth Day.

G. HILLIER.
A. D. C.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

FERRY.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th March, 1824.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq. in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanslatine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before and One Fee on all other Grants, in Townships 1819, and the Fee on all to be the same as established Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres of vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 18th *March*, 1824. } 15-*td.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy-five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall 18th *March*, 1824. } 15-*td.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company was called on the first day of May next, in the Town of Niagara, for the purpose of choosing Directors,—as the Communication did not reach all the papers within the Province in time to give full thirty days notice as required by the Act.

The said Meeting is unavoidably postponed until the fifteenth of May,—on which day the Stockholders will attend at the House of Mr. Rogers, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company.

(SIGNED) WM. HAMILTON MERRIT.
One of the Subscribers.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL CLEWS, Civil Engineer, is now levelling and laying out the Line of the Welland Canal, to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the Niagara District.—Any Person desirous of becoming a Contractor for any part of the Work, will call, examine the Route, and make proposals to the Company, on the 15th day of May next, as the whole will be put under Contract shortly after that period.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
17-3w. AGENT.

WILLIAM-HENRY LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. & MRS. ANDREWS.

THE retired situation of this place, so favourable to study; its peculiarly salubrious air; and the nature of the soil, affording constant opportunities for healthful recreation, render William Henry perhaps the most eligible spot in the Canadas for a Boarding School.

Parents and Guardians who reside at a distance, are respectfully informed that the *Principals* of this Seminary were regularly educated for their Profession in England. Their mode of cultivating the minds of youth; and their Domestic arrangements, are well known to many of the most respectable and discerning Residents of Montreal, whose children have been educated by them.

Ample Testimonials will be shewn, and references given (if required) to Persons interested in this establishment.

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM;

For Boarding and Instruction, in every study included in a complete course of English Female Education; which embraces, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, the Practice of Epistolary, and other English Composition; Geography, with Practical Lectures on the Globes; a course of Reading and Study of History; and a general perusal of the Belles Lettres.

Music, Drawing, &c. Extra Accomplishments, taught on moderate terms.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at the annexed low prices, for Cash.

The best DUCK-GUN in the Province—$17.

An AIR GUN—that will shoot from 15 to 20 balls with once pumping, in the form of an elegant walking stick; with a pump, and all the necessary apparatus, complete—$36.

An excellent *London-made* FISHING ROD with Brass reel and line complete,—$3.

A capital, light, *London made*, walking stick fishing rod,—$5

May be seen at Mr. Thomas Mosley's, A. B. York. tf.

NOTICE.

TO PLAISTERERS, JOINERS, &c.

PROPOSALS will be received by WILLIAM CROOKS and HENRY NELLES, Esquires, at Grimsby, Forty-Mile-Creek, for Completing the *Inside* of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH at that place.—Applicants will state, without delay, at what Rates they will undertake any Portions of this Work, *Viz:* Arching, Flooring, Pews, &c.

Grimsby, March 5th, 1824. 14-4w.
Westminster, 11th *March*, 1824.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
15-*tf.*

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the Westside, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Dugre's, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, *York, 2d April*, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE amount of Stock necessary for forming the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY having been subscribed, a Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the First day of May next, at the Hotel of Mrs. ROGERS, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company, as required by the Act.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT AND STOCKHOLDER.
March 19th, 1824. 15-td.

N. B. Agents in the different Districts will send in to the Subscriber, the Subscription Books prior to the above period—and Stockholders will nominate some Person in the Niagara District, to vote for them by proxy.

W. H. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all Persons having Claim to Nos. 911, 47, 66, 31, 252, 233, being Prize Tickets, drawn at the Raffle held on Thursday April 1st, at Mr. Howard's Tavern, York, will please forthwith to put in such Claim, by appearing personally on the Premises of the Subscriber, on the Humber Plains, where they shall be satisfied.

FRED. FREITAG.
Humber Plains, April 3, 1824.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

AT a Meeting held at the House of J. B Flemming, in Westminster, Dec. 16, 1823, for the purpose of nominating a fit person to be recommended and supported at the next Election, for Representation in the next Provincial Parliament,—the same was adjourned to the 26th Feb. 1824, to meet again at Archibald McMillin's, with a view to give more extensive Publicity of the same; at which time and place of adjournment, a large number of the Freeholders and Electors again convened, and,

Mr. Duncan McKenzie was called to the Chair;

Mr. John Siddal, chosen Secretary, when it was

Resolved,—That we want an Honest Independant Man to Represent us in Parliament; one who, while he sincerely regards the rights of the Crown, will never consent to vote away the Rights of the Subjects and DRAIN the POOR to add increased wealth to the already opulent Office-holder, or sinecure; and such a man, from our personal acquaintance, we believe to be

CAPTAIN JOHN MATTHEWS.

Resolved, therefore,—That we will support him as one of the Candidates, with such other respected character as may be fixed upon by our good and loyal fellow subjects, in some other part of the country, to be supported with him.

DUNCAN McKENZIE, Chairman.
JOHN SIDDAL, Secretary.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer; for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, *February 25th*, 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election, after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, it cannot be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least, to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honour and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

Spadina, 12th *February*, 1824. }

VALUABL LANDS IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oats* for seed.—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C. Gazette office, in York.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS BLANKS for Ale and Dram Licenses, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO Apprentices to the Printing Business who can be well recommended and of respectable connections, with the necessary smartness and acquirements, are wanted.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year, in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid; with be price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 17.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We call on the people of this country, to look to their Legislature in the Imperial Parliament at home, and especially Sir ISAAC COFFIN, together with the authoritative and dictatorial Editor of BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, were as well aware of the extraordinary advantages possessed by the Upper Canadian Peninsula, in an agricultural and commercial point of view, as our Republican neighbors appear to be. Some highly interesting debates have recently occurred in Congress, on the subjects of revising the Tariff, and the Growth, Flouring, and Transport of Canadian Wheat.

Mr. HAYDEN of *New York*, mentioned that a single miller of Rochester had imported 4697 bushels of Canadian Wheat, and he did not doubt that in ten years time 280,000 bushels would be imported from the same quarter into Rochester alone.—He further remarked, that, "*To give some idea of this trade upon the frontier, the export from the single port of Rochester, during the last year, had amounted to upwards of a million of dollars!!*"

Mr. VANCE, of *Ohio*, said "that he was unhappily able to speak from personal experience on this subject. He knew, for he had felt the existence and operation of Canadian rivalry. He had shipped large quantities of flour and pork, and when he got to a market, had been there put down by the competition of Canadian shippers. The whole of the military posts of the United States, on the North West of the Ohio, had been supplied almost exclusively by the people of Upper Canada. The gentleman from Massachusetts says that this flour is not for American consumption, and he is therefore willing to strike out the duty. But, it is a fact that the British Government have for years past supplied the American army with all its flour. When I took flour to the posts, hoping to find for it an American market, I found that the contractor uniformly drew his supplies from my neighbors on the other side of the line. Upper Canada is in this respect a much more formidable rival to the United States, than gentlemen seem to consider. It is now, and will be more and more so, one of the greatest wheat growing countries in the world."

Even Mr. CLAY, so far condescended, as to say that, "*such was the fertility of the Canadian Peninsula, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and so cheap were the lands sold by the British Government, that the settlers there could afford to undersell the farmer of the United States, whose land cost him ten times as much.*"—

We have a tract of land in Upper Canada containing about 40,000 square miles, (lying between the outlet of Lake Ontario—and the Sandwich frontier on the west, and Gloucester Bay on Lake Huron, on the north) which is certainly capable,—by its fine position and natural fertility, and peculiar adaptation for the growth of the finest wheat, of supplying the greatest part of Europe with grain and flour, after satisfying its home market; and, we are perfectly satisfied that, if the WELLAND CANAL can be completed for a sum not greatly exceeding the present estimate, a barrel of flour can be delivered in Montreal from the most western limit of the above mentioned tract, *at less cost* than the same barrel could be sent to the New York market, by the route of the American Canal.

AND we are, further, decidedly of opinion, that, if our merchants and farmers exert themselves as they ought to do—whilst we enjoy so many advantages, under the British Colonial Policy of the present day—it will be entirely their own fault if they do not drive the Americans out of every flour market to which they may both go; but, especially that of the West Indies,—besides having abundance at home.

All our fear respecting the WELLAND CANAL, and a great and well founded fear it is, is that the estimate is infinitely below what will be found to be the actual cost.—In our opinion, the sum heretofore named, will not pay for the locks alone, and we trust that, whatever may be done, it will be done well;—for, never was there a truer saying, than "*what is once well done, is twice done,*" particularly in matters of this kind.—For our own parts, we have no hesitation in declaring that we have seen many master drains, both in Ireland, and in the fenny parts of England, not pretending to the character of canals, very superior to any part of the much boasted canal of the State of New York;—which, for the most part, is a weak, dirty, quavering, *ill-contrived ditch*, that will require incessant repairs, and must be made anew within the space of five or six years.—Blight of hand seems to be the trick and the catch word of all mechanism amongst our neighbours; but we hope and trust that, in an affair of so much importance as the canal to unite the waters of Erie with those of Ontario, on our side the line, will be constructed after the good substantial, and almost everlasting principles acted upon in the formation of similar works in England.—The first expence is nothing in competition with durability in undertakings of this kind.

Our readers will perceive a notice respecting a Seminary lately opened by a Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, at William Henry, in the Lower Province, in another part of our paper. As it is always a gratifying to us to support the claims of real merit whenever it is in our power, we have much satisfaction in being able to declare, from every information we have received, that in no seminary out of England can there be greater justice done to the pupils, whether in regard to their learning, or their moral; whilst an affectionate solicitude anticipates their wants.—The acknowledged talent and polite accomplishments of this family, in all the branches of Art and Science that are usually cultivated in public schools,—and which are taught by the Messrs Andrews upon the modern European principle, furnish out a strong claim on the public patronage, which we hope will be liberally bestowed.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—His Majesty's discovery ships Hecla and Fury, were recommissioned at Deptford, on Thursday week, by Captains Parry and Hopper. The latter officer was the first lieutenant on board of Capt Lyon's ship on the recent voyage. Such is the confidence felt in the intrepidity, judgment, and conduct of the distinguished officer in command of the expedition, and in the assistance paid by the different naval departments to the comfort of the men, that no sooner were the ships commissioned, than one-third of the crew belonging to the Fury on the former voyage, again volunteered for the Hecla, the ship bearing Captain Parry's pendant.—Capt. Lyon at the same time commissioned his Majesty's ship Griper, which is destined for Repulse Bay, whence Capt. Lyon proceeds overland to the back of that bay; to survey the coast, thence to the "Cape Turnagain" of Capt. Franklin's recent discoveries.—Capt Franklin proceeds by way of New York to Fort Enterprise, with a view to survey the coast on the American continent to the westward, connecting, if possible, the survey between Fort Enterprise and Icy Cape.

ADVANTAGE OF SILK WAISTCOATS.—The power of electricity over the body is well known; in fact we can never enjoy health without its comfort without a proper portion of it in the system.—When this portion is deficient, we feel languid and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood, which is quite innocent, while we never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing us of our electricity. Yet so it is.—In dry weather, whether it be warm, cold or frosty, we feel light and spirited, because dry air is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moist and rainy weather we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture speedily absorbs our electricity, which is the most powerful cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non conductor of electricity to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non conductor, that the thunderbolt, or forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinest silk handkerchief, provided always, that it be quite dry. Those, therefore, who are apt to become low spirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers, and stockings, to be the most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Washed leather is likewise a non conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the lightest, and those who dislike to wear flannel next their skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over them; for where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should be outermost. We will to give reasons for our advice, and our readers may depend on the philosophy of these recommendations.—we can answer for their being practically correct.

Silk indeed, should be used in every possible manner by the invalid—in the lining of sleeves, in the neatness of neckcloths, and even in the entire backs of surtouts, cloaks, greatcoats and in the coverlets of beds, &c.; and where health is the question, will be the end to which no sum can be considered other than cheap be used, as it will save money on apothecary's bill. When it can be a principal means of preventing consumption, rheumatism, gout, inflammations, melancholy, madness, and even suicide itself, no expense ought to be spared.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

WALTZ.—We trust the following happy exposure of the pernicious tendency of this fashionable and lascivious dance will have its due effect on all who have a regard to that character for modesty on which the British fair were wont so much to pride themselves.—"As many of the retired matrons of this city, unskilled in gesticlore, are doubtless ignorant of the movements and figures of this modest exhibition, I will endeavour to give some account of it in order that they may learn what odd capers their daughters sometime out, when from under their guardian wings. On a signal being given by the music, the gentleman seizes the lady round the waist; the lady, scorning to be outdone in coquetry, very politely takes the gentleman round the neck, with one arm resting against his shoulder to prevent encroachment.—*A ray* then they go, about, and about.—About what, Sir? About the room, Madam, to be sure. The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room, in a certain measured step; and it is truly astonishing that this continued revolution does not set all their heads swimming like a top; but I have been positively assured, that it only occasions a gentle sensation which is marvellously agreeable. In the course of this circumvolution, the dancers, in order to give the charm of novelty, are continually changing their relative situations:—now the gentleman, standing sideways in the world, I assure you, Madam, carelessly flings his arm about the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence; and anon the lady, meaning as little harm as the gentleman, takes him round the waist, with most ingenious modest languishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and admirers, who generally form a ring, at the ends of about a pair of amazons pulling caps, or a couple of fighting mastiffs. After continuing this divine interchange of hands, arms, &c. for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, and with eyes upraised, in most bewitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This is always given without hesitation. The lady leans gently on his shoulder; their arms entwine in a thousand seducing mischievous curves—don't be alarmed, Madam—closer and closer they approach each other, and in conclusion, the lady, quite overcome with exstatic fatigue, the lady seems almost sinking into the gentleman's arms, and then ——

"'Well, Sir! what then?'—Lord, Madam, how should I know?"—*Somerset House Miscellany.*

THE RICH WIDOW.—It was confidently rumoured in Bath that a marriage is speedily to take place between Mrs. Coutts, the richest widow in England, and R. Elliston, Esq. lessee and manager of Drury lane Theatre.

ROSSINI.—Rossini, the composer, is at present the great object of curiosity and attraction in the fashionable circles. Nothing however, has been thought more striking in him by those distinguished persons to whom he has been introduced than the *manly* frankness and ease of his deportment, when in the presence of supreme rank, contrasted with that servility which is characteristic of the subjects of a despotic government, and which has been so frequently remarked in the demeanor of eminent foreigners when on a visit to this country.—Rodyn, the greatest musician of his age, was a striking instance of this. It was during his late visit to the Pavilion at Brighton, that Rossini committed perhaps more peculiarly that tone which is inseparable from good society, and which denotes perfect equality with the circle in which we are moving. Some officious friends (of the composer we mean) were so struck with his manner, as to advise him at least in the presence of Royalty to descend from an elevation which in that instance appeared to them to border on indecorum. Rossini is said to have answered this sapient council by remarking, that whatever were his real pretensions, he had been invited to England in the character of a man of genius, as he had been to half the Courts in Europe, and that he had held that character to be on a par with Kings and Emperors. His intercourse, too, with Royalty had been so frequent, that it was in such society he felt, and could not help showing that he was perfectly at ease. The King, greatly to his credit, appears to have entertained none of these notions, but to have treated the Composer with the freedom of an equal. Rossini at the King's challenge, sang a duet with him and the whole of the intercourse was on the same familiar footing. Rossini speaks highly of his Majesty's judgment in music and, we believe, even on this point no connoisseur.—*Morning paper.*

Gold Mines of North Carolina.

"Gold, yellow glittering, precious Gold!"

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—We have several times noticed the gold mine said to have been discovered in N. Carolina, many years ago, but which has never been worked much until the last year. Benjamin G. Barker, merchant of this city, has this morning brought to our office a variety of specimens of this precious metal, in its virgin state, amounting in all to about 1700 penny weights. The gold is generally found in a coarse dust, from the size of mustard seed to that of a large bean. But Mr. B. has a single mass weighing 346 penny weights, and a bar weighing 220 penny weights. These two masses are worth more than 500 dollars. There have never been any specimens of gold from the mines of South America, equal to these—the sight of them really makes our fingers itch while writing this paragraph.—Several years ago, there was a single lump of gold found in this mine, weighing upwards of 28 pounds averdupois, valued at about 7000 dollars. As others have specimens for sale. The two largest of these specimens may be examined at this office until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. By the bye, if such precious metal in such abundance is at the south cannot our subscribers make it convenient to let us hear from them a little oftener.

N. Y. Com Advertiser.

METHOD OF TEMPERING EDGE TOOLS WHEN OF TOO BRITTLE A QUALITY.—Plunge the blade up to the handle in boiling fat for two hours, and then taking it out, let it cool gradually.—A knife the edge of which was so brittle that it broke in cutting even a pea, after the operation, was capable of cutting the hardest wood even box, or ebony.—*From a French Publication.*

TO MAKE ODORELDOE.—This well known liniament is prepared by digesting three parts of soap in 16 parts of the Spirits of rosemary, till the former be dissolved, then one part of camphor should be incorporated with the whole. This unguent is of great service in bruises, rheumatic affections and similar painful complaints; but being very volatile, it ought to be kept in bottles closely stopped to prevent the essence of it.

TO MAKE SALT WATER FRESH!—M. Clement, a French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints of water daily, and the distillation may be performed during the roughest weather.

PERKIN'S STEAM ENGINE!—It is with pleasure we learn letters have been received in this city from London, communicating the test of Perkins' improvement on steam power. Public confidence in Mr. Perkins' project did for a time decline; but an experiment with a fifteen horse power engine applied in propelling a boat, has proved the practicability as well as importance of his invention. Large contracts have been made already for the use of the patent on this side of the Atlantic. The subject is deeply interesting to the community in general, and particularly to the inhabitants of this city, whose attention is now directed to the navigation of the river.

Conn. Cour., March 30.

MUSTARD.—Why buy this when you can grow it in your garden? The stuff you buy is half drugs and injurious to health. A yard square of ground, sown with common mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard mill, as you wanted it, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard would look brown instead of yellow; but the former colour is as good as the latter; & as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of the drugs and flour, which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if you take them freely leave "a burning at the pit of your stomach," which the real mustard does not.—*Cobbett.*

CHEMICAL EFFECTS OF COLD.—A writer says "that the best gun locks with the first rate flints will not produce fire, so as to fire gun powder, when the thermometer stands at 30 degrees or more below 0, if fairly exposed to that temperature."

LA DUCHESSE DE BERRI AND SIR CHARLES STEWART.—A circumstance occurred lately in Paris which merits notice, inasmuch as it shows the anxiety of at least one branch of the French royal family to preserve something like respect for this country. The Duchess de Berri gave a *soiree* which was concluded by a dramatic piece called "*L'Anglaises pour rire,*" which is a sharp satire upon the customs and manners of the English. When the King heard of this circumstance, he sent for the duchess de Berri, and insisted upon her making an apology to Sir Charles Stewart, for the insult she had put upon the English character. The Dutch are remonstrated, but was obliged to yield, and the apology was made accordingly. Sir Charles, on receiving it, said, her royal highness was unnecessarily concerned on this subject; for that neither personally, nor as the representative of a great nation, did such trifles ever dwell upon his mind.

FANTASTIC POLYGAMY.—Mr. Bowditch informs us that the King of the Ashantees is allowed by law 3,333 wives, this being the precise mystical number on which the prosperity of the nation depends.

RACING EXTRAORDINARY.—The following singular match took place in Scotland in 1821, Capt. Y. of the Dumfries shire Militia, for a considerable bet, engaged to gallop his horse 35 yards before Mr. J. S. E——l, of the same Regiment could run the same distance, the Captain started his horse in as masterly a manner that it proved completely what in the Jockey language is termed, a hollow thing—Capt. Y. upon winning, offered to gallop the same horse 15 yards against Mr. E., which being accepted, much sport ensued; the first and second heats were declared dead by the umpire, and the third was gained by little more than half a yard by the footman.

HUMAN FECUNDITY.—A woman named BURNER, at Brussels, has been delivered of three girls; eleven months previous she was also delivered of three girls: so that in less than twelve months she was mother of six children.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 16.

A SERIOUS KISS.—A singular, and we believe unprecedented, instance of the effect of passion in a brute animal, was witnessed in this city last week. A horse, while paying his respects to a trough of provender, was somewhat annoyed by a cow, who seemed determined to participate without ceremony, in the good things he was so eagerly discussing.—She so far accomplished her intentions as to protrude her head into the trough, and was in the very act of commencing her operations, when the horse, convinced that the moment was a critical one, and forgetful of that nobleness of character for which he has been characterised, caught the tongue of the cow between his teeth, and in an instant severed it in twain! The cow languished a short time and died.

[FROM THE N. Y. GAZETTE.]

MIRACLES.—Having noticed in some of the recent public journals, an account of numerous miraculous cures which have been performed in Europe and in this country, in consequence of the prayers of the prince Hohenloe, and since the existence of miracles is doubted by many, any fact tending to prove that such extraordinary occurrences may happen in these latter days, will doubtless be acceptable to the public.

A gentleman residing within 30 miles north of this city, was confined during the period of 13 successive years to his bed, from which it was supposed (by his friends as well as himself) he would never rise again, but was restored to instant health in the following extraordinary, if not miraculous manner: His niece, who occasionally acted in the capacity of nurse, one day in her perambulations, happened to find a huge black snake, which she secured, and upon entering the chamber of the impotent man, thrust it into the bed; in a rage he sprang from his bed, and threatened to take her life for the act. She however made good her retreat, and he soon came to the use of his good reason, when he discovered that he was wholly restored to health, and as a reward for her great services made her a present of £100.

He is still living and in good health as can be expected, (considering his age) as he is quite advanced in life. Many witnesses can attest the truth of the above narrative.

Yours, &c. BONIFACE.

Those Greek mountaineers to whom the Turks have given the name of Klephtes, or robbers, have been very successful in resisting their oppressors. Their name has become a title of honour in consequence of the manly posture they have maintained for their country. When the Pacha of Janina wrote to the famous Lieeus in his retirement among the mountains of Epirus, to implore the clemency of your Supreme Master, come and prostrate yourself at the feet of your Vizier, and I will pardon you—" The Captain replied:

"I have no Supreme master but the God of the Christians—for the Pacha I have a musket, and a sabre for the Grand Vizier."

This reply is preserved by the Greeks in one of their popular songs.—*French Magazine.*

HORTICULTURE.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR—Having seen in your valuable paper, many useful remarks on the treatment of orchards, and as the season is at hand, when it is useful to trim them, wash, &c I beg leave to give in my mite to the general stock, and to protest against that too common practice of white washing the trees, as it is, in my opinion, attended with the worst consequences. It is done under the impression that the caustic quality of the lime will destroy the insect. We're it to end there, I would cordially approve of the application.—It will not only destroy the insects, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of those gases that are so essential to preserve and promote vegetation, as it is necessary, in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body, to preserve health and vigour. How long would a man continue healthful, were his body to be incrusted with a thick paste? I have for many years, given considerable attention to the management of fruit trees, and am satisfied, cleanliness is as important to them, as it is to the human family. This is to be produced by scraping off the moss and old bark, and a good washing with soft soap and water, in which tobacco has been steaped, during a moist spell of weather, in the months of February or March. The taking off the moss and bark serves to expose the insect and their eggs to the sharp frosts that are usual at that period of the year.—The soap suds soften the bark, open its pores, assist in destroying the insects, and acts also as a stimulant. I have used all kinds of mixtures as a dressing to the trees, & have never found any to equal tobacco. It not only is active in its operation, but will effectually banish all insects and mice from the roots—other manures attract them.

I am unwilling to occupy your time by giving a detail of my experiments—I will, however, mention to you one fact, in confirmation of my opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of the bark.

Contiguous to my garden, I have a small orchard, and have had, for several years past, the scrapings of the walls and the weeds from the garden thrown into a heap, between a row of apple trees, which served, when rotted, as a top dressing for the small seeds sown in the garden.—The trees nearest the heap far outstripped the others, and those limbs immediately over it, were of a much more luxuriant growth; and, as if anxious to inhale every exhalation from the weeds, inclined towards and bent over them, instinctively impelled to seek for nourishment, which was received through every pore, and which could not have been inhibed, had the trees been covered with a thick crust of lime, by whitewashing.

A friend to Pomona. D. W. Jr.

Baltimore County, Feb. 26th, 1824.

FRUIT.—It is surprising to notice the inattention of *our Farmers* to their Orchards.—Some think it unnecessary to cultivate any fruit at all, while a large proportion suffer their lands to be occupied by trees which will neither warm by their wood, nor gratify by their fruit—hundreds of *stunted* apple trees may be seen cumbering the ground, where a little attention would have produced a profitable orchard. The vast difference between good and bad apples, peaches and pears, is not in many other cases the result of much labour and skill; it is effected by some trifling attention to the tree in its earliest stage. There are few who do not like good fruit in its season—yet fruit trees are seldom attended to, and their qualities still less minded. A farmer with an orchard of 20 or 100 trees, is too often contented if few or five of them bear a palatable apple, 'the rest,' he will say, 'will do to make cider.' Now the same attention and care which brought up the 94 bad and 6 good trees, would have produced the whole 100 of the best quality—and farmers begin to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the *apple*. Somebody has said, that "planting trees was among the duties which the present generation owes to the next;" if so, let our agriculturalists discharge the duty towards their children better than our predecessors have to us. Do not continue to cultivate trees which can produce nothing but crabbed unpalatable fruit, merely because we found such in our fields, lest our children say, "*Our fathers* have eaten *sour* grapes, and *our* teeth are set on edge with them"—*Phil. Gaz.*

MARITIME INTERESTS OF ENGLAND.

Speech of MR. CANNING *at the Meeting of the* SHIP OWNERS' SOCIETY, *in London.*

Mr. WILSON, M. P. proposed the next toast in the following manner:—It has been allotted to me to propose the health of a Right Hon. Gentleman whose merits this assembly will readily recognize. There are two modes of serving a cause, first, by concurring in a disposition to render service to it, and secondly by superadding to that concurrence the energy and effect of great splendid, and useful talents. In both of these respects the Right

Honourable Gentleman who sits on the right hand of the Noble Earl who presides, will be found to have been eminently serviceable to the maritime interests of this country. In his public conduct, I might safely say, that he has given universal satisfaction, by a prompt, manly, and candid manner, which ensured the respect even of those who opposed him. It is to the exercise of such talents as he possesses, and to the other internal resources drawn from the heart of the nation, that this empire owes its greatness. Long may this country witness the exercise of such talents aiming at distinction by honourable means. Long may she be thus able to draw from her internal resources; and long may she continue, through such aid, and support, to be, as she now is, the envy of surrounding nations. (Applause.) With a hope that the merits of the distinguished individual of whom I speak, may make up for the deficiency of ability on the part of the person who submits the toast, I beg to propose "The health of the Right Honourable George Canning."

Mr. Canning then rose, amidst the universal applause of the company. When it had somewhat subsided, he addressed the meeting to the following effect:—My Lords and Gentlemen, it is impossible for me adequately to express the thankfulness I feel for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive the mention of my name, and the sentiments with which it has been uttered. When to my name you have coupled that of my colleagues, and a recommendation that we should attend to the maritime interests of the country, I feel that you have only, in other words, bade us to remember that we are the Ministers of England.—(Loud cheers.)—And, Gentlemen, if any thing could add to my satisfaction, in being thus received by this large assemblage of my countrymen, it is that you represent an interest so peculiarly English.—(Cheers.)—Gentlemen, the situation to which this country is raised in the world, far beyond that to which it is entitled by the extent of its territory or the amount of its population, is mainly attributable to that interest of which you are the guardians in time of peace, providing in that time of peace the means of vigorous action and movement on which it is essential to our power that we should triumph in time of war. (Cheers)—For some years past the eminent position of this country has engaged us in contests far beyond the immediate limits of our own interests or quarrels; we have been called to mix in the combat of the world, and while with one hand we wielded the trident of the sea. With the other we were found not unable to launch the thunderbolts of war. How great soever these exploits may have been—However they may, in the page of history, enhance the extraordinary exertions of this small island, which has acted so conspicuous a part in war by land and sea, we ought never to forget that the root of those splendid achievements is here—in the maritime interests of England.—(Cheers)—We ought never to forget that at all periods the field of our native glory, is that sea which shelters all other countries from each other, but which unites them all to England.—(Cheers)—It must be a great satisfaction to us, after all the exertions of the late war, and after the lassitude and exhaustion natural to a state of peace, and arising from the intensity of action that existed, that we are now fast recovering our native accustomed, and original strength and rising as giants, refreshed from toil and rest from sleep.—(Cheers.)—It must be a satisfaction to those who, like this society, know the secret of our strength and the talisman of our power, to see to what exertions they might be excited on future occasions, with a view to which you recommend the duty of cherishing those sinews of our strength and sources of power.—(Cheers.) There never was a period at which this country was in a course that promised more permanent prosperity. I trust that no untoward accident will disturb this state of repose; but if any such misfortune should occur, let us remember the experience of the last 20 years, and defy the prophecies of evil, and look with confidence to the future.—(Long and continued applause.)

The Earl of Liverpool, the President of the Society, who entered the room accompanied by Mr. Secretary Canning, and other distinguished characters, took the Chair. The Noble Chairman expressed the great satisfaction at the importance of the shipping interest to the prosperity and security of the Empire, and expressed his satisfaction at the gratifying fact that it is at length emerging from the difficulties with which, in common with the other interests of the state, it had struggled after the conclusion of the war. Mr. Canning's speech, to which we regret that our limits prevent us from doing justice, but which, from the brief report we are enabled to give of it, will be seen to have been replete with British feeling, and to have glowed with truly British sentiments and spirit. Every enlightened man in the country concurs with him in the proud declaration of the renovated strength and power of the Empire,—of the giant strides with which it is advancing in prosperity,—and of its capacity, should that prosperity be assailed or threatened from without, to maintain its high and honourable rank and station in Europe, and in the civilized world, against whatever combinations may be brought against it.—Sun.

HUNT'S ACCOUNT OF THE LAST MOMENTS OF THURTELL.

(From late English Papers.)

[OR THE ATTORNEY'S LETTER.]

While we were upon our trial, Thurtell treated me very distantly, and when his brother was giving his evidence, I could not help expressing my astonishment at his attributing to me the expressions which John Thurtell himself had used, respecting my being "Turpin lads." I said, "Good God! here's work." John replied: "Yes, don't alarm yourself, you'll have more work of it presently—we have not half done with you yet." But when he afterwards in addressing the Jury, wanted to lay the whole crime on me and Probert, I was lost in astonishment, and every thing appeared enveloped in mist; but I shall never forget his horrid expression of countenance when he spoke of Barber Beaumont and Mr. Springfield—I was really frightened to look at him.

Directly we left the bar, Thurtell addressed me in the most friendly and familiar manner, and, shaking me by the hand said, "It's all up, Joe; we must now make the best of it, and behave manfully. I forgive you of every thing with all my heart." As we came along back in the chaise, Thurtell asked Mr. Wilson if we were not to be executed in the general pit opposite the jail? Mr. Wilson answered, "he believed so." "Then (said Thurtell) I hope you will have two half hundred weights to my legs, and a good sail, so that I may die instantly." I was greatly depressed, and told him not to talk so. Thurtell replied, "Don't tell me, old fellow—what's the use of repining? I hope you will meet your fate like a man, and I shall do so. I am prepared now, so hold the Judge to sight, and the sooner the business is over, the better."

While we were on our way, Thurtell expressed a great desire to have some refreshment, and addressing Mr. Wilson, said, "I hope you will be able to give us something to eat, for I am almost famished." Mr Wilson replied, that it was against the law to allow any thing but bread and water; and that a gaoler would be liable to lose his situation, and forfeit £100, if he broke through the rule. Thurtell said, "I hope, old fellow, you'll manage to get something better than that." Mr. Wilson said, he would try what he could do when he got up to the prison, and he durst say the Sheriff would not be very strict in obeying the law. After we had been kindly furnished with some refreshments by Mr. Wilson, I was confined in one cell and Thurtell in another. Throughout the night of Wednesday I was in great distress and anguish of mind, as I fully expected that I was to suffer on the Friday morning with Thurtell; but early in the next day, Mr. Wilson told me he believed I was not then to be executed. About 12 o'clock on Thursday, Mr. Wilson came to tell me that I had just wished me to be in the same cell with him; and I accordingly went. On entering his cell, I found him talking with Mr. Sutton, the High Sheriff, and Mr. Franklin. Mr. Sutton told me that Thurtell was perfectly reconciled to me, and wished me to be so with him; and Thurtell came and shook hands with me, and said, "I do freely forgive you, Joe; but I have no one to thank for this but you."

We were together at the condemned sermon on Thursday, and while in the pew I was greatly affected. Thurtell endeavoured to sooth me; but at the same time said, "Hunt, you brought it all upon yourself; if you had not told where the body was, there could have been no trial, and we should have been safe." I answered, "It was to be so, and it cannot be helped; and if it had not then been divulged, it must have come out at some other time." In the course of the afternoon and evening, Thurtell talked a good deal about the trial, and said to Mr. Wilson, "If it had taken place at the Old Bailey, we must both have been acquitted; for who could believe a word that Probert said?" after this stating that Hunt told him where to find the bones, when it was well known that Hunt was never there in his life? This ought to have been enough to have acquitted us." Thurtell also said to me, "If I had known as much when the trial was first to have come on, as I do now, I would have shot Mr. Harmer; and if it had not then been divulged, it must have come out at some other time." In the course of the afternoon and evening, Thurtell talked a good deal about the trial, and said to Mr. Wilson, "If it had taken place at the Old Bailey, we must both have been acquitted; for who could believe a word that Probert said?" after this stating that Hunt told him where to find the bones, when it was well known that Hunt was never there in his life? This ought to have been enough to have acquitted us." Thurtell also said to me, "If I had known as much when the trial was first to have come on, as I do now, I would have shot Mr. Harmer; and if it had not

addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 6th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as—

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot. No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 1st. February, 1824. } No. 17, 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 15th day of *May* next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 8th March, 1824. } 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Gerrard, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Hall, all and singular, that piece of Land and Town Lot, situate, lying and being in the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada, being a small piece off of Lot Number Twelve in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, aforesaid, containing twenty thousand square feet, be the same more or less, with a large Stone House, Framed House, and Out Houses thereon erected:—AND ALSO, all and singular, that parcel or tract of Land, and Premises situate in the Township of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one thousand Acres, be the same more or less, being Lots Number 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Bastard, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, ensuing at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, March 19th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, all and singular, that certain Lot or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, being composed of the West half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, excepting twenty-three Acres off of the front of the said west half of said Number Fifteen, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Carey Hoskins, deceased, at the suit of Terrence Smith, and William L. Weatherhead, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Carey Hoskins, deceased, Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Crosby, with a Saw Mill thereon erected, containing two hundred acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the seventh day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, 19th March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

14-6w. JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 66, & East half of Lot 67 } 150 Acres.
in the Township of Niagara.

Lot No. 167, in the Town of Niagara.
" 134, do do
" 120, do. do.
" 289, do. do.
" 39, do. do.

And Lot No. 16, in the 4th Con. of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824; at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, Aug. 25. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton. } 900 Acres.
Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do.
Lot No. 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 Acres.
" 4, in the 2d Concession of do
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th and 9th Concession of do. } 400 Acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 Acres.
Lot No. 1, and 2, in the 2d Concession of do. } 400 Acres
Lot No. 12, & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro' } 200 Acres.
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.

Lot No. 73, 74, 75, 76, & ½ of 201, in the Town of Niagara. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Fields, at the suit of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said George Fields, Lot No. 15, in the Township of Niagara, containing 100 acres, on which is a large Brick House, and a Good Frame Barn, and out Houses; 60 acres of which is under good improvement, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on the 10th day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 26th, 1824 } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON THE 8th May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements belonging to John Pringle, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Robert Richardson Esq. Viz.

Lot No. 29 on the South Easterly side of Front Street, in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an acre.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lots, or upon any part of it, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 20th January, 1824 } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON THE 8th day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, belonging to Francis X. Rocheau, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thos. Markland, Esq. Viz:—

Lot No. 254, 223 and 228 —Also part of Lots 96 & 107, in the Town of Kingston

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1824. } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Frederick Yeoward, at the suit of George Moffit, I have levied and seized on part of Lot No. Twelve in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford, being the N. E. corner of said Lot, containing about Fifty Acres of Land more or less, of which, a part is under improvement, which I will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, February 7th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R. Sheriff.
14-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonell, at the suit of Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Hugh McDonell, the west half of Lot No Seventeen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Lancaster, containing one hundred acres, with a Good Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about Thirty Acres of which are improved and under good Fences—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on the nineteenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 18th February, 1824. } 14-6w.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 200 acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House, and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the high at bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 18th *March*, 1824. } 13–*1d.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall 18th *March*, 1824. } 15–*1d.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, 5th *April*, 1822. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned SPARS of RED or WHITE PINE are required for the service of H. M.'s Dock Yard on Point Frederick, and that such Persons as may be disposed to furnish them, will receive, on bringing them to the said Yard, a fair and reasonable price per Foot for the same, upon application at my Office; but it is to be understood that the Wood must be perfectly sound, and that none of the said Spars will be received unless it be certified on oath that they were actually cut down during the Winter months.

Number of Spars required.	*Required Diameter in inches*
3	40
3	36
3	34
1	33
2	32
	31

M. B. MENDS,
H. M. Naval Storekeeper.

18–4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Bank of Upper Canada, *York*, 21st *April*, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

18–10w.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

Montreal, 17*th April*, 1824. } *No.* 18–*tf.*

POST OFFICE.

THE Hours of closing the Mail, on Mondays and Thursdays are, Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Eastward, and Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Westward.

Before the departure of the Mail, all Letters composing it, are to be entered, stamped, and the amount of Post-ge entered in a Book of the Office, and on the Post Bills to the respective Offices to which they are destined.—Therefore, all Letters intended to go by either Mail, should be delivered at the Office on or before the time mentioned for closing, as after that period no letters upon which the Postage is to be paid here can be received; and such others as are brought, if put into the Letter-box at the Window, (in place of Persons detaining them, by trying to get in after the door is closed, so as to lose the opportunity of their being forwarded,) are equally certain of being duly forwarded, as if they were handed personally into the Office, as they are taken out of it to the latest minute.

Foreign Letters, and those upon which the Inland Postage is required to be paid, are an exception, for they must be handed into the Office and paid, or they cannot be sent.—Letters to Persons residing in the Country should be directed in the clearest manner to the nearest Post-Office, as otherwise they may often go out of the way.—Newspapers should be delivered at the Office an hour before closing.

WM. ALLAN, *P. M.*

York, April 29*th*, 1824. 18–4w.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company was called on the first day of May next, in the Town of Niagara, for the purpose of choosing Directors,—as the Communication did not reach all the papers within the Province in time to give full thirty days notice as required by the Act.

The said Meeting is unavoidably postponed until the fifteenth of May,—on which day the Stockholders will attend at the House of Mr. Rogers, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company.

(SIGNED) WM. HAMILTON MERRIT.
One of the Subscribers.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL CLEWS, Civil Engineer, is now levelling and laying out the Line of the Welland Canal, to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the Niagara District.—Any Person desirous of becoming a Contractor for any part of the Work, will call, examine the Route, and make proposals to the Company, on the 15th day of May next, as the whole will be put under Contract shortly after that period.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
17–3w. AGENT.

WILLIAM-HENRY LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. & MRS. ANDREWS.

THE retired situation of this place, so favourable to study; its peculiarly salubrious air; and the nature of the soil, affording constant opportunities for healthful recreation, render William Henry perhaps the most eligible spot in the Canadas for a Boarding School.

Parents and Guardians who reside at a distance, are respectfully informed that the *Principals* of this Seminary were regularly educated for their Profession in England. Their mode of cultivating the minds of youth; and their Domestic arrangements, are well known to many of the most respectable and discerning Residents of Montreal, whose children have been educated by them.

Ample Testimonials will be shewn, and references given (if required), to Persons interested in this establishment.

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM;

For Boarding and Instruction, in every study included in a complete course of English Female Education—Use of Masters, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, the Practice of Epistolary, and other English Composition; Geography, with Practical Lectures on the Globes; a course of Reading and Study of History; and a general perusal of the Belles Lettres.

Music, Drawing, &c. Extra Accomplishments, taught on moderate terms.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at the annexed low prices, for Cash.

The best DUCK-GUN in the Province—$17.

An AIR-GUN—that will shoot from 15 to 20 balls with once pumping, in the form of an elegant walking stick; with a pump, and all the necessary apparatus, complete—$36.

An excellent *London-made* FISHING ROD with Brass reel and line complete,—$8.

A capital, light, *London made*, walking stick fishing rod,—$5

May be seen at Mr. Thomas Mosley's, A. B. York. tf,

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Farms or Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15–*tf.*

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEU-TENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, *November* 20, 1823. }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000.
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York. the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, *York, 2d April*, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8*th*, 1823. 15–*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE amount of Stock necessary for forming the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY having been subscribed, a Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the First day of May next, at the Hotel of Mrs. ROGERS, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company, as required by the Act

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT AND STOCKHOLDER.

March 19*th*, 1824. 15–1d.

N. B. Agents in the different Districts will send in to the Subscriber, the Subscription Books prior to the above period—and Stockholders will nominate some Person in the Niagara District, to vote for them by proxy.

W. H. M.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

AT a Meeting held at the House of J. B Flanigan, in Westminster, Dec. 16, 1823, for the purpose of nominating a fit person to be recommended and supported at the next Election, for Representation in the next Provincial Parliament,—the same was adjourned to the 28th Feb. 1824, to meet again at Archibald McMillin's, with a view to give more extensive Publicity of the same; at which time and place of adjournment, a large number of the Freeholders and Electors again convened, and,

Mr. Duncan McKenzie was called to the Chair,
Mr. John Siddal, chosen Secretary, when it was

Resolved,—That we want an Honest Independent Man to Represent us in Parliament; one who, while he sincerely regards the rights of the Crown, will never consent to vote away the Rights of the Subjects nor tax the Poor to add increased wealth to the already opulent Office-holder, or sinecure; and such a man, from our personal acquaintance, we believe to be

CAPTAIN JOHN MATTHEWS.

Resolved, thirdly,—That we will support him as one of the Candidates, with such other respected character as may be fixed upon by our good and loyal fellow subjects, in some other part of the country, to be supported with him.

DUNCAN McKENZIE, Chairman.
JOHN SIDDAL, Secretary.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Township, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, *February* 25*th*, 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the very flattering and successful support which I received from you at my last Election, after four years of zealous and honest service, and after the renewed solicitations of many of you, it cannot be my duty to decline offering myself a Candidate for the ensuing Election.

The labours and anxieties of a faithful Representative, great beyond what you imagine, might perhaps induce me to withdraw from this honourable trust, but that public duty commands me in a measure, at least to offer myself again to your choice; and if the result of such offer should be the Election of another, I will be happy in the hope that you shall have chosen one more able; but be assured that none can be chosen more attached to your interests and to the honour and prosperity of the Province, than

Gentlemen, your faithful
Friend and Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

Spadina, 12*th* *February*, 1824 }

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 18.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

No foreign news of importance this week.—We kept open a corner until the last moment, in expectation of some interesting matter by the last mail, but we have been disappointed.

Some of the Legislators of New York have found out a new method to conquer Canada: viz. by opening canals into all our principal waters, where there is a ship navigation, and then laying such heavy duties on our grain and flour as to prevent their transit to New York!!!

Our Domestic article of this week will be perused with great interest

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MEXICO.—GENERAL MINA is about to embark for South America.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—Letters from Hayti to the last of February, report, that "Negotiations were on foot between the French and Haytian Governments for the acknowledgement of the Independence of the latter, and that a commission had been appointed in France to regulate the amount of indemnity which shall be paid to the St. Domingo Sufferers."

Splendid effects of National Industry.

PARIS, FEB 3.—Three hundred years ago, when Cortez was serving the Mexican Emperor Guatimozin, as Mr Cobbett threatened to serve himself, by stretching him upon a gridiron to make him discover where he had hidden his enormous treasures, how little they, or either of them, dreamt that this real Eldorado—his land of milk and honey—this realm of Pluto, whose depths were inexhaustible mines of gold and silver, whose fields were covered with indigo, whose air produced cochineal, whose streams were Pactolians, should ever sup it to a rugged, cold, inclement island of the North, naturally gifted with no better indigenous productions than the crab and the sloe, for large loans of that very material of which the Mexicans the constructed massive idols of their common utensils. It is a fine illustration of Adam Smith's position, that labour is the only real source of wealth: it is a noble compliment to the superior industry and sagacity of England: It is a "great moral lesson" for the world in general to see all the soft, luxurious, and favoured countries of the earth, where nature has done every thing, flocking for pecuniary assistance to that comparatively sterile region, whose inhabitants, by their manufactures and commerce have made their little island the emporium of the globe, and rendered all other nations tributary to their opulence and safety. Spain began to decline from the moment she obtained possession of these subterranean treasures; her immense annual supplies from the mines, by the sloth and corruption they engendered, only served to improvish her her, until she has been reduced (by the powerful assistance indeed of Bourbon Kings and bourbon invaders,) to her present degraded plight. Nature exacts a fearful return for her favours, since man seldom attains to much moral dignity where there is little necessity for his exertions; the finest climates generally exhibit the poorest and most wretched population; slavery, barbarism, and ignorance have, in all ages, characterised the South and the East, while the North and the West are now the great fountains of light and liberty. Adam's doom, that he should only succeed by the sweat of his brow, has, antiently speaking, been faithfully entailed upon his descendants—that which is got for nothing generally comes to nothing.

SPLENDID SHIP.—The new Packet Ship, Pacific, for Liverpool, has sailed from New York on her first Voyage. This ship is of about 600 tons, and built with all the modern improvements. Her accommodations for passengers are very extensive, and the workmen have contrived to excel all former ships in the conveniences and ornaments of the Cabin, upon which no expence appears to have been spared. The whole Cabin presents a face of the finest mahogany, rase, and satin-wood, and polished mirrors; the fronts of the berths are each supported by two pillars of about 6 inches diameter of the finest Egyptian Indian, and Vermont Marble—and the Furniture and decorations throughout correspond in elegance and beauty.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Valenciennes.

"The chambermaid of a lady of distinction, who lived in this town and kept no other servant, has committed a most horrid murder, of which I send you the following particulars.—On the 12th of this month, about noon, this girl engaged her mistress to go to look at something at the top of the cellar stairs; when she violently pushed her down all the stairs, followed her immediately, fell upon her, and thrust her hand into her mouth to prevent her crying out; then took up a brick which lay at hand, and beat her on the head with it till she was dead. This done she undressed the dead body, with her clothes by her side; then going up stairs, she changed her dress, left the house, and went to Vespers, and afterwards walked the remainder of the afternoon, telling those who spoke to her that her mistress was gone alone to a consecration at the Curate of Onnain, at a village about a league distance; that she intended to pass by the side of the Schelde, and that she was to go to her the next day. and carry her watch and jewels. In the evening she returned home, went into the cellar, and cut the body in pieces, separated the head, arms, and legs. Next morning early she carried the head, arms, and body, under her riding hood, about a quarter of a league from the town, and threw them into the Schelde, and next day, towards evening, did the same with the other parts. However, on the 18th she carried her mistress's watch and a part of her jewels to the Curate of Onnain, as if she had expected to have found her mistress there. She expressed great uneasiness at her not being there, and went away under pretence of going to seek for her, leaving the watch and the jewels On Sunday the 14th, she went for them again, and carried them to her mistress's sister, seeming greatly alarmed at what might become of her good lady. The same day an arm and some other parts of the body were found in the Schelde, and this wretched creature was the first to say, they doubtless must be those of her mistress, who must have been murdered in going to Onnain." Strict examination having been made in the affair, and after undergoing several interrogations, the girl confessed her horrid crime exactly as I have here stated, and with such circumstances that there is no appearance of her having had any accomplices to participate with her in the dreadfully hideous act. As the trial will shortly take place, at its termination I will send you the particulars."

ISAAC BEN MOSES.—"Another member remarked the other day to Sir Fredrick Flood, that the science of optics was now brought to the highest perfection, for that by the aid of a telescope which he had just purchased, he could discern objects at an incredible distance. "By 3—my dear fellow," replied the good humoured Baronet, "and I have one at my lodge in the county of Wexford, that will be match for it, for the last time that I took a bird's eye peep through it, it brought the Church of Enniscorthy so near to my view, that I could hear the whole congregation singing in it."—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

FEMALE PUGILISM.—Two Females are stated to have fought a pitched battle in St George's Fields, London. They had their gut for the occasion, and fought twenty desperate rounds.

QUICK WORK.—Forty six barrels from the rough materials, are stated to have been lately made, in a wo kmin like manner, in one day, by four men, at Boston. One finished 14, one 12, one 11, and the other 9, by half past 6 o'clock in the evening. Three barrels is usually considered a day's work.

Wars between England and France.

1141, one year—1461, twenty five years—1211, fifteen years—1224, nine years—1294, five years—1339, twenty-one years—1368, fifty two years—1442, forty nine years—1492, one month—1512, two years—1551, six years—1519, one year—1557, two years—1562 two years—1627, two years—1666, one year—1689 ten years—1702, eleven years—1744, four years—1756, seven years—1776, seven years—1793, nine years—1808, eleven years Lastly, 1815 when this calculation was made, and the war then subsisting fourteen years—making within a period of seven hundred years—266 years of desolating war.

UNITED STATES.—Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory of the United States commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES	*Total value of imports.*	*Total value of exports.*
Maine	801,644	895,501
New Hampshire	371 770	237 705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13 63 239
Vermont	62 242	236 140
Rhode Island	1,412 963	933,174
Connecticut	456 483	462,961
New York	29,421 349	19,088,980
New Jersey	5 933	26 084
Pennsylvania	13,696,370	9,617,192
Delaware	60,124	83,817
Maryland	4,946 179	6,030,928
District of Columbia	275 063	801,296
Virginia	681,810	1 006 788
North Carolina	183 968	422 417
South Carolina	2,419,101	4 898 814
Georgia	670,705	4 296 666
Louisiana	4,383 125	7,779 072
Alabama	125,770	202,367
Ohio	161	
Michigan Territory	2 159	1 010
Florida Territory	4 808	1 510
Total	77,574,267	74,693,090

MILITIA OF NEW YORK.—From the annual return of the Adjutant General to the Legislature, of the militia of the state of New York, it appears that there are,

Of Infantry,	132 639	
Artillery,	6 628	
Cavalry,	5,448	
Total	146,709	

A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION.—Brantome, in his well known memoirs, gives the following sketch of Anne de Montmorenci, constable of France, and a distinguished chief in the war of the League.

"Every morning," says the historian, "whether he was at home or in the army, on a march or in the camp, he never neglected to recite or hear his *paternosters*. But it was a saying among the soldiers—'Take care of the paternosters of Monsieur the constable,' for whilst he was muttering them over, he would throw in by way of parenthesis, as the occasions of discipline or war demanded—Hang me that fellow on the next tree—pass me that other through the pike—bring hither that man and shoot him before my face—cut one in pieces all those rascals who are so audacious as to defend the steeple against the king—burn me that village—set fire to all the country for a quarter of a league round,'—and all this he would utter and have done without the least interruption to his devotions which he would have thought it a sin to defer another hour, *so tender was his conscience.*"

The history of the civil wars of England furnished very many instances of like *tenderness of Conscience* and scrupulous recital of prayers on the part of military commanders. The fun-ing generals and soldiers performed their devotions with punctilious regularity in the midst of the most ferocious havoc of war.

AGRICULTURE.

On the means of Improving the Resources of a Country.

MR. FOTHERGILL,

I send you the following observations, extracted from the Code of Agriculture, written by the Right Hon Sir John Sinclair, Bart founder of the Board of Agriculture, which, I conceive, worthy of a place in your widely circulating journal, recommending them particularly to the attentive perusal of the Farmer.

AGRICULTURE IS THE GREAT ART, WHICH EVERY GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO PROTECT,—EVERY PROPRIETOR OF LAND TO PRACTISE; AND EVERY ENQUIRER INTO NATURE TO IMPROVE."

The prosperity of a nation possessing an extent of territory, sufficient for maintaining its inhabitants, chiefly depends, 1st, Upon the quantity of surplus produce derived from the soil, after defraying the expences of cultivation. 2d, Upon that surplus produce obtaining such a price at market, as will encourage reproduction; and 3d, upon the Cultivator having such a command of capital, as may enable him to carry on his business with energy.

1st, The surplus produce arises from that inestimable quality possessed by the soil, which enables it, in proportion as it is skilfully managed, to furnish maintenance for a greater number of persons than are required for its cultivation. Hence proceed the profits of the farmer, the rents of the landlords, the subsistence of the manufacturer, and of the merchant, and the greater proportion of the income of the state. That surplus marketable produce, therefore, is justly considered to be the principal source of all political power, and of personal enjoyment. When that surplus produce does not exist, (unless in circumstances of a truly peculiar nature,) there can be no flourishing towns, no military or naval force; none of the superior arts, none of the finer manufactures; no learning, no language, none of the conveniences and luxuries of foreign countries, and none of that cultivated and polished society at home, that not only elevates and dignifies the individual, but which extends its beneficial influence throughout the whole mass of the community. What exertions ought not then to be made, and what encouragement ought not to be given, to preserve or to encrease so essential a resource, the foundation of our national prosperity. In order to form some idea of the amount of the surplus marketable produce, on very different soils, under a judicious system of cultivation, the following statements were drawn up, by two intelligent farmers, respecting that amount in their respective occupations, the one possessing land principally clay, the other a turnip soil.

Mr. Brown, of Markle, in East Lothian, occupies a farm of 670 English acres, on which, in consequence of almost all his servants being married, there is a population of 3 persons to each of ages. The produce of 80 English acres is consumed on the farm, or given to the servants on wages, as nearly the whole of them are paid in grain, and have cows kept for their use both summer and winter. About 90 acres are required for raising corn, clover, tares and hay, for the working stock, and 45 acres to furnish seed corn; one hundred are in an unproductive state, that is in summer fallow, or grass for young horses not employed in labour, and in fences, roads, stack-yards, or devoted to purposes from which no direct produce is returned. Four acres are given to the servants for raising flax as a part of their wages, in all 319 acres; so there only remains 351 acres for raising surplus produce: of these about 120 acres are in pasture grass for sheep and cattle, in clover for soiling, or in turnips. This leaves 231 acres for raising disposable grain, which may be stated at nine hundred and fifty quarters, on an average of seasons. On the whole, he calculates the surplus marketable produce of his own farm, at eleven bushels and a fourth of corn, and one stone seven pounds of butcher's meat, (Amsterdam weight,) for every English acre in his possession.

Mr. Walker of Mellendean, in Roxburghshire, on the extensive tract of arable land he cultivates, (2866 English acres,) with a population of 250 souls depending on its cultivation for subsistence, sends, of surplus produce, to market, 3551 quarters of grain, and 7000 stone of butcher's meat; or, per acre, ten bushels of grain, and two stone seven pounds of butcher's meat, 14 pounds to the stone and 16 ounces to the pound.

To these estimates of surplus produce, there are to be added, the hides, the skins, the wool, the tallow, and a variety of other articles, the basis of many important manufactures, the value of which, although it is impossible to give its amount correctly, from its great uncertainty, and the fluctuation of prices, must be very considerable.

If such are the beneficial effects resulting from cultivating of the soil, (and the facts are established beyond contradiction,) what source, either of domestic industry, or of foreign commerce, can in any respect be put in competition with such a mine of wealth, when extended over a great empire!

2d But the prosperity of a nation, as already observed, depends not only on having a great marketable surplus, but also on its disposable produce fetching such a price, as to encourage reproduction. This was the case during the late war, and hence the nation was enabled to preserve it for so many years, and finally to bring it to a successful conclusion. By means of a great surplus of agricultural productions, sold at a high price, the profits of the farmer, and the rents of the landlord, were doubled; these two classes were thus placed in a condition to pay very heavy taxes to government, to engage in great undertakings of a private description, to furnish employment to labourers, to whom the price of bread was of little consequence, while work was always to be had, at wages proportioned to the price of corn; and to consume immense quantities of merchandise, and articles of manufactures, by means of which, those two branches of national industry were supported, when they were in a great measure deprived of foreign markets. History does not furnish an example of a nation which abroad made such incredible exertions, while at home so many millions of people enjoyed all the necessaries, the comforts, and most of them the luxuries of life; the whole originating in prosperous agriculture, without which, our agriculturing industry, our commercial relations, or the necessary operations of our finances, could not have been carried on

3d. Nor is it alone sufficient, that the farmer should have a price adequate to promote re production; he should likewise have such a command of capital (and if it must be borrowed, at a moderate rate of interest,) as will enable him to carry on his business with energy. Indeed, when that takes place, it lays the foundation of general prosperity. It will not be disputed that a hundred persons may be put to the greatest inconvenience because one individual at the head of a bank of circulation cannot pay £100. Enable him to pay that sum, and progressively those connected with him are relieved. "Do it in the former who is the first link in the great chain of national circulation," when he is supplied with money, he is enabled to pay his rents regularly; the landlord is thus enabled, not only to employ a number of labourers, but to purchase goods from the British manufacturer and the foreign merchant; the latter finding thus a demand for goods, is enabled in return, to export British manufactures to foreign markets; by means of an abundant circulation also, the revenue is paid without difficulty, it is regularly remitted, and fu nishes the means of paying the dividends to the Stockholders; the credit of the country is thus maintained, and every class in the community prospers. The whole, it is evident, originates with the farmer, the first link in the great chain of circulation, whose basis is the plough.

THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

From Essays descriptive and moral, on scenes in Italy, Switzerland, and France — By an American

It struck my imagination much, says the author, while standing on the last field fought by Bonaparte, that the battle of Waterloo should have been fought on a Sunday. What a different scene for the Scotch Greys and English infantry, from that which at that very hour was exhibited by their relatives; when over England and Scotland each church bell had drawn together its the varied heritage of man to labor or endure. But we know that many thousands rushed into this fight, even of those who had been instructed in our own religious principles, without let sure for one prayer; they made the leap into the gulf which divides to-day with the present from the immutable, without one parting prayer or one note of preparation.

As I looked over this field, now green with growing corn, I could mark with my eye spots where the most desperate carnage had been. marked out by the verdure of the wheat. The bodies had been heaped together in greater than common, and have given richness to the soil, that in these spots the grain never ripens; it grows rank and green to the end of the harvest. This touching memorial, which endures when the thousand grooms have expired, when the stain of human blood has faded from the ground, still addresses to me the lesson that there was awful guilt somewhere, and a terrible reckoning for those who have caused destruction which the earth would not conceal. These hillocks of superabundant vegetation, as the wind sweeps through the corn, seem all the most affecting monuments which nature could devise, and gave a melancholy animation to this plain of death.

POETRY.

WELCOME TO BONA.

ON HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

(From the Aberdeen Chronicle)

"Dilectus propter virtutem hominibus, sed magis dilectus propter odium Tyranni"

Tho' the bonour of Spain has been sold to the foe,
Tho' her pride is still free, and thy spirit unbroke,
As when the dark pride of her tyrant was low,
And her neck yet unbent to the foreigner's yoke.
The Despot has triumph'd, and red is his hand
Again with the gore of the valiant and just;
The wild yell of Bigotry hails it thro' the land
Where man crawls again, like the serpent, in dust.

Once more the grim Idol—the Moloch that reigns
In the temple inscribed to the Father of Good—
Enjoys the libation from Patriot veins
That is offer'd by feuds on the altars of blood.
Foul, foul sits the Demon in merciless state,
And grovel around him tormentor and slave;
His look blasts the land like the deep curse of fate,
Giving virtue a wilderness—Glory a grave!

But for *thee* is a home in the ocean-bound land,
Where man walks erect in the pride of his birth;
And lights not the flames at the bigot's command,
Nor bows his proud knee to the despots of earth.

That land bids thee welcome, outtrodden by slaves,
Which virtue has hallowed and freedom has blest,
Which long, in free glory, had stood 'mid the waves,
And shaken the thunders of Kings from her crest.

Yes, welcome to Mona, the Chief, who has given
His breast to the first devotion to Liberty's laws;
And made the appeal of his country to Heaven,
And stood the last hope in the wreck of her cause.

Alone 'mid the ruins of virtue he stood,
More grand in that desolate vigour of mind,
Than if he were wafted on victory's flood
To a throne that was built on the curse of mankind.

Oh welcome! successless, and brave as thou art,
To a soil oft enrich'd by such spirits as thine,
Where a Hampden has acted the Roman's stern part,
And a Sydney died proudly at liberty's shrine.

Despair not for Spain—tho' her sword has been broke,
Tho' her banner is strewn on the patriot's grave,
Her cause is immortal, and yet shall invoke
The lightnings of virtue to punish and save.

The conqu'ror's delinquents of Europe may boast,
Of a triumph the vilest of traitors have sold;
But their baseness shall call forth a ba dier host,
Who shall triumph or die like the martyrs of old.

Then Mina! tho' treachery check'd thy career,
And thy sword smote the hosts of the stranger in vain,
Yet thy actions, to virtue and history dear,
Shall light to proud deeds the avengers of Spain!

T.

Domestic.

On Saturday the 24th inst. His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was met by the Members of the Executive Council, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and the Gentlemen of the Bar, with the Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of York. In procession, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new Goal and Court House about to be erected in this Town.—A Sovereign and Half Sovereign of gold, and several coins of silver and copper, of the present Reign, together with some newspapers and other memorials of the present day, were deposited in a cavity of the stone, over which, a plate of copper, bearing an appropriate inscription, was placed; and, after HIS EXCELLENCY had given the first blow, with a hammer handed to him for the purpose, the ceremony concluded with several hearty cheers from all who were present.

If the question were of any real importance, we might have the curiosity to inquire why the deposit was made in the S. *East*, rather than in the *N. East* corner of the building?

Friday last being the anniversary of the festival of St GEORGE, and the day appointed for the celebration of the Birth of our beloved SOVEREIGN, the First East, and the First West, York Regiments of Militia, together with Captain George Dunnison's Troop of Cavalry, mustered in considerable strength on parade; and went through their various evolutions with great credit to themselves, and, as we understand, much to the satisfaction of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, who, notwithstanding a heavy and incessant rain during the whole period of exercise, was early upon the ground, having the utmost leniency of the weather

At two o'clock HIS EXCELLENCY held a LEVEE at the Government House:—and,

In the evening a splendid Ball and Supper was given at Thompson's Hotel, by the Officers of the First and Second East, and the First West, York Regiments of Militia, to which the principal families in the neighbourhood were invited; and which was very numerously and respectably attended by 300 Ladies and Gentlemen being present. The Ball-room was decorated with uncommon taste:—British Ensigns, surmounted by laurels, and having large stars, formed by bayonets, with lamps in their centre, at stated distances, entirely covered the walls; whilst an emblematic design, having the Royal Arms in the centre, (which was painted for the occasion) covered the floor. The music was excellent; and all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis being present, the *toute ensemble* was truly brilliant.

The Supper was of a character, and was served up in a style equally elegant and creditable to those who had the management of that department.

In the course of the evening, which was spent with the utmost harmony and conviviality, the following toasts were given:—

1. "THE KING—Long may he live the beloved Monarch of a Free and Loyal People."—4 times 4.

Tune—" *God Save the King.*"

2. "THE DUKE OF YORK, and the Army—He, the Soldiers Friend; they, the terror of our enemies, and the admiration of all nations."—3 times 3.

Tune—" *The Duke of York's March.*"

3 "THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, and the invincible Bulwarks of British Liberty."—3 times 3.

Tune—" *Rule Britannia.*"

4. "HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND—May his services to his Country meet their just reward; and the blessings of the People of Upper Canada ever attend him."—3 times 3.

Tune—" *British Grenadiers*"

5. "The Immortal Memory of the lamented SIR ISAAC BROCK who gloriously fell in the defence of this Province, and whose gallantry and zealous devotion to his country, commands the applause, as his fate excites the sympathetic tear, of all who appreciate a Hero's worth."

In solemn silence.

6. "HIS Excellency the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Governor General of British North America—May the Administration of his Government meet the approbation of his Sovereign, and prove as beneficial as he could wish to our Sister Provinces;—and may a prosperous voyage attend his approaching return to his native Land."—3 times 3.

Tune—" *Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. &c*"

7. "The Memory of the Most Noble the late DUKE OF RICHMOND—While we deeply deplore his untimely end, let the recollection of *his* friendly solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of

the Canadas (which brought him to it) ever awaken in our breasts emotions of the most lively gratitude."

In solemn silence.

8. "Our Brethren of the Militia of Upper Canada.—May they never forget former Deeds, and ever remember what they owe to themselves when their Liberties are invaded."

9. "Lady Sarah Maitland, and the Ladies of Upper Canada."

Tune—*Green grow the rashes O.*"

After which, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland proposed,

10. "The First and Second East York, and the First West York Regiments of Militia."—3 times 3.

Tune—*"York Quick Step."*

Several volunteer toasts of merit were given by the company, and drank with enthusiasm. We have only to add, that it is impossible for any thing to have been better managed, and great credit is due to the Stewards.

"At last the golden oriental gate
Of greatest heaven 'gan to open faire,
And Phebus fresh, as bridegroom to his mate,
Came dancing forth, shaking his dewy heare;
And hurl'd his glistening beames through gloomy aire,"

bidding alike those who tripped the light fantastic toe, or those who quaffed the soul inspiring cup, reluctantly to separate.

We cannot better conclude this article than by the following lines, written on the occasion by a gentleman, well known for his poetic talent, who was present.

"Yes, 'twas a gleam of the pleasures of yore
That awakened my soul to its feeling;
'Twas th' enchantment of Beauty and Music once more
O'er my senses deliciously stealing.—
Tho' gloomy my fortune of late,
Yet some little sun shone there'in it,
And I thankfully bow to Dame Fate,
For affording this exquisite minute. ROSEHARP."

Eastport, March 12.—We are credibly informed that 104 vessels, are now building in the Province of N. Brunswick, some of which are from 5 to 700 tons, and Carpenters are much wanted. Wages from $2 to 2,50 and found.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

THURSDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1824.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Ordinance repeal Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr CROOKS, the Ordinance repeal Bill was passed, Signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council.

Mr. ATTY. GENL from the Joint Committee of Conference on the Tea Trade of Canada, reported as follows.

(See Printed Report.)

On motion of Mr NICHOL, five hundred copies of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the Tea Trade were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Report was concurred in, & a message was sent to the Hon the Legislative Council to acquaint them of the same.

Mr NICHOL from the Committee of Conference on certain Resolutions relative to impositions of duties at the Port of Quebec for satisfying the claims for losses during the late war with the U States of America, reported as follows.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Hon. the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to confer on the propriety of addressing His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject of certain Resolutions respecting impositions of duties at the Port of Quebec, for satisfying the Claims for losses during the Late War with the U States of America, have agreed to recommend to their several Houses, that a Joint Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, purporting as follows:

That the Legislative Council and House of Assembly have concurred in certain resolutions respecting further indemnity to the inhabitants of this Province, who suffered by the Late War with the U. States of America, and humbly pray His Excellency to transmit the said Resolutions to His Majesty's Government, & to forward a copy of the same to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in order that they may be submitted by His Excellency for the consideration of the Legislature of Lower Canada now in Session.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Report of the Committee of conference was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs. Burwell and McMartin were directed to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that the House of Assembly had adopted the Resolutions reported by the conference to concur in an Address to His Excellency founded on the Joint Resolutions of the two Houses.

On motion of Mr CROOKS, the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Navigation of the waters of this Province.

The House resumed, the black rod being at the door.

Mr. BOULTON master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council, several Bills which they had passed without amendment, and the Bill for dividing the County of Carleton in the Bathurst District, which they had passed with some amendments, to which he was desired to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and withdrew.

The amendments to the Carleton division Bill were then read.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the amendments were read a second time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the amendments to the Carleton division Bill were concurred in, and signed by the Speaker.

A message was then sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, informing them of the same.

The House went again into Committee on the state of the Inland Navigation of the Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The Resolutions were then severally put and carried, as follows:

Resolved 1st, That the Act, 14. of His late Majesty, Chap 83, gave to the Governor and Legislative Council of the late Province of Quebec, power and authority to make and Enact Laws for the Government of the said late Province, now comprehended in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Resolved 2d. That by the virtue of the power so vested in them, the Governor and Council of said Province, made and Enacted certain Laws in the twenty eighth year of His late Majesty's Reign, for regulating the Inland Navigation of the Lakes now forming in part the Boundary between the Province of Upper Canada, and the United States of America, and by two subsequent Ordinances in the 31st, year of His late Majesty's Reign, did amend and extend the Provisions of the same.

Resolved 3rd, That the Navigation of the Lakes continued to be regulated by the said Ordinances, till the division of the late Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and until the conclusion of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America in the year 1794, which gave to the latter possession of the Western posts, and enabled them to extend their settlements to the said Lakes.

Resolved 4th, That as soon as the Citizens of the United States built Vessels on the Lakes, they were employed in transporting the productions of Upper Canada, without any interruption, equally with the vessels of His Majesty's subjects of that Province.

Resolved 5, That the Vessels belonging to Citizens of the U. States continued so to transport the productions of Upper Canada, and also Merchandize inward 'till the commencement of the Late War, when several were actually taken (at its commencement), loaded with flour, the produce of this Province.

Resolved 6, That during the said year, the Merchant Vessels of U. Canada, were either taken into His Majesty's Service or captured by the enemy, consequently at the treaty of Peace in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Inhabitants of U Canada had no means of transporting either their produce to the markets of Lower Canada, or receiving through that Province the supplies required by them, and on Lake Erie the military Government of this Province was obliged to employ American Vessels in transporting Troops and Stores to re-occupy the Posts of Amherstburgh and Drummonds Island.

Resolved 7, That in consequence of this state of things, His Majesty's Subjects of this Province were induced to purchase American Vessels, many of which having been rebuilt or repaired, (some recently to a considerable extent) are still fit for the purposes of Navigation.

Resolved 8, That until the year 1816, no interruption was given to the Trade so carried on, when an American Vessel loaded with flour from the head of Lake Ontario, was seized at Kingston, but Vessels of Foreign Build owned by British Subjects were not until last Summer (except in some cases in which seizures were made) interrupted in carrying on their usual business.

Resolved 9, That a considerable number of Vessels, the sole property of His Majesty's Subjects, are by this interruption rendered wholly useless, being refused a register in the U States, whereby great loss must ensue, at a time, when, from the depreciated value of the productions of Upper Canada, and severe losses sustained during the Late War, their owners are struggling with great difficulties and embarrassment.

Resolved 10, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to submit the Case to the consideration of His Majesty's Government at Home, and accompany the same with his favourable recommendation, that Legislative Provision may be made to relieve the parties thus previously suffering, and also recommending the enactment of such a system of Laws for regulating the Trade of this Province, as well with the Ports of the U States, as may, from the above representations appear expedient.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, Messrs. Baldwin and Chisholm were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

On motion of Mr BALDWIN, the Clerk of the House was ordered to subscribe for three numbers of the Canadian Annual Register, proposed to be Edited by Charles Fothergill, to be deposited in the Library of the Legislature.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. NICHOL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act providing for the Erection of a Monument in Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs Robinson Hagerman, Attorney General, Hamilton of Lincoln, Bostwick and Wilson of Prince Edward.—6

Nays.—Messrs Wilson of Wentworth, Baldwin, Burwell, Gordon, Randal, Hamilton of Wentworth, Clark, Wilmot, Hagan, Casey, Walsh, McLean of Stormont, Kerr, Chisholm, McMartin and Jones of Leeds.—16.

The Question was decided in the Negative by a majority of 10, and lost accordingly.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the State of the Inland Navigation of this Province, reported a draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the Address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. CROOKS, the Address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs. Jones of Leeds and Burwell were ordered as a Committee to acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that the House of Assembly had agreed to the amendment made by the Joint Committee of both Houses to the Resolutions relative to [illegible]

Mr. NICHOL moved, that it might be resolved, that if the Legislative Council concur therein, a Joint Address be presented to His Majesty, to convey to His Majesty the humble and dutiful expression of our gratitude, for His Majesty's most gracious and benevolent consideration for the sufferers from the late war, in ordering the sum of £37,000 to be distributed for their relief. Also, to express our humble hope, that His Majesty will view the measures adopted by us for their further indemnity, as the only alternative within our power, and that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to continue, His Most Gracious protection To this deserving class of His Majesty's Subjects.

Which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, a Copy of the above Resolutions was ordered to be sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Mr. NICHOL from the Joint Committee of Conference on the Boundary Line between this Province and the U States of America, reported a draft of an Address to His Majesty on that subject which had been agreed upon by the Joint Committee.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Address was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Joint Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Boundary Line was concurred in.

A Message was then sent to the Hon the Legislative Council, to inform them of the same.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1824.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee, to wait on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address relative to the second Circuit, reported delivering the same; and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall not fail to take into my most serious consideration the subject matter of your Address.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor on the subject of Navigation, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, having resolved, That the Act 14th. &c *

(* *See Resolutions of Yesterday, Nos* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9)

That by Virtue of the Power, &c.
That the Navigation of the Lakes, &c.
That as soon as the Citizens, &c.
That the Vessels belonging to, &c.
That during the said War, &c.
That in consequence of, &c.
That until the Year, &c.
That a considerable Number, &c.

Beg leave to submit the same to Your Excellency, and to request Your Excellency would be pleased to transmit them to His Majesty's Government in England, accompanied by Your Excellency's favourable recommendation, that Legislative Provision may be made, as well to relieve the distress of those owning Vessels of Foreign Built which have been heretofore purchased, and are the *bona fide* property of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as to provide a system of Laws for regulating the Navigation with the Ports of the U. States as may from the above representations appear expedient.

Mr. CROOKS moved, that Messrs. Walsh and Chisholm should be a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address on the Navigation of this Province, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive it, and to present the same.

Which was ordered.

Mr. WILMOT moved, that Mr. Willson of Wentworth should be added to the Committee on the Contingent Accounts of the House of Assembly for the Session.

Which was ordered.

Mr. BOULTON master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon the Legislative Council, several Bills, which they had passed without amendment, also a message, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the message, as follows;

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1824. No. 117.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Wednesday, the Seventh day of April instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation on the Twenty-fourth day of February last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventh day of April instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners of Customs under authority of an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament.

HOME DISTRICT.

The Hon. Joseph Wells,
Augustus Baldwin,
Grant Powell, Esquires.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Archibald McLean,
Joseph Anderson,
George Hopper, Esquires.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

John McDonell,
Richard P. Hotham,
Charles Waters, Esquires.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Jonas Jones,
Hamilton Walker,
David Jones, Esquires.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

George Thew Burke,
Alexander McMillan,
Anthony Leslie, Esquires.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Hon. George H. Markland,
John Cumming,
James Sampson, Esquires.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Walter Boswell,
Zaccheus Burnham,
Thomas Ward, Esquires.

GORE DISTRICT.

Thomas Taylor,
Abraham Nelles,
John Wilson, Esquires.

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The Hon. William Claus,
James Muirhead,
Ralfe Clench, Esquires.

LONDON DISTRICT.

Francis L. Walsh.
George C. Salmon.
John B. Askin, Esquires.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Robert Richardson.
Charles Askin.
William Duff.

By Command.

Government House,
May 1st, 1824.

G. HILLIER.
SECRETARY.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office, York,
Upper Canada, 30th April, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz.

FIRST REGIMENT OF STORMONT.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign John Cameron, to fill a vacancy. 30th April, 1824.

To be Ensign.

Wm. McGloughlen, Gent. vice Cameron, do. do.

To be Quarter Master.

Allan McDonell, Gent. do.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CARLETON.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Henry Glass, to fill a vacancy. 26 do.
John Finlayson, Esq. do. 27 do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign James Richey, vice Glass promoted, 26 do.
Ensign John Ferguson, vice Legg left the District. 27 do.
Ensign Geo. Tennant, vice McDonald dit. 28 do.
Ensign Geo. Gould, vice Grills, do. 29 do.
Ensign Alex. McVicar, to fill a vacancy. 30 do.

To be Ensigns.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, Gent. vice Richey, promoted, 26 do.
Robert Muirhead, Gent. vice Ferguson, do. 27 do.
James McNiece, Gent. vice Tennant, do. 28 do.
James Hall, Gent. vice Gould, do. 29 do.
George Thorn, Gent. vice McVicar, do. 30 do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF EAST YORK.

To be Lieutenants

Ensign John Monro, vice Boulton, resigned, 26 do.
Ensign George Monro, vice Samson, left the Province, 27 do.

To be Ensigns.

Wm. Campbell, Gent. vice J. Monro, promoted, 26 do.
Wm. Gamble, Gent. vice G. Monro, do. 27 do.

SECOND REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Captain of a Company.

Captain David Thompson, vice Decow, resigned, 26 do.

To be Adjutant with the Rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Wm. Richardson, from the Essex Militia, vice Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 26 do.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign Henry C. Ball, vice Lemon, resigned, 26 do.

To be Ensigns.

Wm. McLellan, Gent. vice Cavers, resigned, 26 do.

Colin McNeilledge, Gent. vice Ball, promoted, 27 do.

To be Surgeon.

John I Lefferty, Esquire, 26 do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HALDIMAND.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Geo. Hill Sheehan, from the West York Militia, 26 do.

To be Ensign.

James M. Sheehan, Gent, 26 do.

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Abraham A. Rapelje, vice Bostwick, promoted, 26 do.

To be Major.

Captain Daniel McCall, vice Rapelje, promoted, 26 do.

His Excellency has been pleased to permit a Troop of Cavalry to be raised within the limits of the Second Regiment of Prince Edward Militia, which Troop is to be attached to that Regiment, and in which the following Appointments are made:—

To be Captain.

Captain John McCuaig, from the Infantry, 26 Ap. 1824.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Benjamin Richards, from Infantry, 26 do.

To be Cornet.

Reuben Young, Gent. 26 do.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Gen. Mil. Forces.

GLEBES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office, {
York, 29th April, 1824. } 18–*tf.*

Executive Council Office {
York, 14th April, 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council:

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o. Council. 17—6*m.*

FERRY.

Executive Council Office, {
York, 4th March, 1824. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to Establish a Ferry from the Landing, near the Residence of Thomas Dorland, Esq in the Township of Adolphustown, to the Landing near Vanalstine's Mills, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Midland District,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals, Post paid, for a Lease of the said Ferry, to be given to the highest Bidder, for the term of Three Years, Endorsed "Sealed Proposals for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the First day of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Chamber, {
York, 31st January, 1824. }

PRESENT,
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
in Council,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Chamber, {
at York, 26th Jan. 1824. }
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, {
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the Settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty.—Notice is hereby given that ir all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared va ant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, {
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dumfries	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Mudoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezver	Nu	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same; will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

It appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it is apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51–tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } By Virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot. No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, {
1st. February, 1824 } No. 17. 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

Note.—The sale of the above Lot, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 13th day of May next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, {
8th March, 1824. } 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Gerrard, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Hall, all and singular, that piece of Land and Town Lot, situate, lying and being in the Village of Brockville, in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada, being a small piece off of Lot Number Twelve in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, aforesaid, containing twenty thousand square feet, be the same more or less, with a large Stone House, Framed House, and Out Houses thereon erected:—And Also, all and singular, that parcel or tract of Land, and Premises situate in the Township of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one thousand Acres, be the same more or less, being Lots Number 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in the Fourth Concession of the said Township of Bastard, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, ensuing at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, March 19th, 1824,

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14—6*w* JOHN STUART. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford, at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that tract or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, being composed of the west half of Lot Number Fifteen in the Second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, excepting twenty-three Acres off of the front of the said west half of said Number Fifteen, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, {
19th March, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14—6*w.* JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Carey Haskins, deceased, at the suit of Terrence Smith, and William L. Weatherhead, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Carey Haskins deceased, Lot Number One in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Crosby, with a Saw Mill thereon erected, containing two hundred acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday, the seventh day of May next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Elizabethtown, {
19th March, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

14—6*w.* JOHN STUART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Frazer, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 66, & East half of Lot 67 } 150
in the Township of Niagara. } Acres.

Lot No. 167, in the Town of Niagara.
" 134, do do
" 120, do. do.
" 289, do. do.
" 39, do. do.

And Lot No. 16. in the 4th Con. of the Township of Grimsboro', containing 200 acres—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824; at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, Aug. 25, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 24.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } By Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, Issued out of the Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton.
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. } 900 Acres.
Lot No. 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 Acres.
" 4, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th and 9th Concession of do. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 Acres.
Lot No. 1, and 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12, & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro' } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 Acres.
Lot No. 73, 74, 75, 76, & ¼ of 201, in the Town of Niagara.

All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Fields, at the suit of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said George Fields, Lot No. 15, in the Township of Niagara, containing 100 acres, on which is a large Brick House, and a Good Frame Barn, and out Houses; 60 acres of which is cleared and good improvement, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on the 10th day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 26th, 1824. }

No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

ON THE 8th May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements belonging to John Pringle, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Robert Richardson Esq Viz.

Lot No. 29 on the South Easterly side of Front Street, in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lot, or upon any part of it, by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 20th January, 1824 } No. 14.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } To Wit. }

ON THE 8th day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, belonging to Francis X. Rocheleau, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thos. Markland, Esq. Viz:—

Lot No. 254, 223 and 223 —Also part of Lots 98 & 107, in the Town of Kingston.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1824. } No. 14—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LONDON DISTRICT, } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Frederick Woodward, at the suit of George Moffit, I have levied and seized on part of Lot No. Twelve in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford, being the N. E. corner of said Lot, containing about Fifty Acres of Land more or less, of which, a part is under improvement, which I will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, February 7th, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

14-6w. A. A. R. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hugh McDonell, at the suit of Alexander Wilkinson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Hugh McDonell, the west half of Lot No Seventeen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Lancaster, containing one hundred acres, with a Good Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about Thirty Acres of which are improved and under good Fences—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on the nineteenth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for Cash

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, } *18th February, 1824* } 14-6w.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 266 acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *18th March, 1824.* } 15-3d.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall } *18th March, 1824.* } 15-3d

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, } *5th April, 1822.* }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned SPARS of RED or WHITE PINE are required for the service of H. M.'s Dock Yard on Point Frederick, and that such Persons as may be disposed to furnish them, will receive, on bringing them to the said Yard, a fair and reasonable price per Foot for the same, upon application at my Office; but it is to be understood that the Wood must be perfectly sound, and that none of the said Spars will be received unless it be certified on oath that they were actually cut down during the Winter months.

Number of Spars required.	*Required Diameter in inches*
3	40
3	36
3	34
3	33
1	32
2	31

M. B. MENDS,
18-4w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19-tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 28th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

18-10w.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market; and being laid in very LOW, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, } *Montreal, 17th April, 1824.* } No. 18-*tf.*

POST-OFFICE.

THE Hours of closing the Mail, on Mondays and Thursdays are, Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Eastward, and Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Westward.

Before the departure of the Mail, all Letters composing it, are to be entered, stamped, and the amount of Postage entered in a Book of the Office, and on the Post Bills to the respective Offices to which they are destined —Therefore, all Letters intended to go by either Mail, should be delivered at the Office on or before the time mentioned for closing, as after that period no Letters upon which the Postage is to be paid here can be received; and such others as are brought, if put into the Letter-box at the Window, (in place of the Pieces designed them, by trying to get in after the door is closed, so as to lose the opportunity of their being forwarded,) are equally certain of being duly forwarded, as if they were handed personally into the Office, as they are taken out of it to the latest minute. Foreign Letters, and those upon which the Inland Postage is required to be paid, are an exception, for they must be handed into the Office and paid, or they cannot be sent.—Letters to Persons residing in the Country should be directed in the clearest manner to the nearest Post-Office, as otherwise they may often go out of the way.—New papers should be delivered at the Office an hour before closing.

WM. ALLAN, *P. M.*

York, April 29th, 1824. 18-4w.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company was called on the first day of May next, in the Town of Niagara, for the purpose of choosing Directors,—as the Communication did not reach all the papers within the Province in time to give full thirty days notice as required by the Act.

The said Meeting is unavoidably postponed until the fifteenth of May,—on which day the Stockholders will attend at the House of Mr. Rogers, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company.

(SIGNED) Wm. HAMILTON MERRIT.
One of the Subscribers.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL CLEWS, Civil Engineer, is now leveling and laying out the Line of the Welland Canal, to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the Niagara District.—Any Person desirous of becoming a Contractor for any part of the Work, will call, examine the Route, and make proposals to the Company, on the 15th day of May next, as the whole will be put under Contract shortly after that period.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT.

17-3w.

WILLIAM-HENRY LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MR. & MRS. ANDREWS.

THE retired situation of this place, so favourable to study; its peculiarly salubrious air; and the nature of the soil, affording constant opportunities for healthful recreation, render William Henry perhaps the most eligible spot in the Canadas for a Boarding School.

Parents and Guardians who reside at a distance, are respectfully informed that the *Principals* of this Seminary were regularly educated for their Profession in England. Their mode of cultivating the minds of youth; and their Domestic arrangements, are well known to many of the most respectable and discerning Residents of Montreal, whose children have been educated by them.

Ample Testimonials will be shewn, and references given (if required) to Persons interested in this establishment.

TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM;

For Boarding and Instruction, in every study included in a complete course of English Female Education; which embraces, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, the Practice of Epistolary, and other English Composition; Geography with Practical Lectures on the Globes; a course of Reading and Study of History; and a general perusal of the Belles Lettres.

Music, Drawing, &c. Extra Accomplishments, taught on moderate terms.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, at the annexed low prices, for Cash.

The best DUCK-GUN in the Province—$17.

An AIR GUN—that will shoot from 15 to 20 balls with once pumping, in the form of an elegant walking stick; with a pump, and all the necessary apparatus, complete—$36.

A excellent *London made* FISHING ROD with Brass reel and line complete.—$8.

A capital, light, *London made*, walking stick fishing rod,—$5

May be seen at Mr. Thomas Mosley's, A. B. York. tf.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BERRIE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 2th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
t. f.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be entrusted to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15 *tf.*

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom this Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronage of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, } *November 20, 1823.* }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE amount of Stock necessary for forming the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY having been subscribed, a Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the First day of May next, at the Hotel of Mrs. ROGERS, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company, as required by the Act.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT AND STOCKHOLDER.

March 19th, 1824. 15—1d.

N. B. Agents in the different Districts will send in to the Subscriber, the Subscription Books prior to the above period—and Sockholders will nominate some Person in the Niagara District, to vote for them by proxy. W. H. M.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, }
February 25th, 1824. }

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor Boil we set down aught in malice.* No. 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

THE LATE EARL OF HOPETOUN.

We are happy to find that a subscription is to be immediately entered into in these Provinces, to result a sum of money in addition to the fund at home for the purpose of erecting a public Monument to the late Earl of HOPETOUN. The military talent and the private qualities of this distinguished nobleman have been every where acknowledged, and as there are in these Provinces several Officers, some of high rank, who have personally witnessed their display, there can be no doubt but that this opportunity of marking the estimation in which they hold the late Colonel of the 42d, will be cheerfully embraced. The Commissary General has undertaken to result the subscription, and the names of Subscribers will be published in this Gazette.

A WELL AUTHENTICATED HORSESTEALEN MIRACLE.—In the course of the last summer, various petty larcenies were committed by an unknown depredator, in a gentleman's pantry, in the County of Armagh. Cheese was stolen, pies were demolished, bread and butter purloined, and other thefts perpetrated both by day and night. In vain did the cook lie in wait and lay snares for the cunning thief, who always escaped detection. At length, human means fruitless, she addressed herself to supernatural agencies with great fervency to St. John Nepomucen and Prince Hohenlohe, earnestly entreating them to make a miraculous discovery of the robber. Scarcely had she finished her prayer, when a kind of pattering noise was heard in the pantry. Cormack, in his communication to the Secretary of State for and on entering, behold, she saw the nilly pillager—a mouse! (or, as he, ascribes the hostility which we experience to the Americans, which, in travelling over a dish of cockles (or as Dr. Johnson manifest to us, the British Settlers to the intrigues and jealousy terms them, "bivalve testacious fishes,") had been caught by of a rival tribe, for the purpose of monopolizing the whole of its right foot by one of the little creatures, which firmly kept it the advantages of the fur trade with us. The tribe of Micmac hold. while the astonished quadruped, in endeavouring to retire, Indians are supposed not to exceed one hundred; neither do the was seized by another of his shelly foes in a similar manner—Red Indians, we consider, amount to many hundreds; but the latter appear Thus, with its legs in *pattens*, it hobbled along like the cat sung to be a timid race of people, subsisting chiefly by fishing and dalled with *walnut shells*, by whose prancing *Humphry Clinker* partly by hunting; but they are either murdered, or prevented was astonished on his wedding night. The thief, thus encum from having any intercourse with us but through their hostile bered, was soon caught, and Hohenlohe's power proved beyond neighbours. Mr. Cormack's account of this journey is given a shadow of doubt. Thus is manifest by the greatest miracle ever with a map of the Island. In Dr. Brewster's Journal for June wrought by that pious and wonder working divine.

CURE FOR SMOKEY CHIMNIES.—From a small bar of wood fastened across the chimney at a few inches from its summit, let a blown bladder be suspended by a string, so as to move freely Nothing more is requisite. One explanation of this effect it is easy to perceive The smoke as it ascends occupies but a small part of the passage in the chimney, and meets with no interruption from the bladder. On the contrary, the gusts of wind, which are, comparatively speaking, rather dense, are arrested and prevented from entering the chimney. By the surface which the bladder presents. The smoke in the chimney is thus only stopped in its progress for a moment, and, not being driven downwards, proceeds in its course as soon as the gust is over.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—On Thursday last, some persons in the Village of La Prairie observed a dog on the ice in the River, curiosity was excited, and two or three men put off from the shore in a canoe; on approaching the animal, he was found to be guarding a man's hat, and a bag, which were lying near a hole in the ice; all attempts to draw off the dog from those relics were vain, neither would he suffer any one to come near him The party returned to the shore, shortly after which, the bag was no longer visible. On Friday that part of the ice, on which the dog was, separated from the main body, and on its floating down the river the hat was discernible, but the faithful animal could no longer be seen! The probability is, that some man, accompanied by his dog, was on his way to this city, and unfortunately fell through the ice; and that his trusty friend, after suffering from hunger and cold, became unable to retain his situation after the separation of the ice, and shared the same premature fate of his master.—*Courant.*

From the Literary Museum, and Register of the Belle Lettres, of January 24.

GEOGRAPHY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—It is remarkable that, considering the importance of the Newfoundland fisheries to this country, so little should have remained so many years in comparative ignorance with regard to the interior of that Island. A gentleman of the name of Cormack, in the autumn of 1822, travelled on foot across the island from east to west; accompanied in the first part of his difficult and dangerous route by only one native. There appears to be very little good soil in the interior, vegetation is of course very much stunted in its growth. Mr. his public communication to the Secretary of State for Colonies, we find the following account of the Red Indians, manifest to us, the British Settlers to the intrigues and jealousy of a rival tribe, for the purpose of monopolizing the whole of the advantages of the fur trade with us. The tribe of Micmac Indians are supposed not to exceed one hundred; neither do the Red Indians, we consider, amount to many hundreds; but the latter appear to be a timid race of people, subsisting chiefly by fishing and partly by hunting; but they are either murdered, or prevented from having any intercourse with us but through their hostile neighbours. Mr. Cormack's account of this journey is given with a map of the Island. In Dr. Brewster's Journal for June last, we are apprehensive his description will not indicate any of our countrymen a land of promise; though (in imitation of great travellers) he has given all the great men at the admiralty, &c. either a lake, a river, or a mountain!

DEATHS OF PUBLIC CHARACTERS.—The death of the Marquess of Titchfield, a promising young nobleman, and a nephew of Mr. Canning, is announced in the papers of the 6th The death of Mr. Vestris, a celebrated performer on the violin is also announced in the same paper. Mrs. Siddons, the greatest tragic actress of her day, was not a seriously indisposed, that her medical friends had little hopes of her recovery. Sir Thomas Bell died on the 5th, most deservedly regretted. He was elected, at one period one of the Sheriffs of London, was treasurer of the Scotch Hospital, and indefatigable in his zeal and activity for the promotion of the objects of this and the other benevolent institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Bowdich, the African traveller died at the river Gambia, on the 10th of January, having just completed a survey of that river.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.—Frequently arrests our attention, when we look over files of English newspapers. The biography of this lady would exhibit as wonderful a phenomenon as any character of the present age. Bonaparte himself not excepted. She is related to the late Lord Chatham, and niece of William Pitt, late Prime Minister of England. What should induce this lady, living in the full bloom of English fashion, to turn her back forever on the tomb of her illustrious parent, and all the splendours of a crowded metropolis, her friends and connexions, to renounce the religion of her ancestors, and become the chief of a wandering horde of Arabs, amongst whom she lives at the present day?—What secret impelling motive could have accomplished in a female mind such a wonderful revolution? All travellers who have been admitted to an interview with this lady, describe her as happy and contented, without the slightest thought or wish to return to her native land. The mind of man has been called by some writer a microcosm, a little world by itself, and in truth so it is. There is no wonder in physical nature so prodigy in creation so astonishing.—Could our intellects, our reasoning faculties be embodied into some tangible form, or visible shape, and preserved in a museum, our friend Peale might shut up his cabinet, splendid and magnificent as it is, and seek some other employment.—*Bolt paper.*

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN ENGLAND.—From the official excise returns, furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child in London, one with another, drink, on the average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England, in a year, would float all the navy in commission.

VINEAT WINE.—The present season has been unusually favourable to the culture of the vine; grape, in the neighbourhood of this place.—About 3500 gallons of wine have been made by six dressers.

Two situations appear to be particularly favourable for the culture of the vine; one upon the margin of large rivers, and the other upon high elevated places. No part of the globe is better adapted to the culture of the vine, to produce the most exquisite wines, than the rich ground on the western river—we are pleased to see the exertions made use of to increase the quantity of wine in this neighbourhood.—*Indiana Reg.*

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—When discussing the mutiny bill, Mr. Hume proposed an amendment for abolishing corporal punishment in the army. He objected to the bill, because it authorized the infliction of corporal punishment on 75,000 men. His attention was particularly called to the subject by a circular recently issued by Lord Bathurst, recommending the total abolition of flogging in the West Indies. He could not understand why a species of punishment which was considered improper to be used upon free men, should be inflicted upon free men. He was convinced that the practice of flogging degraded the army. The Hon. Member next observed, that the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the King's Mews, were greatly annoyed by the cries of the soldiers who were almost daily flogged there. Sir Henry Hardinge declared, that only one man had been punished at the barracks of the King's Mews in twelve months. The debate was of some length, and the practice of the continental powers was often referred to. The officers in the House were in favour of preserving the power to flog. Lord Palmerston said the punishment of flogging was ancient—it was derived from the Roman army to the British. It was necessary, not only to the discipline of the army, but to take that power away from the prerogative would be to endanger the Constitution. The observation on foreign discipline must be taken with some allowance. The French army had not the power to inflict corporal punishment, but they were less tenacious of life. Surely no one could wish to see capital punishments increased in the British army.—While he was with the army of occupation in France, he heard of several cases of the Russish forces dying from the severity of flogging. In the Prussian army there were two sheaves. On the first offence the soldier was degraded to the second from the first; in which they were not subject to corporal punishment. In the second class they were subject to stripes, which were graduated by a scale: an Ensign could inflict 10, a Lieutenant 20, a Captain 30, a Major 40, and so on. This was not the discipline to be desired for the British army.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOILING POTATOES.—We copy the following from the Irish Farmer's Journal, a very good authority on such a subject.

HOW TO BOIL POTATOES NICELY WITHOUT WASTE.—Seldom do we see potatoes well cooked, and still seldomer do we see them cooked without waste. By the following sections both ends will be attained:—Choose your potatoes of equal size, and put them into a sauce pan or pot without a lid, with no more water than is sufficient to cover them; more would only spoil them. As the potatoes themselves, on being boiled, yield a considerable portion of water. By being boiled in a vessel without a lid, they do not crack, and all waste is prevented. After the water is come to a boil, pour it off, and replace the pot by cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart of the potatoe, and makes it mealy. Like all other vegetables, they are improved by being boiled with salt, which ought not, therefore, to be spared. The boiled with salt, which ought not, therefore, to be spared. The only proper test of their being done enough, is trying them with a fork. When they are boiled with a little cracking is usually considered as the test of their being done enough; but they will often crack, when they are quite raw in the heart. After straining off the water, they should be allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes on the fire to dry.

ILL REQUITED LOVE.

There was a damsel—one Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum, charged by the books of Covent Garden watch house, with having robbed a young gentleman of a golden sovereign. The young gentleman made such a pathetic appeal against the publication of his name—being, as he said, "a young man just venturing into the affairs of the world," that we shall content ourselves, (and our readers also, we hope) with saying, that he was simply a young gentleman of little person—and that little made the most of *secundem artem*; that is to say, the bootmaker had lengthened him at one end, and the hair-dresser at the other, whilst his tailor had done all that padding could do, to increase his bulk longitudinally.

The damsel—Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum, was not the purest damsel in existence perhaps—certainly not the purest in attire, and her face, pretty as it certainly was, would have been all the prettier for a commodity of soap and water. But to describing the persons of this rather ill matched pair, we shall forget their adventures.

The young gentleman left his home on the preceding night with the intention of going to the play, but in his way thither he met with Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum, and she looked at him from under her black arched eye-brow with such a look as he could not resist. Now, since he could not resist, he should have turned his back and fled; but instead of flying, he stopped, and asked her how she did. She replied that, she should be very well if she were not so very cold; and sighing deeply, she added—"Oh! what a delightful thing is a glass of nice hot brandy and water on such a piercing night as this!" Here was a direct appeal to the young gentleman's generosity, and gallantry, and all that sort of thing, and every thing in the world almost; and he could no more resist it than he could the sparkling of her jet black eye. So he gave her his arm and his heart together, and looking round, he saw the words, "Fine Cognine Brandy neat as imported" staring him full in the face from the windows of a tavern most opportunely opposite. What was to be said for it? Nothing at all. In his opinion the brandy and water was now inevitable, and they went into the tavern and drank a glass, and

so delightful did they find it, that they had another, and another, and another. But still, as Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum naively remarked—

"As onward we journey, how pleasant,
"To pause and inhabit awhile
"Those few grassy spots, like the present,
"That 'mid the dull wilderness smile."

By and by two other ladies, friends of Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum's dropped in, and, the gentleman insisting upon it, they also had some glasses of nice hot brandy and water. In short, they were all so jocund, that at length the gentleman made up his mind to make a night of it—"But first," said he, "I should just like to step home and tell them not to sit up for me." "Tell the devil!" exclaimed Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum—"that's all a hum; for if you go away you'll not come back again." The gentleman was shocked, but his love was not shaken, and he pledged his honour that he would return. "*Is Honour* is all my eye," said the gentle Juliana Shum—"pledge your *honour!* will you pledge a sovereign?" I will!" said the gentleman, and he did—for as we have already stated, he was a young gentleman. The ladies waited his return, because they were not remarkably able to go. In consequence of the cognine When the gentleman returned, he, very naturally, expected the return of his sovereign; and the ladies, very naturally, knew nothing about it; whereupon the young gentleman's love evaporated, or rather exploded, with a bounce; and his love-being all gone, he was ungallant enough to send his once loved Miss Hannah Maria Juliana Shum to the watch house.

During the night, however, he repented himself of his cruelty; and he told the Magistrate that he did not wish to prosecute her. "I am a young man," said he, "just verging into the affairs of the world, and a business of this kind has such an ugly look with it, that I shall be much obliged to you, if you will let the lady go, and I am sure she is very welcome to keep the sovereign."

The gentle Juliana, seeing matters in this comfortable train, ventured to tender the gentleman his sovereign again, which he tenderly refused; and then the Magistrate dismissed them both with a rather outender admonition.

ALGIERS.

A letter received at Lloyd's Coffee House, London, dated Marseilles, February 24, states that Vice Admiral Neale had sailed from Malta for Algiers, taking with him the Naiad, and leaving orders for all other ships of war to follow.—The Comet had embarked with the Admiral.—Of the Algerine forces now at sea, we have no correct account, but it is said to consist of two frigates, two corvettes, and several small vessels, and about the 5th Feb. they were cruising off the coast of Spain, having captured a Spanish fishing vessel near Benedorm. All the British vessels at Gibraltar, bound up the Mediterranean, were waiting there for convoy.

Advices from Zante of 1st February, state that Patras remained under close blockade by sea and land. Lord Byron and Colonel Stanhope and Delamay, were concerting measures with Mauro Stanhope and Delamay, were concerting measures with Mauro Tobbi and other chiefs of Western Greece. Some Algerine vessels which had taken shelter under the guns of that fortress, were bl sokaded by six Hydriote vessels. It is mentioned, in letters from 5 - yras, that the Turks in Crete had received reinforcements from Egypt

The Greek Bonds are 2 1-2 premium in London.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, dated January 27, speak positively of the disastrous situation of the Turks. It seems certain that the fire which broke out in the Arsenal on the night of the 25th Jan. was caused by incendiaries, and that the damage done was very great, although the Turks pretend that it was completely subdued without any considerable loss. It is also confirmed that the Persians in the neighbourhood of Bagdad have made hostile movements.—These letters state that Lord Strangford had given great offence to the majority of the Turkish Ministry, by the positive tone in which he demanded, on the 24th of January, the immediate evacuation of Wallachia an Moldavia but that he is in favour with the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, who are both disposed to a pacific policy.

POETRY.

Professor Porson, whose powers of recollection, especially with reference to the Works of Shakespeare, were without a rival, was equally well read in the Poets which preceded the great Bard, and often delighted in pointing out his plagiarisms or imitations. Porson constantly quoted the following passage from Sir William Alexander's (afterwards Lord Sterline) Tragedy of *Darius*, as superior to Shakespeares imitation of it in that celebrated passage in the Tempest, inscribed on his monument in Westminster Abbey. *Darius* was originally published in 1603, and the Tempest in 1623.

Let greatness of her glassy scepters vaunt,
Not emperors, no, but reeds, soon brute'd, soon broken;
And let this worldly pomp our wits enchant,
All fades, and scarcely leaves behind a token.
These golden palaces, these gorgeous halls,
With furniture superdurously fair,
These stately courts, these sky encount'ring walls,
Evanish all like vapours in the air.

Lord Sterline's play was written before the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Domestic.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION AS TO LITERARY PROPERTY

Court of King's Bench, Quebec, Monday, April 19.

This day the Court was occupied in hearing the arguments of Council on an application made by Mr. Neilson for an injunction to the Sheriff of this District, enjoining him to publish according to Law, his advertisements of sales of real property in the Gazette published by Samuel Neilson, and a *mandamus* ordering J. C. Fisher, Esq. to discontinue publishing in his Paper, "*The Quebec Gazette, Printed by Authority*," the said advertisements of the Sheriff. All the Judges were on the Bench.

Messrs. STUART and VALLIERES for Applicant,
AND
Mr. Gugy for J. C. Fisher, Esquire, and the Attorney General, (Uniacke,) and Advocate General (Vanfelson,) for the Crown.

Mr. Stuart began by stating, that he would put the learned Council on the opposite side in possession of the arguments he intended to apply in the present case, and of the Authorities in support of them. He began by quoting the Ordinance of 1785, 2d Sec. 33, which orders the sale of real property to be advertised by the Sheriff in the Quebec Gazette; that at the time of the passing of that Ordinance, the Quebec Gazette, printed by that name, was the only one existing. He went on to inquire into the power of the Crown to alter the Ordinance of 1785, in that respect; he agreed that the King might have a printer, but went on to show that the Office of King's Printer was intended for special purposes, to wit; the publication of all Laws, Proclamations, and matters of State (Chitty on Prerogative, p 230). He proceeded to show that the publishing the advertisements by the Sheriff, as directed by the Ordinance of '85, was entirely a Judical proceeding, and not a matter of State, and consequently not controlable by extrajudiral authority. Ord 1795, act 32, respecting (*affiches de dee et*) This was cited to show, that the publication of Sheriffs' Sales, &c. by *affiches*, and publishing the same in a Gazette, was a mere matter of Judicial proceeding. He then proceeded to state that the Proclamation, revoking the Commission of Samuel Neilson, as King's Printer, and appointing J. C. Fisher, as Editor of such Gazette, in his stead, was bad, and particularly that part of it which enjoined Sheriffs to publish their advertisements in the Gazette published by J. C. Fisher. He stated that this Proclamation was a Legislative Act, in as much as it had put a construction and interpretation upon the Ordinance 55; that the *Jus interpretandi* belonged tot he Legislative power, and ought to be exercised by the Legislature only, and not by a Proclamation. Interpretative power is especially Legislative, (*Dicta Droit, verbo Interpretatione de Lois,*) Ord. 1667. Sec. 1, Art. 7, *Viner* L. Stat. B. 6, No. 37—143. He stated that the Proclamation was an assumption of Judicial authority. (Same work, p 96, 104.) He next proceeded to state, that he doubted the right of the Governor to issue such Proclamation; he was aware of the mistaken notion which the people had imbibed of the Governor being the Representative of the King; that there were essential differences between the authority of the King of England and the Governor of a Province; first, the authority of the King is original, but that of a Governor is derived: That the King held the Crown and his estate in fee simple, which is the highest title known in Law; that a Governor held his Government for life, and not in fee simple, which is the high held the Crown and his estate in fee simple, which is the high-est title known in Law; that a Governor held his Government for life, and not

Reports, 1st Vol. P. 170—1, though he admitted no action lay against a Governor in a Colony, during his administration. Yet the action could be brought in the King's Court.

The learned Gentleman now went on to state that the King might have a Printer but not an Editor; here he quoted a work by Mr Masere's, (formerly Atty. General of Canada) entitled the Canadian Freeholders, p. 227, 2d, Dialogue 219, 20. The King specifies the authority of the Governor in his Commission, the Governor cannot in the least point, exceed the authority given him by his Commission.

Mr. Gugy, on the part of J. C. Fisher, Esq. began, by stating that he appeared solely for Dr. Fisher; that he would not enter into the discussion of the Constitutional principles which had been urged by the learned Counsel on the other side, Mr. Stuart, but would confine himself to the motion before the Court, so far as his client was concerned; he proceeded to state, that the application was defective, that it ought to have been made by Messrs. Neilson and Cowan, being Joint Proprietors and Publishers of the Quebec Gazette, whereas it had been made by Saml. Neilson alone: that the Court was incompetent to proceed, that it had no jurisdiction to award any thing demanded in the shape of a Rule *Nisi*; that the ordinance 25th Geo. III. pointed out the manner in which the Plaintiff was to come into Court, that in the present application those directions had not been followed. That the Court could not prevent the Printer of the Quebec Gazette published by authority, from advertising and publishing in his Paper an Advertisement of real property more than an Advertisement of Rum or Molasses—That the writ of mandamus, could issue but from the Court of Chancery or Equity, the this Court could not exercise a jurisdiction in equity, that by the motion before the Court damages were demanded, that they ought to be demanded by writ, that, the writ of Injunction issued out of the Court of Chancery, to restrain proceedings in the King's Bench. That the Court could not decide upon the mere affidavit of one party, that the applicant could not take upon himself to interpret the law, which was the peculiar province of the Judges. Moreover, that the injunction was never moved, but when, without such proceeding irreparable injury would be sustained.

Mr. Vanfelson, Advocate General, for the Crown, after having gone into the history of the Quebec Gazette, from the period of the establishment of that paper, and its having been subsequently published by authority of Government, and after having quoted various documents to shew that at the passing of the ordinances it was still a Government paper, and was considered as such by the Legislature at the time of the passing of the ordinance, entered forcibly into the nature of injunctions, as being a remedy resorted to only in extraordinary cases; he then contended that the Applicant should shew an absolute property in the title of the "Quebec Gazette," & also that he should shew that there was no ordinary remedy by action, for the grievance of which he complained to justify the specific remedy of an injunction. He said that the Quebec Gazette before the passing of Ord 1785, was published by authority, and was not a private paper The Advocate General concluded by declaring that he did not see how the application could be granted in its present form.

To be Continued.

Extract of a letter from William Henry.

"On Sunday last, a Mr. Theodore De Pincter, for many years known in Canada, as a very extraordinary personage, shot himself in his room with a fowling piece, which alone he bequeathed to his wife.—He was supposed to be a natural son of the late Duke of Brunswick, in whose auxiliary troops he had served as a Lieutenant for many years, as a very intelligent and deserving officer, but he had imbibed from his earliest years the most erroneous philosophy of Deism He has left many valuable papers—various subjects having employed his attention—such as attempting to prove the world a *square* and not a *circle*, &c. &c.—*Times.*

"From these papers, it is probable I may make such extracts and observations as may prove curious, if not interesting to the Literary world."

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1824.

MR. SPEAKER.

The Honourable the Legislative Council have concurred in the Resolution sent by this day from the Commons House of Assembly, and have appointed a Committee of two members who will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the Joint Committee Room at three o'clock P. M. this day, for the purpose of preparing a Joint Address to His Majesty founded thereon.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January, 1824.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Message from the Honourable the Legislative Council was concurred in, and Messrs. Hagerman Crooks and McLean of Stormont, were ordered to attend the Conferees on the part of the House of Assembly.

A message was then sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council to inform them of the same.

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon. the Legislative Council several Addresses, & having withdrawn, the Speaker read them as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that by the Laws of the Empire, Your Majesty's Subjects in Upper Canada are prohibited from procuring the article of Tea, which is in very general use among them, by any other means than by importation from Great Britain.

Your Majesty's Petitioners are fully aware that this restriction does not apply peculiarly to Canada, but that it is a regulation of trade which extends to all Your Majesty's Dominions, and is in fact an express condition in the Charter granted by Parliament to the Honourable East India Company, with a just regard, as your Petitioners are convinced, to the interests of the Empire, & to the Claims of that great Commercial Body.

Your Majesty's Petitioners do therefore neither complain of this restriction as a grievance, nor presume to pray that it may be relaxed in their favour upon the unreasonable expectation that as a matter of indulgence, that can be conceded to them, which is withheld from their fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire; but they humbly and earnestly entreat Your Majesty's attention to their representation, that from circumstances wholly beyond their power to control, the laws which are intended to confine their Trade to Tea to importations from Great Britain, cannot be enforced, that their supplies of that article, which is in truth, one of General, and almost necessary consumption, instead of being furnished by the fair trade in the course of Legal Commerce, are clandestinely introduced from the adjoining States of America, which by contiguous to Upper Canada along the whole extent of its Southern Boundary. That this direct intercourse, by which the comparatively low price of Teas thus supplied, furnish the strongest temptation, and against which the position and circumstances of the Country, render it impossible to guard, wholly defeats the hope of any advantage to the East India Company and to the Shipping interest of Great Britain or her Colonies, from the present restrictions, while it is injurious to the fair Trader, extremely detrimental to the Public revenue, and pernicious to the morals of the people.

Your Majesty's Petitioners are fully convinced, both from reason and experience, that [illegible] must continue to exist until some means are taken by the Honourable East India Company, or with their consent, to counteract them; and in a report which they beg leave to lay before Your Majesty, they have ventured, with humble deference, to suggest such measures as appear to them most likely to afford an effectual remedy

Your Majesty's Petitioners have endeavoured in their report to state fully the circumstances which compel them, thus respectfully, to solicit Your Majesty's attention to a subject of so much importance, to the welfare of Your Majesty's Subjects in this Colony They have desired to anticipate the probable difficulties, as well as the benefits of the several measures they have presumed to propose to Your Majesty's consideration, and to furnish such information as it is in their power to afford, and they rest with just confidence in the wisdom and goodness of Your Majesty, to recommend to the Imperial Parliament such provision for the removal of the evils represented, as to Your Majesty may seem meet.

WM. DUMMER POWELL
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th Jan 1824.

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled, have concurred in a report with certain Documents annexed thereto, and agreed on a Joint Address to His Majesty, praying that our Most Gracious Sovereign, in consideration of the circumstances which render it impossible for them to prevent the clandestine introduction of the article of Tea into this Province from the United States of America, would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament such measures as His Majesty may in his wisdom deem most likely to afford a remedy so important to the welfare of His Majesty's Subjects in this Colony.

They therefore entreat that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause their Address to His Majesty, with their report, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

WM. DUMMER POWELL
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January 1824.

On motion of Mr. BURWELL, the 6th rule was dispensed with, and the Address to His Majesty on the subject of the Tea Trade was read a second time, concurred in, and Signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. BURWELL, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Tea Trade was read a second time, concurred in, and Signed by the Speaker.

Mr. McDONELL from the Joint Committee of Conference, on the State of the Library, reported as follows:

The Joint Committee of conference appointed to examine into the State of the Library, having met in the Joint Committee Room, agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, That the sum of Two Hundred Pounds should be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the purpose of completing the Present sets of the,

"Statutes at large"
"Annual Register"
"Parliamentary Debates"
"Quarterly Review"
"Edinburgh Review"

and to procure a second set of the "Statutes at Large" and the latest Edition of "Burn's Justice"

Several books are missing from the Library, but as it is supposed that they are in the possession of Gentlemen connected with the Legislature, it is probable that they will be speedily returned.

The Committee considered the propriety of recommending the appointment of a permanent Librarian, with an increased Salary whose duty it should be to remain constantly in the Chamber where the books are placed, during the Session of the Legislature, being perfectly satisfied that without the appointment of such an officer, no regularity can be expected to be observed in the Library, *under existing circumstances*; however, the Committee considered that it might be deemed advisable to delay this measure until a future Session.

The Committee also considered that the appropriation of a sum of money annually for the purpose of making additions to the present collection of books, was most desirable, but the same reasons which restrained their recommending the immediate appointment of a Librarian induced them not to press this subject on the consideration of their respective Houses.

ALEX. McDONELL
CHAIRMAN.

Joint Committee Room, 16th *January*, 1824.

Mr. NICHOL from the Joint Committee of Conference on the subject matter of a resolution of the House of Assembly, in which the Hon. the Legislative Council had concurred, reported as follows:

The Joint Committee appointed to confer on the subject matter of a Resolution of the House of Assembly, in which the Legislative Council have concurred, having met, agreed on the form of an Address to His Majesty, and also to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, praying him to transmit the same, which are recommended to the consideration of their respective Houses.

JAN. 16th, 1824.

JAMES BABY. } Legislative
THOMAS CLARK. } Council.

ROBERT NICHOL. }
C. A. HAGERMAN. } House of
ARCHIBALD McLEAN. } Assembly.
JAMES CROOKS. }

The Addresses reported were then read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House concurred in the Report of the Committee of Conference.

A message was then sent to acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council of the same.

Leave of Absence was granted to Mr. Crooks for the remainder of the Session.

Adjourned

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum *(Postage included)* payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence sadditional, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th epence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preced ing the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6 he has his own paper *gratis*; and, for so many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

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New Series.

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Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the late War with the U. States of America. Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as an instrument for the Receipt of the Money, when it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th *April*, 1824. 19—tf.

Executive Council Office York, 14th *April*, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st *January*, 1824

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the Cause of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration fixing the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'r. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *In Council*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed the settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 11th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zero, to be called Eldon

N. o. Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*f.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District to wit.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot No. 24, in the first Con of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York,
1st. February, 1824 } No. 17, 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 13th day of May next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 8th *March*, 1824. } 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 266 acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I shall sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 13th *March*, 1824. } 15—*td.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall 18th *March*, 1824. } 18—*td.*

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL. Sheriff, E. D.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, 5th April, 1822.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned SPARS of RED or WHITE PINE are required for the service of H. M.'s Dock Yard on Point Frederick, and that such Persons as may be disposed to furnish them, will receive, on bringing them to the said Yard, a fair and reasonable price per Foot for the same, upon application at my Office; but it is to be understood that the Wood must be perfectly sound, and that none of the said Spars will be received unless it be certified on oath that they were actually cut down during the Winter months.

Number of Spars required.	*Required Diameter in inches*
3	40
3	36
3	34
3	33
3	32
1	31
2	

M B MENDS,
H. M. Naval Storekeeper.

18—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19—tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are Eighty Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19 tf.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capitol Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

18—10w.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, and being laid in very Low, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very Low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be said *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, *St. Paul Street,* } *No* 18—*tf.*
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. }

POST-OFFICE.

THE Hours of closing the Mail, on Mondays and Thursdays are, Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, or the Eastward, and Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Westward.

Before the departure of the Mail, all Letters composing it, are to be entered, stamped, and the amount of Post-age entered in a Book at the Office, and on the Post Bills to the respective Offices to which they are destined—Therefore, all Letters intended to go by either Mail, should be delivered at the Office on or before the time mentioned for closing, as after that period no Letters upon which the Postage is to be paid can here can be received; and such others as are brought, Persons detaining them, by trying to get in after the door is closed, so as to lose the opportunity of their forwarded, as if they were handed personally into the Office, as they are taken out of it to the latest minute. Foreign Letters, and those upon which the Inland Postage is required to be paid, are an exception, for they must be handed into the Office and paid, or they cannot be sent.—Letters to Persons residing in the Country should be directed in the clearest manner to the nearest Post Office, as otherwise they may often go out of the way.—Newspapers should be delivered at the Office an hour before closing.

WM. ALLAN, *P. M.*
York, April 29th, 1824. 18—4w.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company was called on the first day of May next, in the Town of Niagara, for the purpose of choosing Directors,—as the Communication did not reach all the papers within the Province in time to give full thirty days notice as required by the Act.

The said Meeting is unavoidably postponed until the fifteenth of May,—on which day the Stockholders will attend at the House of Mr. Rogers, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Directors to the said Company.

(SIGNED) Wm. HAMILTON MERRITT.
One of the Subscribers.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL CLEWS, *Civil Engineer*, is now levelling and laying out the Line of the Welland Canal, to unite Lakes Erie and Ontario, in the Niagara District.—Any Person desirous of becoming a Contractor for any part of the Work, will call, examine the Route, and make proposals to the Company, on the 15th day of May next, as the whole will be put under Contract shortly after that period.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT.

17—3w.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber, Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. 1 f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be endorsed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier

15 *tf.*

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

As the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette* Office, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK.

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Bkd. and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

NOTICE FOR CONTRACT.

CANAL BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO.

PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 1st June next, from such persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the whole or any part of this work;—on which day Contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach, with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Specifications of the Work, may be seen upon application to any of the Commissioners or Engineer.

THOMAS CLARK,—Stamford.
JAMES CROOKS,—West Flamboro.
MANUEL OVERFIELD,—Dundas. } Com.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,—Nelson.
JOHN WILSON,—Saltfleet.
FRANCIS HALL, Queenston,—*Engineer.*

April 26th 1824.

A Copy of the Specifications may also be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

No. 20—3wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, that the Annual Election of Directors to serve for the Ensuing Year, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York on Monday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 6th May, 1824.

No. 20.—3wks.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very *greatly* to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies:—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, will be thankful for any information that may be communicated to him, by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
Midland District,	Westminster, " "	9,237
Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting *King's*-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuart's Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823.

14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is in preparation, and will be delivered to *them*, GRATIS, in the course of a few weeks.

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, will be also ready for Sale about the same time.—*Apply at the U.C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One-eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oates* for seed:—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C. Gazette office, in York.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec 1823

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't.
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR having taken it for granted, I trust, that it I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and I hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

When I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my last period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be unwandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue; but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have perceived in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

May 12th, 1824.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (Postage included) payable one year in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence each penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and its expence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements considered preceding the day of Publication.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay the same demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. No. 20

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, MAY 13th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

It is with a feeling of the deepest and and most unaffected regret, we have to announce the death of COLONEL NICHOL, M. P. for the County of *Norfolk*—He had been to Niagara on business, and was upon his return home at a very late hour in the night of Monday, the 3d inst. The night was exceedingly dark and stormy; and, on ascending the heights of *Queenston*, instead of keeping to the right, where the road turns to wind up the hill, he unfortunately turned to the left, and drove his horse and waggon over the frightful precipice which bounds the River Niagara at that spot, and which is the same place where so many of the defeated Americans perished after the memorable battle of Queenston. The perpendicular fall could not be less than one hundred feet, and his skull was so dreadfully fractured, that his death must have been instantaneous

The loss of COL. NICHOL will be extensively felt in this Province.—He was a thorough man of business, and of talents, far above mediocrity,—with a memory so surprising, by reflection, that what he once learned he never forgot. In the House of Assembly he was indefatigable, and transacted far more than his share of the business.—We know not who will be able to fill the place of the lamented—We know not who will be able to fill the place he has left vacant in that Assembly, for his knowledge was all of a useful, practical, cast. Much genuine patriotism attached to his public character; and, in private life, he was affable, kind, generous, humane, and convivial.

It is to be hoped that this shocking catastrophe will prove the means of causing a suitable fence to be placed on that side of the road next the River which has ever been exceedingly dangerous, in the open and unprotected state in which it is left.—But, perhaps, it would be more desirable to change the direction of the road altogether, and carry it up the natural hollow or ravine which occurs near the old barracks.—We trust this improvement will be speedily made.

We can assure Mr HERON, of the *Gleaner* that he is somewhat too rash in his conclusions respecting the Statutes of last Session.—*They are completed*;—and, it would have been impossible, from their bulk, and the largeness of the edition, for any single press to have completed them in a shorter time, as there has been no delay whatever from the commencement of the job to its completion

It gives us great satisfaction to inform the inhabitants of the Newcastle District generally, and of Port Hope and its neighbourhood in particular, that we have received the Report of the Engineer whom we requested to examine the mouth of Smith's Creek, with a view of ascertaining its capabilities for being made a safe and commodious harbour for shipping; and, that the Report is highly favourable.—We shall probably give some further particulars in our next.

Several vessels have arrived at Quebec.—The Ship *Europe*, 35 days from London, being the first

The King of Spain has declined the mediation of England, and is determined to use every effort to recover her S. American Colonies—beginning with Mexico. It is rumoured that an extensive and alarming insurrection of the Negroes has occurred in the Island of Barbadoes.—Sir THO'S PLUMER, Master of the Rolls, has been contracted for by Mess. BARING, ROTH-CHILD, and LAFITTE with the French Ministry, to the enormous amount of £132 000,000 *Sterling!*

We are sorry to say that a very serious riot has occured among the new Emigrants from Ireland, located in the Perth district.—*Literally speaking, Scotch and Irish!*—Amongst the wounded in those were "*literally speaking*" Scotchmen.—The rioters formed themselves *Ballygibbards*—it is said the walls and door of one of Captain GRANT answered as the 40th Carlton Militia

Canada Produce is rising in England, Pot-Ashes 29 to 40s. Pearls 41 to 42s Oak timber £3.—Pine £4 7s. 6d per load of 50 feet. Staves £75 *P. M.* and scarce

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SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LONDON.—There was a fall of 4 per cent. in India Stock. In consequence of a report of the arrest of bad news from China, the particulars of which were not known.

Lord Granville, the British Ambassador to the Netherlands, arrived at the Hague, March 4. His Lordship supercedes Lord Clancarty, who was a protege of Lord Castlereagh, and consequently no favourite with Mr. Canning.

It is confidently reported in the legal circles, that it is the intention of the Lord Chancellor to resign the seals at the end of the present Session.

BARING BROTHERS, LONDON MARCH 12.—Three per cent—Consols 93 ¼ for account 93 ⅛; Four per cents. 107; Greek Scrip 2 dis; do.

by the grandeur company to which he belonged. The examiner to whom the report was made, mentioned the case to the Emperor, who recollected the man perfectly, and who answered: "*Je vous l'avois bien dit*" I had told you so.—and he added, "*Un brave homme n'inuille jamais un autre quand il le peut faire impunement, quelle-que soit la cause.—Mais un fils qui outrage son pere est toujours un lache, indigne d'entrer dans ma garde*"

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.—A new General Insurance Company is about to be established, under the auspices of three of the most eminent establishments in Europe. The capital will be over £5,000,000, and under the control of Mr. Rothschild.

WOODEN PUMP DISCOVERIES.—Mr Perkins has brought to perfection an apparatus to discharge water by steam.—An article in one of the papers says that indications have been discovered in the moon of that planet being inhabited by civilized beings.

SIR ROBERT WILSON'S DAUGHTER.—Some warm letters have passed between the British and French Ministers respecting the treatment of the daughters of Sir Robert Wilson received from the Police at Calais.

TREAD MILLS.—In the British House of Commons, lately considerable discussion took place on the subject of the tread mill. It was satisfactorily shown as proved that the exercise was not prejudicial to health, that convicts weighed more when on the wheel than off

MANUFACTURE OF OPIUM.—An effort is making to introduce the cultivation of the white poppy in England, and the making of Opium. £20 worth has been obtained from an acre.

DAVY, the celebrated Musical Composer lately died in extreme indigence, not leaving behind enough to pay his funeral expences

Prince Eugene Beauharnois, son of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, died at Munich on the 21st of Feb.

Mrs Siddons, the great actress, was not expected to recover from her serious illness.

The Duke of Cambecesses, died at Paris on the Ninth of March.

The wife of General Mina had arrived at Havre, on Board a vessel from Lisbon, she is accompanied by her father. They will proceed directly to London, by the packet boat, without going to Calais, as they at first intended.

Joseph Lancaster, celebrated for his new system of education, sailed from Philadelphia, with his Family, on Wednesday, for Laguayra.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of the U. States, to abolish imprisonment for debt; and it is hoped that the barbarous custom will receive its death blow in the house of representatives. In announcing this important measure, the National Intelligencer makes the following pertinent remarks. "A great principle triumphed in the Senate yesterday, and the day will be remembered as one of the brightest in its history. That enlightened body yesterday gave its final sanction to an Act, which we venture to say, will command the applause of the country, and acquire for the body itself a durable renown. Of a branch of the National Legislature has, at length, said, that debt shall no longer be considered criminal—that the dungeon shall no longer be the portion of the honest debtor. The bill which has passed is necessarily qualified and guarded—it gives no immunity to fraud, and it contains the requisite checks to shield it from abuse; but the senate has, substantially and formally, declared against the principle of imprisonment for debt; it has trodden down and trampled under foot one of the last remnants of Feudal and Roman barbarism, which the force of education and habit have been able successfully to uphold until now, against the spirit of the age We cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system complete and perpetual.

IRISH MAILS.—It is incontemplation to convey the mails between London and the South of Ireland entirely by the route throughout Gloucester to Milford Haven. According to the present mode, they pass three times a week through Bath and Bristol, and three times through Oxford and Gloucester. The latter course is shorter by 30 miles than the former; and this saving, with further improvements of this line of road now in agitation, and the conveyance of the mails by steam packets from Milford to Dunmore, near Waterford, will, it is expected, gain no less than 24 hours between Cork, as well as all the southern districts of Ireland and London. When this plan is brought to maturity, it is proposed to have the Bristol letters for Ireland forwarded to Gloucester in time to be conveyed thence on the arrival of the London mail for Milford.

NEW INVENTION.—The Boston Palladium informs us of another invention of a steam engine on new principles, called, "*Portable volcanic self generating gas and Steam Engine.*" The Palladium says, "that a young gentleman of this city, after twelve months study and experiment, has accomplished that great desideratum, the unexceptionable application of an elastic power, to the propelling of Land Carriages We have been favoured with a sight of this Engine in operation, and from the novel, scientific and economical principles upon which it is founded, we cannot doubt of its complete success

From the confidence that has been placed in us, we cannot here explain its principles, it being the intention of the inventor not to make them known to the public, until they are demonstrated in actual operation on a carriage; but we will venture a general view of its advantages over any thing of the kind heretofore invented for this and all other purposes, where Steam Engines have been used.

A ten horse power Engine may now be made to weigh from one to two hundred pounds, occupying the space of a child, at the prime cost of 150 Dollars, and working at an expense proportionably advantageous. In fact, it seems to combine the use of the greatest power, with perfect safety, in the least possible space and weight.

The inventor has several different methods of generating his power and caloric, applicable to the same Engine. Some of them afford all their own supplies without any attendence whatever.

We have seen a letter from London, stating that this Engine had been secure l, three months since, in six different states in Europe.

THE HIGHLAND WARRIOR.—The venerable Highlander, Patrick Grant, to whom His Majesty, two years ago graciously granted a pension of one guinea per week, died at Bree Marr on the 24th of February, in the 111th year of his age. He expired while sitting in his elbow chair, having left scarcely any perceptible illness. His pension now devolves on his daughter Ann, during her life. A cottage is to be built for her on the farm of Drumcain, in the parish of Sethnot, near Brechin. It is thought very late before was the only survivor of those who fought at the battles of Culloden and Falkirk. He was also engaged in the English Raid under the Pretender, and was present when the Pretender embarked for France.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser

GENERAL JACKSON.—The virtual declension of Mr. Calhoun, and the extreme improbability of Mr. Clay's success, render it certain that there will be but three candidates before the American people for the office of President, to wit, General Jackson, Mr Adams, and Mr Crawford

PENALTY FOR SHAVING.—No fewer than 3000 Russians were massacred in 1705, on occasion of the order of Peter I. that people should shave their beards. They were conducted into a vast enclosure, where numbers of blocks, axe had been previously arranged. when Peter himself, with the axe in his hand, gave the example to the executioners how they should chop off the heads of the victims

NEW SPECIES OF GAMBLING.—A letter from Richmond, (Va) to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, says "Travelling some time since, in Virginia, I stopt at a public house in Brunswick county, where I found several country bumkins playing at *push pins*, for money. After playing for some time, one of the company proposed to play a game in which he said there could be no cheating.—They all consented to play his game, they knew how. He said it was called *Fly Loo*, and was played in the following manner, viz:—He called for a sugar dish and gave each man a lump of sugar. Each man put down his money and his lump of sugar. The man on whose lump a fly first alighted should sweep the stakes. After playing some time, the mover of the game asked the company to excuse him for a few minutes, and took his lump out with him. After being out two or three minutes, he returned, having dipt his lump in *fish brine* and won every stake. His lump attracted the flies by its odoriferous smell."

THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.—At the annual meeting of the Celtic Society, held lately in Edinburgh, the Chief Commissioner thus introduced the health of Sir Walter Scott:—"The Union (between England and Scotland) which had stood but on paper since 1707, had within these very few years, become an union in heart and in deed. If he were asked for the reason of this change—for the cause of this union—he would say that it ought to be ascribed to the works of that bright genius who sat opposite to him, who like Prometheus, had stolen fire from heaven, and given life to ages that were gone, and knowledge and intelligence to that in which he lived. His works had delineated the character and peculiarities of the Scottish people in a manner at once pleasing, instructive, and true. No less successful had he been in his description of the no less amiable character of England. The works of that gentleman had united the hearts of all in one common bond of friendship. He would follow, and every true Celt and Scotsman would be proud to follow, the example of the young and noble Lord opposite him (Lord Castlereagh) by devoting an overflowing bumper to the health of Sir Walter Scott." The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Walter then said, "he would not attempt to reply to the compliments which had been directed to him by the right honorable Judge, nor to thank the Celtic Society, of which he had a way s been a sincere admirer and warm friend and supporter; but he would ill express the sentiments he felt, if he did not say he was much flattered at a compliment, however unmerited, when coming from such a source, and received with such a Highland welcome.

EXTRAORDINARY SIMILARITY.—A Mr. Smart, who keeps the Wintry Arms Inn, at Ruthin Denbigshire, has two daughters, twins: they are so surprisingly alike, that not only strangers, but their own parents, find it difficult to name them when apart. They seem almost to possess but one mind; are very uneasy if not dressed exactly alike to the smallest minutiæ; have each one particular tooth that stands forward more than the rest, and a few years back one had a tooth extracted, and on examination, the other was found to have the same tooth in nearly the same state of decay; if a question is asked one of them, they generally both answer; their friendships and dislikes are always the same; if one is struck the other seems to feel it equally by the distress she evinces; if either of them is unwell, the other sickens in a day or two afterward; they are inseparable companions—eat alike—think alike—act alike; in short, the sympathy existing between these children has been the astonishment of the whole neighbourhood.—*Evening Paper.*

After this, the *Comedy of Errors* will seem quite natural.—*London Examiner.*

PERKIN'S STEAM ENGINE.

We have seen many attempts to explain the principles of Mr Perkins' new Steam-engine, but none which is more likely to render them plain to every capacity than the observations contained in the passage subjoined. The basis of Mr Perkins' improvement consists in his bringing water in actual contact with the metal, by which the excitement is directly communicated to the water, which excitement, heretofore, has been allowed to dissipate itself by the simultaneous generation of steam. The atomic motion transferred by the fixation of the gases in the process of the external combustion, passes through the substance of the vessel containing the water, and its first effect has been to convert the adjoining liquid into steam. Room being allowed in ordinary boilers for the expansion of this steam, the ultimate force consisted only of the first simple force; or, if accelerated, the acceleration depended on the vague dimensions and decreasing strength of an extended surface of boiler. But Mr. Perkins has contrived to press his liquid into his boiler, or generator, home to the interior surface of his generator, and to keep it full, so that no steam can be simultaneously generated and hence, as the motion transferred by the fixation of the gases in the adjacent combustion is not simultaneously distributed in steam, the contained water receives all the acceleration of excitement of which it is susceptible. This accumulated excitement does not, however, burst the generator, because the strength other things alike, is inversely as the dimensions, and the thickness can not conveniently, in so small a bulk, be increased to any required degree; thus, loss of the motion transferred from the combustion is lost, than when, by the old system, steam was simultaneously generated; and the continued addition accelerates the excitement of the water, on the principle of accelerated motion in falling bodies. From this effect of acceleration, which cannot be complete in an ordinary expanded boiler, Mr. Perkins obtains great excitement with much less fuel, or less gas fixing, by combustion. He loses no motion, and he appropriates the whole by an accelerated result. The expansive force is all the motion of the gases fixed by the combustion; and, as long as the strength of cohesion in the materials of the generator is greater than the expansive force, no explosion can take place. But, as soon as Mr P has sufficiently excited his water, he allows some of it to escape, and every drop then evolves in steam many hundred times the original bulk. The excited atoms, of course, perform large orbits, creating a local vacuum, therefore, a precipitation of coldness to the evaporating hand plunged into it, and a force of expansion equal to any amount required. as 500 lbs. or 20,000lbs. to the square inch. It is a case of motion compressed. The confined atoms of water are not to be supposed at rest on the contrary, no motion is lost or gained in the whole process. It previously existed in the gases of the atmosphere; these are fixed by the combustion, which is a mere process of gaseous fixation; the generator and its contained water are placed in contact; the atoms in water receive the motion, but are unable, for want of space, to exhibit any of it in forming steam; the contact ance of the transfer of motion causes acceleration, and a violent tendency to escape, which, however, is prevented, till the excitement is sufficient to evolve gas of the required power. Rationally explained, Mr. P.'s machine is founded on principles strictly philosophical—he has safely generated a force before unknown; and if he had failed to apply it with skill, his past reputation, as a mechanic of the first order, would have been undeserved. *Till we have fallen upon a method of applying gases themselves in various degrees of condension, as contrasted mechanical powers, we must be content to regard Mr Perkins's contrivance for producing the same power with one gallon of water as with sixty, and with one bushel of coals as with four, as the limit of human ingenuity in this branch of human art.* At the same time I am persuaded, that the application of the force transferred by combustion through water, for the purpose of arriving at mechanical power, will by posterity be considered as a very bungling process indeed; and I think that it has been confounded merely because mankind have been confounded by the nonsense about caloric; and in consequence have not understood the nature and source of the power which they were applying.—*English paper.*

MEXICO.

Mr. BULLOCK'S TRAVELS AND ACQUISITIONS IN MEXICO.—Mr. Bullock spent six months in Mexico, visited the capital, and many principal cities, and with his usual zeal and assiduity, climbed volcanoes and pyramids, drew landscapes and temples, exhumed ancient images and unniched long established gods; collected of nature and manufactures; and beyond all, availing himself of the political situation of the country, which opened channels jealously had dammed up since the conquest by Spain, obtained possession of early manuscripts and other records of the most remarkable kind, and apparently of the highest antiquarian value.

But what affords a more perfect notion of Mexico, is a series of models in full size, as well as in little, of the fruits and vegetable productions. We never approached any thing so like the idea of a tropical climate as these give at one glance; the doubted hand tree, with its fruit resembling the human hand; the gigantic and clustering shapes of the palms bamnois, plantains, paupaws, avocates, annanas, and hundreds of others, whose forms are totally unknown to us, rendee credible the veriest stories of travellers, and when seen in their true forms and proportions, excite an astonishment which description and pictures cannot create. A white gourd, like a bludgeon, two feet long, may be instanced as one plant which struck us particularly: and we also remarked strings of a nameless fruit resembling our ropes of onions, but four or five feet in length, and more closely studded with cherry or plum-looking berries. Prodigious cactus, which with us yield no fruit, are here of the size of mishaped chair bottoms, and set round the edges with a scarlet fruit like our largest pears; and the torch thistle, three feet in thickness, and thirty feet high, is seen with its massy stem, covered with flowers and fruits. Also unize of extraordinary fertility and rich colours, and above sixty pounds weight in all the varieties of form which fancy could suggest.

To models of these and many others, Mr Bullock has added specimens of all the productions that could be preserved in their natural state: and has brought with him (to enrich the Flora of England) a large collection of living plants, and seeds of the rarest and most beautiful flowers. These are now committed to British earth, and as their habitation was principally the table-land to the north of Mexico, a temperate and congenial climate, it may reasonably be hoped that their cultivation with us will be successful, and that in a few years we may not only see them naturalized, but extensively adorning our gardens and shrubberies. In natural history, his collection of preserved specimens seems to be as numerous, new, and interesting as in botany. Of nearly two hundred species of birds, the greatest number are undescribed! Many of these are humming birds of exquisite plumage and surpassing brilliancy; resembling the dazzling and glittering products of the mines round which they fly. Of these, Mr. B had at one time, seventy alive in one cage, and studied closely their motions and actions.

The fishes of Mexico and its coast are also little known Mr. B has preserved a great variety, very singular in form, and beautiful in colour. His catalogue embraces between two and three hundred species.

Mr. B. also brought with him several living animals, but they have not borne our climate; they are new, or little known in Europe. Among these are the Acoloth, or Wild Dog of Mexico; a miniature species of dogs, scarcely the size of a rat, which burrows in the mountains, in the neighborhood of Durango; a new species of Deer. Armadillos, Currasows, Flamingos, Parrots (undescribed), &c. In charge of these and other marvels, is a young Mexican Indian, probably the first who has visited Europe since the days of Cortes, and certainly the first who has visited Britain. He can read and write the Mexican language, and even partially interpret the MSS.

While augmenting the stores of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, it was not to be imagined, that our enthusiastic countryman would neglect the mineral world, in which Mexico is perhaps richer than all the universe besides. Her mines form her distinguishing character, and will soon, in all likelihood, since British and American capital has been set to work upon them, renew her wealth and importance as a nation. The mineral kingdom is, nevertheless, more profuse and valuable than rare and beautiful. What there is, Mr. Bullock has been fortunate in obtaining. His cases comprise the whole collection of the Conde de Valentiniana, the crystals, &c. of Mr. Wilcox, the American consul; and all those collected by Dr. Cervantes, the professor of Natural History, besides other curious specimens.

Still, however, to us, the most interesting part of his acquisitions remain to be described. We allude to his manuscript and religious emblems, &c.; historical documents of the time of Cortez, in the shape of rude pictures; pictures still more rude, detailing, obviously and quite intelligibly to the mind through the eye, the early, perhaps, original migrations and settlements of the Mexican tribes; emblematical writings; maps; casts of the stupendous idols which they worshipped, nor the lesser idols themselves, so curiously and elaborately cut in the hardest materials, that we wonder how they could possibly be executed with the native tools; and a multitude of other extraordinary things.

FOREIGN

ENGLAND AND ALGIERS.

Despatches were received at the Admiralty, from Sir Harry Neale, dated 25th of February, off Algiers, where the Admiral was keeping up a strict blockade. Although it was evident the Dey had not made the full concessions required of him, yet it was said that on the appearance of the British Admiral, he had directed some European captives to be placed on the footing of prisoners of war, although till that time, they had been treated as slaves. Two Algerine frigates were seen near Cadiz, Feb. 19, and three or four days afterwards two British frigates sailed in that direction from Lisbon, which it was hoped might fall in with the Algerines.

HOLLAND AND ALGIER

A Paris paper of March 6, contains the following paragraph:— The squadron of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, which was in the ports of the Balearic Islands, under the command of Admiral Ruyseh, ric Islands, under the command of Admiral Ruyseh, has sailed to make war with the Algerines in conformity with the treaty of Aix-la which the Regency has sent ships of war, and a great number of corsairs, to the coasts of Spain, for the purpose of capturing all Spanish vessels that they may meet with during all Spanish vessels that they may meet with during the month of March. It is known that before the 12th of last month four Spanish vessels had been carried into the port of Algiers."

It is publicly asserted at Vienna, that the declaration of war by England against Algiers, was only a prelude to an increase her naval force in the Mediterranean, and it was believed that she had ulterior views in this increase.

Domestic.

QUEBEC.—Several vessels from sea have arrived at this port The navigation has been practicable since the 19th instant.

SAINT JOHNS.—There were launched this morning three large Ships from the Yards of Messrs Finch, Munn, and Bell respectively. With the exception of the *Hariquin*, of 300 tons, from Mr Finch's Yard, they all entered their new element with ease and beauty, this Vessel, after moving a considerable distance stopped beyond her bed, and we understand her rudder was torn off; there is no doubt that she will float at the next tide as she has sustained no other injury.

The *St. David*, of 330 tons, was launched from Mr. Bell's yard at half past six o'clock this morning, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, the Countess Dalhousie and their suite, and a great concourse of spectators We understand she has been purchased by Wm. Price, Esquire, and is upon a beautiful model.

The Bark *Caroline*, of upwards of 300 tons was also safely launched from Mr. John Munn's ship yard about the same time

There remain three to be launched in a few days; three others are on the stocks, and, we understand, that several more will, during a short time, be laid down. The number of men which have been employed at this kind of labour during last winter has been great, and cannot, upon a moderate computation, have averaged less than thirty five, for each of the six vessels built in the Port, and probably one hundred and seventy five for the large ship building on the Island of Orleans; supposing that three hundred and fifty men have been employed, 200 may be considered as having a wife and four children; this would give, as a low computation, a number equal to 1000, or a twentieth part of the population of the City, which has drawn its subsistence from this kind of labour, and which, had it not existed, must have been left to gather its pittance from very precarious sources.

In this view, the occupation is important. In another, if the vessels are built on commission, or for exportation, or employed in the trade by capitalists of the Colony, they are an addition, in the last instance, to our shipping, a proof of the increase of our capital or means, and in the first and second, form a considerable item in our exports.

It is somewhat singular that in the Province of New Brunswick, where, we believe, timber may be said to bear generally a higher value than it does here, whose labourers, if accounts are, to be relied on, are scarce, and high prices paid, and where the natural advantages for ship building cannot be said to be greater than they are here, we find, that no less than *one hundred and four vessels* are building.

The following is the Custom house admeasurement of the large Timber Ship building at the Island of Orleans:—

Length of Keel, 201 feet 6 inches.
Beam, 50 feet 7 inches,
Depth of Hold, 29 feet 4 inches

St. Johns, (N. B.) April 3—It is now currently reported that some changes will certainly take place in the Ecclesiastical establishment of the Provinces, and that a Bishop may be appointed to New Brunswick, who, during the absence of the Prelate of Nova Scotia, will exercise Episcopal jurisdiction in that Diocese. Having understood that it was very probable the Bishop of New Brunswick, if one should be appointed, would reside in Nova Scotia- a more proper time than the present cannot be for the Clergy, the Vestries, and all the Members of the Church of England in the Province, to unite with one accord in petitioning His Most Gracious Majesty to appoint a Resident Bishop to this His loyal Colony of New Brunswick.—*Courier.*

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, N B.—It is with deep regret we announce that St. Johns, N B was visited with a very destructive fire on Wednesday morning last, which commenced in a cooper's shop on Mr. S Merritt's wharf, and taking a northerly direction, swept every thing in its course till it reached Osborne's buildings, which were also burnt; thence E. S E to Prince William's street, taking the buildings on both sides of the street, and before the destroying element was subdued, about forty stores and dwelling houses were laid in ashes. The loss is estimated at £300.00, and very little of the property was insured. The above are all the particulars we have been able to learn.

QUEBEC, APRIL 27.—On Friday last High Mass was celebrated with great pomp in the parish Church of this City, by the Rev. Mr. Signay, Cure of Quebec, to a numerous and respectable congregation of English Catholics; the Band of the 68th Regiment attended on the occasion. We particularly notice this occurrence, as we have been given to understand that it is the first time the Festival of the Tutelar Saint of England has been so observed in Canada.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of the following General Order, which his Lordship the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has been pleased to issue, expressive of His approbation of the appearance of the Troops on Wednesday last, being the anniversary of St. George's day.

GENERAL ORDER,

HEAD QUARTERS,
Quebec, 24th April, 1824.

The formation and appearance of the Troops in Garrison yesterday in honor of His Majesty's birth day, call upon the Commander of the Forces to express in General Orders his unqualified approbation to all Officers commanding.

His Excellency feels it incumbent upon him to notice in a particular manner, the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Major Bell—the Artillery Company, by Lieutenant Cringan—the Rifle Company, by Captain Dunn—The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 3d Battalion of Quebec Militia, by Captains Casy and Melvin respectively—their appearance in Line with His Majesty's Troops, completely drilled, and admirably appointed during the three last months, bore ample testimony of their zeal and spirit.

The Governor in Chief is delighted in seeing such Corps formed in the cities of this Province—they do honour to the country—they do honour to those who have stepped forward and shewn the good example to young men—they unite all classes of Society and lead to general happiness. These are the motives of the Governor in Chief in promoting and encouraging the Volunteer Corps—and His Excellency has peculiar pleasure in offering this record of His approbation, and thanks to the Officers above named.

By Command
Of His Lordship the Commander in Chief.
And Commander of the Forces,
(Signed) J. HARVEY, D. A. G.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1824.

Mr. BOULTON, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon. the Legislative Council several Bills which they had passed without amendment, and the Bill to make more ample provision for regulating the Police of the Town of Kingston, to which they had made an amendment, and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and also several Messages and Addresses, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the Messages as follows;

MR. SPEAKER.

The Honourable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the subject matter of the Bill entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to remunerate Allan McNabb, Esq. Serjeant at Arms for past Services, and to provide a pension for him during his natural life," and have appointed a Committee of two members who are now ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the Joint Committee Room.

Wm. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 17th January, 1824.

MR. SPEAKER.

The Honourable the Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by the Commons House of Assembly, in and to the Bill entitled, "An Act to make further provision for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of U. Canada.

Wm. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 17th January, 1824.

MR. SPEAKER.

The Honourable the Legislative Council have concurred in a Report of the Joint Committee of Conference, on the subject of the state of the Library.

Wm. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 17th January, 1824.

Mr. WALSH from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of Assembly, relative to the Internal Navigation of the Province, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The circumstances represented in Your Address with relation to the Navigation Laws generally, have at various times engaged my attention, and have recently more especially been pressed upon the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

Those persons in particular, who have suffered under the provisions of the Navigation Acts, and whom I have found it out of my power to relieve, have been repeatedly instructed by me to submit their cases to His Majesty, and have had the most explicit assurance that I could recommend them to the most favourable consideration.

With respect to any change which may appear expedient in the future regulation of our Trade, His Majesty's Government is already in possession of my sentiments, and if the House of Assembly think it expedient to address His Majesty on the subject, I will not fail to transmit their representation. The Resolutions you have now brought before me, will, of course form a part of the Journals of your House, and as such, will necessarily be forwarded in the regular manner to His Majesty's Government.

Mr WILMOT moved that the House should concur in the request of the Honourable the Legislative Councillor for a conference on the subject matter of the Serjeant at Arms Pension Bill.

Which was carried, and Messrs. Willson of Wentworth Burwell, Kerr & Wilmot were ordered as a Committee for that purpose.

The Joint Addresses on the subject of the Boundary Line were then read

Mr. NICHOL moved, that the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to His Majesty on the subject of the Boundary Line, also the Address to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, praying His Excellency to transmit the same, sent down from the Legislative Council for concurrence, might be concurred in.

Which was carried, and the Addresses were signed by the Speaker as follows:

To the King's Most, Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE, Your Majesty's Dutiful & Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly of the Province of U. Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty's Royal Person, and to submit to Your Majesty our humble representations on matters deeply affecting the interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects, inhabiting the Provinces of Canada

WE, with all humility, represent to Your Majesty, that in the year 1822 a public instrument issued from the Department of State of the U States of America, as the award of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent for ascertaining the Boundary Line between U. Canada, and the said U. States; by which an Island called Barnhart's Island, which from the Conquest and Cession of Canada had been occupied by Your Majesty's Subjects and under Your Majesty's Dominions, was declared to be a part of, and within the Territory of the U. States, and that in conformity to that declaration, the State of New York has exercised Jurisdiction by executing legal process therein.

WE also with all humility represent to Your Majesty, That Barnhart's Island approaches to within an hundred and thirty yards of the Canadian Shore, and that by its relinquishment the United States of America, have obtained possession of all the Navigable Channels of the St. Lawrence, in that portion of its course, and that Your Majesty's faithful Subjects have been cut off from all communication by water with Lower Canada, unless by passing through the Territories of a Foreign Power.

WE are at a loss, may it please your Majesty, to conceive upon what principle a decision could have been made, which was to confine thereafter to one Nation, the only Navigable Channels of one of the Noblest Rivers in the World, whose waters, where they form the Boundary, had hitherto afforded equal advantages to Navigation to both; but it is nevertheless true, that the boundary line has been asserted to, includes within the Territories of the United States, the only deep and safe channel in that part of the River, and that it is wholly impracticable for rafts of timber, staves and other Lumber, which are among the principal exports of Upper Canada, to be floated to the only Markets which are open to them, by the shallow, dangerous and intricate channel on the north side of Barnhart's Island, even were it ceded exclusively to Your Majesty.

We will not, may it please Your Majesty, weaken our representation, or impute the hazard of committing Injustice, by ascribing motives to your Majesty's Commissioners, but we feel ourselves impelled to declare, that no person acquainted with the Localities of the Island ceded, and supposed as we are with the importance, in a national point of view, of those advantages, of which its Cession will deprive us, could have failed to insist on its being retained by Your Majesty.

While suffering from this unfortunate error on the part of your Majesty's Commissioners, our anxieties have been again awakened by having seen in a message sent by the President to the Congress of the United States, an intimation that a negotiation is now pending between that Government and Your Majesty for procuring for its subjects, the free Navigation of the River St. Lawrence to the Ocean.

We entreat Your Majesty to believe that we would not intentionally offend Your Majesty by obtruding our forebodings of the unhappy consequences which in our opinion, would flow from the recognition of this claim, but our feelings and interests are too deeply involved in the result, to permit us to withhold from Your Majesty the apprehensions we entertain.

We feel, Most Gracious Sovereign, That the admission of the Subjects of the United States, to the free Navigation of the River St. Lawrence to the Ocean would be most ruinous to British Interests, would endanger our connection with Your Majesty's Empire, would injure to an incalculable extent, our Commerce and Revenues, and would, by admitting a direct Trade under a foreign flag, not allowed to British Subjects, facilitate the illicit introduction of Foreign Merchandize, and afford to the Subjects of a Foreign State advantages, not enjoyed by Your Majesty's Canadian Subjects, for which the restitution of Barnhart's Island, and the free Navigation of the South Channel of the St Lawrence, valuable as we admit those objects to be, and particularly interesting as they are to ourselves, would not in our opinion be an adequate compensation.

We therefore most humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty, to take those our humble representations into Your Majesty's most gracious consideration, and to direct Your Majesty to direct the attention of Your Majesty's Ministers during the Negotiation said to be depending to such measures as may effectually secure the present and future Interests of your Majesty's Canadian Subjects.

Wm. DUMMER POWELL
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th Jan. 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th January, 1824.

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled, have agreed on a Joint Address to His Majesty, praying that our Most Gracious Sovereign would be pleased to take into consideration the unhappy situation in which His Majesty's Subjects of this Province are placed by the award of the Commissioners, for ascertaining the Boundary Line between Upper Canada, and the United States of America, which renders it impossible for them to transport their principal exports to the Sea, without passing through the Territory of a Foreign Power, and to beseech His Majesty to direct the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, during the negotiation said to be pending to such measures as may effectually secure the present and future Interests of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects.

They therefore entreat, that Your Excellency will be pleased to move their Address to His Majesty to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Wm. DUMMER FOWELL
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th Jan. 1824.

The Joint Addresses on the subject of Claims for losses during the late war, were read.

Mr. NICHOL moved that the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to His Majesty on the subject of the Claims for Losses, sent down for concurrence, also the Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to transmit the same, might be concurred in

Which was carried, and the Addresses were signed by the Speaker, and are as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, most humbly beg leave to convey to Your Majesty the humble and dutiful expression of our gratitude for the gracious and benevolent consideration, which Your Majesty has given to the Claims of the sufferers from the Late War, as evinced in the munificent donation of the sum of Fifty-seven Thousand Pounds Sterling directed by Your Majesty to be distributed among them.

We also beg leave to express our humble hope, that Your Majesty will view the measures we have adopted for their further indemnity as the most expedient; and as a proof of our readiness to comply with Your Majesty's Most Gracious intimation respecting them as far as our means will extend.

We further most humbly entreat Your Majesty to continue Your Most Gracious protection to this deserving class of Your Majesty's Subjects.

Wm. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January, 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th Jan. 1824.

To be Continued.

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Wm W Baldwin Esq

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary.—and hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereto, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND, PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have declared, and do hereby declare, that the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and all the powers, by the said Proclamation of the fifth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereto, at York, this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, when it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office, York, 29th *April*, 1824. 19-*tf.*

Executive Council Office York, 14th *April*, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or the Representatives, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from the date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'n Council. 17—*Gm.*

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration for the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one reason seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, {
York, February 7th 1821. {

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment thereof with of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, {
York, 7th Nov. 1821. {

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23–*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B. MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51–tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } No. 17, 6 wks.
1st. February, 1824 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. *Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Coburg, } 14—td.
13th May, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan Ferguson and Peter Ferguson, at the suit of John McLennon, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan Ferguson, Lot number fifty, and the west third of Lot No fifty-one, in the Third Concession, north side of the River aux Raisin containing 266 acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected; and about 40 acres of which are improved, and under good fences. This Land is situate in the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengary, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
18th March, 1824. } 15–*td.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Hover, at the suit of Peter Eamer, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Alexander Hover, Lot number Thirteen, seventy five feet in front, with an excellent Two Story Frame House thereon erected, situate between the King's Highway and the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Mille Roche, in the Township of Cornwall, in the said District—and which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court Hou a the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the twentieth day of May next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall }
18th March, 1824. } 15–*td.*

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

D MACDONELL, Sheriff, E D.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, }
5th April, 1822. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned SPARS of RED or WHITE PINE are required for the service of H. M.'s Dock Yard on Point Frederick, and that such Persons as may be disposed to furnish them, will receive, on bringing them to the said Yard, a fair and reasonable price per Foot for the same, upon application at my Office; but it is to be understood that the Wood must be perfectly sound, and that none of the said Spars will be received unless it be certified on oath that they were actually cut down during the Winter months.

Number of Spars required.	*Required Diameter in inches*
3	40
3	36
3	34
3	33
3	32
1	31
2	30

M. B. MENDS,
H. M. Naval Storekeeper.
18–4to.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an age nt on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19–tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19 tf.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 21st April, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18–10w. CASHIER.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, }
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. } *No. 18–tf.*

POST OFFICE.

THE Hours of closing the Mail, on Mondays and Thursdays are, Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Eastward, and Four o'clock in the Afternoon, for the Westward.

Before the departure of the Mail, all Letters composing it, are to be entered, stamped, and the amount of Postage entered in a Book of the Office, and on the Post Bills to the respective Offices to which they are destined.—Therefore, all Letters intended to go by either Mail, should be delivered at the Office on or before the time mentioned for closing, as after that period no Letters upon which the Postage is to be paid here can be received; and such others as are brought, if put into the Letter-box at the Window, (in place of Persons detaining them, by trying to get in after the door is closed, so as to lose the opportunity of their being forwarded,) are equally certain of being duly forwarded, as if they were handed personally into the Office, as they are taken out of it to the latest minute. Foreign Letters, and those upon which the Inland Postage is required to be paid, are an exception, for they must be handed into the Office and paid, or they cannot be sent.—Letters to Persons residing in the Country should be directed in the clearest manner to the nearest Post-Office, as otherwise they may often go out of the way.—Newspapers should be delivered at the Office an hour before closing.

WM. ALLAN, *P. M.*
York, April 29th, 1824. 18–4w.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the U. C. *Gazette*

Office, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE-OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE FOR CONTRACT.

CANAL BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO.

PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 1st June next, from such persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the whole or any part of this work;—on which day Contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach, with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Specifications of the Work, may be seen upon application to any of the Commissioners or Engineer.

THOMAL CLARK,—Stamford.
JAMES CROOKS,—West Flamboro.
MANUEL OVERFIELD,—Dundas.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,—Nelson.
JOHN WILSON,—Saltfleet.
Com.
FRANCIS HALL, Queenston,—*Engineer.*

April 26th 1824.

A Copy of the Specifications may also be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

No. 20—3wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, that the Annual Election of Directors to serve for the Ensuing Year, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 6th May, 1824. } No. 20.—3wks.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock-Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very *greatly* to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies:—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him, by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District,—who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 2d, 1823. 15-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of Two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Concession. The quality of the Land is first rate. (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak*). It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years credit, by annual instalments, for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

POTATOE OATS.

WANTED, to be delivered early in May next, in the Town of York, about 150 Bushels of the best *Potatoe Oates* for seed:—They must be of the first rate quality, and cleanly dressed.—Also, a few bushels of good *Timothy-Grass* seed, likewise well dressed.

Samples, with the lowest price, to be left at the U. C. Gazette office, in York.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a NOTE of HAND, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late War, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

If elected, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824. }

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that it I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament. I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

WHEN I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is necessarily to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue; but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

MAY 12th, 1824.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that, because I have thought proper to stop the insertion of my Address in the Newspapers of this place, several persons, and amongst them the Editor of the Observer, have presumed to say that I have declined the Election! Be assured I am not about to desert the Station I hold, but by your Election of another in my stead, which, from what I understand of your general wishes on the subject, I have little reason to apprehend.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Faithful Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 6 per cent. upon the whole amount.

Rule and Figure work charged Double.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 21.

we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, MAY 20th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

WE regret exceedingly, that we have not room this week to insert the splendid oration of MR. CANNING in the House of Commons, on the principles and practice of the Slave Trade, which reflects the highest honour upon him, as a Christian and Philosopher, as well as a Statesman; equal, perhaps, to any of those splendid luminaries which have surrounded the throne of Great Britain ever since the glorious revolution of 1688. Whilst the energies of our great empire are directed by such hands, we can have but little to fear for her prosperity at home, or for her influence and power abroad.

Some further, and interesting, particulars relative to the melancholy death of COLONEL NICHOL have appeared in the *Niagara Sentinel*; but, as the short account given in our last contains the main facts, we shall reserve these more minute particulars for the CHRONICLE which forms an important section of the CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER.

It gives us great satisfaction again to return our thanks, thus publicly, to the patriotic societies of *Delaware* and *Burford*, for the liberal support which they have given to the work just mentioned—From *Delaware* alone we have received a list of 28 Subscribers; and, from *Burford*, one of 18 Subscribers. When it is considered how thinly settled those parts of the country are, in comparison with the Districts to the eastward of the metropolis, the encouragement thus given to a great national work is a strong proof of enlightened mind, and an advanced state of society and civilization.—We are informed that at the single Post Office of *Burford* from 48 to 50 newspapers are taken weekly, and not long since the number amounted to 60! A very few years ago that entire neighbourhood was covered with the primeval forest!!—May the blessings of Divine Providence continue to rest on the labours of individuals so meritorious as those who have thus brought the "*desart to blossom as the rose.*"

As to the CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER, itself; we have only to say, that a very few more instances of patronage, like those we have taken occasion to record, will enable us to put the work to press.

We have to thank our correspondent, Mr. K——p——k, in *Lanark*, for his kind offer, and beg to say, that we shall take every care of the MSS. should he favour us with their perusal and return them the first favourable opportunity. As to the mode of conveyance, probably it might be well to choose some private hand, in order to avoid unnecessary expence in the carriage.

THE particulars relative to Port Hope harbour are unavoidably postponed.

In addition to what we have given in the body of our paper, relative to the Perth Riots, we extract the following from the last Montreal Herald, just received:—

"TOWNSHIP OF RAMSAY RIOTS.—In a further Communication from our PERTH Correspondent, it is stated, that "the Magistrates who had accompanied the under Sheriff to Ramsay on Saturday last, returned on Monday evening, bringing nineteen prisoners, along with them. The under Sheriff remained behind for the purpose of apprehending, if possible, some of the most notorious offenders who had eluded the vigilance of the Magistrates. I am sorry to add, that this business has not been executed without bloodshed.—Resistance having been made and the party under the Magistrates being fired upon from a hut where a number of the Irish emigrants had assembled, evidently for the worst of purposes, the fire was returned in self defence, and one of the emigrants was shot dead and several others wounded. To shew you the general feeling which prevails in this quarter relative to this unfortunate occurrence, almost the whole of the male population of the eighth concession of Drummond, made their appearance in Perth, at a late hour last night, with an offer of their services to the Magistrates on any duty to which they might appoint them. They were thanked for their zeal; but as circumstances did not call for immediate aid, they required quietly and orderly to their respective homes. Much praise is due to Colonel Marshall, Dr. Thom, and Mr. Graham, the Magistrates who accompanied the party who went to apprehend the rioters, as well as to the under Sheriff. (the Sheriff being confined by severe indisposition) and the party under his charge, for the judicious zeal evinced on this trying occasion."

As the idea long since not only occurred to us, but was actually made the foundation of a new Legislative Constitution, in a manuscript now in our possession,

We feel considerable interest in repeating the following Rumour, just received from Quebec :—

UNION.

A Rumour has been in circulation for a few days past, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to submit to Parliament a Union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Vice roy. This project, we suppose, is a substitute for the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, which, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, was not thought of being revived by Ministers up to the end of March.—*Mr. Neilson's Gaz.*

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

DEATH OF MR SCARLETT.—We are sorry to announce that accounts have reached town of the death of Mr. Scarlett, the eminent King's Counsel, and Member of Parliament for Peterborough. He died at York, yesterday morning (25th) where he was attending his professional duties.

FRANCE.—The Speech of the King of France on opening the sitting of the Chambers, alludes to the state of South America in guarded terms; and expresses a determination to make the duration of the Chambers septennial.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S motion respecting the French occupation of Spain, failed on the 18th March without a division.

SLAVE TRADE.—The National Intelligencer informs us, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the slave trade, (mentioned in Mr. Canning's Speech,) was actually signed at London, on the 13th instant, between Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Huskisson, Commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British Government. The Treaty, it is said, has arrived at Washington, and it is probable will be before the Senate, for its decision thereon, during the present Session of Congress.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.—Earl Bathurst in the Lords, and Mr. Canning in the Commons, have introduced this subject. The following are the provisions for the amelioration of the Slave condition :

1. The use of the whip is to be utterly abolished in regard of female slaves.

2. The whip is to be no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male Negroes; to be wholly laid aside as a stimulus to labour, and restored to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberately proved and recorded.

3. A simple provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the Negroes, by the appointment of two Bishops, with regular Clergy under them.

4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave is to be protected by positive law.

5. Means are to be established, in which the slave may deposite his earnings; the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases from the masters' grasp.

6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations depending on personal character, is to be received in all civil cases except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.

7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his wife or child; and thus the father may become the instrument of liberty to his offspring.

With respect to the Slave Trade, the French Government had agreed to admit a mutual right of search, if the punishment was to be made severe.—The American Government had formerly made the trade piracy, and now had admitted a mutual right of search; by which British ships might visit American as well as British ships, should be sent for condemnation to a British Tribunal, and American ships to a tribunal of their own country men.

CHINA TRADE.—Accounts have been received from China, by which it is learned that the differences between the East India Company and the Chinese authorities had been adjusted, and the ships homeward bound had taken in their loading.

FROM BERMUDA.—The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, has received Bermuda papers to the 31st of April. The difficulties between Governor Lumley and the House of Assembly have increased. The new members not only manifest feelings similar to those which governed the former Assembly, but having drawn up and unanimously adopted resolutions, which amount to an impeachment of His Excellency's conduct and integrity, ratify many acts of tyranny and oppression, they consider as resorting and to proceed with the public business until they obtained redress from the British Government. In a message composed in a like spirit, they communicated their resolutions to the Governor, to which he returned an angry reply, denying the truth of some of the charges, and as to the others, declaring it to be incompatible with the dignity of his situation to enter upon explanation." The editor of the Bermuda Gazette then takes up the subject with great ability, fastening many of the charges upon Sir William by the production of documents and facts, shewing how, at the same time, that he his faults or delinquencies under his administration.

CARLILE.—It is said, that Richard Carlile, who is confined in Dorchester gaol, has of late exhibited such symptoms of mental derangement, that on one occasion, it was deemed necessary to handcuff him for some time.

ALEPPO.—A volcano is said to have broken out in the centre of the town of Aleppo, in Syria, which afterwards turned into a Lake.

MATTHEW'S "AT HOME."—It "*at home*" again in London, and has opened his budget of American wonders. The description of the *African Theatricals* excited great mirth.

RAISING A CAPITAL.—About fifty years back, two young fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica; they were by trade black smiths. Finding soon after their arrival, that they could do no thing without a little money to begin with, but that with 60 or 70l. they might be able to realize a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close and blacked him from head to foot.—He—over—ony—being—performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so well pleased with the appearance of sale; and he prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him to be the finest negro on the island. The same evening, this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered it impracticable.—They returned to England not many years since, with a fortune of 20,000l.—Previous however, to their departure from the island, they waited upon the gentlemen, from whom they had received the money, and recalling the circumstances of the negro to his recollection, paid him both the principal and interest.

MAHOMET'S COFFIN.—One of the most celebrated wonders of the East, is the suspension of Mahomet's coffin, by the Attraction of magnets. The following description of the situation in which this curiosity stood in 1804, from the pen of an enterprising American traveller, Mr. Anderson, whose travels are as yet (1820) unpublished. The vault is in Medina, and situated contiguous to the grand Mosque through which, and two inferior buildings, termed majets the passage leads to the vault, the entrance into which is by a small door or aperture, arched at the top in a stone wall seven or eight feet thick. The vault inside is round, likewise arched at the top, although octagon without; the size in the interior about nine feet wide, and ten to eleven feet high without aperture to admit light, the loss of which is supplied by lamps which are constantly burning. At the top of the dome or arch is inserted a square dove coloured stone or slab of marble, into which is inserted another a stone of dark brownish hue, round about seven or eight inches in diameter, and probably eighteen inches in length, projecting downwards. At the centre of the floor, which is of stone, there is a pile of marble tables or slabs, about eighteen or twenty inches square, and two feet high; into the top of one of which is inserted a similar stone to the one just described as at the top, projecting downwards: its diameter, however, does not exceed three inches. From the stone at the top projects, on the right and left, two rods apparently of iron, extending to the side walls, at their extreme height, where the arch springs, thence down the side walls to about midway, where it curves off towards the centre of the whole space inside the vault. At the end of these rods are bulbs resembling a four pound shot, black or dark brown but not rusty; between these four points, but *detached from all*, stands *erect* a box or coffin, four feet and a half long, by eighteen inches square, how thick, or of what metal Mr. A. does not pretend to say, but *thinks* it probable it is steel washed with some composition, as its appearance was white, but not polished. At either end of the coffin or box, was a half round knob of a similar appearance to those on the ends of the rods. The ends of the rods come not immediately opposite to the centre of the coffin, but somewhat below it.

Mr. Anderson, when at Medina, was given to understand, that although he was not the only European who had visited the vault, he was the first christian traveller who was permitted actually to enter the interior.

The vault is open only on particular days, and few even of the religion of the country, are permitted to approach nearer than the grand Mosque, from which through the aperture already described, the visitors have an opportunity of seeing the coffin. But Mr. A's curiosity was not easily gratified. A number of impediments were in the way he surmounted them all, and when in the interior, actually passed his sword at either side of the coffin, which very sensibly *vibrated* as the steel approached it.

COLOMBIA.

The Bogota Gazette of the 14th March, contains an account of the arrival of the British Commissioners to the Colombian Republic, at that capital, and of their interview with the Vice President, which we here insert, as it tends to elucidate the views of Great Britain towards South America."

"The day after the arrival of the Commissioners from His Britannic Majesty at the Capital, they waited on the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and expressed their satisfaction at the state of the country. On the third they again visited him, and delivered a letter from Mr. Secretary Canning, accrediting them as mediatorial agents or Commissioners, from His Britannic Majesty to the Government of Colombia. Being acknowledged by the Vice President in this character, they solicited on the 6th, to be presented to his Excellency, which was done on the 8th, at half-past 11 in the morning. At this hour the Secretary for Foreign Affairs conducted them to the Audience Hall, where they were introduced to H. E. the Vice President, who was accompanied by the other Secretaries of State, and various general officers. On being presented, Col. Hamilton, Chief of the Commission, addressed the Vice President in the following manner :—

"Sir,—It is my ardent desire that the Commission sent by the King of England to the Republic of Colombia, be productive of the means of establishing a firm and solid alliance between the two countries. Their mutual interests demand this treaty, and I confess I see no obstacle towards the attainment of this desirable object. I must acknowledge, that at present but little is known in England of South America, that region in which nature has been so generous, and I may say, lavish of her most precious gifts—where are found in abundance all the productions peculiar to the tropics, and the greater part of those belonging to the temperate climates of Europe; but I E. will allow me to assure you, that the British nation is not ignorant of the sacrifices already made by the Colombian people, nor of the valor and resolution manifested by the Colombian army, in a most bloody and arduous war, by which they have obtained freedom from an oppressive slavery. I can confidently assert that the British people feel the most lively interest for the welfare and prosperity of Colombia—permit me likewise to declare, that I participate to the fullest extent, in their generous sentiments.

"It is said, Sir, that France wishes to assist Spain in reconquering these countries. *Let not the people of Colombia entertain the least apprehension of such an invasion, because in Great Britain they will find a constant and firm friend.* I have the honor to present to Y. E. on the part of H. B. M. a snuff box, in testimony of his esteem."

His Excellency the Vice President answered with expressions of the highest consideration towards the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and esteem towards the nation.

"This important commission," he said, "entrusted to persons so estimable, must necessarily produce the greatest advantage to Colombia, and to the interests of Great Britain. The sacrifices of the Colombians have been crowned by victory, and the assurances of friendship which you now offer us, merit our particular gratitude. The Republic has never sought for enemies, who by keeping us in a state of warfare, obstruct the progress of our happiness; but if Spain should still find in France or any other power, allies and coadjutors, desirous of interrupting that internal peace which we have acquired at the expence of so much blood, and so many sacrifices, the resolution and constancy of the Colombians will not be less firm than that which they have shewn for the last 14 years, in their struggle with Spain—The constitution prohibits me from receiving presents from any foreign King or Prince: permit me, gentlemen, to express the sentiments of my heart for this mark of esteem from the King of Great Britain, until Congress consent that I accept it."

"The ceremony ended, the commissioners remained a long time in conversation with the Vice President and other persons in the hall; during which His Excellency bestowed great eulogium on Mr. Canning, who, he said, merited not only the gratitude of Colombia, but of all South America.—This interview has inspired us with the hope that we shall soon see established between Colombia and Great Britain, the most intimate relations of friendship and harmony, and we anticipate from this connexion the most favorable results for the cause of South America, so long afflicted by a bloody and disastrous war."

PERSIA.

Accounts from Constantinople to February 12, contradict the report of Peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Bagdad.

ALGIERS.

Letters have been received from our squadron at Algiers (off Marseilles) dated March 2, which state, that the Dey had renewed his engagements with Admiral Sir Harry Neale not to make Christian but slaves, and to abide by the treaty made with Lord Exmouth. Sir H Neale was, in consequence, about to return to Malta, with the Revenge, Naiad, &c.

INTERESTING FROM OTAHEITE

A letter dated Otaheite, the 13th of May last, contains the following statement—

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Captain Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The Missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted The women now behave with extraordinary reserve; they no longer go on board the ships, and even on land it is impossible to form with them the least connexion, the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the king can have but one wife The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices, no longer take place. Almost all the inhabitants can write and read; they all have religious books written in their language, and printed in the Island.

Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week, the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil on paper, of the most interesting passages of the sermon

The Missionaries yearly convoke at Papaeo the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This assembly is at present holden. There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal Chiefs of the nation assemble the Tribunal, and speak for whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself independent of England; it on y recognizes its Missionaries. A frigate bearing a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Venus.

GREECE.

Information was received by way of Trieste from Missolonghi to February 6, at which time it was stated the Greek army had been divided into battalions, according to the English custom, and was undergoing the discipline of European troops.—Many of the chief Chiefs were assembled at Missolonghi, and instructions had been given for introducing the modern tactics into every part of the service. The utmost harmony prevailed, and a plan was digested for the operations of the next campaign. The presence of Lord Byron had instilled unanimity in their councils, and he had, by universal acclamation, been declared a citizen of Greece. His poem, *The Triumph of Hellas*, had been translated into Greek.

A paper dated Constantinople, January 2, says, "The Sultan seems determined to double his efforts for the new campaign against the Greek insurgents.

Tranquility with Russia is established; and the army of observation which was stationed on the Danube is left disposable. The fleet is fitting; and 80 *Ortas* of the Janissaries are to march to the Morea :—but it is said that they refuse to proceed, unless the *oriflumme* of Mahomet is displayed, and the Grand Vizier march at their head. It is added that the Captain Pacha will command the land forces and Reschid Mehmet Pacha the fleet."

The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are perfectly tranquil.

Lord Byron has put on a Greek uniform, and marched at the head of a Greek corps against Lepanto.

IRELAND.

We regret exceedingly, (says the Dublin Evening Post, of the 23d of March,) to state that disturbances in Limerick, Cork, and Kilkenny, continue. We will not say that they are alarming, but certainly they are of a nature that must inflict pain on every man who has a regard for this miserable country, and its wretched inhabitants, to whatever rank or class they may belong. In Killorrery, (Cork,) a murder has been committed on a man named Sullivan. Near Buttevant, in the same county, the house of Mr. Ilward, a farmer, was burnt. In Tipperary, near New Inn, a man named Conway had his scull fractured, of which he died. We have already mentioned the murder of Mr Marum, in Kilkenny. By a misprint it was stated that his son had shared the same fate: the latter was wounded, but is recovering. At or near Callaw, however, in the same county, one Long, a process server, who endeavoured to levy tithes, was murder d on the same day. In Limerick they are continuing to arrest, under the Insurrection Act. Sixteen men were taken up, on the 20th instant, in Kilmeady, in this county.

Irish Catholics.—The Aggregate Meeting of the Irish Catholics was held on Friday last, at Dublin; Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. in the chair; when resolutions were unanimously agreed to, in condemnation of the injustice of the penal code, as it affected the Catholic bodyand all its branches.

Disturbances were beginning to wear a serious aspect in the county of Limerick, Ireland Mr. Read, a barrister, had been killed, and several houses robbed of arms.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

Fare thee well! fare thee well! unlock all the treasure
They cannot heart contains, and with rapture inspire;
May blessings attend thee, unmixed, without measure,
And sorrow and pain at thy presence retire.

Fare thee well! fare thee well! no fortune can sever
The tie that enchains this fond bosom to thine;
Not its wild and its fitful moments can never
Chill the warmth of affection that glows with mine.

O yes! though I bound o'er the foam crested billow,
Each thought will be sweet that is wafted to thee;
Every sweet would I sleep 'neath a far distant willow,
Should'st thou cherish one fond recollection of me.

Fare thee well! o'er these moments shall memory linger,
Their sweet hours shall ever be Love's magic finger
To those exquisite tones shall vibrate,
Point, and say that such blessings awalt me at last

X. Y. Z.

May 15th, 1824.

Domestic.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

(Continued from our Paper of the 6th inst.)

Mr. Uniacke, Attorney General for the Crown, commenced by stating that the learned Gentleman who had opened the case had called upon the Law Officers of the Crown for information on constitutional questions which they were not disposed to give, nor was it necessary that they should do so. He proceeded to say that by the Governor's commission, there was a general clause authorizing him to do all acts necessary for the administration of his Government. He then entered fully into the powers and authority of the Governor in Chief. He also referred to several cases which he suggested to the Governor in Chief, as precedents went on to shew, that the applicant was not entitled to a mandamus; he quoted Bacon's Abridgement 496, to shew that mandamus; he quoted Bacon's Abridgement 496, to shew that more than no legal action or otherwise, unless the right be clearly shewn, then it is granted. Comyn's digest, 6 vol. 324. Viner, 15

These authorities shewed that most clearly that a mandamus cannot be granted where there was another remedy. The learned Attorney General then observed, that the applicant was not entitled to the injunction as to the mandamus, unless a title were obtained by the applicant, to the (14 Viner 422. 8) which title obtained by the applicant, to the exclusive right of selling his paper the *Quebec Gazette*, he had not shewn; he said he did not see why a person could not open his door the same sign that he chose, that the case would have nor did he see any thing illegal in that, that the case would have been different had the Quebec Gazette, published by D. Fuller, been printed on the same kind of paper and with similar type. He referred to the case of Rex and Harris, 7 Durnford and East. The learned Attorney General concluded by observing that the question had not been stated at all he guarded.

how the application was to be granted, and with much force and Mr. Stuart, resumed the argument, and with much force and energy contended, that the great Constitutional questions to which he had referred, and upon which he had relied, had not been touched by the Crown Officers, as he had a right to suppose they would have done, but they had confined themselves entirely questions upon which the decision of the case must eventually be proceeded to state, that the Governor in Chief had attributed to himself not only an Executive, but a Judicial authority also, by determining upon the construction upon which was to be given to the ordinance of 85—that the advertising of Sheriff's Sales was a Judicial proceeding forming an essential part of the absolute imperfection or nonfeasance of the sheriff; that if this officer were not to be considered as the servant of the Court, and under its immediate control, but as an officer under the immediate superintendance of the Executive, there was no mode of obtaining one; for, if the *Courts of Justice* had not that construction upon the ordinance of 85 which has been put to it by the Governor in Chief, or had misdirected that officer in any particular by which any individual might be benefitted, the party aggrieved had the benefit of an appeal to the Provincial Court of Appeals. And from that to His Majesty in his Privy Council, whereas, in the other case he had not. The learned gentleman, that in matters of description, the slightest variance was fatal, so much so, that by the addition of the words, "By Authority," he constituted a different paper, and that an advertisement published in the Quebec Gazette might be altered by the Sheriff. He concluded by some general observations on the importance of the question, and the injury likely to result from its remaining undetermined; and after having sat down, he rose instantly, and begged to be informed by their honors, if they or any of them had previously given their opinions on the subject as Members of the Executive Council, upon which his Honor the Chief Justice observed that he knew they were under oath and could not answer such a question. Mr Stuart then said that that was a satisfactory answer.

The Court then adjourned. QUEBEC, APRIL 22.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The April Session of this Court terminated on Tuesday last.

No Judgment was given on the Motion at the instance of Samuel Neilson, for an Injunction restraining J. C. Fisher, King's Printer, from publishing in a paper lately issued, entitled the Quebec Gazette, and published by authority of the Sheriff a Advertisement required by the Ordinance of 1785 to be published in The Quebec Gazette; nor that for issuing a *Mandamus* to the Sheriff, ordering him to publish his advertisements according to Law. His Honor the Chief Justice stated, that as the case involved questions of great importance, the Court had found it necessary to defer giving its judgment before the ensuing Term in June next

THE PERTH RIOT.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

RIOT.—Our Correspondent in Perth, Upper Canada, writes to us as follows :—I regret to have occasion to communicate a disagreeable occurrence which took place between the Irish Emigrants and the Scotch Emigrants who are settled in this neighbourhood. The Irish Emigrants who arrived in this settlement last season under the auspices of Government, and superintendence of the Hon. and the Rev. Peter Robinson, are carrying their resentments to extremities almost to battle, are carrying their resentments to extremities almost to battle, are carrying their resentments to extremities almost to battle

turned, and an immediate rush made upon them. One of the rioters was killed on the spot, and upwards of twenty taken prisoners, a number of whom were wounded. Two of the under Sheriff's party were slightly wounded. The prisoners, with the exception of four or five, who escaped on the way, were conducted to Perth, where after an examination, ten of them were committed to Gaol, on various charges, and the remainder discharged.

The Emigrants settled in that part of the Country where the riot took place, are represented as being in a state of great alarm; many of whom do not think it prudent to lodge in their own houses at night, but either collect together in parties for mutual defence, or secret themselves in their out buildings and other places.

Movements of the Military.

Orders have been received for the relief of the 1st Battalion, 60th Regt. by the 71st or Highland Light Infantry. The 60th is to be re-landed at Kingston by the 27th Regt. now in the Garrison of Quebec. The 71st have been for some time past stationed in Ireland, and are expected to arrive in this country about the middle of July.

The first division of the 37th Regiment will embark for Kingston early in June His Excellency the Commander in Chief will inspect the Regt. on the 20th inst.

The 98th Regiment of Foot is ordered to march from Manchester to this town, to embark for Halifax. In order to replace the 2d Battalion of the 60th (Royal American) Regiment, which is ordered to proceed from that station to the Windward & Leeward Islands.

SMOKING ACCIDENT.—On the 20th April a melancholy circumstance took place at New Longueil, L. C.—A woman of the name of Greenleaf, while sitting by her own fire side, was suddenly deprived of her senses by an apoplectic fit; she fell into the fire; no assistance was at hand but that of her helpless children, (none over eight years of age) whose weak endeavours could not save their parent from perishing in the flames before them.

LOVERS LEAP.—On Saturday last, a man supposed to be from Ireland, stopped at Pointe Claire; he appeared much dejected, and told the landlady that he was trouble-d in his mind in consequence of having been disappointed in obtaining a young girl as his wife, whose parents refused their consent to the union, which he observed, would deprive him of his senses.—At St. Anns he was found in the Church by the beadle, who kept him in custody after the service on Sunday when he was discharged. On Monday he departed from the house of one St. Luc, and proceeded to the river, and in pursuance of several previous plunged in head foremost, and notwithstanding the exertions almost immediately made to save him, he was drowned.—This unfortunate victim appeared to be about 30 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, stout made, fair complexion with black hair.—He was dressed in a blue coat, yellow vest, with black stripes, pantaloons of a blueish colour, flannel drawers, and a shirt of Canadian flannel, with a black silk handkerchief. Those articles are left at the house of Captain Lalonde, near Point a Gouett. There were no documents about him by which his name could be ascertained.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1824.

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council and Commons House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, have agreed on an humble Address to His Majesty, to convey to His Majesty the humble and dutiful expression of our gratitude for His Majesty's most gracious and benevolent consideration for the sufferers from the Late War, as evinced in the munificent donation of the sum of Fifty Seven Thousand Pounds directed by His Majesty to be distributed among them, also to express our humble hope that His Majesty will view the measures we have adopted for their further indemnity as the most expedient, and as a proof of our readiness to comply with His Majesty's gracious intimation respecting them.

Also humbly to entreat the continuation of His Majesty's most gracious protection to this most deserving class of His Majesty's Subjects.

Which Address we pray Your Excellency to transmit, with our humble duty, to be laid at His Majesty's Feet.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January, 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th Jan. 1824.

The Joint Addresses on the Subject of the Tobacco Trade of this Province were then read.

Mr. NICHOL moved that the Joint Address to His Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the culture of Tobacco, sent down from the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence, also the Address to the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to transmit the same, might be concurred in.

Which was carried, and the Addresses were signed by the Speaker, and are as follows:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's Dutiful & Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council, and Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to represent,

That the Western Districts of U. Canada, though highly favoured in regard to climate and soil, are from their remote situation and the consequent difficulty and expense of transporting their Bread Stuffs and other principal productions to market, subject to great disadvantages in comparison with the other portions of the Province.

That these disadvantages increasing greatly the inconvenience and loss resulting from the uncertainty of a profitable market for those Staples, have necessarily occasioned a depreciation in their value, and have checked the Agricultural and Commercial prosperity of those particular sections of the Province.

That actual experiment has proved that the climate and soil of the Western Districts are generally well adapted to the Culture of Tobacco, which being an Article of greater value, in proportion to its bulk, than the ordinary productions of the Province, and consequently better able to bear the charge of transportation to Market, would be cultivated extensively by the Inhabitants of those Districts, if they were encouraged by the certainty of a remunerating price.

That it has been satisfactorily ascertained, That the Tobacco of Upper Canada, from its being cultivated by a free, instead of a slave Population, from its less easy access to market, and from other causes, cannot be introduced into great Britain so as to compete with the same article imported from the United States of America, if both are admitted for consumption upon the same terms; But Your Majesty's Petitioners have good reason to believe that if an abatement inconsiderable in proportion were made in the excise duty imposed in Great Britain upon Tobacco produced in Upper Canada, when taken out of the Warehouse for consumption, it would lead to its general cultivation in the Western Districts of this Province.

Your Majesty's Petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent to Your Majesty, that encouragement on the part of the parent State would induce the rapid population of those remote sections of Upper Canada, which require some peculiar advantage to compensate for their distance from Market; that it would add most materially to the strength and value of the Colony, by the introduction of capital, and the impulse it would afford to general improvement; and that it would necessarily tend to enable a much greater portion of its Inhabitants to become profitable consumers of the Manufactures of Great Britain.

Your Majesty's Petitioners are encouraged by these considerations, to indulge the hope that an expectation which Your Majesty's Subjects have ventured to form of a benefit which must be attended with such important results will, by Your Majesty's gracious intercession, be happily realized.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 16th January 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th Jan. 1824.

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein. &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled, have concurred in certain Resolutions respecting the culture of Tobacco in the Western Districts of this Province, and have concurred in a Joint Address to His Majesty, praying that our Most Gracious Sovereign, in consideration of the difficulties and expense of transporting that Article to Great Britain, would be pleased to recommend such abatement in the excise duty imposed upon Tobacco produced in Upper Canada, as to His Majesty may seem meet.

They therefore entreat, That Your Excellency will be pleased to cause their Address to His Majesty, and Resolutions, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

WM. DUMMER POWELL
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council, 16th Jan 1824.

LEVIUS P SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Asembly, 17th January, 1824.

The Joint Address founded on certain Resolutions, respecting the Sufferers during the late war, was then read.

Mr. NICHOL moved that the Joint Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, praying His Excellency to transmit certain Resolutions of the Legislative Council and Assembly, on the subject of the Sufferers by the late war, to His Majesty, and to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, sent down for concurrence, be concurred in.

Which was carried, and the Speaker signed the same as follows:

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have concurred in certain Resolutions respecting further indemnity to the Inhabitants of this Province, who suffered by the late war with the United States of America, and humbly pray Your Excellency to transmit the said Resolutions to His Majesty's Government, and to forward a Copy of the same to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, in order that they may be submitted by His Excellency to the consideration of the Legislature of Lower Canada, now in Session.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council, 16th January, 1824.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 17th Jan. 1824.

The Amendments made by the Honorable the Legislative Council to the Kingston Police Bill, were then read.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Leeds, the Fifth Rule was dispensed with, and the amendments to the Kingston Police Bill were read a second time, concurred in, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The several Resolutions were then put and carried, as follows:

RESOLVED, That by the Report of the Joint Committee on the state of the Library, it appears that several valuable Books are missing, and have not been accounted for.

RESOLVED, That measures ought to be adopted for collecting the said Books with as little delay as possible.

RESOLVED, That the acting Librarian be directed to write to the members, and others previously required to take Books, requesting them to return such Books as may be in their possession, and to take such other measures as may be most expedient for collecting them.

Mr. WILMOT from the Committee to confer with the Committee on the Hon. the Legislative Council on the subject of the Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill, reported as follows:

To the Hon. the Commons House of Assembly.

Your Committee appointed to meet the Committee of the Hon. the Legislative Council upon the subject of the Bill entitled, "An Act appealing to His Majesty a sum of money to remunerate Allan McNabb, Esq. Sergeant at Arms, for past Services, and to provide a pension for him during his natural Life," begs leave to report that the Committee from that Hon. House acquainted Your Committee that they could not concur in that part of the Bill, authorizing the sum of two hundred pounds for a remuneration to the Sergeant at Arms.

SAML. S. WILMOT,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 17th January, 1824.

Mr. BOULTON Master in Chancery, brought down a message from the Hon the Legislative Council requesting a Conference with the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the Kingston Bank Bill.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN of Stormont, Messrs. Hagerman Nichol, Wilson of Wentworth, and McDonell, were ordered as a Committee to confer with the conferees of the Hon. the Legislative Council on the Kingston Bank Bill.

Mr. WILMOT moved for leave to bring in a bill granting a Pension to the Sergeant at Arms, and that the fifth rule might be dispensed with, so far as relates to the same.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. WILMOT, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Wentworth, the Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Sergeant at Arms Pension Bill was read the third time, passed, signed and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for Concurrence.

Mr. HAGERMAN from the Committee, to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know where he would be pleased to receive the Two Houses, with their several Joint Addresses, reported that His Excellency had been pleased to name the hour of Twelve on the following Monday.

Mr. BOULTON master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Bank regulating Bill, which they had passed with an amendment and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

The amendments to the above bill were then read.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the Fifth rule was dispensed with, and the amendments to the Bank regulating Bill, were read a second time, concurred in, and Signed by the Speaker.

A Message was then sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council to inform them of the same.

Adjourned.

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By Authority.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation, bearing date the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our Trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Queenstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Atto ney Gen.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Atto ney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, when it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, at Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed, and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex's Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration falling, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Zeta, to be called Eldon
Fenelon

N. of Ep		
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot. No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
1st February, 1824. } No. 47, 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
13th May, 1824. } 14—id.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON, for the Register and Sale of Property in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. *Emigrants*, and others, wishing to obtain Land may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the HOSPITAL in York are desirous of Contracting for having it Enclosed with a Good, Substantial Boarded Fence.—The Posts to be of Cedar, squaring not less than Seven Inches, to be set Three Feet in the ground, and not more than Seven feet asunder.—The Boards to be laid horizontally, the two lower boards being not less than Twelve Inches, the three upper boards Six Inches wide.—The Fence to be Five Feet Nine Inches in height.

Such persons as wish to Contract for the above Work, finding All Materials, may give in their Proposals to MR. ALLAN on or before the First Day of June next.

York, May 19th, 1824. 22-1wk.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*
19-tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19 tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.
18-10w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very Low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, *St. Paul Street,* }
Montreal, 17th April, 1824 } No. 18-*tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain at present for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be one *Dollar*, neatly done up in embossed paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th }
MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE FOR CONTRACT.

CANAL BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO.

PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 1st June next, from such persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the whole or any part of this work;—on which day Contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach, with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Specifications of the Work, may be seen upon application to any of the Commissioners or Engineer.

THOMAL CLARK,—Stamford.
JAMES CROOKS,—West Flamboro.
MANUEL OVERFIELD,—Dundas.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,—Nelson.
JOHN WILSON,—Saltfleet.
FRANCIS HALL, Queenston,—*Engineer.*

April 26th 1824.

A Copy of the Specifications may also be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

No. 20—3wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, that the Annual Election of Directors to serve for the Ensuing Year, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 6th May, 1824. }
No. 20.—3wks.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very greatly to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies;—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him,

by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. tf

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a
CORRECT MAP
of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, to order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a
CORRECT MAP
of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*y*.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, [illegible] be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a NOTE of HAND, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

WHEN I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be [illegible] such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service;—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

MAY 12th, 1824.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that, because I have thought proper to stop the insertion of my Address in the Newspapers of this place, several persons, and amongst them the Editor of the Observer, have presumed to say that I have declined the Election! Be assured I am not about to desert the Station I hold, but by your Election of another in my stead, which, from what I understand of your general wishes on the subject, I have little reason to apprehend.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Faithful Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year, ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

Rule and Figure work charged Double.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with he price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;* —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 *per cent.* upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 22.

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

SINCE our last, we have received the first number of a new work to be published weekly, (ostensibly at Queenston, but in reality at *Lewiston*) entitled the "COLONIAL ADVOCATE" edited by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Esquire; and to be conducted, professedly, on a *but are called* independent principles.

THE opinions formed of Newspapers, and their writers, have been nearly as various as their characters. The JULIUS says, to write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In SIR HENRY WOTTON'S jocular definition, "an ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news writer is a man of virtue, who *writes lies at home for his own profit.*"—To these compositions is required *neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor upright*ness; but CONTEMPT OF SHAME, and INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH *are absolutely necessary.*—He who by a long familiarity with infamy has obtained these qualities, may confidently tell to-day what he intends to contradict tomorrow; he may affirm fearlessly *what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant,* and may write letters from *Washington, New York,* or *Lewiston,* to himself.

THE original object, beyond all doubt, was the communication of political news; but, as Dr. KNOX, emphatically declares, "in the gratification of party resentment and as the tools of faction, *many of them have displayed a foul mass of falsehood, malignity,* and POLLY; *such personal calumny and detraction, as* degrades human nature, and could only have been expected from the agency of infernal spirits supplying the Press of a Pandemonium!

NEVERTHELESS, adds the learned Doctor, with all their imperfections on their heads, Newspapers are upon the whole the best bulwarks of our liberty, and the surest defence of the helpless against the proud man's contumely and the oppressor's wrong. They sound the alarm bell throughout an empire, and no influence is great enough to stifle the sound, before the people examine into its cause.—Let us bear all their evils, rather than endanger the liberty of the Press.

So say we, and a few skip-jack imps from the Pandemonium of *Democracy* into the bargain.—But we must be allowed to brush away any little dirt that may be squirted upon our garments as they splash along, according to old DRAYTON,

> *"Thorough water, thorough fire,*
> *Thorough brake, thorough briar,*
> *Thorough muck, thorough mire!"*,

In this instance the dirt will be removed with all due gentleness, and humanity, in consideration of the smallness of the offender.—But, to be a little more serious, and having, in reality, some personal respect for the Editor of the said "ADVOCATE" —who, we hope, is not quite so far gone as he appears to be, we are desirous of passing as favourable a critique on his bantling, at its debut, as our sense of duty will permit;—at the same time, we should be greatly wanting in the obligation we owe to the Public,—to the Executive of this Province.—and, to ourselves, were we wholly to overlook the very extraordinary course which this *Independent* Editor has thought proper to dopt at his very outset.

HE begins, (no doubt with a view of striking a *panic* into his rivals or adversaries on the stage of Politics in this Country,) by placing himself in a *really striking attitude,* dealing out *sans ceremonie,* a tremendous, *palpable,* hit—a positive facer—to DR FISHER; and, a sort of back-handed tip (though luckily without drawing *any claret,* whatever may be the quantum of *black strap* that may flow in consequence,) to our most noble selves.—Now this is battling and kicking, at the same time, with a vengeance; and, in a manner which the laws of honourable warfare by no means permit, being what is termed foul-play—as *foul,* indeed, is the game intended to be played, if a sufficiency of "*niller*" can be had to carry on the war.

BEFORE we make a few animadversions on the discrepancies and *cacoëthes* of this formidable denouncer of feeble knights, and Squires, however, we cannot help expressing a *little* surprise that, (being so great a Democrat himself!) he should have forgot ten to name, in the list of Yankee Worthies to whom he wishes to dedicate his lucubrations, the greatest Democrat in the United States, and the one who will, in all probability, soonest have it in his power to reward the services thus commenced at Queenston—*otherwise* Lewiston.—We allude to GENERAL JACKSON, who has a fair chance of succeeding to the Presidency of the land of Democrats and confused politics.—This omission is certainly an unlucky one for so acute and erudite a scribbler;—for, who knows that, had his memory been a little more faithful to his principles, and he had dedicated this bantling of his to the MURDERER OF ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER, (in the event of the said Murderer's accession to the Presidency) Messrs Gales & Seaton might not have been routed from Washington, and this redoubtable damagogue of Queenston, otherwise Lewiston, placed on the throne of "National Intelligence"!

BEFORE we go further we have also to inquire by what route the "ADVOCATE" is to be conveyed to SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, and its *Australasian* reader [illegible] as our own ambition may hereafter lead us to desire a circulation equally as extensive, when the confines of these Provinces shall be found too narrow for the usefulness of our labours, and the fumes of our fame.—Probably one of Noma's winged broomsticks might be had from *Shetland,* on which to horse some witchlike courier of the air as a ready bearer of the news: and, as SIR THOMAS is said to be a great lover of Astronomy, he may be agreeably surprised, when contemplating the starry heavens some moony night in the beautiful regions of New Holland, on beholding the novel messenger, descending from the upper regions, laden with dos; atches from our Queen-Lewiston Advocate, after having left a few bundles for the edification of sundry planets in the way.—What brave news for the convicts in Paradise, and the *Australasian Gazette!*

BUT, again to be serious.—It is exceedingly *unfair,* to say the least of it, to accuse DR. FISHER with besieging Quebec and our noble Governor in Chief—with American Printers, paper, and types;—and most marvelously inconsiderate and inconsistent is this accusation from a man who is found in the act of *invading* this Province also with American printers, from an American *would-be* city—and with American paper, and American types— "*All republican agents, animate and inanimate,*" and with most righteous republican principles into the bargain; and what is worse, all under false colours!—DR. FISHER'S paper did not pretend to be any other than a New York paper.—This paper of mostly, unconnected shake-bag, periods; this unblushing, brazen faced Advocate, affects to be a Queenston and Upper Canadian Paper, whereas it is to all intents and purposes, and *radically,* a Lewiston and genu-ine Yankee paper.—How can this man of truth, this pure and holy reformer and regenerator of the unhappy and prostrate CANADA reconcile such bare-faced an i impudent deception—!

WITH the alleged *ultra-royalism* of Dr. FISHER, we have nothing to do; though, we may say, that, both when and after, the gentleman was resident in the United States, we have frequently lamented a man of his talents and acquirements, and power of attaining extensive influence, should have occasionally been the advocate of any species of despotism, whether holy or unholy, or of monkish superstition, and Turkish backstairy; which was undoubtedly *sometimes* the case when touching on the affairs of Greece and Spain.—No Englishman, of all other men, ought to forget that his country stands at the head of enlightened nations, and is ever the staunch advocate of rational freedom, and the steady supporter of those liberal principles, on which BRITISH civil rights and religious toleration are founded. It is, indeed, almost certain, that a faithful regard to existing treaties, and certain commercial interests, alone, prevented Great Britain from taking an open and active part in the Greek and Spanish contests, reasing, as she is ever wont to do, on the side of the injured and oppressed.—Let any one who is desirous of knowing, imbibing, and acting upon the true British, patriotic, enlightened, sentiments of the present day—study the orations of Mr. CANNING!—and he who would please the most generous, illustrious, and liberal, and accomplished, Monarch that ever swayed a septre—GEORGE THE IV. OF ENGLAND, must take some other method than that of becoming the blind tool of caitiff a tal depotism, and what has been of late years termed ultra royalism!

LEAVE we DR. FISHER, however, to fight his own battles, to no wise doubting his capability and prowess, and proceed we more closely to grapple with our new opponent, the Queen-Lewiston, Advocate.

(To be continued next week.)

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MS. OF MILTON.—Mr. Peel has announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered in the garret of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.—The Heela and Fury, under Capt. Parry, were to sail from England, on their interesting voyage to the North.—They are to be re-fitted with propelling wheels, to be worked either with a capston or straits, in the transport which is to accompany them thither.

Barbadoes, March 20.

BLOODY BATTLE IN AFRICA.—The brig Elizabeth, which arrived Thursday last from Africa, gives an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives, and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English settlement in that neighborhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and in one of these, had seized a British serjeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most shocking manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered to the English flag, Sir Ch. McCarthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed into three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers; before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he, and those with him, were either massacred or made prisoners; and from the bloodthirsty character of the enemy, it is feared the first of these disasters has befallen them, and under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. Although 14 days had elapsed after the departure of this Expedition, no intelligence of Sir Charles or the Merchants had reached the Cape when the Elizabeth left that coast. It has been surmised, that the Ashantees had been instigated to their late ill conduct by some foreign traders in the neighbouring district, on account of the exertions of the British in intercepting the African Slave Trade.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—An extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro under date of Feb 21 says:—

"We have in town the King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way to England, and, as is said, thence to the United States. He is accompanied by his Queen, and a suite of ten persons.

TO PREVENT DROWNING.—As every invention that may tend to preserve a fellow creature from destruction is to be prized, we copy from an English paper the following recipe for saving drowning men, which, if it prove as successful as it is simple, will be of incalculable advantage. "A man's hat and pocket handkerchief are all that are necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—then tie the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bundle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, by seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature."

VICE ROY OF EGYPT.—An account is received by way of Odessa, that Ali Pasha, the enterprising Vice Roy of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Turkish government. Great

consternation was produced at Constantinople by this intelligence. The news was not believed in Paris. The Vice Roy was to have furnished 10,000 troops for the war against the Greeks.

EASTERN MAGNIFICENCE.—Sir John Malcolm, in his late account of Central India, to give us some idea of eastern magnificence, states, that according to respectable testimony, "700 Elephants, in velvet housings, walked at the coronation ceremony of a young prince, through the streets of Mandoo," a city whose magnificent ruins may still be traced over an extent of ground 37 miles in circumference.

ACTION OFF ALGIERS.—An action is said to have taken place off Algiers, between the British frigate Naiad, of 36 guns, and the French Frigate Hermione, of 44 guns. It was occasioned in consequence of the latter attempting to run into Algiers without showing her colours, when she was fired into. A close action ensued, but the French frigate finally hoisted the white flag, and was then permitted to proceed on her voyage.—She suffered severely in men.

THE STONE.—It appears that the French Surgeons have obtained a triumph most honorable for themselves, and most precious to humanity.—Dr. Civiale has succeeded in curing the disorder of the stone without the operation of cutting. His method consists in the introduction of an instrument, which seizes the stone, then crushes it, and reduces it to powder. This ingenious process is far less afflicting, and does not compromise the existence or even the health of patients.—*Paris Paper.*

ACTING A PART.—In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next the fire place, to ring the bell. "I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a part; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a grid iron from the fire, and scratched the hob. He had requested him to ring the bell; and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying "it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus *ring the Belle.*"

HUMANE EXTRAORDINARY!—The Duke of Richmond had some capital hunters in Sussex. A monkey who was kept in the same stable was remarkably fond of riding the horses, skipping from one to the other, and teasing the poor animals incessantly. The groom made a complaint to the Duke, who immediately formed a plan to remedy the evil. "If he is so fond of riding, we'll endeavour to give him enough of it." A complete jockey dress was provided for the monkey, and the next time the hounds went out, Jacko in all uniform was strapped on the back of one of the best hunters. The view-hollow being given, away they went through thick and thin, the horse carrying so light a burthen presently left all the company behind. Some of the party passing by a farm house, enquired of a country man whether he had seen the fox. "Aye sure (said the man,) he has gone over yon fallow." "And was there any one up with him?" "Way, yes (said John) there be a little man in a yellow jacket, riding as though the devil be in un. I hope from my heart the young gentleman may'nt meet with a fall, but he rides most monstrous hard."

The experiment had the desired effect; Jacko was sufficiently chaffed by his exercise to make him dislike the sight of a horse or a stable ever afterwards.

From the London Courier, March 20.

DISCHARGE OF CANNON BY STEAM.—Mr. Perkins, whose invention in the engraving of steel, and improvements in the construction of steam-engines are well known, has brought to perfection a branch of art, on which there may be some difference of opinion—that of the more speedy destruction of our species! The fact, we believe is as follows:—Mr. Perkins, while experimenting on the expansive force of Steam, subjected to very elevated temperatures, with the view of applying its power to the purposes of the steam Engine, was very naturally led to investigate its applications in many other departments of art, where great mechanical force was required; and among others, to that of discharging ordinance. We are enabled to give a brief description of the present apparatus; which is constructed with the view of showing the application of steam to this purpose, rather than as a model. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the steam reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkins' improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges into this chamber a strong gun barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air tight, (and two others connected with it) and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes projected about five inches, of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shooting the gun. The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to lift the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber instantaneously discharges the bullet through the gun barrel, with a force much greater than o dinary gun powder. The bullets being received against an iron target, are completely flattened. Mr Perking threw into the gun barrel, before us the apparatus, three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun barrel more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this may be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 25 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 100 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders, and the gun barrel made turned in any direction. We believe Messrs. Bolton and Watt made some experiments, many years back, with the view of discharging cannon by steam; but the plan was carried into execution, from some cause with which we are not acquainted.

UNITED STATES.

We wish our limits could have permitted an insertion of the entire piece, of which the following is a paragraph, as it is a fine illustration of the gratitude of democrats and republicans!

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle thus gives vent to his indignation at the late act that stigmatized the N. York legislature.

It will be recorded to the scandal of New-York legislation, that at the very time when that state was reaping the rich reward brought about by that glorious consummation of enlightened industry, laborious perseverance and gigantic genius, at the time while the wealth of the continent found an outlet to the ocean, by the assistance of the Hudson, when all the other members of the vast confederated political family gazed with admiration on the project, De Witt Clinton, the man whose genius planned and executed this magnificent and stupendous design, was hurled by the legislature of New York, from his office, as an object unworthy of popular confidence. His enemies could be no otherwise consistent with themselves, than to receive the benefits that he bestowed, and then turn their benefactor out of office; it is the only way in which they are able to testify their sense of the obligation.—It would be a curious point of enquiry, what the value of the estates of these gentlemen legislators was, both before, and after, the formation of this canal; to what amount they had arisen, in consequence of De Witt Clinton's labors—for, in proportion to the amount of such benefit, would they naturally be anxious to sting and bite the hand of their benefactor—their sense of gratitude knows of no other mode of requital. This thing will not remain circumscribed by the local limits of New-York,—the waves of the Atlantic are wafting the shameful intelligence to Europe already; that De Witt Clinton, projected and accomplished the great Western Canal—that he received no public reward, other than legislative ingratitude for his services, will shortly be told in the cabinets of kings, emperors and princes. But the subject is not to sleep here—all the better feelings of man, all that enobles and adorns our common nature, without distinction or party, will be arrayed on the other side of the question. This deed will be regarded as a stigma on the American name, as a reproach on the age in which we live? But could any thing better be anticipated from legislators of this stamp, men who solemnly pledged themselves to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then so magnanimously turned their backs upon their own promises—men who had made themselves the slaves of a mean and miserable caucus at Washington, and in the dirty work of corruption and venality, were content to do the humble drudgery of apprentices—men who were not even allowed to sin, according to their own free will and pleasure? No! their parts were given out by the Crawford caucus; they waited until they knew what point of honour and faith, they were commanded to violate.

From the British Traveller.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 7th, 1824.

THEY who imagine that the threat of the American President as to European interference in the neighbouring Commonwealths, is a mere *brutum fulmen*, do not, at least, find participators in the Royalist Coffeehouses and Saloons of Paris, nor in the Columns of the fanatic and Ultra Journals.—*La Scelerat! le Revolutionaire! Quelle insolence de parler de la sorte!*—Such are the exclamations that accompany any reference to that document, and which instantly make the impartial hearer conclude, that something must have happened highly conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind.—Nothing, certainly, could have been better timed, or of deeper consequence in its probable results, than this public declaration. England has already announced her determination to prevent any attempts at crushing South American Independence, except on the part of Spain, which, in the utter imbecility of that besotted Government, is tantamount to a general prohibition; and we now see the United States manifesting a disposition to unite with her in the same generous policy. It is always delightful to behold any approximation between these two free and kindred countries—the Britain of Europe and that of America; but it is peculiarly animating at the present moment, when the politician, who carefully watches the signs of the times, to catch from them glimpses of futurity, may draw pleasant prophecies as to the ultimate fate of the world, from the smallest communion of interests in these two powers. It is not improbable that this common recognition, and identity of views as to South America, may eventually lead to an intimate union with them, to a confederacy, in short, of all the Constitutional Governments and free countries in the world—to an alliance which might, without sacrilege and hypocrisy, be indeed termed Holy, against that monstrous and liberticided league which has usurped its name.

This would be a truly glorious spectacle—the good principle emballed against the evil one; light, liberty and religion, enrolled against darkness, slavery, and superstition; and to this conclusion must it indisputably come at last. As has generally been the case, the free States would then be the maritime ones, and dependant as Europe has become from her luxuries, as well as commercial habits, upon America and Asia, she will always be controlled by those who have the command of the sea. England, in the last war, with a navel force never exceeding a hundred and forty thousand seamen and marines, blockaded every enemy's port in the four quarters of the world, and was victorious upon every sea. Suppose her in alliance with the United States, and the Independent Governments of South America—imagine a combined fleet, with a few thousand English troops on board, stationed between the two combustible Peninsulas of Spain and Italy—and a proclamation issued from Great Britain, as the head of the confederacy, promising its support to what ever country would hoist the standard of revolt against the Holy Alliance, and she would presently set in motion the elements of a moral earthquake, which would simultaneously shake down the crowns and sceptres from the tyrants, bigots, and dotards who wear them, and give a total regeneration to Europe.

GOURLAY, AND THE FORTY OLD WOMEN OF WILY.

Petition of Robert Gourlay and forty Old Women of Wily to the House of Commons, praying it to ameliorate their condition, and to put them, so far as it regards the possession of Land, Pigs, Poultry, and other things, on an equal footing with the Negro Wench Slaves in the West Indies.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the Petition of Robert Gourlay and Female Parishioners of Wily, in Wiltshire,

Humbly showeth,

That the men of Wily have again and again, during the last nine years, petitioned your honourable house in order that the condition of labourers may be ameliorated. That during last Session, three of their petitions were ordered to be printed (8th, 19th, and 27th, June, 1823,) and to these your petitioners would at this time refer.

That the women of Wily have hitherto refrained from publickly joining in prayer for this purpose; but, understanding that negro slaves have become special favourites with certain Members of Parliament, and that an appeal had been made to the religion, justice and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in their behalf, they no longer think it improper, even for females to petition your Honourable House. That your petitioners have learned that Negroe slaves have not only a sufficiency of land allowed them, free of charges, for the growth of provisions, but twenty six days of each year, besides Sundays and holidays, for the cultivation of the same:—That Negroe slaves are not obliged to work more hours a-day than English labourers, and do not perform, in an equal period of time, nearly so much work:—That Negroe slaves are not only able to bring up their children, but encouraged to marry and have large families:—That Negroe slaves rear quantities of pigs and poultry, not only for their own use, but for sale; and that, with industry and frugality, they may possess sufficient means to purchase up, were they permitted, their children's freedom.

That during the last fifteen years, the condition of Negroe slaves has been improved, in many respects, while that of English labourers has become notoriously worse. That formerly it was not usual for Eng-

lish women to be subjected to hard labour, out of doors, during inclement weather; but now, some of your petitioners are obliged, even in winter, to spread manure in the fields, to pick stones for the roads, and do other work ill befitting the female frame, and manifestly at variance with the design of PROVIDENCE.

That your petitioner, Robert Gourlay, has lately conversed with women of Compton, a neighbouring parish, who are now, and have long been, employed in repairing the public roads, and who receive only sixpence a-day for this employment:—That he has heard their sad complaints and anxious desire for milder treatment.

That on the 19th day of the present month of February, while the air was chilly in the extreme, and the ground thickly wreathed over with snow, he, the said Robert Gourlay, travelling in Wiltshire, on the road from London to Bath, saw women spreading earth on the pastures, women planting beans in the dirty ploughed fields; and, in one place of the high way, six women together breaking stones for its repair.

That your petitioners have seen the report from the Select Committee on the employment of the poor, in Ireland, and particularly page 132, where the Countess of Glengall declares, that "The people under the better sort of farmers are worse off than any of the slaves in the West Indies." And your petitioners, from their own experience in the parish of Wily are too well assured that this declaration may be perfectly correct and true.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly entreat, that before the charity of your Honourable House is entirely expended on Negroe Slaves, you will think of doing justice to English labourers, and more especially to females:—That you will appoint, without delay, a Commission to visit Wily Parish to inquire into the actual condition of the labouring poor, now truly deplorable; so that facts may be better known, and effectual means contrived for relief and improvement; they also entreat that this petition may be printed for more ready perusal by any Committee, Commission, or Board appointed for the consideration of this subject, and they will ever pray.

(Signed by R. GOURLAY, & Forty Women of Wily.)

HORTICULTURE.

As we are satisfied the *Peach Tree* may be cultivated with success in various parts of CANADA, where it has not yet been tried;— we give the following valuable observations, on the best mode of culture, from the Commercial Advertiser, to be continued in our next.

ED.

ON THE CULTURE OF PEACH TREES.—We recommend to the attention of the public, the following Essay on the cultivation of the Peach Tree. It is written by a practical Horticulturalist, who has an extensive and flourishing nursery of the choicest kinds of this delicious fruit.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

PEACH TREES.

Several considerations seem to render any correct information respecting the successful cultivation of the Peach Tree, a subject of considerable importance. It is a fruit universally admired, and its cultivation here for many years past has generally been very unsuccessful. Various opinions have been entertained as to the deleterious causes which have so universally obstructed the successful culture of this delightful Fruit; and it would be no difficult task to exhibit the erroneous doctrines to long and so widely propagated, respecting the sadly deteriorated state of our peach trees. That melancholy term, "the yellows," and the still more frightful bugbear of "the maggot," with all the evils arising therefrom, have been multiplied into insurmountable obstacles; and the misguided cultivators, directing their sole attention to the discovery of some particular application for the counteracting of these evils, appear to have altogether overlooked the true and radical cause of the failure of the peach tree. This, like every other vegetable, is liable to disease from the inclemency of seasons, from the attacks of insects, and other external violence, from the want of proper nutriment, and lastly, by that natural tendency to decay by which the unalterable laws of nature have wisely limited the ordinary period of duration of every thing that lives. The peach tree is of a comparatively short duration, to the pear or apple; and although by budding or grafting, any particular sort may be increased to any amount, yet, as both these operations only extend a continuation of a part of the original plant, its time of duration must terminate; and such are no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the late failure of our peach orchards has been more owing to causes arising from the natural termination of the duration of the sorts so long propagated, than from any extraordinary malignancy of disease. If this opinion be correct, there is little wonder to see the long languishing state of our peach orchards, where, instead of adopting that careful and improved mode of culture, calculated to introduce a renovation of the plants, the chief attention has been directed to the cure of evils from which no permanent advantage can ever arise. That our opinion respecting the efficacy of an improved mode of cultivation is correct, will appear from the facts, that where this has been attended to properly, no material injury has been experienced from those diseases, otherwise so widely complained of. It is more than twenty years since I planted out an orchard of peach trees in Greenfield, in Connecticut, for a gentleman in whose employ I then was, and which has never failed, in a single year since, of producing an abundant supply of the finest & most delicious fruit. This gentleman is a most accurate observer, and well skilled in Horticultural subjects —His young trees have been reared from seed of the finest of his fruit, and inoculated from trees in a healthy flourishing state; his orchard is regularly manured, and constantly retained in a high state of cultivation. In the spring of the year 1807, I planted out a peach orchard of about one acre upon this island, within three miles of the City-Hall, and during the nine succeeding years, viz. till the year 1816, not more than six trees died out of the whole—two or three of which were not thrifty when I set them out, but owing to the quality of their fruit, I wished to try them; the others were injured by a heavy storm, when loaded with fruit; and in fact, I had more trouble in preying up limbs to support fruit, than in guarding against infected farina, or pursuing maggots.

(To be Continued.)

POETRY.

BE TRUE TO THEE.

Be true to thee! O yes—the dove
Ne'er for her mate more fondly cried,
Than I for thee, my gentle love,
When thou wert absent from my side.
I gazed around, but saw no eye
So bright as thus beam smilingly;
I listen'd oft, but heard no sigh,
No friendly voice to welcome me.

Be true to thee! O yes, the night
Shall change at once to blushing day,
Ere I forget, in bloom or blight,
The flower that blest my thorny way;
In smiles or tears, in joy or woe,
My heart shall kindly beat for thee;
And e'en in death 'twill still bestow
Its parting gift—Fidelity.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 22nd inst. at Newmarket, by the Rev'd Wm. Macauley, JAMES BOULTON, Esq. of Perth, Barrister at Law, to Miss BERNAN, daughter of the late E. BERNAN, Esq. of the former place.

IRELAND.

Mr. Marum, brother of the Catholic Bishop of Ossory, had been murdered at Golmoy, in Ireland

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—Directions have been given by the Board of Trade to place vessels trading between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of coasters—in compliance with a memorial from the merchants of Dublin.

We can state upon unquestionable authority, and we are the first to make the communication, that it is the intention forthwith to repeal the whole of the Union duties.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 12th of March, the House being in Committee on the Supply, after several sums had been voted for the different West India Colonies, £8,229 for the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada, was proposed.

Mr. Hume thought the nature of the Civil Establishment should be known before the House was called upon to destroy the expenses. He had hoped, that after what had been said last year, such a vote would not have been submitted to the House.

Mr. W. Horton stated, that the Colony was poor, though in a progressive state of advancement; two-thirds of the expense was borne by the Colony, which demanded such assistance from England; and the Government had taken every pains in enquiring what reductions could be made.

Mr. Bennet was of opinion that the Colony should maintain its now establishment. The Church Establishment there was a curse rather than a blessing; and the lands belonging to it were in a state of complete barrenness, amidst surrounding fertility.

Mr. W. Horton stated that the Militia Pension List in Upper-Canada, amounted to £4,000 from the expence of the war.

Mr. Bright thought that the Colony should be fostered as a balance to the power of the United States.—He should support the vote.

Mr. Hume would recommend, that *within ten years*, the Canadas should be declared *independent*. Upper Canada was no infant Colony, but had existed for more than 40 years. Ministers should see that Lower Canada paid what she owed to Upper, and there would be no need for the present grant. He must divide the Committee, unless he was assured that the grant would be diminished next year, and in the following should wholly cease.

Dr. Lushington had some reasons for knowing a good deal about Upper Canada; and he would not vote with his hon. friend against the grants.

Mr. Bennet would advise his hon. friend not to divide the Committee, as something in the nature of a pledge had been given, that the charge would soon cease.

Mr. Hume would not press a division, as sense the of the Committee appeared against him.

£9,197 was moved for the Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hume remarked, that the West India Colonies had been put under very unfair restrictions, to foster the Canadies and Nova Scotia.

£5,194 for the Civil Establishment of New Brunswick, the vote last year having been £6,770.

Mr. Hume stated, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick had offered to defray their own expenses, if they were permitted to appoint their own Officers of Customs; to which Mr. W. Horton replied, that the subject was under consideration.

The sum of £15,552 being moved to defray the charges of the Establishment for propagating the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Cape of Good Hope,—

Mr. Hume objected to this vote as too large. He was not satisfied with the account which this Society gave of the appropriation of their funds. In 1818 they stated, that £50,000 of the money raised on the public was for the building of Schools, and that the buildings had commenced: In 1819, they reported that the buildings were finished, and that there were Scholars in them all: In 1820, on enquiry it turned out, that no Schools were built, nor had they any Scholars, nor did the Society deny the truth of this statement, but excused themselves by saying, the misrepresentation originated in a mistake of their Secretary. Would the House now place a sum of £15,000 to a Society that kept such a Secretary? If religious instruction was necessary in those Colonies, let it be given under the direction of the Government. Considering it as money thrown away, he should oppose the grant altogether.

Mr. W. Horton defended the grant as necessary, and he defended the Society from the charge made by the member for Aberdeen. The Society had done much good by their labours—To stop this grant, would be to stop Religious Education in the Colonies.

Mr. Hume contended that the Colonies would pay for their own religious instruction if there was no disposition to throw money away.—There was Halifax, for instance, a large, populous, and *manufacturing* place, could not pay their own minister. Why should

...ised towards paying a salary of £400. to the Rev. Mr. Inglis for religious instructions given by him to the people of Halifax?

Mr. Butterworth, so far from diminishing this vote, would readily increase it.

Mr. Bennet thought the Society had acted negligently; he would not oppose the grant of money, but he would oppose its passing through the hands of these individuals.

Mr. Goulburn defended the grant.—The member for Aberdeen was mistaken if he supposed the Clergy in the Colonies were entirely supported by England. No, on the contrary, they had large tracks of barren lands assigned for their support by the Colonies.—(A loud laugh.)

Sir M. W. Ridley wished to know, whether this money was applied to the propagation of the doctrines of the Church Established, or to the spreading of those enthusiastic doctrines which had done so much mischief.

Mr. Goulburn replied, to the Church of England Establishment only.

Mr. Hume said, this was the strongest argument he had heard against the grant.—(Hear, hear!)—By what right were they to tax the Catholics of Ireland or the Dissenters of England, for the education of a different Sect in the Colonies?

Sir T. Ackland said, he was no way surprised at such a remark from the member for Aberdeen, but he trusted that was no objection in the eyes of the majority of the members of the House. The Society was a Royal Chartered Society, bound to the Church of England; and he considered that the withdrawing of this grant without notice, would be injurious to the cause of Religion, and unjust to persons engaged in moral instruction.

Mr. S. Morland was in favour of the grant.

Lord Althorp could have wished to see it pass thro' the hands of Government; but he would rather give it to the Society than not give it at all.

Mr. T. Wilson feared that if the grant was placed at the disposal of the Governors of Colonies, they would be in much more danger of being misled than the Society was.

Mr. Bennet moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words, "to defray the charges of the Society;" this would leave the money in the hands of the Governors.

The Committee divided; for the original resolution 98, for the amendment 19—Majority 79.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 19th JAN. 1824.

Mr. WILMOT from the Committee, to whom was referred the Contingent Accounts of the present Session, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingent Account.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

At twelve o'clock the two Houses waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the several Joint Addresses of Saturday, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the same having been delivered to His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following replies.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall not fail to transmit to the proper Department of His Majesty's Government, your Joint Addresses to the King, and your Resolutions respecting the Culture of Tobacco in the Western Districts of this Province.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I will on the earliest occasion take the proper means of causing your Joint Address to His Majesty relative to the Boundary Line between this Province and the U. States of America, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall with much pleasure transmit to Earl Bathurst, your Joint Address to the King, expressive of your gratitude for His Majesty's benevolent consideration for the sufferers from the late War.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Majesty's Government, your Joint Resolutions respecting further indemnity to the Inhabitants of this Province who suffered by the late War, and I shall lose no time in forwarding the same to His Ex'y. the Governor in Chief.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I shall, in compliance with your request, take an early opportunity of forwarding to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, your Joint Address to the King, & the accompanying Report, in order that they may be submitted to His Majesty.

The House went again into Committee on the Report on Contingent Accounts

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received, and the several resolutions were then put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED 1st. That there be granted to the Sergeant at Arms to enable him to pay to John Carey the sum of Twenty Five Pounds to compensate him for continuing the papers to Members for such period beyond the prorogation, as the proceedings of the House of Assembly shall be published therein.

2d. That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to issue his Warrant in favour of John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Hon the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent expenses thereof during the present Session.

3d. In favour of WILLIAM LEE, Esq. Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Hon the Legislative Council, during the present Session, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds One Shilling and Nine Pence.

4th. In favour of GRANT POWELL, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to defray the Contingencies of his Office for the sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds Sixteen Shillings.

5th. Also in favour of ALLAN MACNABB. Esq. Deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge sundry Contingent expenses for the present Session, for the sum of Four Hundred & Ninety Five Pounds Six Shillings and Four Pence Half Penny.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, Messrs. Nichol and Robinson were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr NICHOL from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut Governor pursuant to certain Resolutions on the Report of Contingent Accounts of the Session, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the 56th rule was dispensed with and the Address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Address.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Address without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL. the Address to His Excellency on the Contingent Accounts, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to issue His Warrants for defraying the Contingent expenses of the Session, was read the third time, passed, and Signed by the Speaker as follows:

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieut Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to issue your Warrant in favour of the Lieut General of this Province in favour of John Powell, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds, five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent Expenses thereof during the present Session.

Also, in favour of Wm. Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the present Session, the Sum of One hundred and seventy five Pounds, one shilling and nine pence.

Also, in favour of Grant Powell, Esq Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the Contingences of his Office for the present Session, and also to enable him to carry into effect the orders of this House, the Sum of One thousand, one hundred and twenty five Pounds Sixteen shillings.

Also, in favour of Allan McNabb, Esq. deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge Sundry Contingent Expenses for the present Session, the Sum of four hundred and ninety five Pounds, six Shillings and four pence half penny, which sums his Majesty's faithful Commons will make good during the next Session of the Provincial Legislature.

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 19th Jan 1824.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs McMartin and Chisholm were ordered as a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the foregoing Address.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, it was Resolved that the Resolution of the House of Assembly authorising the payment of Postage on the letters addressed to, and sent by Members, should be rescinded.

Mr. McMARTIN from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Contingent Address of the House, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the necessary Warrants to be prepared in compliance with your Address.

At half past two o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, came to the Bar, and delivered the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the immediate attendance of the House, at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, and having withdrawn, Mr. Speaker and the House forthwith proceeded to the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, after assenting to the Bills passed by both Houses, with the exception of the Assessment Act, which was left for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, delivered the following most gracious Speech.

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

The conclusion of the Public business, which is now disposed of by your unremitted attention, enables me to dispense with your further attendance in Provincial Parliament, but I cannot put an end to this Session without assuring you how fully sensible I am of the judgement and temper which have governed your counsels and given efficacy to your various and extensive labours.

The united Representations which you have Addressed to Your Sovereign, on matters of no ordinary importance to the interests of your Country, afford a gratifying proof of your cordial and zealous co operation in the prosecution of your Legislative duties.

You are sufficiently aware that the measure of success which may attend your petitions, must be governed by a view of various and perhaps conflicting Interests; but it will be no less agreeable to Your Sovereign, than it must be satisfactory to the people of this Province, to observe the vigilant attention with which you have regarded every question that can affect the welfare or security of your Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted me for the ordinary exigences of the year, and for the prudence you have manifested in guarding against temporary inconvenience to the public service by authorising a loan in anticipation of the payments expected from Quebec; and you may be assured that the repeated testimonies which I have received of your confidence and support, shall continue to be met on my part with a disposition to justify your reliance by a regular & economical administration of the Revenue.

Hon Gentlemen. and Gentlemen.

I am happy to concur with you in affording countenance and support to the first efforts of a spirit of enterprise which has been directed to the improvement of our internal Navigation, and which affords the most pleasing and convincing proof of increasing intelligence and wealth.

The measures by which you propose to render effectual the Acts formerly passed for subjecting all the granted Lands in this Province to a moderate indiscriminating Assessment, have the decided concurrence of my own judgement, and I have reason to believe they will be found perfectly in accord with the opinion of His Majesty's Government, fully convinced of the necessity of some measure to counteract the evils occasioned by unoccupied and neglected lands, and acceding entirely to the principles of the provisions which you have proposed, I have every hope that the reference for His Majesty's consideration which has appeared to me proper, will result in the declaration of the Royal Assent

The provisions you have made for the better collecting of the Revenue and for obtaining a more accurate census of the Population will, I trust, be found effectual.

I entertain an ardent hope that under the protection of divine Providence, the permanent support which you have contributed in your amendments of the Com. Scool Act, to the cause of religious instruction, & the general dissemination of knowledge, will be productive of the happiest effects; such objects the wisest and most virtuous will best appreciate, and the attention you have given to them will confer lasting honor on you.

I cannot refrain from adverting to the present tranquil and happy state of this Province, and pointing out to your observation how materially that harmony and public spirit which have prevailed in the Councils of the Legislature have led to a mutual confidence between the Government and the people, and produced a highly favorable influence, both on the general prosperity and on the contentment and happiness of private life.

You will know how greatly individual security, comfort, and convenience, as well as the whole interior order and economy of a Country depend on the just fulfilment of those ordinary duties which the Law requires, and I am persuaded that in your respective Counties, you will be desirous to impress truths, so important upon the minds of those who look up to your example, or are influenced by your advice.

After which the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council, declared that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued to Monday the first day of March, and declared the Parliament Prorogued to the said first day of March, to be then and there holden.

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By Authority.

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Peregrine Maitland, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of, and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, in the District of Midland called the Port of Bath, within the said District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and being authorized and empowered by the said Act to grant Licenses for the Exportation of all Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being naval stores or the produce of all Duties, Bounties or Drawbacks granted upon the exportation of the same, to any of the Foreign Countries bordering upon the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were or thereafter might be, appointed in each Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

CLERGY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having taken into consideration the Instructions to be observed in the Granting Licenses of Occupation for CLERGY LANDS, it pleased to Order, that in future the Globes in the several Townships, (with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licenses of Occupation for any of the said Globe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless the said Persons comply with the conditions of the said Licenses, they will be considered as Squatters, and application for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licenses of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th April, 1824. 19—tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PENSION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the cause of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations?

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinaf ternamed on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Eota, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Labe	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevar	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N. of Norham	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them on the new sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for references to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Crea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D
Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same know n to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix.—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mercea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.
No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His *To wit.* } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2	23 4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do.	14 3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do.	14 4th do do.	
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st. February, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his *to wit.* } Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front, A.	
Lot No. 3	do. do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 5	do. do. C.	
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
13th *May*, 1824. } 14—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an age nt on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land, who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 48 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19-tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Memicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

House for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 6d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, *St. Paul Street,* }
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. } No. 18-*tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected;

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. C. SHERWOOD, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do. do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE
Canadian Annual Register,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the present newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work

U. C. Ga ette Office, }
Nove ber 20, 1823. }

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.
Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition

Can the price must be One Dollar, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting Commissioner Barrie, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very greatly to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies:—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, He has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting Commissioner Barrie, will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him, by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,993
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 29th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 142 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 142 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 142 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for Ale and Beer Licences, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a Note of Hand, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

Gentlemen,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

When I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I feel that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should waive considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

With a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
Jno. B. ROBINSON.

May 12th, 1824.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

Electors!

I Have thought necessary to acquaint you to my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, of offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
Electors,
Your
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23.—t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall eschewate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 23.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

An instance of wilful blindness usually raises our indignation in the same proportion that a moral or physical deprivation of sight moves our compassion, and excites our pity. A corrupt or malicious perversion of a manifest truth produces the same effect if honesty is the best policy, candour is equally necessary in the formation of an upright and manly character; and, for *his own sake*, it is to be lamented that the 'Advocate,' at his very outset, has shown himself equally destitute of both.

None but a licentious democrat, bent on mischief, and lost in the mazes of his own bewilderments, could have so far perverted and misapplied the few lines which he thought proper to quote from one of Mr Fothergill's Addresses to the Electors of the County of Durham:—the passage is this,

"*Having experienced many of them in common with you, I know your wants; and, I think, I know some of the deep and latent causes why this fine country has so long languished in a state of comparative stupor, or inactivity, while our more enterprising neighbours are laughing us to scorn. All I desire is an opportunity of attempting the cure of some of the evils we labour under;*" &c, &c.

Now, it must be the obvious intent of this passage to shew that Mr. F. conceived the fault to be with the House of Assembly; and, that the evils complained of, were remediable by *that* branch of the Legislature, if any where, on the well known axiom that *all Law is for the people;—from the people;—and, when inefficient, must be remedied or rectified by the people:*—and *therefore*, he was desirous of assisting in the great work. It is impossible he could be such a fool as to suppose the people had the power to place him in *the situation*, (even as the representative of Majesty,) on which this envious and cruel-hearted Advocate would lay blame that never was attached, or even conceived, by any other than himself:—but,

"Amongst the sons of men how few are known
Who dare be just to merit not their own!
Superior virtue and superior sense
To Knaves and Fools will always give offence."

In Politics, as in Religion, there are undoubtedly sins of omission, as well as of commission, & it has always appeared to us that our Representatives are either generally ignorant of, or know not how to exercise, the power which is vested in them by their constituents.—The people must surely be supposed to know their own wants;—and, for what purpose do their representatives assemble, if it be not to remedy them?—If these Representatives are remiss in their duty, and neglect to do those things which their country requires at their hands—and *there alone*—is it just—is it manly—is it *honest*—to lay *their* errors and omissions on the Executive, which has ever shewn itself, of late years at least, ready to sanction every measure calculated to advance the public interests?—Our road, our canal, our public school, and our wild land assessment bills, fully attest this truth.

But the manner in which this shameless Advocate attempts to calumniate the universally respected and most worthy Representative of our Sovereign, in this Colony, is the most insolent and wretched specimen of a total abandonment of all truth, principle, sense and decorum—we have ever witnessed—Its very extravagance, however, will prove its own antidote; and even as the scorpion, when surrounded by a wall of fire, is said to retire into the centre of its own narrow circle, and there commit a *felo de se* by the sting of its own tail, so will the venom of this mischievous libeller, of genuine and unaffected worth, recoil on his recreant head.

It is, however, but another and a melancholy instance that no merit, however exalted, can screen its possessor from the assaults of an unprincipled and abandoned plebeian, lost to every sense of propriety, and even to the common decencies of life.—It is an easy matter to throw dirt by those who are near, or in, the kitchen, and which hands are always filthy—The evil spirit and all his agents, in whatever shape they appear, love to mar, or attempt to mar, that beauty and excellence from which they are for ever removed.—One would have thought that if any man could have escaped the virulence of such an assault, it would have been, Sir P. Maitland!

But this Advocate (who has certainly in perfection one of the qualities requisite both *in the dock, and at the bar*) is singularly unfortunate in his assertions; for, notwithstanding the universal depression which succeeded the late war both in Europe and America—it is notorious, and undeniable, that this country has advanced with more rapid strides in all that constitutes national power—under the present, than any former, Lieutenant Governor; which could not have been the case, had he been that careless and inactive spectator of our wants, which this scurrilous obtainer from all truth would make us believe—Before he wore his flimsy tissue of absurdity and falsehood—he ought at least to have made some inquiry, for at the moment he pretends to an extensive acquaintance with the country, he betrays a most unaccountable ignorance of what is going forward. With ridiculous pomposity and egregious stupidity—he inquires, what road, and what canal, has been commenced in his time? when almost every schoolboy in the Province knows that several canals, and a grand Military road on such a scale as it is probable no British, or any other colony ever will be tried—(and which is exclusively the project of our Lt. Governor,) have not only been planned, but have been in part commenced.

Being limited to a narrow space in these columns we shall not attempt to notice one tenth part of the absurdities crowded into the first number of the Advocate, but shall content ourselves with saying that had his Excellency refused his assent to any measure of importance, or had thrown any obstacle in the way of improvement, this more than half crazy scribling might have had something to howl about, but his own questions sufficiently condemn him, and shew the grossness of an ignorance which is paralleled only by the measure of his impudence:—However, we dare say that His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland—will care as little for the censure of such a creature, as the "*amiable misstatement,*" (by which cognomen this very un amiable *democrat* condescends to designate the Earl Dalhousie) will value his praise.

The Advocate flatters himself that he is not at his setting out, "*in any way obnoxious to the powers that be.*" We rather think he has either totally mistaken the meaning of the word *obnoxious*, or that he has very singular notions as to what is likely to make a man so noxious. He further says that he is "*sensible*" and even "*well aware*" that "*he might have induced Government to bestow sundry good things upon him*"—so that it is clearly not "*appreciation*" which has driven "*this wise man mad.*"—(see P. 15.)

After all, some compassion is due to the unhappy man who can gravely assert that *one month, only*, of our time is due to the service of Him who, when on earth, not only gave the *whole of his*—but his precious blood also, for our present and everlasting benefit. After such a confession of faith, it is only fair to conclude that *six months* of his scribblers time are given to Acts of insanity;—and that only one seventh part of his lines contain either truth or reason.

Why we speak of such, it will solely be in reference to their public acts.—Col. Mag. R. A.

As to this writer's expectations of the conduct to be pursued by Mr. Fothergill, in the event of his obtaining a seat in the House of Assembly, we can assure him that *Mr. F.*—has as little to do with the likes, dislikes, and base motives of Dr. Hornby as he has with the *figures, the tales, and the similitudes* of that sensitive and right worthy compounder of pills, and administrator of balsams—and whether within, or without, the bar of that Honourable House, we have no doubt that Mr F.—will be able to go through the fatigues of his duty without the aid of a glass of water, or the ready arms of a brother Æsculapius!

We have now to apologise to our readers for detaining them so long on a subject, to them, perhaps, of little interest.—But the attack which has been made upon the Lieutenant Governor—however puny it may be—appeared to us so unwarrantable and so wholly unprovoked—that we could not resist the feeling which has induced us thus *gently* to notice it.—We have no desire to waste time in criticising the literary merit of a work which we have no doubt will shortly become defunct. The pale characters of disease and death are already stamped on the countenance of this ink shapen bantling, conceived in iniquity, and brought forth in shame and dishonour, and it would be cruel to add pain to those convulsive throes under which it labours to crawl for a little space, up those fatal heights of Queenston, from whence so many of its country men have been already precipitated at the points of British and Canadian Bayonets!—

We understand a meeting of the Society of "Friends to the Strangers" in distress was held at Sheffield's Hotel, on Friday last, when it was resolved, that a new Subscription be set on foot in aid of the Funds of the Society. It gives us much pleasure to state that the gentlemen deputed to solicit Subscriptions have met with that success which evinces, by the strongest manner, the great liberality of the Inhabitants of York—Indeed we cannot conceive how charity can *better* be bestowed, than in contributing to the support of an institution which has for its object the relief of Strangers in distress.

The amount of good already done by the Society, since its first formation, has been extensive,—many hundreds of destitute Emigrants of all ages, have partaken of the Bounty; and who but for the timely aid afforded them, must have sunk under the accumulated pressure of poverty and disease.

The Season is at hand, when we may expect the usual visit to our shores of numerous of in Bound Emigrants. To enable the Society to meet the wants of those poor people, and to cover a debt to a considerable amount, due to the Treasurer, are the reasons for proposing the present subscription.

The Subscription List is in the hands of Mr. Allan, where those persons who have not been applied to, have an opportunity of entering their names.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Mr Scarlett.—Mr. Scarlett, M. P. has recovered from his dangerous illness, after having been Killed in the Newspapers.

Sir George Quentin retires from the 10th Hussars, and receives congés to last day with Lieutenant Colonel Henry Wyndham.

Lord Gifford is appointed Master of the Rolls; and is succeeded by Sir John Copley the Attorney General, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Expedition Assassinated.—Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultras. In consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

Slave Trade.—The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 26th of March, & sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the Bills, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Free Trade.—On the 19th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all that the Ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on commerce, and that "the experience of his whole life, had convinced him that the principles of free trade were the best & surest foundation of the well being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the fatal results of a deviation from them."

A debate exceedingly interesting, if not very important, took place on Monday night, in consequence of a complaint of breach of privilege, committed by no less a personage than the Lord Chancellor. The matter of this complaint was certain strong observations made by his Lordship from the Chancery Bench, on a Speech of Mr. Spring-rice's in the House of Commons.

A motion for his levy was lost by a majority of 181 to 80. The friends of the Lord Chancellor wisely forbore his vindication on high grounds, and rested his defence on the warmth of feeling into which he had been inadvertently betrayed by an ill-reported report of the speech of Mr. Abercrombie. Ample justice was done to the character of this gentleman by those who undertook the defence of the Lord Chancellor.

WHISKEY.—Mr. Bartlett, of N. H. during the Tariff debate, moved to impose a duty on Stills. If his object was to raise a revenue, his proposed ways and means were very injudicious; for he ought to know that our Whiskey drinkers would raise another Rebellion if a tax should be put on Whiskey.—A tax of that sort ought never to be imposed, unless adequate provision is made in the bill that it shall be collected without Rebellion or War and Feuders: for it costs an enormous sum of money to march an army into that country to quell revolt. It cost President Washington 2'000 000 dollars to put down GALLATIN'S Rebellion. Whenever we want a snug little war all within ourselves, we have nothing to do but to tax Whiskey—for then will raise a Rebellion as quick as cockatardies will raise a blister. A raise a Rebellion as quick as cockatardies will raise a blister. A tax on Whiskey taxes the people—but it will never raise money.—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Boston, dated February 25.

"It is lucky for you that you are out of trade; it never was less prosperous. This is certainly a pleasant place for those fond of novelty. There never were more *Lions* extant than at present.—We are to have steam frigates, cannon, and all to go by steam. Stage coaches are lighted with gas.—Chickens are hatched by steam in twenty one days. Copper is to last five years on ship's bottoms.—French and German is taught with such rapidity as to enable one to read his Bible in those languages in forty-eight hours. Poor children are to be educated on a new plan, which has such a wonderful effect on their morals, that they will never go astray; and last, though not least, the National Debt is to be paid off. All these discoveries and propositions are now before the public; and you have been long enough on the "fast anchored Isle," to know there is no such thing as humbug here."

JOHNSON THE SMUGGLER.—We hope some clever fellow is collecting materials for the Memoirs of JOHNSON the smuggler, for he is certainly one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived.

PRESENT ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken by Johnson, the smuggler, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and the burden of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; the grain of one half of which was placed in a vertical, and the other in a horizontal position. The planks were so well caulked and cemented together that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered with the deck, and then the whole vessel might be sunk to about water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was finished; and it is a curious coincidence that she was to be launched the very day the news of his death arrived. Johnson was to have received 40,000*l.* as soon as the vessel had got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case of service succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up a ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one his Majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of a similar construction to the one before described, to a large vessel moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) his cable athwart hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled out a knife, and having hacked at it a-half to five. Upon this, the boatswain began to make grievous lamentations—"Oh, my poor dear Nancy!" said the boatswain—"what will she say P—" Johnson—"Damn your blubbering," said Johnson—"Duff your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the bewsehole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized an axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the reach of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.—*Morning Herald.*

London, Price of Stocks, April 13th, 1824.

3 per cent. reduced, 85 1-2; 3 per cent. consols, 86 1-4; 3 1-2 per cent. 102 1-4; 4 per cent. consols, 100 1-4, 4 per cent. 1822, 108 1-4.

Such is the extent of buildings going on in and about London, that bricks are with difficulty obtained, and contractors who are obliged to complete their work by a given time, have offered 40 to 60 per 1000 above the usual price without being able to obtain them.

AMERICAN LOAN.—Another loan has rather unexpectedly appeared in the London Market, of Two Millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the United Provinces of Central America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

Milton.—Literary Discovery

Mr. W. Williams wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Secretary. He understood that a work of the immortal Milton, in the hand writing of one of his nephews, Phillips, had been lately discovered in the State Papers. He was anxious to know whether such a gratifying communication was true, and if true, whether it was (as he hoped) intended to give it to the public? (laugh)

Mr. Secretary Peel—It is true that a work of Milton's in the hand-writing of Phillips, has been discovered by Mr. Lemon amongst the State Papers. It is a work entitled *de Dei Cultu*, in support of the truths of Christian Religion. It was on its discovery submitted to His Majesty, and the first observation of His Majesty was, "A work of Milton's must be made public." (Hear, hear, continued cheers.) It has since, in furtherance of the Royal decision, been submitted to a competent supervision, and the work will speedily appear.—(Cheers.)

Gleanings from Europe.

PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.—Captain Parry's last voyage is published with all the splendid accompaniments of Charts, and Plates.

A FOOT-PAD ATTESTING TO BE SUPERIOR TO A LAWYER.—A lady walking across the fields in the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows who seemed to be watching an opportunity to rob her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow of a similar appearance in a gateway at a little distance from her; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she boldly walked on to one, and addressed him with an air of confidence:—"Sir, you look like a gentleman; I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us. I think they intend to rob me! Will you protect me?" "Madam," repeated the man, "I will—take my arm, and I will attend you until you are out of danger; you will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men will sheer off; they are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it." He attended until she came in sight of her own house—when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it, adding, he hoped he had more honour left than to sink his character to the level of a Lawyer's—"I am above taking a fee."

THE LAIRD OF AUCHINLECK.—It is well known that the Lord Auchinleck had not the greatest partiality, either for the literary labours or the literary character of his son, the Biographer of Johnson. The latter was one day haranguing him upon the happiness of literary men, and concluded by saying, that they went through the world swimmingly. "You don't, Jamie, that a chield does," said the old Judge, "for you see, Jamie, that a chield that's no better than yoursel' was bladders o' wind useth his oaters, than I was puzzens o' gowd."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—By the accounts lately received from this settlement, the farmers were continuing to prosper, and to agree with the country. Every arrival from England brings them the number. Goods are constantly wanted of every kind were however, at moderate prices, and by sheep, and by asellon for less money than their prime cost in Britain. Every warehouse was full, and every ship arriving continued to add to the general glut.

Settlers are recommended to take nothing but specie with them; and to take servants properly indentured for a period of years, under a high penalty in case of breach of bargain. Wages of freemen are enormously high; they will not work under £50 per annum, and most three times a-day, and tea, &c. &c. twice. Ticket of leave-men from the Government were much in demand. Some state. There were many good servants said to be among the convicts. The following were the prices then current:—

Horses	£55 to £100
Bullocks for work, per pair	£36.
Cows	£18 to £20
Heifers	£11 to £15
Ewes	20s. to 30s.
Ewe and Lamb	27s. to 35s.
Beef, per lb.	9d.
Mutton	4s. 6d.
Butter	3s. 0d.
Cheese	2s. 0d.
Oats per bushel	7s. 6d.
Barley	7s. 0d.
Wheat	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Tea, per lb.	5s. 0d.
Sugar	4d.

The acts relating to these fine countries, which received the Royal Assent a short while before the rising of the last Session of Parliament, would not reach them till about October last: consequently the accounts of their beneficial effects upon the country, and thus Government could be known till next arrivals which may be expected in March. Twelve months trial of these salutary laws, it was anticipated, would have the best possible effects upon the whole classes of the people.

CURIOUS FACT.—By placing a candle at thirty degrees from perpendicular, the flame is not encumbered with the wick, and the air that passes by the flame completely destroys the smuff; so that the candle thus placed never wants snuffing, and gives one half more light than when placed in the usual way.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—We perceive by the advertisements of the day, that two new lines of Packets have just been established by active shipping merchants, to ply regularly between New-York and London, and between New-York and Greenock.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—Brom. & Gardner, mechanic, once constituted a clock which was capable of the following surprising attonements:—There was seen on it a negro, a dog, and a shepherd. when the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This clock was exhibited to the king of Spain, who was delighted with it. The gentleness of my dog, said Drom, is the least merit. Let your Majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the fidelity of the animal. The king took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and bit it. Having taken an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and bit it. Having taken the bag-dog, which was in the room, began also to bark. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went out. The minister of marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The king having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the minister obeyed, but he obtained no reply. Drom then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered it. At this new prodigy the favourite of the minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of the devil.

Grimm's Year in Europe.

EARTHQUAKE.—A vessel bound into the harbor of St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, was sunk on the 20th ult. by a violent shock of an earthquake.

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Marquis of Bandshows brought in a Bill to enable the Catholics of England to vote at Elections in the same manner as those of Ireland—read the first time—the noble Marquis then referred to another Bill he meant to introduce, the object of which was to enable the Catholics of England to hold offices upon the same principles with those of Ireland.

CORBETT.—Cobbett has been presented with a silver cup very finely wrought, and of large size, by the owners of one-horse carts, for his zeal in opposing the extortions of the Turnpikemen.

From a late London paper

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THIEF.—A few days ago a thief was detected in the following singular and judicious manner:—Mr. Thomas——, a respectable cow keeper and dairyman residing at Islington, had a sow pig which produced a large litter of young ones, which for some time she appeared to bring up with all maternal affection: but suddenly one of the swinish family disappeared, and was no where to be found; and as it is known to Naturalists that sows sometimes, notwithstanding their maternal affection, devour their young.—Mr. —— took it for granted that this sow had thus regaled herself, and yet he thought it rather odd, that like the story of the two cats, not even a tail remained, or any trace whatever of the departed sucking. The next night came and with it disappeared another pig—the next night another, and another still, until the latter was minus four of its members, Mr. —— now began to think his sow of too ravenous a disposition to keep any longer, and to save the remainder of the young from a premature death, he sold the sow, litter, and all. The pig stye being now unoccupied, and though he had determined to adopt some profitable use, and accordingly hired it out to the itinerant exhibitor of a bear, and on the very night that the sow and her young quitted it, Bruin entered into possession. About two o'clock the next morning Mr. —— was disturbed by the loud lamentations and moaning of a man in distress, and getting out of bed he proceeded in the direction of the noise, from whence the complaint seemed to come, and pig stye, from whence the complaint seemed to come, and listening for a moment at the door, he soon entered to hear a man, evidently in great pain, say, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake man, evidently in great pain, say, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake man, evidently in great pain, say, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake

courtiers attended. Ferdinand did not find much pleasure in the demeanour of these persons; but he derived great enjoyment from that of the inferior servants, whom he treated with the greatest familiarity, and to whom he allowed the most extraordinary liberties. Amongst them was one Chamorro, celebrated as a sort of stupid and vulgar buffoon, who, by his fooleries afforded infinite diversion to Ferdinand, and obtained a sufficient degree of influence with him to dispose of the first offices in the kingdom.

"Ferdinand embittered the final moments of his mother, Maria Louisa, by expressing to her, through the medium of his Ambassador Vargas, an eager desire to get possession of his mother's diamonds, which were both numerous and magnificent. Vargas executed his commission with the indelicacy of a man who is anxious only to please authority, and has no respect for the unfortunate. The Queen objected to give them up; and declared in presence of Cardinal Gonsalvi, and other illustrious personages of the Court of Rome, that the diamonds should not go out of her possession until death; and that she would much sooner throw them into the Tiber, than give them to her son. She did keep them until she breathed her last, but her body was yet warm when Vargas took possession of the desired treasure, carrying his zeal in Ferdinand's service to such an extent, as even to remove from the fingers of the corpse a gold ring of paltry value, which Maria Louisa had signified a wish to take with her to the tomb.

"The execution of the will of the royal parents showed how inflexible Ferdinand can be when he wishes. They fixed considerable pensions on several persons who had been in their service during their exile. These pensions were all sanctioned by Ferdinand, with the exception of those which were bequeathed in favour of individuals who had shown any attachment to Godoy.

"This want of sensibility is one of the most characteristic traits of the present king of Spain. His selflove and pride may be deeply affected, but his heart is never touched. He was affectionately attached to his second wife, Maria Isabel of Braganza; but he was playing at nine-pins when her funeral left the palace, and the following day, there was not the least sign of grief in his countenance. The uncommon fickleness of his imagination prevents any one sentiment from overruling him, or from making any serious impression on his mind. In adversity he was never dejected; when misfortunes of a formidable nature occurred to him, he still knew how to take advantage of all the alleviating circumstances which they produced. It would seem as if he counted with certainty on the combinations of the future, which have so often extricated him from the most imminent dangers.

"Ferdinand is a man of middle stature; his figure is large beyond proportion; his complexion is pale, and his health is frequently interrupted by extremely violent attacks of the gout. To this affliction, and to the infirmities of his youth, he owes a flaccidity of appearance which does not correspond with his age. His features are strongly marked, and rather deformed, though his look wants not animation. His constant custom of smoking segars, which he scarcely ever suspends, gives a bad odour to his breath. The versatility of his features is so great, that the most eminent artists have failed to give a perfect likeness of him. His gestures are lively, and often violent. He speaks in a hurried manner, and all his actions partake of the precipitate character of his conversation. He is subject to no ruling passion. [illegible] the chase, and his only pleasure is in making horse observe his paces. His demeanour towards [illegible] who are intimate with him, goes beyond the bounds of familiarity; and even during the private audiences which he gives to those who are recommended by his favorites, he forgets all etiquette, reclines on a sofa, and smokes, and enters into conversation with strangers. He possesses a very strong memory, and is so deep a dissembler, that he often eludes the observation of those who known him most intimately.

"The events of Ferdinand's life have contributed to increase the defects of his character, and to indulge him to follow, without any reserve, his favourite inclinations. He has been always cast down through his own fault; he has himself always created the germ of those evils which have come upon him; but he has always found a foreign hand to rescue him from every misfortune.

"His hatred of enlightened ideas, and the fear which he entertains of well informed men, are features in his character which have exercised, and will continue to exercise, great influence upon the destinies of Spain. She, unhappily, gives herself up to the most profound ignorance, while all the other communities of England nobly emulate each other in improving the useful sciences. Ferdinand abhors those sciences as dangerous enemies; and although public opinion does not set him down as a devotee, and even supposes him to be sincerely religious, he will always continue to favour fanaticism as the best auxiliary of absolute power, which is the idol of his soul, and the most irresistible of his inclinations."

LAST MOMENTS OF THOMAS PAINE.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

MR. EDITOR,

THE subjoined account of the concluding scenes of the life of Thomas Paine was read at a public meeting some weeks ago, by a very respectable member of the Society of Friends, in my hearing. From his Brother I procured this copy of the account. I rather think that William Dilwyn, his daughter, and the young person who visited Paine, and gave the account to Dilwyn's daughter, are of the same Society. As almost the whole world was injured by Paine's pernicious principles, I hope you will not refuse to increase the circulation, as widely as possible, of his recantation.—Wishing you increasing and continued success, I remain, &c. A. B.

THE following is an extract of a letter received by Mr. William Dilwyn, of Walthamstow, Essex, from his Daughter, in America. The writer is of the most unquestionable respectability, and appears recently to have received the information stated in it from a person equally entitled to credit. The latter had resided in a family in the near neighbourhood of the celebrated Thomas Paine, who resided at Greenwich, near New York, and during his last illness, had contributed to his comfort by occasionally preparing and sending him food and refreshments more adapted to his situation than he usually enjoyed. These the informant chose to be the bearer of, (although his personal circumstances were so deplorable that the air of his chamber would scarcely be endured) to his bed-side. In performing this humane office, she had the opportunities of conversation with him, which authorise the Writer's belief, that he exhibited another proof of Dr. Young's assertion, that

"Men may *live* fools, but fools they cannot *die!*"

The latter proceeds to say, that she found him frequently writing, and believed, from what she saw and heard, that, when his pain permitted, he was almost always so engaged, or in prayer, in the attitude of which she more than once saw him when he thought himself alone. One day he inquired if she had ever read the "*Age of Reason?*" and being answered in the affirmative, desired to know her opinion of that book. She replied, that she was but a child when she read it, and probably he would not like to know what she thought of it. Upon which he said, if old enough to read, she was capable of forming some opinion, and from her he expected a candid statement of what that opinion had been. She then said, she thought it the most dangerous and insinuating book she had ever seen—that the more she read, the more she wished to read, and the more she found her mind estranged from all that is good; and that, from a conviction of its evil tendency, she had burnt it, without knowing to whom it belonged. Paine replied to this, that he wished all who had read it had been as wise as she; and added, "*If ever this Devil had an agent on earth, I have been one.*"—At another time, when she was in his chamber, and the master of her family was sitting by his bed-side, one of Paine's former companions came in; but seeing them with him, hastily went out, drawing the door after him with violence, and saying, "*Mr. Paine, you have lived like a man, I hope you will die like one.*" Upon which Paine, turning to his principal visitor, said, "*You see what miserable comforters I have.*"—An unhappy female, who had accompanied him from France, lamented her hard fate, observing, "*For his man I have given up my family and friends, my property and religion; judge then of my distress, when he tells me that the principles he has taught me will not bear me out!*"

POETRY.

The murder of Duncan King of Scotland, with the ambition and subsequent fate of the usurper Macbeth, form the ground work of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name. The imagery of the enchantments of the North, is introduced with so much judgment and felicity, that it carries the imagination away captive, in despite of reason.—The following small piece will be read with interest by every admirer of that noble play.—

DUNCAN'S WARNING.

RECITATIVE.

As o'er the heath, amid his steel clad Thanes,
The royal Duncan rode in martial pride,
Where, full to view, high tow'rd with gilt'ring vanes,
Macbeth's strong tow'rs o'erhung the mountain's side;

In dusky mantle wrapp'd, a grisly form
Rush'd with a giant stride across the way;
And thus, while howl'd around the rising storm,
In hollow thund'ring accents, pour'd dismay.

SONG.

Stop, O King, thy destin'd course,
Furl thy standard, turn thy horse;
Death bestrides thine onward track,
Come no farther,—quickly back.

Hear'st thou not the raven's croak?
See'st thou not the blasted oak?
Feel'st thou not the loaded sky?
Read thy danger, king, and fly.

Lo! yon castle banners glare
Bloody through the troubled air,
Lo! what apparitions on the roof,
Frowning bid thee stand aloof.

Murder, like an eagle, waits
Perch'd above the gloomy gates,
Just in act to pounce his prey,
Come not near—away, away.

Let not plighted faith beguile
Honour's semblance, beauty's smile
Pierce detraction's venom'd dart
Rankle to the fest'ring heart.

Treason arm'd against thy life,
Points his dagger, whets his knife,
Drugs his stupefying bowl,
Steels his unrelenting soul.

Now 'tis time; ere grisly night
Closes round thee, speed thy flight;
If the threshold once be crost,
Duncan, thou'rt for ever lost.

On he goes! resistless fate
Hastes to fill his mortal date;
Cease, ye warnings! vain tho' true,
Murder'd king, adieu! adieu!

BONOMI BEARING THE CROSS.

A sculpture of the celebrated Bergami has lately been published in Italy, representing him loaded with honours and crosses and under it there is the following very appropriate inscription:—

Nai tempi pin antichi pin feroci
Si appiccavano i ladri sulle croci:
In tempi pin moderni e pin leggiadri
Si appiccavano le croci in sui ladri.

Which may be thus translated into English, though it will of course lose much of its point:

In ancient times the custom was
To hang the rogues upon the cross,
But now the custom is in vogue
To hang the crosses on the rogue.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

***RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
ADAIR, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0
Adams, George	615	18	6	153	19	7½
Adams, Mary	32	10	0	8	2	6
Addison, Robert	200	5	0	50	1	3
Adrames, Joseph	24	17	6	6	4	4½
Aigler, William	52	10	0	13	2	6
Aikman, John	47	5	0	11	16	3
Aimire Martin	7	10	0	1	17	6
Allan, Alexander	10	0	0	2	10	0
Allan, Milby	116	13	6	29	3	4½
Allan, Samuel	47	5	0	11	16	3
Allan, William	120	10	0	30	2	6
Alexander, Hugh	1473	5	0	368	6	3
Alexander, Thomas	10	0	0	2	10	0
Almas, Henry	6	15	0	1	13	9
Almost, Christian	28	15	0	7	3	9
Alyia, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
Anderson, Cornelius	12	10	0	3	2	6
Anderson, John	21	10	0	5	7	6
Anderson, Joseph	85	15	6	21	6	10½
Anderson, Peter	19	7	6	4	16	10½
Androp, Samuel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Andrews, Eliza	20	0	0	5	0	0
Angu, Abigail	49	0	0	12	5	0
Angu, Augustus	45	5	0	11	6	3
Antallia, Andre	12	10	0	3	2	6
Antallia, Christopher	23	5	0	5	16	3
Antallia, Pierre	41	0	0	10	5	0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154	7	6	38	11	10½
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	18	15	0
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	6	5	0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22	10	0	5	12	6
Arnold, Frederick	95	5	0	23	16	3
Arnold, John	26	18	10	6	14	2½
Arnold, Lewis	79	10	0	19	7	6
Arvison Gustavus	116	3	0	29	0	9
Askin, James	27	10	0	6	17	6
Askbough, Frederick	24	15	0	6	3	9
Askbough, Frederick	50	10	0	12	12	6
Ault, Michael	50	0	0	12	10	0
Ault, Nicholas	18	1	9	3	5	5½
Averill, Paul	23	11	3	5	17	9½
B.						
Baby, Francis	1778	10	10	444	12	8½
Baby, James	426	2	6	106	10	7½
Baby, Jean B.	280	15	9	70	3	11½
Buckhus. Stephen	40	15	0	10	3	9
Badgley, Joseph	77	10	0	4	7	6
Baker, Abraham	13	10	0	3	7	6
Baker, Benjamin	22	9	3	5	12	3
Baker, Effy	11	11	3	2	17	9½
Baker, Hosea	20	0	0	5	0	0
Baker, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Baker, William	22	10	0	5	12	6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653	16	3	163	9	0½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51	10	0	12	17	6½
Ball, George	740	2	6	185	0	7½
Ball, Peter	573	5	0	143	6	3
Baughart, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Barber, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Barnes, George	75	0	0	18	15	0
Barnhurt, George	253	10	9	63	7	8½
Barnhurt, Henry	46	5	6	11	11	3
Barthe, Jean B.	35	4	6	8	16	1½
Barmun, Ezra	40	12	6	10	3	1½
Barthesanone, Joseph	80	12	6	7	13	1½
Barthesanone, Joseph	46	17	6	11	14	4½
Bartly, Henry	27	0	0	6	16	3
Barton, Church of	20	0	0	5	0	0
Bastado, David	73	7	6	18	6	10½
Bates, Augustus	183	15	0	44	18	9
Bates, William	62	11	3	15	12	9½
Banman, George	46	13	0	11	13	3
Baxter, David	86	10	0	21	12	6

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Baxter, James	20	4	6	5	1	1½
Baxter, John	172	2	9	43	0	8½
Beam, Martin	117	11	6	29	7	10½
Beamer, Henry, sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0
Beamer, Henry	2	10	0	0	12	6
Bean, Abrahem	4	10	0	1	2	6
Bessely, Richard	1336	1	6	334	0	4½
Beaupré, Francis	17	10	0	4	7	6
Bechlet, George	47	2	6	11	15	7½
Beehlet, Jacob	30	0	0	7	10	0
Beemer, Jacob	98	17	0	24	14	3
Beemer, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Begmer, Philip	45	0	0	11	5	0
Bell, John	9	5	0	2	6	3
Bell, Nathaniel	21	6	0	5	5	0
Bell, Thomas	314	10	0	78	12	6
Bellinger, Mary Ann	50	0	0	12	10	0
Bellknap, Eleanor	3	2	6	0	15	7½
Bellpush, Jaques	17	10	0	4	7	6
Bellinger, Michael	278	1	3	69	10	3½
Belts, or Beltz, George	64	17	6	16	4	4½
Bender, John	38	5	0	9	11	3
Bender, Philip	570	15	0	142	13	9
Benedict, Charles	3	0	0	0	15	0
Benetean, Jean B.	73	5	3	18	6	11½
Beneteau, Pierre	11	10	0	2	17	6
Bennet, Joshua,	22	10	0	5	12	6
Bennet, William	48	10	0	12	2	6
Berger, David	18	15	0	4	13	9
Bergison, Simon	32	17	6	8	4	4½
Bernard, Jean B.	21	10	0	5	7	6
Bessy, David	6	15	0	1	13	9
Bessy, John	3	0	0	0	15	0
Best, John	49	12	6	12	8	1½
Betzner, Samuel	11	9	0	2	17	3
Bezere, Antoine	35	0	0	8	15	0
Bezere, Jaques	12	10	0	3	2	6
Biggar, James	37	10	0	9	7	6
Biggar, John	23	15	0	5	18	9
Biggar, Robert	350	9	0	87	12	3
Binkley, John	34	15	0	8	13	9
Bird, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bitnu, William	18	8	3	4	12	0½
Blackburn, James	43	2	6	10	15	7½
Blackburn, Joseph	35	0	0	8	15	0
Blackburn, Leonard	34	2	6	8	10	7½
Blackburn, Robert	24	10	0	6	2	6
Bleam, Philip	25	0	0	6	5	0
Blosdell, Isaac	41	0	0	10	5	0
Bodin, Jaques	21	0	0	5	5	0
Boice, Jacob	37	0	0	9	5	9
Boice, John	42	5	0	10	11	3
Boismier, Jean B.	33	10	0	8	7	6
Boipce, Gabriel	33	10	0	4	7	6
Bondy, Charles	18	0	0		10	0
Bondy, Gabriel	14	12	6	3	3	1½
Boudy, Lawrent	32	15	0	7	3	9
Bonhomme, Joseph	13	7	6	3	6	10½
Book, George	5	0	0	1	5	0
Book, Jacob	22	10	0	7	7	6
Book, John	22	10	0	7	7	6
Bostwick, Adolphus	68	19	6	17	4	9
Bostwick, Henry	223	0	0	56	5	0
Boucherville, Thomas	500	0	0	125	0	0
Bouckette, Jean B.	200	0	0	50	0	0
Bouck, Chr.	18	19	0	4	14	9
Bouck, Frederick	17	13	9	4	3	5½
Bouffar, Antoine	23	5	0	5	15	3
Bouffar, Jos.	39	10	9	9	17	6
Bouffar, Jean B.	34	15	0	8	3	9
Bouffar, Peirre	64	1	0	16	0	0
Bougbner, Chr.	135	1	7	33	17	2½
Boughner, jut. Chr.	6	0	0	1	12	3
Boughner, Joseph	5	0	0	1	6	3
Boughner, Martin	7	10	0	1	7	6
Boughner, Ozias	23	8	0	5	17	2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
Bouk, Frederick	9	5	0	2	6	3
Bouk, John	30	0	0	7	10	0
Bowen, Henry	35	4	6	8	16	1½
Bowen, John	40	1	3	10	0	3½
Bowen, William	29	5	0	7	6	3
Bowlby, James	10	0	0	2	10	0
Bowman, Adam	280	16	6	70	4	1½
Bowmin, Abrhm.	220	13	6	57	8	10½
Bowman, Peter	23	0	0	5	15	0
Bowman, Peter	52	0	0	13	0	0
Boyd, Samuel	221	3	0	55	5	9
Boyle, James	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bradshaw, Seth	245	0	0	61	5	0
Bradt, Peter	28	0	0	7	0	0
Brady, Edward	151	0	0	37	15	0
Brant, John & Catharine	123	15	0	30	18	9
Brass, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Bricker, John	24	7	6	6	1	10½
Brigham, Moses	167	0	0	41	15	0
Brisbois, Jean B.	26	18	6	6	14	7½
Brooks, Robert	17	5	0	4	6	3
Brook, William	42	10	0	10	12	6
Brouse, George	21	15	0	5	8	9
Brown, Adam	112	11	0	28	2	9½
Brown, Adam	325	0	0	81	5	0
Brown, Adam	13	0	0	3	5	0
Brown, Adam	80	2	6	20	0	7½
Brown, Alexander	19	14	6	4	18	7½
Brown, Samuel	199	18	9	49	19	8½
Brown, Charlotte	22	10	0	5	12	6
Brown, James	4	10	0	1	2	6
Brown, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Brown, John	187	2	6	46	15	7½
Brown, Joseph	64	0	0	16	0	0
Brown, Josiah	105	2	6	26	5	7½
Brown, Robert	48	12	6	12	3	1½
Brown, Stephen	3	11	0	0	17	9
Brown, Cornelius	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brownson, John	30	19	0	7	14	9
Bruce, Margaret	14	3	0	3	10	9
Bruce, William	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brumer, George	12	10	0	3	2	6
Buchannan, Gordon	49	0	0	12	5	0
Buck, Peter	11	5	0	2	16	3
Buckberrough, George	22	10	0	5	12	6
Buckberrough, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Buck, William	28	15	0	7	3	9
Buell, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bugbee, John	23	8	9	5	17	2½
Burnell, Enos	66	12	6	16	13	1½
Bunting, James	52	17	6	13	4	4½
Bunting, John	111	0	0	27	15	0
Bunting, Samuel	120	0	0	30	0	0
Bunting, Thomas	61	0	0	15	5	0
Burch, John	127	6	9	31	16	8½
Burdick, Freeman	30	15	0	7	13	9
Burdick, Isaac	25	0	0	6	5	0
Burford, Selnoel	66	2	6	16	10	7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19	10	0	4	17	6
Burksholder, David	213	0	0	53	5	0
Burns, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Burtch, Archibold	165	17	0	41	9	5½
Burtch, Isreal	20	0	0	5	0	0
Burwell, James	830	10	0	207	12	6
Burwell, Mahlon	656	18	0	164	4	8½
Butler, Anne	704	10	0	176	2	6
Butler, Andrew & John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Byer, Anna	78	7	9	19	11	11
Byers, John	9	5	0	2	6	3
C						
Caderett, Louis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cadet, Joseph	32	10	0	8	2	6
Cain, John	1020	0	0	255	0	0
Caldwell, William	7	16	9	1	17	6
Calvert, George	55	17	3	13	19	3
Cameron, Alexander	11	10	0	2	17	6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	459	0	0	112	10	0
Campbell, Edward						
Campbell, Elizabeth	19	10	0	36	2	6
Campean, Charles	16	10	0	4	12	6
Campean, Jean B.	25	5	0	6	6	3
Campean, Louis	46	2	6	11	10	7½
Caufield, Abraham	56	0	0	14	0	0
Carmichael, Charlotte	8	5	0	2	1	3
Carn, Christopher	52	5	6	13	1	4½
Carnell, Ateine	76	12	0	18	18	0
Carpenter, Gersham	9	0	0	2	5	0
Carrol, Joseph	116	5	9	29	0	11
Carrol, Captain John	21	0	0	5	5	0
Carrol, Luke	34	7	0	8	11	9
Carter, Silas	183	6	0	45	16	6
Cascaden, William	82	10	6	20	12	7½
Caze, Peter	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cassidy, Samuel	216	7	6	54	1	10½
Casselman, Henry	24	0	0	6	0	0
Caster, George	9	0	0	2	3	0
Caster, John	29	2	0	7	5	6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25	0	0	6	5	0
Caswell, Nathan	97	15	0	24	8	9
Cazavant, Pierre	50	7	6	12	1	10½
Chambers, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
Chambers, John	10	15	0	2	13	9
Chambers, John	34	5	0	8	11	3
Chapin, Richard	30	4	6	7	11	1½
Charbonneau, Jean B.	5	5	0	1	6	3
Charron, Antoine	159	0	0	39	15	0
Chisholm, George	152	7	6	38	1	10½
Chisholm, John	106	15	0	26	13	9
Chisholm, John	201	1	3	50	5	8½
Chisholm, William	35	10	0	8	17	6
Choate, Jacob	89	13	0	14	18	9
Chrysler, Rebecca	18	12	6	4	13	1½
Chrysler, William	18	0	0	4	10	0
Chrysler, William	405	0	0	101	5	0
Clark, James	15	0	0	3	15	0
Clark, John	50	5	0	12	11	3
Clark, Moses	15	0	0	3	15	0
Clark, Robert	270	0	0	67	10	0
Clark & Street,	4 970	0	0	1,242	10	0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742	15	4	185	13	10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226	17	6	56	14	4½
Claus, William	1997	5	0	499	6	3
Claus, Jacob	39	5	0	9	16	3
Cleaver, John	24	0	0	6	0	0
Clement, John	72	0	0	18	15	0
Clement, Marg't	580	6	0	145	1	6
Clench, Ralfe	239	5	0	59	16	3
Cleuddenning, John	9	15	0	2	8	9
Cleuddenning, John & Hannah	7	10	0	1	17	6
Cleuddenning, Walter	20	0	0	5	5	0
Cline, Philip	28	0	0	7	0	0
Cloch, Jacob	19	5	0	4	10	3
Clow, David	89	10	0	22	2	6
Clow, Duncan	84	0	0	21	0	0
Clowes, Leonard	6	16	3	1	14	0½
Cochenour, Jacob	112	17	3	28	4	3½
Coleman, John	2	10	0	0	12	6
Colerich, Peter	69	3	6	22	5	10½
Coll, John	103	10	0	25	17	6
Coll, William	41	10	0	10	7	6
Collard, Benjamin	15	0	0	3	15	0
Collard, Elijah	7	17	6	1	19	4½
Collard, John	294	1	0	73	10	3
Conkes, John	30	4	0	7	11	0
Conklin, Jonathan	41	18	9	10	2	8½
Constantine, Jean B.	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cook, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Cook, Calvin	50	0	0	12	10	0
Cook, Hagger	45	3	6	11	5	10½
Cook, John	54	14	6	13	13	7½
Cook, John	52	15	0	13	3	9
Cook, Michael	197	7	6	49	6	10½
Cook, Michael	174	14	6	43	13	7½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	19	2	9	4	15	8½
Cook, Seth	62	0	0	15	10	0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Cooley, Preserved	55 10 0	13 17 6
Cooper, Anne	4 2 6	1 0 7½
Cooper, James	517 15 0	129 8 9
Coppersthwait, David	93 15 0	23 8 9
Corbin, James	52 0 0	13 0 0
Connan, Isaac	37 0 0	9 5 0
Cornwall, Anne	59 0 0	14 15 0
Cornwall, Benjamin	30 0 0	7 10 0
Cornwall, John	37 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286 8 0	321 12 0
Cornwall, Nicholas	42 6 0	10 11 6
Cornwallis, Nicholas	228 0 0	57 0 0
Corny Castle	29 15 0	7 8 9
Corwin, Lydia	30 0 0	7 10 0
Corwin, Samuel	8 2 0	2 0 6
Cotte, Jos.	92 5 9	23 1 5½
Courtail, Geo.	50 [illegible]	12 11 3
Coutier, Chas.	28 10 0	5 17 6
Couzeneau, Jean B.	173 0 0	43 5 0
Cowan, David	15 10 0	3 17 6
Cowell, Mathias	10 0 0	2 10 0
Crane, Robert	57 10 0	14 7 6
Crane, Aaron	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crane, George	36 14 0	9 3 6
Crane, Jacob	38 [illegible]	[illegible]
Crane, James	654 7 6	163 11 10½
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	25 0 0	6 5 0
Creger, Peter	24 5 0	6 1 3
Cripps, Paul	166 7 0	41 11 9
Crooks, Francis	39 0 0	9 15 0
Crooks, James	4,460 17 0	1112 14 3
Crooks, William	286 5 0	71 11 3
Crooks, William & James	30 0 0	7 10 0
Crosby, Simon	28 0 0	7 0 0
Crosthwait, Daniel	20 15 0	5 3 9
Crow, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crow, Thomas	93 18 6	23 8 4½
Crowder, James	3 10 0	0 17 6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9 [illegible]	2 8 3
Cudney, David	61 2 6	15 5 7½
Cudney, Ezekiel	55 5 0	13 16 3
Cudney, Ezekiel	13 [illegible]	[illegible]
Cudney, James	35 17 6	8 19 4½
Culverson, Samuel	52 0 0	13 0 0
Culp, Christopher	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culp, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, Aaron	20 0 0	5 0 0
Culver, Jabez	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, John	49 5 0	12 6 3
Culver, Timothy	19 0 0	4 15 0
Culver, William	108 10 0	27 2 6
Cummerfield, or Cammerford, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cummins, Daniel	52 12 6	13 3 1½
Curtis, David	45 10 0	11 7 6
Cushman, James	82 10 0	20 12 6
Cutler, Sewall	110 0 0	27 10 0
D		
Dafoe, Conrad	4 0 0	1 0 0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Darby, Jacob	18 0 0	4 10 0
Darby, Jacob	6 0 0	1 10 0
Darby, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Darby, Margaret	15 10 0	3 17 6
Dauphin, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Davis, Andrew	20 13 0	5 3 3
Davis, Asahel	129 12 0	32 8 0
Davis, John	682 0 0	170 10 0
Davis, John	34 6 0	8 11 6
Davis, Joseph	20 2 0	5 0 6
Davis, William	41 6 3	10 6 6
Davis, Simon	21 5 0	5 6 3
Davis, William	7 5 0	1 16 3
Day, John	44 5 0	11 1 3
Day, Solomon	42 0 0	10 10 0
Dayton, Reuben	15 0 0	3 15 0
Deary, Thomas	27 2 6	6 15 7½
Decow, John	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Defield, Edward	61 18 6	15 9 7½
Defield, Joseph	148 1 0	37 0 3
DeForest, Elizabeth	25 0 0	6 5 0
Deli, Bennett	10 0 0	2 10 0
Demauchell, Vitaille	93 15 8	23 8 11
Demauchell, Vitaille	10 0 0	2 16 0
Denis, Catherine	5 17 6	1 9 4½
Denis, Obadiah	75 0 0	18 15 0
Denison, John	35 0 0	8 15 0
Denneau, Jean B.	22 10 0	5 12 6
Depew, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Depew, John, Senior	16 5 0	4 1 3
Depew, Charles	5 10 0	4 2 6
Depirissy, Count	200 0 0	50 0 0
Derengy, Elizabeth	12 10 0	3 2 6
Derickson, Thomas	7 10 0	1 17 6
Dekussell, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Desjardins, Peter	135 11 4	33 17 10
Desmond, David	45 5 0	11 6 3
Desmond, Timothy	7 0 0	1 15 3
Desmond, William	35 9 0	8 15 0
Dispoeau, Vincent	8 15 0	2 3 3
Detterick, Jacob	65 0 0	16 2 6
Dickson, Thomas	1292 10 0	323 2 6
Dickson, William	2572 19 5	643 4 9
Dingman, Harmonus	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dingman, John	140 0 0	35 0 0
Dingman, Lawrence	34 15 0	8 13 9
Doan, Thomas	20 17 6	5 4 4½
Dodge, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0
Dolson, Daniel	234 10 0	58 12 6
Dolson, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dolson, Isaac	71 5 0	17 16 3
Dolson, Matthew	190 1 3	47 10 3¾
Donahoe, William	34 7 6	8 11 10½
Donaldson, Robert	55 0 0	13 15 0
Dorshinar, Conrad	72 5 0	18 1 3
Dorshinar, John	5 10 0	1 7 6
Dorshinar, Martin	22 2 6	5 10 7½
Douglass, Alexander	2135 7 0	533 16 9
Douglass, Levi	15 0 0	3 15 0
Douglass, Stephen	16 0 0	3 15 0
Douglass, Thomas	23 10 0	5 17 6
Dowdy, Israel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dowlin, Thomas	25 0 0	6 5 0
Dragon, Angelique	27 0 0	6 15 0
Drake, David	6 3 0	1 10 9
Drake, John	60 0 0	15 0 0
Drake, John	4 10 0	1 2 6
Drake, William	372 10 0	93 2 6
Drouillard, Alexis	7 10 6	1 17 7½
Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35 0 0	8 15 0
Drouillard, Joseph junior	52 10 0	13 2 6
Drouillard, Lewis	23 15 0	5 18 9
Drummond, Peter	100 0 0	25 0 0
Dubois, James	5 0 0	1 5 0
Duchesne, Thomas	11 5 9	2 16 3
Duff, Alexander	60 0 0	15 0 0
Dufour, Charles	12 10 0	3 2 6
Dufour, Francis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Dufour, Pierre	10 10 0	2 12 6
Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dulmage, Jacob	12 13 9	3 3 5½
Dunbar, William	87 15 0	21 18 9
Dunham, Charles	25 12 6	6 8 1½
Durand, James	86 3 0	21 10 9
Durham, Edward	39 7 6	9 16 10½
Durham, James	109 15 0	27 8 9
Durham, Jeremiah	32 12 0	8 3 0
Durrochez, Charles	10 0 0	2 10 0
Dutchen, Ephm.	11 2 0	2 15 6
E		
Eagleson, John	513 11 6	128 7 10½
Eamer, Michel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Eamon, Jacob	2	0 13 9
Eaton, John	17 5 0	4 6 3
Eberts, Jean Baptiste	45 17 6	11 9 4½
Eberts, Joseph	257 19 2	64 9 9½
Eby, Joseph	44 10 0	11 2 6
Edwards, Eleanor	34 10 0	8 12 6
Edwards, Elizabeth	15 0 0	3 15 0
Edwards, James	48 5 0	12 1 3
Elliot, Matthew	2,800 0 0	700 0 0
Elliot, Thomas	21 10 0	5 7 6
Ellis, Allan	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ellis, Henry	16 17 6	4 4 4½
Ellis, John	33 19 0	8 9 9
Emery, John	718 2 6	178 5 7½
Emery, William	186 7 6	46 11 10½
Emes, Martha	13 15 0	3 8 9
Emes, Silas	27 10 0	6 17 6
Empy, Adam	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Erb, Jacob	22 0 0	5 10 0
Erb, Peter	42 7 6	10 11 10½
Ernest, Peter	11 15 6	2 18 10½
Ernestown, Church of	10 0 0	2 10 0
Evans, John and Lydia	50 0 0	12 10 0
Everitt, Abner	24 5 0	6 1 3
Everitt, Adam	13 0 0	3 5 0
Everitt, Jacob	54 15 6	13 13 10½
Everitt, Jacob	18 7 6	4 11 10½
Everitt, William	48 19 9	12 4 11½
Everitt, William, Senior	6 5 0	1 11 3
Everingham, Jacob,	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ewing, Benjamin		
F		
Farchild, Nathaniel	18 0 0	4 10 0
Fairchild, Noah	31 12 6	7 18 1½
Fauxvell, Alexander	42 15 0	10 13 9
Fell,	62 10 0	15 12 6
Farish, Larkin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Felker, (or Falker) John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ferguson, Alexander	25 0 0	6 5 0
Ferguson, Peter	14 5 0	3 11 3
Ferris, John	18 5 0	4 11 3
Fetterly, Peter	57 4 0	14 6 6
Fetterly, Philip	3 10 0	0 17 6
Fields, Charles	788 0 0	197 0 0
Fields, Gilbert	140 1 0	35 0 3
File, John	72 17 0	18 4 3
Fillman, Conrad	32 15 0	8 3 9
Fillman, Frederick	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fillman, John	12 6 0	3 0 0
Finch, Titus	440 6 6	110 1 6
Fisher, Charles	107 6 6	26 16 7½
Fisher, Herman	21 10 0	5 7 6
Fitch, Henry	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fite, Jacob	41 17 0	10 8 1½
Flemming, James	173 12 6	43 8 1½
Flemming, William	70 0 0	17 10 0
Fonger, George	64 1 3	15 10 3¾
Fonger, Henry	11 10 0	2 17 6
Force, Noah	22 12 6	5 13 1½
Forsythe, Catharine	150 0 0	37 10 0
Forsythe, George	976 0 0	244 0 0
Forsythe, James	34 11 0	8 12 9
Forsythe, James	48 15 0	12 3 9
Forsythe, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Forsythe, William (Sandwich)	257 10 0	64 7 6
Forsythe, William (Stamford)	90 0 0	22 10 0
Fortier, Charles	300 0 0	75 0 0
Fortner, James	22 10 0	5 12 6
Foster, Anselme	70 0 0	17 10 0
Foster, Ezekiel	291 4 3	72 16 0¾
Foster, William	39 2 6	9 15 7½
Fowler, John	44 0 6	11 0 1½
Fox, Adam	12 15 0	3 3 9
Fox, John	28 16 6	7 4 1½
Fox, Jonas	40 0 0	10 0 0
Fox, Michael	90 0 0	22 10 0
Fox, Philip	12 10 0	3 2 6
Fralick, John	82 12 0	20 13 0
Francis, William	127 10 0	31 17 6
Franks, William	11 18 3	2 19 6¾
Fraser, Richard, (deceased)	22 0 0	5 10 0
Fraser, Thomas	4 0 0	1 0 0
Freil, James and Hugh	69 17 6	17 9 4½
Freeman, Daniel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Freeman, James	18 10 0	4 12 6
French, Albert	7 15 0	1 18 9
French, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Friesman, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Fritz, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Fry, Bernard	395 0 0	98 15 0
Fulker, Jacob	16 5 0	4 1 3
Fuller, Benjamin	6 18 0	1 14 6
Fuller, Daniel	89 10 0	22 7 6
Fulmer, John	158 13 6	39 13 4½
Fulmer, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Furry, Lawrence		
G.		
Gage, Andrew	27 10 0	6 17 6
Gage, James	148 15 9	37 3 11½
Gage, William	9 10 0	2 12 6
Gage, William, (deceased)	59 15 6	14 18 10½
Gaiernaux, Julie	34 0 0	8 10 0
Gallinger, Henry	8 12 3	2 3 3½
Gander, Jacob	378 11 3	94 12 9½
Gardener, Alexander	764 10 0	191 2 6
Gardener, Sweet	24 10 0	6 2 6
Gardener, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Garnsay, Samuel	98 0 0	24 10 0
Gerard, Pierre	5 0 0	1 5 0
Gesso, Charles	446 7 6	111 11 10½
Ghent, Thomas	38 10 0	9 12 6
Gibson, George	430 0 0	107 10 0
Gilbreath, John	11 0 0	2 15 0
Ginac, Jean B.	27 15 7	6 18 10½
Ginac, Thomas	25 0 0	6 5 0
Girty, James,	178 2 0	44 10 0
Girty, Prideaux	41 14 0	10 5 6
Givins, James	276 18 9	69 3 4½
Clasford, Paul	115 0 0	28 19 3½
Goodhue, Ebenezer	6 0 0	1 11 6
Gordon, John	125 0 0	31 5 0
Goring, Francis	4 0 0	1 0 0
Goring, Frederick	8 0 0	2 0 0
Gotiez, Alexis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Gouie, Robert	1141 14 3	285 8 9½
Governeur, Cyler	20 0 0	5 0 0
Graham, Anne	53 17 0	13 5 4
Graham, Hannah	36 17 0	9 4 4½
Graham, Hugh	36 0 0	9 0 0
Grant and Kirby	80 14 0	20 3 7
Grant, Peter	43 19 6	10 9 10½
Green, Adam	12 0 0	3 0 0
Green, Daniel	18 4 6	4 11 1½
Green, Freeman	15 0 0	3 15 0
Green, John, jun.	7 1 6	1 16 6
Green, Margaret	20 10 6	5 2 6
Green, Mary	85 7 6	21 1 10½
Green, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Green, William	55 0 0	13 15 0
Grennette, Joseph	2351 12 6	587 17 10½
Grier, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffin, Edward	25 0 0	6 5 0
Griffin, Nathaniel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffin, Smith	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffith, Hannah	25 16 3	6 9 0½
Grouis, Michael	59 9 6	14 17 0
Grondin, Charles	20 0 0	5 0 0
Grondin, Josh.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Gustin, John	17 8 9	4 7 2½
Guyre, Ebenezer		
H.		
Hagar, David	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hagerty, Hugh	56 0 0	14 0 0
Haigar, Azuba	15 0 0	3 15 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Hainer, Catharine	10 0 0	2 10 0
Hainer, Margaret	2 7 0	0 11 10½
Hainer, Sophia	16 14 0	4 3 6
Haines, Jacob	74 11 9	18 12 11
Hains, Joseph	10 12 6	2 13 1½
Halket, Jacob	20 17 6	5 4 4½
Hall, George B.	150 0 0	37 10 0
Hall, James	24 0 0	6 0 0
Hamilton, Alexander	223 15 [illegible]	55 18 9
Hamilton, George	299 10 0	74 17 6
Hamilton, Robert	694 8 0	173 12 0
Hamilton, Robert, (deceased,)	728 0 0	182 0 0
Hamilton, William	22 11 3	5 12 9½
Hammill, Thomas	59 5 0	14 16 3
Hanes, John	144 15 0	36 3 9
Hanes, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Hands, William	134 0 0	38 10 0
Hardison, Benjamin, sen.	1224 6 3	306 1 6½
Hardison, Benjamin, jun.	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hardy, John	136 0 0	34 0 0
Hare, William	253 12 9	63 8 2½
Harsden, Luther	4 0 0	1 0 0
Harper, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, Richard	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartford, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Hartley, Jonathan	42 17 6	10 14 4½
Hartney, Mary	50 0 0	12 10 0
Hartney, Patrick	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hartsell, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartshorn, Elijah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Haskins, Luther	62 17 6	15 14 4½
Hatch, William	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hathaway, Mary	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hall, Richard	1219 15 0	304 18 9
Haun, John	29 5 0	7 6 3
Haun, Matthias	50 0 0	12 10 0
Haun, Peter	96 2 6	24 0 7½
Haveland, John	89 1 3	22 5 3½
Hawley, Daniel	23 9 0	5 17 8
Hawley, Ezra	45 12 6	11 8 1½
Hay, Godfrey	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hazen, Daniel	4 15 0	1 3 7½
Headen, John	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Heath, John	38 0 0	9 10 0
Heazlet, Jos.	107 12 6	26 18 1½
Hedges, Samuel	25 14 0	6 8 6
Hembrow, Margaret	111 0 0	27 15 0
Hembrow, Margaret	21 7 6	5 6 10½
Hencelaw, (or Hancehaw,) King	97 0 0	24 5 0
Henderson, Robert	18 5 6	4 11 4½
Henderson, William	12 10 6	3 2 6
Henley, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Henry, Daniel	21 10 0	5 7 6
Heiner, Frederick	4 0 0	0 0 0
Heron, Andrew	946 17 6	236 14 4½
Hershey, Abraham	229 10 0	56 17 6
Hershey, Benjamin	45 12 0	11 8 0
Herrshey, Christ	62 12 6	15 13 1½
Herrshey, Christ	126 0 0	31 10 0
Herrshey, John	104 1 4	26 0 4
Hess, Jacob	3 14 0	0 18 6
Hess, Peter	27 13 4	6 18 5½
Hess, Samuel	25 15 0	6 8 9
Hibbert, Charles	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hickey, Michael	72 7 0	18 1 3
Hickson, Nathan	7 10 0	1 17 6
High, Abraham	28 12 6	7 3 1½
Hill, Hannah	69 5 0	17 6 3
Hill, Isabella	346 0 0	86 10 0
Hilts, Joseph	87 18 0	21 19 6
Hinton, James	38 5 0	9 11 3
Hodgkinson, Robert	17 0 0	4 5 0
Hoffman, Jacob	49 0 0	12 5 0
Hodgeboom, Peter	52 10 0	12 12 6
Holmes, Benj.	40 0 0	10 0 0
Holmes, Sarah	75 1 0	18 15 3
Honeywell, Rice	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hoople, John	36 16 3	9 4 0½
Hoover, George	44 0 0	11 0 0
Hopkins, Caleb	57 10 0	14 7 6
Hopkins, Ephreaim	224 5 0	56 1 3
Hopkins, Gabriel	11 15 0	2 18 9
Hopkins, Joseph	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hopkins, Silas	35 0 0	8 15 0
Horning, Tabit	16 13 0	4 4 1
Horton, Edward	79 5 0	19 16 3
Hoshel, Henry	40 5 0	10 1 3
Hotram, David	36 10 0	9 2 6
House, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
House, George	83 0 0	20 15 0
House, Harmonus	15 15 0	3 18 9
House, Harmonus	30 6 0	7 11 6
House, Joseph	86 12 6	21 13 1½
House, Joseph	57 15 0	14 8 9
House, Lewis	78 0 0	19 10 0
House, Mich'l (or Houx	24 5 0	6 1 3
Howell, Anne	4 17 6	1 4 4½
Howell, Samson	26 0 0	6 10 0
Mowey, Richard	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hubble, Prindle	37 18 9	9 9 9
Huffman, Jacob	27 9 0	6 17 3
Huffman, Michael	35 0 0	8 15 0
Hughson, George	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hughson, Nathaniel	25 14 3	6 8 6½
Humbertson, Thomas	12 10 0	3 2 6
Hunt, Ralph	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hutt, Adam	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hyatt, Soloman	48 15 0	12 3 9
Hyde, Sherman	30 0 0	7 10 0
I.		
Ingersoll, Sarah	25 10	6 7 6
Inglis, George	1 17 6	0 9 4½
Innis, Robert	241 17 6	60 9 4½
Ironside, George	160 0 0	40 0 0
J.		
Jackson, Alexander	12 10 0	3 2 6
Jackson, Catharine	11 0	2 15 0
Jackson, John	17 5 0	4 6 3
Jackson, Peter	25 5 0	6 6 3
Jacobs, George	87 1 6	21 15 4½
Jane, Elizabeth	25 10 0	6 7 6
Janisse, Hypolite	30 10 0	7 12 6
Jarvis, Stephen	15 5 0	3 16 3
Jarvis, William	91 15 0	22 18 9
Jay, John	31 10 0	7 17 6
Johnson, Abraham	74 8 6	18 12 1½
Johnson, Benjamin	33 12 6	8 8 1½
Johnson, Henry	13 10 0	3 7 6
Johnson, John	26 0 0	6 10 0
Johnson, Joseph	46 0 0	11 10 0
Johnson, Naouri	36 3 0	9 1 3
Johnson, Rufus	85 0 4	21 5 1
Johnson, Warham	262 10 0	65 12 6
Jones, Augustus	253 15 0	63 8 9
Jones, Benjamin	15 7 6	3 16 10½
Jones, Charles	26 16 3	6 14 0½
Jones, Daniel	35 0 0	8 15 0
Jones, Ebenezer	62 10 0	15 12 6
Jones, Ebenezer, sen.	10 17 0	2 14 3
Jones, Elias	47 10 0	11 17 6
Jones, Jane	1031 10 0	257 17 6
Jones, Joseph	51 10 0	12 17 6
Jones, Peter	34 0 0	8 10 0
Jones, Samuel	6 12 6	1 13 1½
Jones, Stephen, sen.	46 11 9	11 12 11½
Jones, Stephen, jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Jones, William	159 1 6	39 15 4½
Jordan, John	15 15 0	3 18 9
Jouauville, Francis	23 2 6	5 15 7½
Jonan, John	60 0 0	15 0 0
Joy, [illegible], Robert	45 0 0	11 5 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
K.		
Kamp, John	66 5 0	16 11 3
Kasler, Stephen	53 7 0	13 6 9
Keagy, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Keeler, Frederick	45 0 0	11 5 0
Keeler, Jos. and Eli	48 15 0	12 3 9
Keffer, George	19 0 0	4 15 0
Keiter, Benjamin	11 9 0	2 17 3
Kelly, John, of Ancaster	7 10 0	1 17 6
Kelly, John	129 0 0	32 5 0
Kemp, Jacob H.	235 0 0	58 15 0
Kendrick, Jas.	20 0 0	5 0 0
Kent, William	264 6 3	65 1 6¾
Kern, Christopher	29 16 0	7 9 3
Kern, Nicholas, jun.	87 4 0	21 16 0
Kern, Nicholas, sen.	37 16 10	9 9 2½
Kerr, Nicholas	1227 10 0	306 17 6
Kerr, Robert	252 12 6	63 3 1½
Kerr, William J.	257 0 9	64 5 2½
Kettle, Jeremiah	28 0 0	7 0 0
Killman, Jacob, sen.	31 17 6	7 19 4½
Killman, Jacob, jun.	1262 10 0	65 12 6
Kimmerly and Sager	113 12 6	28 8 1½
King, Charles	57 2 6	14 5 7½
Kintner, Frederick	15 0 0	3 15 0
Kirby, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
KirKindale David	16 15 0	4 3 9
Kitchen, Andrew	14 0 0	3 10 0
Kitchen, John, jun.	30 0 0	7 10 0
Kitchen, Joseph	34 15 0	8 13 9
Knight, William B.	90 2 6	22 10 7½
Knox, John	634 5 0	158 11 3
Koune, Charles	39 10 0	9 17 6
Kribbs, David	41 0 0	10 5 0
Kratz, Valentine		
L.		
LaBady, Jean B.	23 0 0	5 15 0
LaBady, Lewis	5 5 0	1 6 3
LaBady, Pierre	12 10 0	3 2 6
LeBar, Abraham	6 5 0	1 11 3
LaBute, Alexis	53 5 0	13 6 3
LaBute, Julien	37 15 0	9 8 9
LaBute, Pierre	47 15 0	11 18 9
Lacy, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Lacy, William	50 12 6	12 13 1½
Lafferté, Alexis	17 0 0	4 5 0
Lafferté, Antoine	12 0 0	3 0 0
Lafferté, Edward	46 0 0	11 10 0
Lafferty, John J.	470 4 6	117 11 1½
Laframbois, Pierre	20 5 0	5 1 3
La Grave, Augustine	100 0 0	25 0 0
Laird, John	27 13 0	6 18 3
LaMarsh, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Lamb, Henry	25 0 0	6 3 0
Lambert, Cornelius	44 6 9	11 1 8½
Lambert, Reuben	5 5 0	1 6 3
Lamont, Neil	80 0 0	20 0 0
Laimping, Anthony	15 5 0	3 16 3
Lampman, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Lampman, Adam	27 2 6	6 15 7½
Lampman, Frederick	23 15 0	5 18 9
Land, Abel	106 0 0	26 10 0
Land, Ephraim	25 0 0	6 5 0
Landon, Zebulon	10 8 0	2 10 0
Lane, Alexander	19 0 0	4 15 0
Langlois, Alexis	66 5 0	16 11 3
Langlois, Antoin	27 15 0	6 18 9
Langlois, Augustin	5 0 0	1 5 0
Langlois, Nicholas	16 10 0	4 2 6
Longs, Jacob	81 12 6	20 8 1½
Langs, William	23 5 0	5 16 3
Lant, George	18 11 0	4 12 9
La Valle Benjamin	37 1 6	9 5 4½
Law, George	353 15 0	88 8 9
Law, John sen.	24 6 0	6 1 6
Lawrence, George	129 10 9	32 7 8½
Lawrence, George	14 18 6	3 14 7½
Lawrence, John	107 19 3	26 19 9½
Lawrence, Levi	5 10 0	1 7 6
Lawrence, Monis	32 7 6	8 1 10½
Lawrison, Lawrence	26 12 0	6 13 0
Lawrison, Miller	15 0 0	3 15 0
Lawrison, Miller	22 0 0	5 10 0
Lebby, William	16 14 6	4 3 7½
Le Clair, Jean B.	81 11 0	20 7 9
Le Doc, Jean B.	15 17 6	3 9 4½
Le Doc, Simon	47 15 0	11 18 9
Lee, Peter	2 19 9	0 14 11½
Lee, William B.	129 0 0	32 5 0
Lee, William H.	14 14 3	3 10 0
Leffler, John	18 11 0	4 12 9
Legg, Cornelius	16 13 9	4 3 5½
Legg, Cornelius	80 0 0	20 0 0
Le Longe Jean B.	42 3 0	10 11 3
Lemon, Jacob	64 5 9	16 1 5½
Lemon, Lawrence	65 0 0	16 5 0
L'Esperance, Charles	9 0 0	2 5 0
L'Esperance, Louis	9 0 0	2 5 0
L'Esperance, Pierre	3 15 0	0 19 7½
Lester, Henry	23 18 9	5 19 4½
Levelle (or Lovel,) John	32 2 6	8 0 7½
Lewis, Thomas	8 17 6	2 4 4½
Lighthord, William	56 10 6	14 2 7½
Lipscomb, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Little, John	31 0 0	7 15 0
Livings, Richard	17 10 0	4 7 6
Loder, Job	80 0 0	20 0 0
Long, Jacob	32 0 0	8 0 0
Long, Sarah	2 10 0	0 12 6
Lottridge, William	95 13 6	23 18 4½
Lowe, William	50 0 0	12 10 0
Lowe, William	199 0 0	49 15 0
Lowel, Catharine	20 5 0	5 1 3
Lowell, Isaac	24 15 0	6 3 9
Lucas, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Luddington, Levi	20 19 0	5 4 9
Lundy, Azeriah	10 5 0	2 11 3
Lundy, James	20 0 0	5 0 0
Lundy, Rachel	389 11 3	97 7 9½
Lundy, Thomas	40 5 0	10 1 3
Lundy, William	178 9 0	44 12 3
Lutz, Jacob	32 7 6	8 1 10½
Lymburner, Rob't & Wm.	143 0 3	35 15 0½
Lyons, Harkar	38 4 0	9 11 0
Lyons, William	31 0 0	7 15 0
Lytle, Nicholas		
M		
M'Afee, Angus	41 10 0	10 7 6
M'Alister, Samuel	16 5 0	4 1 3
M'Bride, Edward	200 0 0	50 0 0
M'Call, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0
M'Cartney, Wiliam	103 10 0	25 17 6
M'Carty, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
M'Cay, William	4 5 0	1 1 3
M'Cormick, Thomas	280 0 0	70 0 0
M'Crea, Thomas	577 16 0	144 9 0
M'Crea, William	25 0 0	6 5 0
M'Curdy, Richard	4 15 0	1 3 9
M'Daniel, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Donell, Allan	19 0 0	4 16 3
M'Donell, Angus	24 10 0	6 2 6
M'Donald, Angus	30 17 0	7 14 3
M'Donald, Donald	18 0 0	4 5 0
M'Donald, Hector	5 0 0	1 5 0
M'Donald, James	17 2 0	4 5 0
M'Donald, John	100 0 0	25 0 0
M'Donald, Alexander	6 5 0	1 11 3
M'Donald, Angus	110 5 0	27 11 3
M'Dougall, Angus	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Dougall, Hector	40 0 0	10 0 0
M'Dougall, Laughlin	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Dougall, Robert	900 0 0	225 0 0
M'Farland, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Gregor, Lt. James	226 5 2	56 11 2½
M'Gregor, Capt. John	3191 2 0	797 15 6
M'Gregor, John	44 0 0	11 0 0
M'Gregor, Susannah	8 0 0	2 0 0
M'Intosh, Alex'by Marg't		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
M'Intosh, Angus	1461 16 0	365 9 0	Medcalf, Henry	212 10 0	53 2 6
M'Intosh, John	14 0 0	3 10 0	Meiklehose, John	67 0 0	16 15 0
M'Intyre, Daniel	6 10 0	1 12 6	Meissimore, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Intyre, J W.	28 0 0	7 0 0	Meissimore, John jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Intyre, Sam'l & Dan'	85 8 3	21 7 0½	Meisner, John (or Stamford)	20 12 6	5 3 1h
M'Kay, John	150 0 0	37 10 0	Meisner, John (of Woodhouse)	85 0 0	21 5 0
M'Kee, Thomas	219 18 6	54 19 7h	Meloche, Antoine	42 0 0	10 10 0
M'Kie, Alexander	936 12 6	234 3 4h	Meloche, Francis	20 0 0	5 0 0
M'Kean & McEwin,	1712 7 0	428 1 9	Meloche, Jean B.	70 10 0	17 12 6
M'Kenzie Alexander	41 15 0	10 8 9	Melache, Jean Marie	67 13 0	16 19 6
M'Kenzie, Alexander	23 6 6	5 16 7h	Meloche, Simon	15 10 0	3 17 6
M'Kenzie, John	2 10 0	0 12 6	Merkley, George	39 3 9	9 15 11f
M'Kenzie, Kenneth	16 15 0	4 3 9	Merkley, Jacob	11 2 6	2 15 7h
M'Kerlie, Jane	44 5 0	11 1 3	Merrill, William	16 3 3	4 0 9½
M'Kerlie, Samuel	42 0 0	10 10 0	Merriman, Joseph	15 0 6	3 15 0
M'Kirgan, David	12 12 6	3 3 1h	Merrithew, Benjamin	16 10 0	4 2 6
Macklem, Andrew	3 10 0	0 17 6	Merrit, Thomas	752 17 6	188 4 4h
Macklem, James	960 15 0	240 3 9	Mickle, Hannah	120 0 0	30 0 0
M'Lellan, John	80 2 0	12 10 6	Middough, Benjamin	25 0 0	6 5 0
M'Lellan, Martin	68 9 0	42 17 3	Middough, Martin	27 5 0	6 16 3
M'Lellan, William	2 10 0	6 17 6	Miers, George	9 0 0	2 5 0
M'Mahon, Edward	70 0 0	17 0 0	Millard, Noah	42 10 0	10 12 6
M'Micking, John	205 0 0	51 5 0	Millard, Thomas	92 18 6	23 4 7h
M'Micking, Thomas	98 3 2	24 10 9½	Miller, Andrew	205 10 0	51 7 6
M'Millan, Arch'd	1 17 0	4 4 3	Miller, George	4 0 0	1 0 0
M'Murry, Samuel	1 2 6	2 10 7h	Miller, Jacob	5 5 0	1 6 3
M'Nab, Isabella	40 0 0	10 0 0	Miller, Jane	10 0 0	2 10 0
McNair, Neil	10 0 0	2 10 0	Miller, John	175 15 9	43 18 11f
McNeal, Archibald	6 17 6	1 14 4h	Miller, John	78 6 6	19 10 1h
McNeal, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0	Miller John	50 12 0	12 12 6
M'Phee, John	8 0 0	2 0 0	Miller, Margery	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Phee, Hugh	20 0 0	5 0 0	Miller, Samuel	8 0 0	2 0 0
McPherson, Daniel	97 0 0	24 5 0	Miller, Wm. or Marg't	34 0 0	8 10 0
McPherson Daniel	40 0 0	10 0 0	Mills, Isaac	16 0 0	4 0 0
McQueen, Daniel	330 0 0	82 10 0	Mills, William	1243 0 0	310 15 0
Maisonville, Alexis	24 17 6	6 4 4h	Minard, George	17 10 0	4 7 6
Maisonville, Toussant	8 10 0	2 2 6	Mino, John	22 15 0	5 3 9
Malcolm Finlay, John & Finlay, jun.	1450 0 0	362 10 0	Mireau, Jean B	98 15 0	24 13 9
Malcolm Finlay, jun.	94 0 0	23 10 0	Mitchell, Ephraim	20 0 0	5 0 0
Malcolm, John	155 0 0	38 15 0	Mitchell James	22 15 0	5 13 9
Malcolm, John & Finlay jun.	234 4 8	58 11 2	Mitchell, John	190 12 0	47 13 1h
Malotte, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0	Monette, Arnoch	128 10 6	32 2 6
Mann, Joseph	16 15 0	4 2 6	Monforton, Joseph	49 19 0	12 9 9
Man, Nathan	80 0 0	20 0 0	Monroe, John	217 7 0	54 6 10h
Mandeville, David	48 10 0	12 2 6	Moon, Richard	15 13 6	3 18 3
Manson, Hector	28 8 4	7 2 1	Moore, Enoch	10 0 0	2 10 0
Marantel, Andre	25 10 0	6 7 6	Moore, John sen.	6 0 0	1 10 0
Marantel, Dominique	24 10 0	6 2 6	Moore, Solomon	30 0 0	7 10 0
Marantel, Francois	79 10 10	19 19 11	Merden, David	46 5 0	11 11 3
Marchand, Jean B.	77 16 0	19 9 0	Merden, Elizabeth	11 0 0	2 15 0
Marie, Louis	47 10 0	11 15 0	Morden, James	7 0 0	1 15 0
Marigold, Thomas	26 19 0	6 12 6	Morden, James J.	35 1 0	8 15 3
Markle, Alexander	29 7 6	7 6 10h	Morden, Capt. James	122 0 0	30 10 0
Markle, Barney	30 13 8	7 13 8	Morden, Moses	4 10 0	1 2 6
Markle, Frederick	147 5 6	36 16 4h	Morden, Ralph	75 9 0	18 17 3
Markle, Jacob	22 10 0	5 12 6	Morden, Samuel	9 7 0	2 6 10h
Markle, James	64 0 0	16 0 0	Morden, Thomas	10 0 6	2 10 0
Markle, Samuel	19 0 0	4 15 0	Morgan, M'Kenzie	6 0 0	1 10 0
Markle, William	133 3 9	33 5 11f	Morin, Charles	20 2 0	5 0 7h
Marlatte, Abraham	19 0 0	4 15 0	Morin, Joseph	15 0 6	3 15 0
Marlatte, John	36 0 0	9 0 0	Morningstar, John	55 10 0	13 17 6
Mariatte, Paul	12 5 0	3 1 3	Morrison, Charles	3 0 0	0 16 3
Marrass, Antoine	15 0 0	3 17 6	Mosher, Philip	12 5 0	3 0 9
Marsh, Abraham	68 11 3	18 2 9½	Muirhead, James	905 0 0	226 8 9
Martin, Calvin	20 0 6	5 0 1h	Muma, John	18 2 0	4 10 6
Martin, Dan'l	38 0 0	9 10 0	Muma, Samuel	9 15 0	2 8 9
Martin, Hiram	15 0 0	3 15 0	Murney, Henry	1065 15 0	266 5 0
Martin, James	39 15 0	9 18 9	Murphy, Timothy	72 0 0	18 1 3
Martin, Thomas	20 12 6	5 3 1h	Murray, John	7 5 0	1 16 3
Mathews, Thomas	44 0 0	11 0 0	Myrick, Gardner	30 3 9	7 10 11f
Maule, James	17 10 0	4 7 6	N.		
Maxwell, Amos	9 0 0	2 5 0	Nash, Samuel	24 7 9	6 1 11f
May, Peter	30 0 0	7 10 0	Near, Henry	14 10 0	3 12 6
Mayhue, Levi	45 10 0	11 7 6	Neff, Henry	144 0 0	36 0 0
Mayhue, Jos.	38 13 0	9 13 3	Nellis, Abraham	76 12 6	19 3 1h
Mead, Benjamin	543 0 0	135 15 0	Nellis, Andrew	151 15 0	37 18 9

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Nellis, Henry	29 15 0	7 8 9	Phillips, Richard	6 15 0	1 13 9
Nellis, Joseph	14 0 0	3 10 0	Philpot, John	56 0 6	13 15 1h
Nellis, Robert	350 10 0	87 12 6	Pickard, Archibald	79 0 0	19 15 0
Nellis, William	27 10 0	6 17 6	Pickard, Benjamin	90 19 0	22 14 6
Nellis, William	15 0 0	3 15 0	Pickle, Susannah	12 10 0	3 2 6
Nelson, William	17 7 6	4 6 10h	Pillette, Joseph	3 5 0	1 6 3
Nettleton, Daniel	123 7 6	30 16 10h	Plato, Peter	156 0 0	39 0 0
Neville, James	37 10 0	9 7 6	Playter, Eli	13 0 0	3 3 3
Neville, Moses	49 4 0	12 6 0	Pomroy, Rufus	22 5 0	5 11 3
Neville, Thomas	24 0 0	6 0 0	Post Jordan jun.	25 12 0	6 3 0
Neville, William	28 10 0	7 2 6	Pouget, Charles	32 10 0	8 2 6
Newkirk, James	20 10 0	5 2 6	Pouget, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Newkirk, James	43 0 0	10 15 0	Powell, Grant	100 0 0	25 0 0
Nichol, Robert	4202 10 0	1050 12 6	Powell, John	742 19 6	185 12 6
Nichols, George	525 12 8	131 8 0	Powell, William	349 0 6	87 7 1h
Nixan, Robert	60 0 0	15 0 0	Powers, Frederick	20 0 0	5 0 0
Northwest Company,	129 18 0	32 9 6	Powers, James	68 0 0	17 0 0
Notson, John	19 10 0	4 15 0	Powis, Thomas	1000 0 0	250 0 0
O.			Pratt, Francis sen.	87 3 3	21 15 9½
Obrien, James	22 0 0	5 12 6	Pratt, Francis jun.	36 0 0	9 0 0
Odell, Joseph L.	9 7 0	2 6 9	Presbyterian Church Niagara,	400 0 0	100 0 0
Okeefe, Andrew	150 0 0	37 10 0	Price, Joseph	213 5 0	53 6 3
Oldfield, Joseph	8 0 0	2 0 0	Price, Samuel	40 17 6	10 4 4h
Olds, Israel	38 12 6	9 13 1h	Pringle, Alexander	175 0 0	43 15 0
Oliver, Asa	66 10 6	16 12 7h	Prior, Silas H.	13 10 0	3 7 6
O'Rielly Daniel	39 0 0	9 15 0	Procter, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Orrin, William	9 10 0	2 7 6	Procter, Joseph	16 0 0	4 0 0
Olmsted, Russel	14 10 0	3 12 6	Prudhomme, Pierre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Osburn, Samuel	21 0 0	5 5 0	Putman, John	395 10 0	148 17 6
Ostrander, Andrew	71 5 0	17 16 3	Putman, Seth	20 15 0	5 3 9
Ouillette, Charles	34 0 0	8 10 0	Putman, William	31 0 0	7 15 0
Ouillette, Francis	41 7 6	10 6 10½	Q.		
Ouillette, Jean B.	66 10 0	15 2 6	Quick, David	21 10 0	5 7 6
Onsterhout, William	29 0 6	7 5 1h	Quick, John sen.	17 5 0	4 3 3
Overfield, Manuel	98 11 3	23 17 9h	Quick, John jun.	44 13 0	11 3 3
P.			Quick, Solomon	82 9 0	20 12 6
Page, Edward	40 0 0	10 0 0	R.		
Page, Jesse	83 0 0	20 15 0	Racy, Thomas	611 10 6	152 17 6
Page, Joseph	100 10 0	25 2 6	Ramble, George	17 14 0	4 3 7h
Page, Thomas Otway	112 4 6	28 1 1h	Randall, Robert	4 10 0	1 2 6
Pagot, Christopher	115 7 6	28 16 10h	Rapleje, Abraham	300 0 0	75 0 0
Palmer, John	196 12 0	49 3 0	Rapleje, Daniel	223 10 0	55 17 6
Panebecker, Cornelius	5 0 0	1 5 0	Rattlemeier, John P.	23 0 0	5 15 0
Parent, Antoine	11 0 0	2 15 0	Reaume, Antoine	6 0 0	1 10 0
Parent, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0	Reaume, Francois	37 10 0	9 7 6
Parent, Joseph	134 15 0	33 13 9	Reaume, Hypolite	58 15 0	14 13 9
Park, Richard	40 10 0	10 2 6	Reaupie, Laurent	14 10 0	3 12 6
Park, Shubal	18 0 0	4 10 0	Reaume, Louis	31 0 0	7 15 0
Park, William	5 0 0	1 5 0	Reagh, Joseph	27 10 0	6 17 6
Parker, David	28 12 6	7 3 1h	Reid, George	49 16 0	12 9 0
Parker, John	80 15 6	20 3 10h	Reid, William	5 0 0	1 5 0
Parnall, William	34 16 0	8 13 9	Remeaux, Charles	32 15 0	8 3 9
Parrant, Alexis	10 0 0	2 10 9	Remeaux, Joseph	21 5 0	5 6 3
Parré, Jean B. of River St. Claire	67 15 0	16 18 9	Reynolds, Ephraim	56 17 0	14 4 4h
Parré, Louis	6 0 0	1 6 1h	Reynolds, Henry	36 11 0	9 2 9
Parsons, Edward	24 12 6	6 3 1h	Reynolds, Sylvanius	95 16 0	23 19 0
Parsons, Medad	15 7 6	3 16 10h	Reynolds, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Patterson, Leslie	50 5 0	12 11 4h	Reynolds, William	34 10 0	8 12 6
Patterson, Richard	1625 4 0	406 6 0	Ribble, Henry	11 15 0	2 18 9
Pattons, James	8 15 0	2 3 9	Ribble, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Pearce, John	42 0 0	10 10 0	Rice, Moses	16 0 0	4 0 0
Peck, John	159 10 0	39 17 6	Richards, William	40 0 0	10 0 0
Peck, William	75 18 0	18 19 7h	Richardson, Robert	29 5 0	7 6 3
Peer, Jacob	17 13 6	4 8 4h	Richart, Christian	58 15 0	14 13 9
Peer, Widow	73 15 0	18 8 9	Richart, John	52 15 0	13 3 9
Peltjer, Louis	47 10 0	11 17 6	Robert, Marie Louis	19 15 0	4 18 9
Perrin, Thomas sen.	75 0 0	18 15 0	Robertson, John	166 2 6	41 10 7h
Perroost, Joseph	30 0 0	7 10 0	Robertson, John	39 2 6	9 16 1h
Pescodd, John sen. & jun.	108 6 3	27 1 6½	Robertson, Sam'l & David	380 10 0	95 2 6
Petiemoulx, Francis	8 10 0	2 2 6	Robertson, William	140 10 0	35 2 6
Petit, John	60 0 0	15 0 0	Robins, John	28 10 0	7 2 6
Petit, Thomas	48 17 6	12 4 4h	Robins, William	20 5 0	5 0 0
Petre, Joan B.	55 15 0	13 18 9	Robinson, Joseph	47 12 0	11 18 0
Pew, Robert	56 5 0	14 1 3	Roe, Anne	279 2 6	69 15 7h
Phelps, David	11 15 0	2 18 9½	Rogers, James	30 0 0	7 10 0
Phelps, Elijah	880 5 0	220 1 3	Rogers, John		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Rogers, William	8 0 0	2 0 0
Rolfe, William	20 0 0	5 0 0
Rorback, Andrew	137 8 0	34 7 0
Rose, Andrew	20 0 9	5 0 2
Rose, Donald	262 0 0	65 10 0
Rose, John	92 0 0	23 0 0
Rosebough, John	20 4 0	5 1 0
Ross, Alexander	44 9 0	11 2 3
Ross, Jacob	16 6 0	2 16 0
Rouse, George	12 15 0	3 3 9
Rouse, James	100 0 0	25 0 0
Rousseau, George	260 1 0	65 0 3
Rowe, George	23 5 0	5 16 3
Roy, Francis jun.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Ronyone, Henry	154 0 0	38 10 0
Ryan, Isaac	19 10 0	4 17 6
Ryckman, Edward	26 0 0	6 6 6
Ryckman, Samuel	5 0 0	1 5 0
Ryckman, Albert	23 3 0	5 15 9
Ryerse, George J.	1459 6 3	364 16 6b
Rymal, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Rysley, Christian	550 3 6	137 10 10b
S		
Sage, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
St. Catherine's Church,	62 0 0	15 12 6
St. George, Quebec	886 0 6	221 1 7h
Saltfleet Church	74 0 0	18 15 0
Sanders, John	206 0 0	51 5 0
Sandwich School,	95 6 0	23 16 6
Sayles, Charles	12 10 0	3 2 6
Sayles, Deborah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Scadding, John	37 0 0	9 5 0
Scarlet, Edward	46 0 0	11 10 1h
Scarlet, William	15 8 0	3 15 0
Schofield, Ira	20 0 0	5 0 0
Schofield, Jas & Chas. Jones	74 0 0	18 15 0
Schram, Frederick	67 7 6	16 16 10h
Schram, Garret	16 13 0	4 3 3
Scott, Everitt	49 12 6	12 8 1h
Scram, Jeremiah	184 0 0	38 10 0
Scratch, Leonard	31 1 7	7 15 4h
Seagrist, John	69 11 0	17 7 9
Seaman, Caleb	25 8 0	6 5 0
Searl, William	128 8 0	32 1 6
Secord, Abraham	169 17 0	42 9 4h
Secord, & Crooks, James	500 0 0	125 0 0
Secord, Daniel	458 10 0	114 12 6
Secord, David	2645 16 6	661 9 7h
Secord, David	63 10 0	15 17 6
Secord, James senior	485 12 6	121 8 1h
Secord, John	1578 11 3	394 13 9h
Secord, John	21 17 6	5 9 4h
Secord, the widow	509 15 0	127 8 9
Selkirk, Earl of	566 18 11	141 14 8h
Serares, Jacob	11 17 6	2 19 4h
Serens, John	21 12 6	5 5 8
Servos, Jacob	26 2 6	6 10 7h
Servos, John D.	739 16 6	184 19 7h
Shafer, Joseph	11 17 6	2 19 4h
Shafer, William	16 10 0	3 17 6
Shannon, Daniel	29 0 0	7 5 0
Shannon, Lanty	96 1 0	24 0 0
Shaver, Adam	129 8 0	32 7 0
Shaver, Conrad	132 14 6	33 3 7h
Shaver, Jacob	99 12 0	5 18 9
Shaver, John P.	47 8 9	11 17 2h
Shaver, Peter	500 0 0	125 0 0
Shaver, Philip	15 16 0	3 19 0
Shaw, George	139 0 0	32 10 0
Shaw, Gilbert	23 7 6	5 16 0h
Shaw, Mary	30 10 0	7 12 6
Shaw, William	40 7 6	10 1 10h
Shaw, William	26 12 6	6 8 1h
Shealer, Henry	177 5 0	44 6 3
Sheasenor, or Seasenor Robt.	6 6 0	1 11 2
Sheldon, William	10 0 0	2 10 0
Sherick, John	10 0 0	2 10 0
Sherman, Lemuel	54 17 6	13 14 4h
Sherman, William	177 12 6	44 8 1h
Shipman, Paul	16 6 0	4 1 3
Shipman, Samuel	37 8 0	9 7 0
Shipley, John	33 19 5	8 9 0h
Shirk, Jacob	76 5 0	19 1 1h
Shirk, Daniel	10 0 0	2 10 0
Shoff, Deanis	15 10 0	2 17 6
Shoup, Christian	15 0 0	3 15 0
Showers, Daniel	142 15 0	35 13 9
Showers, John	31 2 6	7 15 7h
Showers, Michael	10 18 9	2 14 8
Sicklestead, George	18 10 0	4 12 6
Silverthorn, George	25 0 0	6 5 0
Silverthorn, William	54 0 0	8 10 0
Simons, John K.	30 0 0	7 10 0
Skinner, Elizabeth	18 10 0	4 12 6
Skinner, Haggai sen.	38 12 6	9 13 1h
Skinner, Haggai jun.	79 15 0	19 18 9
Skinner, Job	7 0 0	1 15 0
	166 0 0	41 10 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Skinner, Stephen	15 0 0	3 15 0
Slater, Mance	50 5 0	12 11 3
Slater, William	33 0 0	8 5 0
Slingerland, Garret	283 19 3	71 9 9h
Small, John	132 12 6	33 3 1f
Smith, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Smith, Amos	13 10 0	3 7 6
Smith, Benjamin	13 12 0	3 7 8
Smith, Elias	14 10 0	3 12 10
Smith, Henry	16 0 0	4 0 0
Smith, Henry of Barton	37 2 0	9 5 6
Smith, Henry of Glanford	13 10 0	3 7 6
Smith, Jacob	9 12 0	2 5 6
Smith, James	39 10 0	9 17 6
Smith, John	37 10 0	9 7 6
Smith, John L.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Smith, John (English)	46 16 0	11 14 0
Smith, John (Burlington)	15 16 0	3 18 0
Smith, Joseph	204 7 0	51 1 6
Smith, Isaac	32 10 0	8 2 6
Smith, Isaac	38 5 0	9 11 3
Smith, Myrane	6 11 0	1 12 9
Smith, Samuel	19 0 0	4 15 0
Smith, Sarah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Smith, Thomas	786 1 3	196 5 7h
Smith, William	22 0 0	5 10 0
Smith, William K.	27 10 0	6 17 6
Smith, William	21 0 0	5 5 0
Smith, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Smoke, David	22 0 0	5 10 0
Smoke, Jacob	22 0 0	5 10 0
Smoke, Abraham	22 2 9	5 10 7h
Snyder, Andrew	80 16 0	20 4 0
Snyder, Andrew	43 17 0	10 19 0
Snyder, Jacob	22 12 6	7 8 1h
Snyder, John	16 0 0	4 0 0
Snyder, Joseph	51 10 0	12 17 6
Soper, Cyrus	26 7 6	6 11 10h
Soper, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Southworth, Joseph	14 15 6	3 18 10h
Southwait, Joseph	10 10 6	2 12 6
Sovereign, John	30 16 0	7 16 0
Sovereign, Leonard	101 15 0	25 7 6
Sovereign & Morris	1400 0 0	350 0 0
Sovereign, Philip	19 10 0	4 17 6
Sovereign, Robert	5 10 0	1 7 6
Spears, James	19 12 6	4 18 1h
Spears, Abigail	6 4 6	1 11 1h
Sporeback, Margaret	92 10 0	23 2 6
Springer, Daniel	123 0 0	30 15 0
Springer, Richard	46 16 0	11 12 6
Springstead, Jacob	50 17 6	12 14 4h
Stafford, Amos	27 6 0	6 16 6
Stamford Church of	62 10 0	15 12 6
Steel, Mathias	131 10 0	32 17 6
Sterling, Mark	93 2 6	23 5 7h
Sterling, William	57 4 6	14 6 3
Stevens, Ashel	20 11 3	5 2 9
Stevens, John	34 0 0	8 10 6
Stewart, Daniel	42 5 10	10 11 5h
Stewart, George	23 4 6	5 16 1h
Stewart, Henry	19 15 0	4 18 9
Stewart, James	79 19 0	19 19 9
Stewart, Jemima	395 0 0	98 15 0
Stickly, Mary	23 0 0	5 15 0
Stiver, John	18 16 0	4 13 9
Stockwell, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Stockwell, [illegible]	63 15 0	15 18 9
Stone, Jo[illegible]	455 1 3	113 15 3h
Story, Wait.	30 10 0	7 12 6
Strachan, J. & Co.	40 0 0	10 0 0
Street, Samuel deceased	1633 19 0	408 9 9
Street, Timothy	945 11 6	236 7 10h
Strickler, Ulrick	95 16 6	23 19 1h
Stringer, Aaron	37 10 0	9 7 6
Stringer, Robert	63 5 0	15 15 3
Strobuck, Frederick	45 17 6	11 9 4h
Stroude, Christopher	12 10 0	3 2 6
Sturges, Amos	30 0 0	7 10 0
Sturges, Daniel	24 10 0	6 2 6
Sturges, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Sturges, William	34 19 6	8 14 10h
Summers, David	23 17 6	5 19 4h
Sutton, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Sutton, John	105 0 0	26 5 0
Sutton, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Swartz, Peter	41 0 0	10 5 0
Swayze, Isaac	322 7 6	80 11 10h
Swayze, Israel	65 15 0	16 8 9
Talbot & Odrien	38 2 6	9 10 7h
Talbot, Thomas	3629 18 0	907 9 6
Taylor, Sarah	33 6 0	8 6 6
Teed, Elias	15 0 0	3 15 0
Teel, Henry	38 15 0	9 13 9
Teeple Peter	492 10 0	115 12 6
Teetzell, John	3 0 0	0 15 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Tesbrook, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Templetony Andrew	62 5 0	15 10 3
Terrell, Jesse	14 7 6	3 10 10h
Terriberry, William	111 12 0	27 16 3f
Thayer, Jervis	45 15 0	11 5 3
Thomas, Eleanor	33 15 0	8 5 0
Thomas, Jacob	13 6 0	3 5 6
Thomas, James	22 0 0	5 10 0
Thomas, John	34 0 0	8 10 0
Thomas, Peter	18 0 0	4 10 0
Thompson, Archibald	304 18 0	76 3 6
Thompson, Archibald	444 0 0	111 0 0
Thompson, Cornelius	38 2 6	9 11 7h
Thompson, Elizabeth	526 7 6	131 11 6
Thompson, James	237 12 6	59 8 1h
Thompson, James Sen.	60 15 0	15 3 9
Thompson, James Jun.	27 9 0	6 17 3
Thompson, John	67 2 6	16 15 7h
Thompson, Peter	141 5 6	35 5 4h
Thompson, Robert	65 16 6	16 14 1
Thurston, Symon	12 15 0	3 3 9
Tiffany, Gideon	92 15 0	23 3 9h
Tiplin, James Sen.	87 10 0	21 17 6
Tiplin, James Jun.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Tipney, Mayhew	4 0 0	1 0 0
Tisdale, Lot	60 17 6	14 14 4h
Tole, Philip	28 18 0	7 4 6
Tole, William	7 9 0	1 17 3
Tournquist, Jacque	30 5 0	7 11 5
Tourneur, Jeanie	113 0 0	28 5 0
Teasley, Silas	139 6 3	34 16 6h
Teasler, Michael	92 17 6	23 4 4h
Teasler, Peter	215 10 0	53 17 6
Teaster John	27 2 6	6 15 7h
Tickey, Christopher	18 16 0	4 13 9
Tickey, Henry	37 7 0	9 5 1h
Trout, John	118 15 0	29 13 9
Trout, Henry	446 7 6	111 11 10h
Trowbridge, Christopher	44 15 0	11 3 9
Trudell, Antoine	32 18 0	8 0 0
Trudell, Louis	86 13 0	21 13 3f
Tunis, Reece	10 10 0	2 12 6
Tuttle, Jeremiah	14 16 6	3 14 1h
Tuttle, Jeremiah of Bertie,	19 6 6	4 16 7h
U.		
Underwood, William	22 5 6	5 11 3
Unsworth, Abraham	11 2 6	2 15 7h
Upper, Jacob	40 4 0	10 1 0
Upper, John	36 10 0	9 2 6
Utter, John	10 0 0	2 10 0
V.		
Vallade, Jean B.	8 15 0	2 3 9
Vanalstine, Jacob	18 10 0	4 12 6
Vanata, Benjamin	52 10 0	13 2 6
Vanderlip, Edward	669 15 0	167 8 9
Vanderlip, William	38 16 0	9 14 0
Vanevery, Andrew	9 15 0	2 8 9
Vanevery, Michael	12 0 0	3 0 0
Vanevery, William	6 0 0	1 10 0
Vanhuser, Richard	46 0 0	11 10 0
Vankoughnet, John	5 9 6	1 7 4h
Van Orman, Ephraim	22 14 6	5 13 7h
Vezeneaux, Louis	126 0 0	31 5 0
Villair, Jean B.	10 16 0	2 13 9
Villairs, Louis	9 2 0	2 5 9
Villairs, Louis Jun.	26 10 0	6 12 6
Villairs, Pierre	20 0 0	5 0 0
Vincent, Elijah	6 5 0	1 11 3
Vinckle, Christ. Sen. & Jun.	63 18 6	15 19 7h
Vrooman, John	23 5 0	5 16 3
Vrooman, Soloman	110 9 0	27 12 3
W.		
Walker, Joseph	36 0 0	9 0 0
Walker, Peter	12 10 0	3 2 6
Walker, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Walters, Humpry	52 15 0	13 3 9
Ward, George	144 10 0	36 2 6
Warner, Henry	49 7 6	12 6 10h
Warner, Peter	38 0 0	9 15 0
Warner, Phoebe	40 2 6	10 0 7h
Warren, Henry	681 10 0	170 7 6
Warren, John	506 10 0	126 12 6
Warren, Mary	87 10 0	21 17 6
Watson, Wm. G.	82 6 7	20 11 4h
Waugh, Thomas	13 1 6	3 5 4h
Weaver, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Weast, George	5 10 0	1 7 6
Weaver, Peter	72 17 0	18 4 6
Weaver, Peter	42 5 0	10 16 3
Webster, Peter	10 5 0	2 11 3
Webster, Silo	18 17 6	4 14 4h
Wedge, John	30 10 0	7 12 6
Wegar, Jacob	6 7 6	1 11 10h
Weishuln, Henry	24 15 0	6 3 9
Weishuln, J. W.	104 7 6	26 1 10h
Weismer, Joseph	28 15 0	7 3 9
Wells, John	20 1 0	5 0 3

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Westbrook, Haggar	80 7 9	20 1 11f
Westbrook, John	30 10 0	7 12 6
Westover, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Westover, William	6 10 0	1 12 6
Whitehead, Geo. W.	120 0 0	30 0 0
Whiting, Isaac	40 2 6	10 0 7h
Whitney, John	30 17 0	7 14 3
Whittle, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
Weicz, William	32 10 0	8 2 6
Wigle, Joseph	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wigle, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Wilcox, Hezekiah	30 0 0	7 10 0
Wilcox, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilkins, Robert C.	75 12 6	18 18 9
Wilkinson, Alexander	108 1 0	27 0 3
Wilkinson, Francis	16 15 0	4 3 9
Wilkinson, James	16 0 0	4 0 0
Wilkinson, John	24 12 6	6 3 1h
Wilkinson, Robert	28 12 6	7 3 1h
Will, Daniel	10 10 0	2 12 6
Will, Philip	5 0 0	1 5 0
Willer, Gerhard	26 10 0	6 12 6
Williams, Jonathan	701 5 0	175 6 6
Williams, John	213 0 0	53 5 0
Williams, Samuel	57 14 0	14 8 6
Williams, Wynant	623 5 0	155 16 3
Wilson, Crowell	50 11 3	12 12 9½
Wilson, Gilman	117 0 0	29 5 0
Wilson, James	89 0 0	22 5 0
Wilson, John	13 15 0	3 8 9
Wilson, John	446 9 0	111 12 3
Wilson, Patrick	35 15 0	8 18 9
Wilson, Phillip	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wilson, Robert	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilson, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Winegarden, George	20 0 0	5 0 0
Winterbottom, George	20 0 0	5 0 0
Wintermute, Abraham	95 3 0	23 16 4h
Wintermute, Benjamin	529 1 6	132 5 9
Wintermute, James	69 15 0	17 8 9
Wintermute, Peter	189 7 6	47 6 4f
Witmire, John	176 12 9	44 3 0
Wood, Guy C.	80 0 0	20 0 0
Wood, Jacob	287 18 9	71 19 0
Woodley, George	30 0 0	7 10 0
Woodruff, Henry	104 15 0	26 5 9
Woodruff, Richard	642 0 0	160 10 0
Woolever, Christopher	54 5 0	13 11 4h
Woolever, Peter	67 13 6	16 19 4h
Woolly, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Woolman, John	205 0 0	51 5 0
Wright, Elizabeth	20 0 0	5 0 0
Wright, James	40 0 0	10 0 0
Wright, John	18 10 0	4 12 6
Wright, William	60 0 0	15 0 0
Wynne, William	53 0 0	13 5 0
Y.		
Yeigh, Adam	30 0 0	7 1a 6
Yeigh, John	27 15 0	6 18 9
Yockham, Richard	38 7 6	9 11 10h
York, Church of	140 10 0	35 2 6
Young, George	148 12 6	37 3 1h
Young, James	67 2 6	16 15 7h
Young, Peter	76 15 0	19 3 9
Z.		
Zavits, Christopher jun	28 15 0	7 3 9
Zavits, Christopher sen	80 19 0	20 4 9

ERRATA

In the first half sheet.

For	*Read*
Joseph Adrames	Joseph Adnams
Martin Alquire	Martin Alguire
Milby Allan	Milly Allan
Saml. Androp	Saml. Andruss
Abigail Angu	Abigail Anger
Augustus do	Augustus Angu
Frederick Askbough	Frederick Ashbough
Ditto	Ditto
John Bldwin senior	John S. Baldwin
Andrew Baughart	Andrew Banghart
George Baruhurt	George Barnhart
Henry ditto	Henry Barnhart
Ezra Barnun	Ezra Barnum
Joseph Barthesanone	Joseph Barthesaune
David Bastado	David Bastedo
George Banman	George Bauman
George Bechlet	George Bechtel
Pierre Benehan	Pierre Beneteau
Simon Bergüson	Simon Bergeron
William Bitau	William Bitner
Gabriel Boipce	Gabriel Boisse
J. B. Bouskette	J. B. Bouchett
George Brumer	George Brunner
Charles Campean	Charles Campeau
J. B. Ditto	J. B. Ditto
Louis Campean	Louis Cam[illegible]eau
Abraham Caufield	Abraham Canfield
Antoine Carnell	Antoine Carmell

For	*Read*
Peter Caze	Peter Case
Jerothenon Caswell	Jerothman Caswell
Jacob Cloch	Jacob Clock
Isaac Connan	Isaac Corman
Castle Corns	Castle Corns
J. B. Couzeneau	J. B. Couzeneau
Harmoines Cyderman	Harmonus Cyderman
Conrad Dafoe	Conrad Dafoe
Vitaille Demauchelle	Vitaille Demouchell
Count Depirisey	Count Depuissay
Elizabeth Derenzy	Elizabeth Derenzy
Andrew De Russell	Andrew De Russell
Peter Desjardins	Peter Desjardin
Vincent Dispoest	Vincent Despocat
Conrad Dorshimer	Conrad Dorshimer
John Ditto	John Ditto
Martin Ditto	Martin Ditto
James Dubois	James Dubois
Wm. Dunlar	Wm. Dunbar
Charles Durrochez	Charles Durocher
Ephraim Dutchen	Ephraim Dutcher
John Engleson	John Engleson
Jacob Bechlet	Jacob Bectel
Jacque Bellpush	Jacque Bellperch
J, B, Benelean	J B Beneteau
J B Brisbois	J B Brisbois
Enos Burneli	Enos Burchell

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, 1824.

RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. *Chap.* IV. *on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ADAIR, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Adams, George	615 18 6	153 19 7½
Adams, Mary	32 10 0	8 2 6
Addison, Robert	200 5 0	50 1 3
Adrames, Joseph	24 17 6	6 4 4½
Aigler, William	52 10 0	13 2 6
Aikman, John	47 5 0	11 16 3
Alquire Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Allan, Alexander	10 0 0	2 10 0
Allan, Milby	116 13 6	29 3 4½
Allan, Samuel	47 5 0	11 16 3
Allan, William	120 10 0	30 2 6
Alexander, Hugh	1473 5 0	368 6 3
Alexander, Thomas	10 0 0	2 10 0
Almas, Henry	6 13 0	1 13 9
Almost, Christian	28 15 0	7 3 9
Alyia, John	6 0 0	1 5 0
Anderson, Cornelius	12 10 0	3 2 6
Anderson, John	21 10 0	5 7 6
Anderson, Joseph	85 15 6	21 8 10½
Anderson, Peter	19 7 6	4 16 10½
Androp, Samuel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Andrews, Eliza	20 0 0	5 0 0
Angu, Abigail	49 0 0	12 5 0
Angu, Augustus	45 5 0	11 6 3
Antallia, Andre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Antallia, Christopher	23 5 0	5 16 3
Antullia, Pierre	41 0 0	10 5 0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154 7 6	38 11 10½
Arnold, Christopher	75 0 0	18 15 0
Arnold, Christopher	25 0 0	6 5 0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22 10 0	5 12 6
Arnold, Frederick	95 5 0	23 16 3
Arnold, John	26 16 10	6 14 2½
Arnold, Lewis	79 10 0	19 7 6
Arvison Gustavus	116 3 0	29 0 9
Askin, James	27 10 0	6 17 6
Askbough, Frederick	24 15 0	6 3 9
Askbough, Frederick	50 10 0	12 12 6
Ault, Michael	50 0 0	12 10 0
Ault, Nicholas	13 1 9	3 5 5½
Averill, Paul	23 1 3	5 17 9½
B.		
Baby, Francis	1778 10 10	444 12 8½
Baby, James	426 2 6	106 10 7½
Baby, Jean B.	280 15 9	70 3 11½
Backhus, Stephen	40 15 0	10 3 9
Badgley, Joseph	17 10 0	4 7 6
Baker, Abraham	13 10 0	3 7 6
Baker, Benjamin	22 9 0	5 12 3
Baker, Effy	11 11 3	2 17 9½
Baker, Hosea	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, William	22 10 0	5 12 6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653 16 3	163 9 0½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51 10 0	12 17 6
Ball, George	740 2 6	185 0 7½
Ball, Peter	573 5 0	143 6 3
Baugbart, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Barber, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Barnes, George	75 0 0	18 15 0
Barnhurt, George	253 10 9	63 7 8½
Barnhurt, Henry	46 5 0	11 11 3
Barthe, Jean B.	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Barmun, Ezra	40 12 6	10 3 1½
Barthenaone, Joseph	30 12 6	7 13 1½
Barthenaone, Joseph	46 17 6	11 14 4½
Bartly, Henry	57 5 0	14 6 3
Barton, Church of	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bastado, David	73 7 6	18 6 10½
Bates, Augustus	183 15 0	44 18 9
Bates, William	62 11 3	15 12 9½
Banman, George	46 13 0	11 13 3
Baxter, David	86 10 0	21 12 6
Baxter, James	20 4 6	5 1 1½
Baxter, John	172 2 9	43 0 5½
Beam, Martin	117 11 6	29 7 10½
Beamer, Henry, sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beamer, Henry	2 10 0	0 12 6
Bean, Abraham	4 10 0	1 2 6
Beasely, Richard	1336 1 6	334 0 4½
Beaupré, Francis	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bechlet, George	47 2 6	11 15 7½
Bechlet, Jacob	30 0 0	7 10 0
Beemer, Jacob	98 17 0	24 14 3
Beemer, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beemer, Philip	45 0 0	11 5 0
Bell, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bell, Nathaniel	21 0 0	5 5 0
Bell, Thomas	314 16 0	78 12 6
Bellinger, Mary Ann	50 0 0	12 10 0
Bellknap, Eleanor	3 2 6	0 15 7½
Belipush, Jaques	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bellinger, Michael	278 1 3	69 10 0½
Belts, or Beltz, George	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Bender, John	38 5 0	9 11 3
Bender, Philip	570 15 0	142 13 9
Benedict, Charles	3 0 0	0 15 0
Benetean, Jean B.	73 5 3	18 6 1½
Benetean, Pierre	11 10 0	2 17 6
Bennet, Joshua,	22 10 0	5 12 6
Bennet, William	48 10 0	12 2 6
Berger, David	18 15 0	4 13 9
Berguson, Simon	32 17 6	8 4 4½
Bernard, Jean B.	21 10 0	5 7 6
Bessy, David	6 15 0	1 13 9
Bessy, John	3 0 0	0 15 0
Best, John	49 12 6	12 2 10½
Betzner, Samuel	11 9 0	2 17 3
Bezere, Antoine	35 9 0	8 15 0
Bezere, Jaques	12 10 0	3 2 6
Biggar, James	37 10 0	9 7 6
Biggar, John	23 1 0	5 18 3
Biggar, Robert	350 9 0	87 12 3
Binkley, John	54 15 0	8 13 9
Bird, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bitau, William	18 8 3	4 12 0½
Blackburn, James	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Blackburn, Joseph	35 0 0	8 15 0
Blackburn, Leonard	34 2 6	8 10 7½
Blackburn, Robert	24 10 0	6 2 6
Bleam, Philip	25 6 0	6 5 0
Blosdell, Isaac	41 0 0	10 5 0
Bodin, Jaques	21 0 0	5 5 0
Boice, Jacob	37 0 0	9 5 9
Boice, John	42 5 0	10 11 3
Boismier, Jean B.	33 10 0	8 7 6
Boipce, Gabriel	5 10 0	1 7 6
Bondy, Charles	18 0 0	4 10 0
Bondy, Gabriel	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Bondy, Lawrent	32 15 0	8 3 9
Bonhomme, Joseph	13 7 6	3 6 10½
Book, George	5 0 0	1 5 0
Book, Jacob	29 10 0	7 7 6
Book, John	29 10 0	7 7 6
Bostwick, Adolphus	68 19 6	17 4 9
Bostwick, Henry	225 0 0	56 5 0
Boucherville, Thomas	500 0 0	125 0 0
Bouckette, Jean B.	200 0 0	50 0 0
Bouck, Chr.	18 19 0	4 14 9
Bouck, Frederick	17 13 9	4 8 5½
Bouffar, Antoine	23 5 0	5 16 3
Bouffar, Jos.	39 10 0	9 17 6
Bouffar, Jean B.	34 15 0	8 5 9
Bouffar, Peirre	64 0 0	16 0 0
Boughner, Chr.	135 8 9	33 17 2½
Boughner, jur. Chr.	6 9 0	1 12 3
Boughner, Joseph	5 5 0	1 6 3
Boughner, Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Boughner, Ozias	23 8 0	5 17 2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Bouk, Frederick	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bouk, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Bowen, Henry	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Bowen, John	40 1 3	10 0 3½
Bowen, William	20 2 0	7 5 3
Bowlby, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Bowman, Adam	280 16 6	70 4 1½
Bowman, Abrhm.	220 15 6	57 6 10½
Bowman, Peter	23 0 0	5 15 0
Bowman, Peter	52 0 0	13 0 0
Boyd, Samuel	221 3 0	55 5 9
Boyle, James	15 9 0	3 15 0
Bradshaw, Seth	245 0 0	61 5 0
Bradt, Peter	28 0 0	7 0 0
Brady, Edward	151 0 0	37 15 0
Brant, John & Catharine	123 15 0	30 18 9
Brass, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Brecker, John	24 7 6	6 1 10½
Brigham, Moses	167 0 0	41 15 0
Brubeis, Jean B.	26 18 6	6 14 7½
Brooks, Robert	17 5 0	4 6 3
Brook, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Brouse, George	21 15 0	5 8 9
Brown, Adam	112 11 3	28 2 9½
Brown, Adam	325 0 0	81 5 0
Brown, Adam	18 0 0	3 5 0
Brown, Adam	30 2 6	20 0 7½
Brown, Alexander	19 14 6	4 18 7½
Brown, Samuel	199 18 9	49 19 8½
Brown, Charlotte	22 10 0	5 12 6
Brown, James	4 10 0	1 2 6
Brown, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Brown, John	187 2 6	46 15 7½
Brown, Joseph	64 0 0	16 0 0
Brown, Josiah	105 2 6	26 5 7½
Brown, Robert	48 12 6	12 3 1½
Brown, Stephen	3 11 0	0 17 9
Brown, Cornelius	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brownson, John	30 19 0	7 14 9
Bruce, Margaret	14 3 9	3 10 9
Bruce, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brumer, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Buchannan, Gordon	49 0 0	12 5 0
Buck, Peter	11 5 0	2 16 3
Buckberrough, George	22 10 0	5 12 6
Buckberrough, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Buck, William	28 15 0	7 3 9
Buell, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bughee, John	23 8 9	5 17 2½
Burmell, Enos	66 12 6	16 13 1½
Bunting, James	52 17 6	13 4 4½
Bunting, John	111 0 0	27 15 0
Bunting, Samuel	120 0 0	30 0 0
Bunting, Thomas	61 0 0	15 5 0
Burch, John	127 6 9	31 16 8½
Burdick, Freeman	30 15 0	7 13 9
Burdick, Isaac	25 0 0	6 5 0
Burford, School	66 2 6	16 10 7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19 10 0	4 17 6
Burkholder, David	213 0 0	53 5 0
Burns, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burtch, Archibald	165 17 0	41 9 5½
Burtch, Isreal	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burwell, James	830 10 0	207 12 6
Burwell, Mahlon	656 18 0	164 4 8½
Butler, Anne	704 10 0	176 2 6
Butler, Andrew & John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Byer, Anna	78 7 9	19 11 11½
Byers, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Cæderett, Louis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cadet, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Cain, John	1020 0 0	255 0 0
Caldwell, William	7 10 0	1 17 6
Calvert, George	55 17 0	13 19 3
Cameron, Alexander	11 10 0	2 17 6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	450 0 0	112 10 0
Campbell, Edward		
Campbell, Elizabeth	120 10 0	30 2 6
Campean, Charles	18 10 0	4 12 6
Campean, Jean B.	25 5 0	6 6 3
Campean, Louis	46 2 6	11 10 7½
Caufield, Abraham	56 0 0	14 0 0
Carmichael, Charlotte	8 5 0	2 1 3
Carn, Christopher	52 3 6	13 1 4½
Carnell, Atoine	75 12 0	18 18 0
Carpenter, Gersham	9 0 0	2 5 0
Carrol, Joseph	116 3 9	29 0 11½
Carrol, Captain John	21 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, Luke	34 7 0	8 11 0
Carter, Silas	183 6 0	45 16 6
Cascaden, William	82 10 6	20 12 7½
Caze, Peter	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cassady, Sambel	216 7 6	54 1 10½
Casselman, Henry	24 0 0	6 0 0
Caster, George	8 0 0	2 5 0
Caster, John	29 2 0	7 5 6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25 0 0	6 5 0
Caswell, Nathan	97 15 0	24 1 10½
Cazavant, Pierre	60 7 6	15 1 10½
Chambers, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Chambers, John	10 15 0	2 13 9
Chapin, Richard	34 5 0	8 11 3
Charbonneau, Jean B.	30 4 6	7 11 1½
Charron, Antoine	5 5 0	1 6 3
Chisholm, George	159 0 0	39 15 0
Chisholm, John	152 7 6	38 1 10½
Chisholm, John	106 15 0	26 13 9
Chisholm, William	201 1 3	50 5 3½
Choate, Jacob	35 10 0	8 17 6
Chrysler, Rebecca	59 15 0	14 18 9
Chrysler, William	18 12 6	4 13 1½
Chrysler, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Clark, James	405 0 0	101 5 0
Clark, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Moses	50 5 0	12 11 3
Clark, Robert	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Sarah & George	270 0 0	67 10 0
Clark & Street,	4,970 0 0	1,242 10 0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742 15 4	185 13 10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226 17 6	56 14 4½
Claus, William	1097 5 0	409 6 3
Claus, Jacob	39 5 0	9 16 3
Cleaver, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Clement, John	75 0 0	18 15 0
Clement, Marg't	580 6 0	145 1 6
Clench, Ralfe	239 5 0	59 16 3
Clendenning, John	9 15 0	2 8 9
Clendenning, John & Hannah	7 10 0	1 17 6
Clendenning, Walter	20 0 0	5 5 0
Cline, Philip	28 0 0	7 0 0
Cloch, Jacob	19 5 0	4 16 3
Clow, David	88 10 0	22 2 6
Clow, Duncan	84 0 0	21 0 0
Clowes, Leonard	6 16 3	1 14 0½
Cochenour, Jacob	112 17 3	28 4 3½
Coleman, John	2 10 0	0 12 6
Colerich, Peter	89 3 6	22 5 10½
Coll, John	103 10 0	25 17 6
Coll, William	41 10 0	10 7 6
Collard, Benjamin	18 6 0	3 16 0
Collard, Elijah	7 17 6	1 19 4½
Collard, John	294 1 0	73 10 3
Conkes, John	30 4 0	7 11 0
Conklin, Jonathan	41 18 9	10 9 8½
Constantine, Jean B.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cook, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Cook, Calvin	50 0 0	12 10 0
Cook, Hagger	46 3 6	11 5 10½
Cook, John	54 14 6	13 13 7½
Cook, John	52 15 0	13 3 9
Cook, Michael	197 7 6	49 6 10½
Cook, Michael	171 [illegible] 6	43 13 7½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	19 [illegible]	4 15 6½
Coon, Seth	62 0 0	15 10 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ADAIR, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Adams, George	615 18 6	153 19 7½
Adams, Mary	32 10 0	8 2 6
Addison, Robert	200 5 0	50 1 3
Adrames, Joseph	24 17 6	6 4 4½
Aigler, William	52 10 0	13 2 6
Aikman, John	47 5 0	11 16 3
Alquire Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Allan, Alexander	10 0 0	2 10 0
Allan, Milby	116 13 6	29 3 4½
Allan, Samuel	47 5 0	11 16 3
Allan, William	120 10 0	30 2 6
Alexander, Hugh	1473 5 0	368 6 3
Alexander, Thomas	10 0 0	2 10 0
Almas, Henry	6 13 0	1 13 9
Almost, Christian	28 15 0	7 3 9
Alyia, John	6 0 0	1 5 0
Anderson, Cornelius	12 10 0	3 2 6
Anderson, John	21 10 0	5 7 6
Anderson, Joseph	85 15 6	21 8 10½
Anderson, Peter	19 7 6	4 16 10½
Androp, Samuel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Andrews, Eliza	20 0 0	5 0 0
Angu, Abigail	49 0 0	12 5 0
Angu, Augustus	45 5 0	11 6 3
Antallia, Andre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Antallia, Christopher	23 5 0	5 16 3
Antullia, Pierre	41 0 0	10 5 0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154 7 6	38 11 10½
Arnold, Christopher	75 0 0	18 15 0
Arnold, Christopher	25 0 0	6 5 0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22 10 0	5 12 6
Arnold, Frederick	95 5 0	23 16 3
Arnold, John	26 16 10	6 14 2½
Arnold, Lewis	79 10 0	19 7 6
Arvison Gustavus	116 3 0	29 0 9
Askin, James	27 10 0	6 17 6
Askbough, Frederick	24 15 0	6 3 9
Askbough, Frederick	50 10 0	12 12 6
Ault, Michael	50 0 0	12 10 0
Ault, Nicholas	13 1 9	3 5 5½
Averill, Paul	23 1 3	5 17 9½
B.		
Baby, Francis	1778 10 10	444 12 8½
Baby, James	426 2 6	106 10 7½
Baby, Jean B.	280 15 9	70 3 11½
Backhus, Stephen	40 15 0	10 3 9
Badgley, Joseph	17 10 0	4 7 6
Baker, Abraham	13 10 0	3 7 6
Baker, Benjamin	22 9 0	5 12 3
Baker, Effy	11 11 3	2 17 9½
Baker, Hosea	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, William	22 10 0	5 12 6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653 16 3	163 9 0½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51 10 0	12 17 6
Ball, George	740 2 6	185 0 7½
Ball, Peter	573 5 0	143 6 3
Baugbart, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Barber, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Barnes, George	75 0 0	18 15 0
Barnhurt, George	253 10 9	63 7 8½
Barnhurt, Henry	46 5 0	11 11 3
Barthe, Jean B.	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Barmun, Ezra	40 12 6	10 3 1½
Barthenaone, Joseph	30 12 6	7 13 1½
Barthenaone, Joseph	46 17 6	11 14 4½
Bartly, Henry	57 5 0	14 6 3
Barton, Church of	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bastado, David	73 7 6	18 6 10½
Bates, Augustus	183 15 0	44 18 9
Bates, William	62 11 3	15 12 9½
Banman, George	46 13 0	11 13 3
Baxter, David	86 10 0	21 12 6
Baxter, James	20 4 6	5 1 1½
Baxter, John	172 2 9	43 0 5½
Beam, Martin	117 11 6	29 7 10½
Beamer, Henry, sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beamer, Henry	2 10 0	0 12 6
Bean, Abraham	4 10 0	1 2 6
Beasely, Richard	1336 1 6	334 0 4½
Beaupré, Francis	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bechlet, George	47 2 6	11 15 7½
Bechlet, Jacob	30 0 0	7 10 0
Beemer, Jacob	98 17 0	24 14 3
Beemer, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beemer, Philip	45 0 0	11 5 0
Bell, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bell, Nathaniel	21 0 0	5 5 0
Bell, Thomas	314 16 0	78 12 6
Bellinger, Mary Ann	50 0 0	12 10 0
Bellknap, Eleanor	3 2 6	0 15 7½
Belipush, Jaques	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bellinger, Michael	278 1 3	69 10 0½
Belts, or Beltz, George	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Bender, John	38 5 0	9 11 3
Bender, Philip	570 15 0	142 13 9
Benedict, Charles	3 0 0	0 15 0
Benetean, Jean B.	73 5 3	18 6 1½
Benetean, Pierre	11 10 0	2 17 6
Bennet, Joshua,	22 10 0	5 12 6
Bennet, William	48 10 0	12 2 6
Berger, David	18 15 0	4 13 9
Berguson, Simon	32 17 6	8 4 4½
Bernard, Jean B.	21 10 0	5 7 6
Bessy, David	6 15 0	1 13 9
Bessy, John	3 0 0	0 15 0
Best, John	49 12 6	12 2 10½
Betzner, Samuel	11 9 0	2 17 3
Bezere, Antoine	35 9 0	8 15 0
Bezere, Jaques	12 10 0	3 2 6
Biggar, James	37 10 0	9 7 6
Biggar, John	23 1 0	5 18 3
Biggar, Robert	350 9 0	87 12 3
Binkley, John	54 15 0	8 13 9
Bird, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bitau, William	18 8 3	4 12 0½
Blackburn, James	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Blackburn, Joseph	35 0 0	8 15 0
Blackburn, Leonard	34 2 6	8 10 7½
Blackburn, Robert	24 10 0	6 2 6
Bleam, Philip	25 6 0	6 5 0
Blosdell, Isaac	41 0 0	10 5 0
Bodin, Jaques	21 0 0	5 5 0
Boice, Jacob	37 0 0	9 5 9
Boice, John	42 5 0	10 11 3
Boismier, Jean B.	33 10 0	8 7 6
Boipce, Gabriel	5 10 0	1 7 6
Bondy, Charles	18 0 0	4 10 0
Bondy, Gabriel	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Bondy, Lawrent	32 15 0	8 3 9
Bonhomme, Joseph	13 7 6	3 6 10½
Book, George	5 0 0	1 5 0
Book, Jacob	29 10 0	7 7 6
Book, John	29 10 0	7 7 6
Bostwick, Adolphus	68 19 6	17 4 9
Bostwick, Henry	225 0 0	56 5 0
Boucherville, Thomas	500 0 0	125 0 0
Bouckette, Jean B.	200 0 0	50 0 0
Bouck, Chr.	18 19 0	4 14 9
Bouck, Frederick	17 13 9	4 8 5½
Bouffar, Antoine	23 5 0	5 16 3
Bouffar, Jos.	39 10 0	9 17 6
Bouffar, Jean B.	34 15 0	8 5 9
Bouffar, Peirre	64 0 0	16 0 0
Boughner, Chr.	135 8 9	33 17 2½
Boughner, jur. Chr.	6 9 0	1 12 3
Boughner, Joseph	5 5 0	1 6 3
Boughner, Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Boughner, Ozias	23 8 0	5 17 2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Bouk, Frederick	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bouk, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Bowen, Henry	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Bowen, John	40 1 3	10 0 3½
Bowen, William	20 2 0	7 5 3
Bowlby, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Bowman, Adam	280 16 6	70 4 1½
Bowman, Abrhm.	220 15 6	57 6 10½
Bowman, Peter	23 0 0	5 15 0
Bowman, Peter	52 0 0	13 0 0
Boyd, Samuel	221 3 0	55 5 9
Boyle, James	15 9 0	3 15 0
Bradshaw, Seth	245 0 0	61 5 0
Bradt, Peter	28 0 0	7 0 0
Brady, Edward	151 0 0	37 15 0
Brant, John & Catharine	123 15 0	30 18 9
Brass, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Brecker, John	24 7 6	6 1 10½
Brigham, Moses	167 0 0	41 15 0
Brubeis, Jean B.	26 18 6	6 14 7½
Brooks, Robert	17 5 0	4 6 3
Brook, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Brouse, George	21 15 0	5 8 9
Brown, Adam	112 11 3	28 2 9½
Brown, Adam	325 0 0	81 5 0
Brown, Adam	18 0 0	3 5 0
Brown, Adam	30 2 6	20 0 7½
Brown, Alexander	19 14 6	4 18 7½
Brown, Samuel	199 18 9	49 19 8½
Brown, Charlotte	22 10 0	5 12 6
Brown, James	4 10 0	1 2 6
Brown, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Brown, John	187 2 6	46 15 7½
Brown, Joseph	64 0 0	16 0 0
Brown, Josiah	105 2 6	26 5 7½
Brown, Robert	48 12 6	12 3 1½
Brown, Stephen	3 11 0	0 17 9
Brown, Cornelius	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brownson, John	30 19 0	7 14 9
Bruce, Margaret	14 3 9	3 10 9
Bruce, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brumer, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Buchannan, Gordon	49 0 0	12 5 0
Buck, Peter	11 5 0	2 16 3
Buckberrough, George	22 10 0	5 12 6
Buckberrough, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Buck, William	28 15 0	7 3 9
Buell, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bughee, John	23 8 9	5 17 2½
Burmell, Enos	66 12 6	16 13 1½
Bunting, James	52 17 6	13 4 4½
Bunting, John	111 0 0	27 15 0
Bunting, Samuel	120 0 0	30 0 0
Bunting, Thomas	61 0 0	15 5 0
Burch, John	127 6 9	31 16 8½
Burdick, Freeman	30 15 0	7 13 9
Burdick, Isaac	25 0 0	6 5 0
Burford, School	66 2 6	16 10 7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19 10 0	4 17 6
Burkholder, David	213 0 0	53 5 0
Burns, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burtch, Archibald	165 17 0	41 9 5½
Burtch, Isreal	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burwell, James	830 10 0	207 12 6
Burwell, Mahlon	656 18 0	164 4 8½
Butler, Anne	704 10 0	176 2 6
Butler, Andrew & John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Byer, Anna	78 7 9	19 11 11½
Byers, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Cæderett, Louis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cadet, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Cain, John	1020 0 0	255 0 0
Caldwell, William	7 10 0	1 17 6
Calvert, George	55 17 0	13 19 3
Cameron, Alexander	11 10 0	2 17 6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	450 0 0	112 10 0
Campbell, Edward		
Campbell, Elizabeth	120 10 0	30 2 6
Campean, Charles	18 10 0	4 12 6
Campean, Jean B.	25 5 0	6 6 3
Campean, Louis	46 2 6	11 10 7½
Caufield, Abraham	56 0 0	14 0 0
Carmichael, Charlotte	8 5 0	2 1 3
Carn, Christopher	52 3 6	13 1 4½
Carnell, Atoine	75 12 0	18 18 0
Carpenter, Gersham	9 0 0	2 5 0
Carrol, Joseph	116 3 9	29 0 11½
Carrol, Captain John	21 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, Luke	34 7 0	8 11 0
Carter, Silas	183 6 0	45 16 6
Cascaden, William	82 10 6	20 12 7½
Caze, Peter	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cassady, Sambel	216 7 6	54 1 10½
Casselman, Henry	24 0 0	6 0 0
Caster, George	8 0 0	2 5 0
Caster, John	29 2 0	7 5 6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25 0 0	6 5 0
Caswell, Nathan	97 15 0	24 1 10½
Cazavant, Pierre	60 7 6	15 1 10½
Chambers, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Chambers, John	10 15 0	2 13 9
Chapin, Richard	34 5 0	8 11 3
Charbonneau, Jean B.	30 4 6	7 11 1½
Charron, Antoine	5 5 0	1 6 3
Chisholm, George	159 0 0	39 15 0
Chisholm, John	152 7 6	38 1 10½
Chisholm, John	106 15 0	26 13 9
Chisholm, William	201 1 3	50 5 3½
Choate, Jacob	35 10 0	8 17 6
Chrysler, Rebecca	59 15 0	14 18 9
Chrysler, William	18 12 6	4 13 1½
Chrysler, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Clark, James	405 0 0	101 5 0
Clark, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Moses	50 5 0	12 11 3
Clark, Robert	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Sarah & George	270 0 0	67 10 0
Clark & Street,	4,970 0 0	1,242 10 0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742 15 4	185 13 10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226 17 6	56 14 4½
Claus, William	1097 5 0	409 6 3
Claus, Jacob	39 5 0	9 16 3
Cleaver, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Clement, John	75 0 0	18 15 0
Clement, Marg't	580 6 0	145 1 6
Clench, Ralfe	239 5 0	59 16 3
Clendenning, John	9 15 0	2 8 9
Clendenning, John & Hannah	7 10 0	1 17 6
Clendenning, Walter	20 0 0	5 5 0
Cline, Philip	28 0 0	7 0 0
Cloch, Jacob	19 5 0	4 16 3
Clow, David	88 10 0	22 2 6
Clow, Duncan	84 0 0	21 0 0
Clowes, Leonard	6 16 3	1 14 0½
Cochenour, Jacob	112 17 3	28 4 3½
Coleman, John	2 10 0	0 12 6
Colerich, Peter	89 3 6	22 5 10½
Coll, John	103 10 0	25 17 6
Coll, William	41 10 0	10 7 6
Collard, Benjamin	18 6 0	3 16 0
Collard, Elijah	7 17 6	1 19 4½
Collard, John	294 1 0	73 10 3
Conkes, John	30 4 0	7 11 0
Conklin, Jonathan	41 18 9	10 9 8½
Constantine, Jean B.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cook, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Cook, Calvin	50 0 0	12 10 0
Cook, Hagger	46 3 6	11 5 10½
Cook, John	54 14 6	13 13 7½
Cook, John	52 15 0	13 3 9
Cook, Michael	197 7 6	49 6 10½
Cook, Michael	171 [illegible] 6	43 13 7½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	19 [illegible]	4 15 6½
Coon, Seth	62 0 0	15 10 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Cooley, Preserved	55	10	0	13	17	6	Defield, Edward	61	18	6	15	9	7h
Cooper, Anne	4	2	6	1	0	7h	Defield, Joseph	148	1	9	37	0	3
Cooper, James	517	15	0	129	8	9	DeForest, Elizabeth	25	0	0	6	5	0
Copperthwait, David	93	15	0	23	8	9	Dell, Basnett	10	0	0	2	10	0
Corbin, James	52	0	0	13	0	0	Demauchell, Vitaille	09	15	8	23	8	11
Connan, Isaac	37	0	0	9	5	0	Demauchell, Vitaille	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cornwall, Anne	58	0	0	14	15	0	Denis, Catherine	5	17	6	1	9	4h
Cornwall, Benjamin	30	0	0	7	10	0	Danis, Obadiah	75	0	0	18	15	0
Cornwall, John	37	10	6	9	7	7h	Denison, John	35	0		8	15	0
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286	8	0	321	12	0	Denneau, Jean B.	22	10	0	5	12	6
Cornwall, Nicholas	42	6	0	10	11	6	Depew, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Corne, Castle	228	0	0	57	0	0	Depew, John, Senior	16	5	0	4	1	3
Corwin, Lydia	29	15	0	7	8	9	Depew, Charles	16	10	0	4	2	6
Corwin, Samuel	30	0	0	7	10	0	Depiriasy, Count	200	0	0	50	0	0
Cotte, Jos.	8	2	0	2	0	6	Derengy, Elizabeth	12	10	0	3	2	6
Coughill, Geo.	92	5	9	23	1	5f	Derickson, Thomas	7	10	0	1	17	6
Coutier, Chas.	50	5	6	12	11	3	Dekussell, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Couzenean, Jean B.	23	10	0	5	17	6	Desjardius, Peter	135	11	4	33	17	10
Cowan, David	173	0	0	43	5	0	Desmond, David	45	5	0	11	6	3
Cowell, Mathias	15	10	0	3	17	6	Desmond, Timothy	7	0	0	1	15	0
Crane, Robert	10	0	0	2	10	0	Desmond, William	35	0	0	8	15	0
Crane, Aaron	57	10	0	14	7	6	Dispoeat, Vincent	8	15	0	2	3	0
Crane, George	15	0	0	3	15	0	Detterick, Jacob	65	0	0	16	5	0
Crane, Jacob	36	14	0	9	3	6	Dickson, Thomas	1292	10	0	323	2	6
Crane, James	38	9	0	9	12	9	Dickson, William	2572	19	5	643	4	0f
Crawford, John	654	7	6	163	11	10	Dingman, Harmonus	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crawenover, or Covenhever, James	25	0	0	6	5	0	Dingman, John	140	0	0	35	0	0
Creger, Peter	24	5	0	6	1	3	Dingman, Lawrence	54	15	0	6	13	9
Cripps, Paul	168	7	0	41	11	9	Doan, Thomas	20	17	6	5	4	4h
Crooks, Francis	39	0	0	9	15	0	Dodge, Daniel	22	0	0	5	10	0
Crooks, James	4,450	17	0	1112	14	3	Dolson, Daniel	234	10	0	58	12	6
Crooks, William	286	5	0	71	11	3	Dolson, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crooks, William & James	30	0	0	7	10	0	Dolson, Isaac	71	5	0	17	16	3
Crosby, Simon	28	0	0	7	0	0	Dolson, Matthew	190	1	3	47	10	3f
Crosthwait, Daniel	20	15	0	5	3	9	Donahoe, William	34	7	6	8	11	10h
Crow, Abraham	15	0	0	3	15	0	Donaldson, Robert	55	0	0	13	15	0
Crow, Thomas	93	13	6	23	8	4h	Dorshinar, Conrad	72	5	0	18	1	3
Crowder, James	3	10	0	0	17	6	Dorsbinar, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9	13	0	2	8	3	Dorshinar, Martin	22	2	6	5	10	7h
Cudney, David	61	2	6	15	5	7h	Douglass, Alexander	2135	7	0	533	16	9
Cudney, Ezekiel	55	5	0	13	16	3	Douglass, Levi	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cudney, Ezekiel	13	5	0	3	6	3	Douglass, Stephen	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cudney, James	36	17	6	8	19	4h	Douglass, Thomas	23	10	0	5	17	6
Culverhouse, Samuel	52	0	0	13	0	0	Dowdy, Israel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Culp, Christopher	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dowlin, Thomas	25	0	0	6	5	0
Culp, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dragon, Angelique	27	0	0	6	15	0
Culver, Aaron	20	0	0	5	0	0	Drake, David	6	3	0	1	10	9
Culver, Jabez	15	0	0	3	15	0	Drake, John	60	0	0	15	0	0
Culver, John	49	5	0	12	6	3	Drake, John	4	10	0	1	2	6
Culver, Timothy	19	0	0	4	15	0	Drake, William	372	10	0	93	2	6
Culver, William	108	10	0	27	2	6	Drouillard, Alexis	7	10	6	1	17	7h
Cummerfield, or Cummerford, Thomas	15	0	0	3	15	0	Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35	0	0	8	15	0
Cummins, Daniel	52	12	6	13	3	1h	Drouillard, Joseph junior	52	10	0	13	2	6
Curtis, David	45	10	0	11	7	6	Drouillard, Lewis	23	15	0	5	18	9
Cushman, James	32	10	0	20	12	6	Drummond, Peter	100	0	0	25	0	0
Cutler, Sewall	110	0	0	27	10	0	Dubois, James	5	0	0	1	5	0
D							Duchesne, Thomas	11	5	9	2	16	3
Dafoe, Conrad	4	0	0	1	0	0	Duff, Alexander	60	0	0	15	0	0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12	3	6	3	0	10h	Dufour, Charles	12	10	0	3	2	6
Darby, Jacob	18	0	0	4	10	0	Dufour, Francis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Darby, Jacob	6	0	0	1	10	0	Dufour, Pierre	10	10	0	2	12	6
Darby, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17	10	0	4	7	6
Darby, Margaret	15	10	0	3	17	6	Dulmage, Jacob	12	13	9	3	3	5f
Dauphin, John	25	0	0	6	5	0	Dunlar, William	87	15	0	21	18	9
Davis, Andrew	20	13	0	5	3	3	Dunham, Charles	25	12	6	6	8	1h
Davis, Asahel	129	12	0	32	8	0	Durand, James	86	3	0	21	10	9
Davis, John	682	0	0	170	10	0	Durham, Edward	39	7	6	9	16	10h
Davis, John	34	6	0	8	11	6	Durham, James	109	15	0	27	8	9
Davis, Joseph	20	2	0	5	0	6	Durham, Jeremiah	32	12	0	8	3	0
Davis, William	41	6	3	10	6	6	Durrochez, Charles	10	0	0	2	10	0
Davis, Simon	21	5	0	5	6	3	Dutchen, Ephm.	17	2	0	2	15	6
Davis, William	7	5	0	1	16	3	E.						
Day, John	44	5	0	11	1	3	Eagleson, John	513	11	6	128	7	10h
Day, Solomon	42	0	0	10	10	0	Eamer, Michel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dayton, Reuben	15	0	0	3	15	0	Eamon, Jacob	2		0	0	13	9
Deary, Thomas	27	2	6	6	15	7h	Eaton, John	17	5	0	4	6	3
Decow, John	64	17	6	16	4	4h	Eberts, Jean Baptiste	45	17	6	11	9	4h

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824. No. XXII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Queenstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Queenstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Queenstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, whereit is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'e Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

REPEATED

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *in Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep[illegible]		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. *23-tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, Issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Issiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot. No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } No. 17, 6 wks.
1st February, 1824. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } $30 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 26th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, } 14—td.
13th May, 1824. }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the Register and Sale of Property in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the HOSPITAL in York are desirous of Contracting for having it Enclosed with a Good, Substantial Boarded Fence.—The Posts to be of Cedar, squaring not less than Seven Inches, to be set Three Feet in the ground, and not more than Seven feet asunder.—The Boards to be laid horizontally, the two lower boards being not less than Twelve Inches, the three upper boards Six Inches wide.—The Fence to be Five Feet Nine Inches in height.

Such persons as wish to Contract for the above Work, finding All Materials, may give in their Proposals to MR. ALLAN on or before the First Day of June next.

York, May 19th, 1824. 22-1wk.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19-tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 28th April, 1824. 19 tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

18-10w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. Cashier.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very Low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, } *No. 18-tf.*
Montreal, 17th April, 1824 }

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE FOR CONTRACT.

CANAL BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO.

PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 1st June next, from such persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the whole or any part of this work;—on which day Contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach, with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Specifications of the Work, may be seen upon application to any of the Commissioners or Engineer.

THOMAS CLARK,—Stamford.
JAMES CROOKS,—West Flamboro.
MANUEL OVERFIELD,—Dundas.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,—Nelson.
JOHN WILSON,—Saltfleet.
FRANCIS HALL, Queenston,—*Engineer.*

Com.

April 26th 1824.

A Copy of the Specifications may also be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

No. 20—3wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, that the Annual Election of Directors to serve for the Ensuing Year, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 6th May, 1824. }

No. 20.—3wks.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to Secting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very *greatly* to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies;—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him,

REPEATED

by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for sale in only and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a NOTE of HAND, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, }
February 25th, 1824. }

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

WHEN I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

MAY 12th, 1824.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that, because I have thought proper to stop the insertion of my Address in the Newspapers of this place, several persons, and amongst them the Editor of the Observer, have presumed to say that I have declined the Election! Be assured I am not about to desert the Station I hold, but by your Election of another in my stead, which, from what I understand of your general wishes on the subject, I have little reason to apprehend.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Faithful Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence subsequent, every subsequent insertion.

Ten to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

Rule and Figure work charged Double.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with he price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 22.

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

SINCE the fact, we have received the first number of a new work to be published weekly, (ostensibly at Queenston, but *in reality at Lewiston*) entitled the "COLONIAL ADVOCATE" edited by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Esquire; and to be conducted, protessedly, on *what are called* Independent principles.

THE opinions formed of Newspapers, and their writers, have been nearly as various as their characters. THE FULER says, to write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. IN SIR HENRY WOTTON'S jocular definition, "an ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news writer is a man of virtue, who *writes lies* at home *for his own profit*."—To these compositions is required *neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor uprightness*; but CONTEMPT OF SHAME, and INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH *are absolutely necessary*.—He who by a long familiarity with *them* has obtained these qualities, may confidently tell to-day what he intends to contradict tomorrow; he may affirm fearless-ly *what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant*, and may write letters from *Washington, New York, or Lewiston*, to himself.

THE original object, beyond all doubt, was the communication of political news; but, as DR. KNOX, emphatically declares, "in the gratification of party resentment and as the tools of faction, *many of them have displayed a foul mass of falsehood, malignity, and* FOLLY; such *personal* calumny and detraction, as degrades human nature, and could only have been expected from the agency of infernal spirits supplying the Press of a Pandemonium!

NEVERTHELESS, adds the learned DOCTOR, with all their imperfections on their heads, Newspapers are upon the whole the best bulwarks of our liberty, and the surest defence of the helpless against the proud man's contumely and the oppressor's wrong. They sound the alarm bell throughout an empire, and no influence is great enough to stifle the sound, before the people examine into its cause.—Let us bear all their evils, rather than endanger the liberty of the Press.

So say we, and a few skip-jack imps from the Pandemonium of *Democracy* into the bargain.—But we must be allowed to brush away any little dirt that may be squirted upon our garments as they splash along, according to old DRAYTON,

> *"Thorough water, thorough fire,*
> *Thorough brake, thorough briar,*
> *Thorough muck, thorough mire!",*

In this instance the dirt will be removed with all due gentleness, and humanity, in consideration of the smallness of the offender.—But, to be a little more serious, and having, in reality, some personal respect for the Editor of the said 'ADVOCATE'—who, we hope, is not quite so far gone as he appears to be, we are desirous of passing as favourable a critique on his bantling, at its debut, as our sense of duty will permit;—at the same time, we should be greatly wanting in the obligation we owe to the Public,—to the Executive of this Province—and, to ourselves, were we wholly to overlook the very extraordinary course which this *independent* Editor has thought proper to dopt at his very outset.

HE begins, (no doubt with a view of striking a *panic* into his rivals or adversaries on the stage of Politics in this Country,) by placing himself in a *really striking attitude*, dealing out *sixty cents munia*, a tremendous, *palpable*, hit—a positive facer—to DR. FISHER; and, a sort of back-handed tip (though luckily without drawing *any claret*, whatever may be the quantum of *black strap* that may flow in consequence,) to our most noble selves—Now this is butting and kicking, at the same time, with a vengeance; and, in a manner which the laws of honourable warfare by no means permit, being what is termed foul-play, *en forul*, indeed.

Before we go further we have also to inquire by what route the "ADVOCATE" is to be conveyed to SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, and its *Australasian* readers!—as our own ambition may hereafter lead us to desire a circulation equally as extensive, when the confines of these Provinces shall be found too narrow for the usefulness of our labours, and the fulness of our fame——Probably one of Norna's winged broomsticks might be had from *Shetland*, on which to horse some witchlike courier of the air as a ready bearer of the news: and, as SIR THOMAS is said to be a great lover of Astronomy, he may be agreeably surprised, when contemplating the starry heavens some moony night in the beautiful regions of New Holland, on beholding the novel messenger, descending from the upper regions, laden with des; atches from our Queen-Lewiston Advocate, after having left a few bundles for the edification of sundry planets in the way—What brave news for the convicts in Paradise, and the *Australasian Gazette!*

BUT, again to be serious—It is exceedingly *unfair*, to say the least of it, to accuse DR. FISHER with besieging Quebec and our noble Governor in Chief—with American Printers, paper, and types;—and most marvelously inconsiderate and inconsistent is this accusation from a man who is found in the act of *invading* this Province also with American printers, from an American *would-be* city—and with American paper, and American types—*All republican agents, animate and inanimate*," and with most righteous republican principles into the bargain; and what is worse, all under false colours!—DR. FISHER'S paper did not pretend to be any other than a New York paper.—*This* paper of mostly, unconnected shake-bag, periods; this unblushing, brazen faced Advocate, affects to be a Queenston and Upper Canadian Paper, whereas it is to all intents and purposes, and *radical* Lewiston and genu-*ine* Yankee paper.—How can this man of truth, this pure and holy reformer and regenerator of the unhappy and prostrate CANADA redouble such bare-faced and impudent deception.—!

WITH the alleged *utter-ruption* of Dr. FISHER, we have nothing to do; though, we may say that, both when and after, that gentleman was resident in the United States, we have frequently lamented a man of his talents and acquirements, and power of attaining extensive influence, should have occasionally been the advocate of any species of despotism, whether holy or unholy, or of monkish superstition, and Turkish barbarity; which was undoubtedly *sometimes* the case when touching on the affairs of Greece and Spain.—No Englishman, of all other men, ought to forget that his country stands at the head of enlightened nations, and is ever the staunch advocate of rational freedom, and that, as a ready supporter of the national principles on which her own civil rights and religious toleration are founded. It is, indeed, almost certain, that a faithful regard to existing treaties, and certain commercial interests, alone, prevented Great Britain from taking an open and active part in the Greek and Spanish contests, ranging, as she is ever wont to do, on the side of the injured and oppressed.—Let any one who is desirous of knowing, imbibing, and acting upon the true British, patriotic, enlightened, sentiments of the present day—study the orations of MR. CANNING!—and he who would please the most generous, illustrious, and liberal, and accomplished, Monarch that ever swayed a septre—GEORGE THE IV. OF ENGLAND, must take some other method than that of becoming the blind tool of contin-ental despotism, and what has been of late years termed ultra roy-a-ism!

LEAVE we DR. FISHER, however, to fight his own battles, to no wise doubting his capability and prowess, and proceed we more closely to grapple with our new opponent, the Queen-Lewiston. Advocate.

(To be continued next week)

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MS. OF MILTON.—Mr. Peel has announced in the House of Commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.—The Heela and Fury, under Capt. Parry, were to sail from England, on their interesting voyage to the North.—They are to be re-fitted with propelling wheels, to be worked either with a capstan or straits, in the transport which is to accompany them thither.

Barbadoes, March 29.

BLOODY BATTLE IN AFRICA.—The brig Elizabeth, which arrived Thursday last from Africa, gives an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives, and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English settlement in that neighbourhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and in one of these, had seized a British serjeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most shocking manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered to the English flag, Sir C. MCCarthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed into three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers; before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he, and those with him, were either massacred or made prisoners; and from the bloodthirsty character of the enemy, it is feared the first of these disasters has befallen them, and under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. Although 14 days had elapsed after the departure of this Expedition, no intelligence of Sir Charles or the Merchants had reached the Cape when the Eizabeth left that coast. It has been surmised, that the Ashantees had been instigated to their late ill conduct by some foreign traders in the neighbouring district, on account of the exertions of the British in intercepting the African slave Trade.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—An extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro under date of Feb 21 says:—

"We have in town the King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way to England, and, as we understand, thence to the United States. He is accompanied by his Queen, and a suite of ten persons.

TO PREVENT DROWNING.—As every invention that may tend to rescue a fellow creature from destruction is to be prized, we copy from an English paper the following recipe for saving drowning men, which, if it prove as successful as it is simple, will be of inestimable advantage. "A man's hat and pocket handkerchief are all that are necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—adhere to the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bandle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, by seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature."

VICE ROY OF EGYPT.—An account is received by way of Odessa, that Ali Pasha, the enterprising Vice Roy of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Turkish government. Great

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consternation was produced at Constantinople by this intelligence. The news was not believed in Paris. The Vice Roy was to have furnished 10,000 troops for the war against the Greeks.

EASTERN MAGNIFICENCE.—Sir John Malcolm, in his late account of Central India, to give us some idea of eastern magnificence, states, that according to respectable testimony, "700 Elephants, in velvet housings, walked at the coronation ceremony of a young prince, through the streets of Mandoo," a city whose magnificent ruins may still be traced over an extent of ground 37 miles in circumference.

ACTION OFF ALGIERS.—An action is said to have taken place off Algiers, between the British frigate Naiad, of 36 guns, and the French Frigate Dromidaire, of 44 guns. It was occasioned in consequence of the latter attempting to run into Algiers without showing her colours, when she was fired into. A close action ensued, but the French frigate finally hoisted the white flag, and was then permitted to proceed on her voyage.—She is said to be terribly in men.

THE STONE.—It appears that the French Surgeons have obtained a triumph most honorable for themselves, and most precious to humanity.—Dr. Civiale has succeeded in curing the disorder of the stone without the operation of cutting. His method consists in the introduction of an instrument, which seizes the stone, then crushes it, and reduces it to powder. This ingenious process is far less afflicting, and does not compromise the existence or even the health of patients.—*Paris Paper.*

ACTIVE A PUN.—In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next the fire place, to ring the bell. 'I never before,' said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell; and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying "it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring *the Belle*."

HIGHLY AN EXTRAORDINARY!—The Duke of Richmond had some capital hunters in Sussex. A monkey who was kept in the same stable was remarkably fond of riding the horses, skipping from one to the other, and teasing the poor animals incessantly. The groom made a complaint to the Duke, who immediately formed a plan to remedy the evil. "If he is so fond of riding, we'll endeavour to give him enough of it." A complete jockey dress was provided for the monkey, and the next time the hounds went out, jacko in his uniform was strapped on the back of one of the best hunters. The hollow being given, away they went through thick and thin, the horse carrying so light a bur then presently left all the company behind. Some of the party passing by a farm house, enquired of a countryman whether he had seen the fox. "Aye sure (said the man,) he has gone over yon fallow." "And was there any one up with him?" "Why, yes (said John) there be a little man in a yellow jacket, riding as though the devil be in um. Hope from my heart the young gentleman may'nt meet with a fall, but he rides most moustrous hard."

The experiment had the desired effect; jacko was sufficiently chaffed by his exercise to make him dislike the sight of a horse or a stable ever afterwards.

From the London Courier, March 20.

DISCHARGE OF CANNON BY STEAM.—Mr. Perkins, whose inventions in the engraving of steel, and improvements in the construction of steam-engines are well known, has brought to perfection a branch of art, on which there may be some difference of opinion—that of the more speedy destruction of our species! The fact, we believe is as follows:—Mr. Perkins, while experimenting on the expansive force of Steam, subjected to very elevated temperature, with the view of applying its power to the purposes of the steam Engine, was very naturally led to investigate its applications in many other departments of art, where great mechanical force was required; and among others, to that of discharging ordinance. We are enabled to give a brief description of the present apparatus; which is constructed with the view of showing the application of steam to this purpose, rather than as a model. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the steam reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkins' improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges; into this chamber a strong gun barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air tight, (and two others connected with it) and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes projected about fifteen inches, of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shooting the gun. The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to let the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber instantaneously discharges the bullet through the gun barrel, with a force much greater than ordinary gun powder. The bullets being received against an iron target, are completely flattened. Mr Perkins threw into the pipe or feeder of the apparatus, three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun-barrel more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this may be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 25 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 120 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders, and the gun barrel made turned in any direction. We believe Messrs. Bolton and Watt made some experiments, many years back, with the view of discharging cannon by steam; but the plan was carried into execution, from some cause with which we are not acquainted.

UNITED STATES.

We wish our limits could have permitted an insertion of the entire piece, of which the following is a paragraph, as it is a fine illustration of the gratitude of democrats and republicans!

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle thus gives vent to his indignation at the late act that stigmatized the N. York legislature.

It will be recorded to the scandal of New-York legislation, that at the very time when that state was reaping the rich reward brought about by that glorious consummation of enlightened industry, laborious perseverance and gigantic genius, at the time while the wealth of the continent found an outlet to the ocean, by the assistance of the Hudson, when all the other members of the vast confederated political family [illegible] with admiration o. the project, De Witt Clinton, the man whose genius planned and executed this magnificent and stupendous design, was hurled by the legislature of New York, from his office, as an object unworthy of popular confidence. His enemies could be no otherwise consistent with themselves, than to receive the benefits that he bestowed, and then turn their benefactor out of office; it is the only way in which they are able to testify their sense of the obligation.—It would be a curious point of enquiry, what the value of the estates of these gentlemen legislators was, both before, and after, the formation of this canal; to what amount they had arisen, in consequence of De Witt Clinton's labors—for, in proportion to the amount of such benefit, would they naturally be anxious to sting and bite the hand of their benefactor—their sense of gratitude knows of no other mode of requital. This thing will not remain circumscribed by the local limits of New-York—the waves of the Atlantic are wafting the shameful intelligence to Europe already; that De Witt Clinton, projected and accomplished the great Western Canal—that he received no public reward, other than legislative ingratitude for his services, will shortly be told in the cabinets of kings, emperors and princes. But the subject is not to sleep here—all the better feelings of man, all that enobles and adorns our common nature, without distinction or party, will be arrayed on the other side of the question. This deed will be regarded as a stigma on the American name, as a reproach on the age in which we live? But could any thing better be anticipated from legislators of this stamp, men who solemnly pledged themselves to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then so magnanimously turned their backs upon their own promises—men who had made themselves the slaves of a mean and miserable caucus at Washington, and in the dirty work of corruption and venality, were content to do the humble drudgery of apprentices—men who were not even allowed to sin, according to their own free will and pleasure? No! their parts were given out by the Crawford caucus; they waited until they knew what point of honour and faith, they were commanded to violate.

From the British Traveller.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 7th, 1824.

THEY who imagine that the threat of the American President as to European interference in the neighbouring Commonwealths, is a mere *brutum fulmen*, do not, at least, find participators in the Royalist Coffeehouses and Saloons of Paris, nor in the Columns of the fanatic and Ultra Journals.—*Le Scelerat! le Revolutionaire! Quelle insolence de parler de la sorte!*——Such are the exclamations that accompany any reference to that document, and which instantly make the impartial hearer conclude, that some-thing must have happened highly conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind.—Nothing, certainly, could have been better timed, or of deeper consequence in its probable results, than this public declaration. England has already announced her determination to prevent any attempts at crushing South American Independence, except on the part of Spain, which, in the utter imbecility of that besotted Government, is tantamount to a general prohibition; and we now see the United States manifesting a disposition to unite with her in the same generous policy. It is always delightful to behold any approximation between these two free and kindred countries—the Britain of Europe and that of America; but it is peculiarly animating at the present moment, when the politician, who carefully watches the signs of the times, to catch from them glimpses of futurity, may draw pleasant prophecies as to the ultimate fate of the world, from the smallest communion of interests in these two powers. It is not improbable that this common recognition, and identity of views as to South America, may eventually lead to an intimate union with them, to a confederacy, in short, of all the Constitutional Governments and free countries in the world—to an alliance which might, without sacrilege and hypocrisy, be indeed termed Holy, against that monstrous and liberticised league which has usurped its name.

It would be a truly glorious spectacle—the good principle embatilled against the evil one; light, liberty and religion, enrolled against darkness, slavery, and superstition; and to this conclusion must it indispu-tably come at last. As has generally been the case, the free States would then be the maritime ones, and dependant as Europe has become from her luxuries, as well as commercial habits, upon America and Asia, she will always be controlled by those who have the command of the sea. England, in the last war, with a navel force never exceeding a hundred and forty thousand seamen and marines, blockaded every enemy's port in the four quarters of the world, and was victorious upon every sea. Suppose her in alliance with the United States, and the Independent Governments of South America—imagine a combined fleet, with a few thousand English troops on board, stationed between the two combustible Peninsulas of Spain and Italy—and a proclamation issued from Great Britain, as the head of the confederacy, promising its support to what ever country would hoist the standard of revolt against the Holy Alliance, and she would presently set in motion the elements of a moral earthquake, which would simultaneously shake down the crowns and sceptres from the tyrants, bigots, and dotards who wear them, and give a total regeneration to Europe.

GOURLAY, AND THE FORTY OLD WOMEN OF WILY.

Petition of Robert Gourlay and forty Old Women of Wily to the House of Commons, praying it to ameliorate their condition, and to put them, so far as it regards the possession of Land, Pigs, Poultry, and o-their things, on an equal footing with the Negro Wench Slaves in the West Indies.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the Petition of Robert Gourlay and Female Parishioners of Wily, in Wiltshire,

Humbly showeth,

That the men of Wily have again and again, during the last nine years, petitioned your honourable house in order that the condition of labourers may be ameliorated. That during last Session, three of their petitions were ordered to be printed (5th, 19th, and 27th, June, 1823,) and to these your petitioners would at this time refer.

That the women of Wily have hitherto refrained from publickly joining in prayer for this purpose; but, understanding that negroe slaves have become special favourites with certain Members of Parliament, and that an appeal had been made to the religion, justice and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in their behalf, they no longer think it improper, even for females to petition your Honourable House. That your petitioners have learned that Negroe slaves have not only a sufficiency of land allowed them, free of charges, for the growth of provisions, but twenty six days of each year, besides Sundays and holidays, for the cultivation of the same:—That Negroe slaves are not obliged to work more hours a-day than English labourers, and do not perform, in an equal period of time, nearly so much work:—That Negroe slaves are not only able to bring up their children, but encouraged to marry and have large families:—That Negroe slaves rear quantities of pigs and poultry, not only for their own use, but for sale; and that, with industry and frugality, they may possess sufficient means to purchase up, were they permitted, their children's freedom.

That during the last fifteen years, the condition of Negroe slaves has been improved, in many respects, while that of English labourers has become notoriously worse. That formerly it was not usual for English women to be subjected to hard labour, out of doors, during inclement weather; but now, some of your petitioners are obliged, even in winter, to spread manure in the fields, to pick stones for the roads, and do other work ill befitting the female frame, and manifestly at variance with the design of PROVIDENCE.

That your petitioner, Robert Gourlay, has lately conversed with women of Compton, a neighbouring parish, who are now, and have long been, employed in repairing the public roads, and who receive only sixpence a-day for this employment:—That he has heard their sad complaints and anxious desire for milder treatment.

That on the 12 day of the present month of February, while the air was chilly in the extreme, and the ground thickly wreathed over with snow, he, the said Robert Gourlay, travelling in Wiltshire, on the road from London to Bath, saw women spreading earth on the pastures, women planting beans in the dirty ploughed fields; and, in one place of the high way, six women together breaking stones for its repair.

That your petitioners have seen the report from the Select Committee on the employment of the poor, in Ireland, and particularly page 132, where the Countess of Glengall declares, that "The people under the better sort of farmers are worse off than any of the slaves in the West Indies." And your petitioners, from their own experience in the parish of Wily, are too well-assured that this declaration may be perfectly correct and true.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly entreat, that before the charity of your Honourable House is entirely expended on Negroe Slaves, you will think of doing justice to English labourers, and more especially to females:—That you will appoint, without delay, a Commission to visit Wily Parish to inquire into the actual condition of the labouring poor, now truly deplorable; so that facts may be better known, and effectual means contrived for relief and improvement; they also entreat that this petition may be printed for more ready perusal by any Committee, Commission, or Board appointed for the consideration of this subject, and they will ever pray.

(Signed by R. GOURLAY, & Forty Women of Wily.)

HORTICULTURE.

As we are satisfied the *Peach Tree* may be cultivated with success in various parts of CANADA, where it has not yet been tried;—we give the following valuable observations, on the best mode of culture, from the Commercial Advertiser, to be continued in our next.

ED.

ON THE CULTURE OF PEACH TREES.—We recommend to the attention of the public, the following Essay on the cultivation of the Peach Tree. It is written by a practical Horticulturalist, who has an extensive and flourishing nursery of the choicest kinds of this delicious fruit.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

PEACH TREES.

Several considerations seem to render any correct information respecting the successful cultivation of the Peach Tree, a subject of considerable importance. It is a fruit universally admired, and its cultivation here for many years past has generally been very unsuccessful. Various opinions have been entertained as to the deleterious causes which have so universally obstructed the successful culture of this delightful Fruit; and it would be no difficult task to exhibit the erroneous doctrines so long and so widely propagated, respecting the sadly deteriorated state of our peach trees. That melancholy term, "the yellows," and the still more frightful bugbear of "the maggot," with all the evils arising therefrom, have been multiplied into insurmountable obstacles; and the misguided cultivators, directing their sole attention to the discovery of some particular application for the counteracting of these evils, appear to have altogether overlooked the true and radical cause of the failure of the peach tree. This, like every other vegetable, is liable to disease from the inclemency of seasons, from the attacks of insects, and other external violence, from the want of proper nutriment, and lastly, by that natural tendency to decay by which the unalterable laws of nature have wisely limited the ordinary period of duration of every thing that lives. The peach tree is of a comparatively short duration, to the pear or apple; and although it is by budding or grafting, any particular sort may be increased to any amount, yet, as both these operations only extend a continuation of a part of the original plant, its time of duration must terminate; and we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the late failure of our peach orchards has been more owing to causes arising from the natural termination of the duration of the sorts so long propagated, than from any extraordinary malignancy of disease. If this opinion be correct, there is little wonder to see the long languishing state of our peach orchards, where, instead of adopting that careful and improved mode of culture, calculated to introduce a renovation of the plants, the chief attention has been directed to the cure of evils from which no permanent advantage can ever arise. That our opinion respecting the efficacy of an improved mode of cultivation is correct, will appear from the facts, that where this has been, and is properly, so much is more than ever we experienced from these diseases, otherwise so widely complained of. It is more than twenty years since I planted out an orchard of peach trees in Greenfield, in Connecticut, for a gentleman in whose employ I then was, and which has never failed, in a single year since, of producing an abundant supply of the finest & most delicious fruit. This gentleman is a most accurate observer, and well skilled in Horticultural subjects—His young trees have been reared from seed of the finest of his fruit, and inoculated from trees in a healthy flourishing state; his orchard is regularly manured, and constantly retained in a high state of cultivation. In the spring of the year 1807, I planted out a peach orchard of about one acre upon this island, within three miles of the City-Hall, and during the nine succeeding years, viz. till the year 1816, not more than six trees died out of the whole—two or three of which were not thrifty when I set them out, but owing to the quality of their fruit, I wished to try them; the others were injured by a heavy storm, when loaded with fruit; and in fact, I had more trouble in proping up limbs to support fruit, than in guarding against infected farina, or pursuing maggots.

(To be Continued.)

POETRY.

BE TRUE TO THEE.

Be true to thee! O yes—the dove
Ne'er for her mate more fondly cried,
Than I for thee, my gentle love,
When thou wert absent from my side.
I gazed around, but saw no eye
So bright as thou beam smilingly;
I listen'd oft, but heard no sigh,
No friendly voice to welcome me.

Be true to thee! O yes, the night
Shall change at once to blushing day,
Ere I forget, in bloom or blight,
The flower that blest my thorny way;
In smiles or tears, in joy or woe,
My heart shall kindly beat for thee;
And e'en in death 'twill still bestow
Its parting gift—Fidelity.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 22nd inst. at Newmarket, by the Rev'd Wm. Macauley, JAMES BOULTON, Esq. of Perth, Barrister at Law, to MISS BERNAN, daughter of the late E. BERNAN, Esq. of former place.

IRELAND.

Mr. Marum, brother of the Catholic Bishop of Ossory, had been murdered at Golmoy, in Ireland

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—Directions have been given by the Board of Trade to place vessels trading between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of coasters—in compliance with a memorial from the merchants of Dublin.

We can state upon unquestionable authority, and we are the first to make the communication, that it is the intention forthwith to repeal the whole of the Union duties.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 12th of March, the House being in Committee on the Supply, after several sums had been voted for the different West India Colonies, £8,229 for the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada, was proposed.

Mr. Hume thought the nature of the Civil Establishment should be known before the House was called upon to defray the expenses. He had hoped, that after what had been said last year, such a vote would not have been submitted to the House.

Mr. W. Horton stated, that the Colony was poor, though in a progressive state of advancement; two-thirds of the expense was borne by the Colony, which demanded such assistance from England; and the Government had taken every pains in enquiring what reductions could be made.

Mr. Bennet was of opinion that the Colony should maintain its now establishment. The Church Establishment there was a curse rather than a blessing; and the lands belonging to it were in a state of complete barrenness, amidst surrounding fertility.

Mr. W. Horton stated that the Militia Pension List in Upper-Canada, amounted to £4,000 from the expence of the war.

Mr. Bright thought that the Colony should be fostered as a balance to the power of the United States.—He should support the vote.

Mr. Hume would recommend, that *within ten years*, the Canadas should be declared *independent*. Upper Canada was no infant Colony, but had existed for more than 40 years. Ministers should see that Lower Canada paid what she owed to Upper, and there would be no need for the present grant. He must divide the Committee, unless he was assured that the grant would be diminished next year, and in the following should wholly cease.

Dr. Lushington had some reasons for knowing a good deal about Upper Canada; and he would not vote with his hon. friend against the grants.

Mr. Bennet would advise his hon. friend not to divide the Committee, as something in the nature of a pledge had been given, that the charge would soon cease.

Mr. Hume would not press a division, as sense the of the Committee appeared against him.

£9,197 was moved for the Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hume remarked, that the West India Colonies had been put under very unfair restrictions, to foster the Canadies and Nova Scotia.

£5,194 for the Civil Establishment of New Brunswick, the vote last year having been £6,770.

Mr Hume stated, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick had offered to defray their own expenses, if they were permitted to appoint their own Officers of Customs; to which Mr. W. Horton replied, that the subject was under consideration.

The sum of £15,552 being moved to defray the charges of the Establishment for propagating the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Cape of Good Hope,—

Mr. Hume objected to this vote as too large. He was not satisfied with the account which this Society gave of the appropriation of their funds. In 1818 they stated, that £50,000 of the money raised on the public was for the building of Schools, and that the buildings had commenced: In 1819, they reported that the buildings were finished, and that there were Scholars in them all: In 1820, on enquiry it turned out, that no Schools were built, nor had they any Scholars, nor did the Society deny the truth of this statement, but excused themselves by saying, the misrepresentation originated in a mistake of their Secretary. Would the House now place a sum of £15,000 to a Society that kept such a Secretary? If religious instruction was necessary in those Colonies, let it be given under the direction of the Government. Considering it as money thrown away, he should oppose the grant altogether.

Mr. W. Horton defended the grant as necessary, and he defended the Society from the charge made by the member for Aberdeen. The Society had done much good by their labours—To stop this grant, would be to stop Religious Education in the Colonies.

Mr. Hume contended that the Colonies would pay for their own religious instruction if there was no disposition to throw money away.—There was Halifax, for instance, a large, populous, and *manufacturing* place, could not pay their own minister. Why could

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...ted towards paying a salary of £400. to the Rev. Mr. Inglis for religious instructions given by him to the people of Halifax?

Mr. Butterworth, so far from diminishing this vote, would readily increase it.

Mr. Bennet thought the Society had acted negligently; he would not oppose the grant of money, but he would oppose its passing through the hands of these individuals.

Mr. Goulburn defended the grant.—The member for Aberdeen was mistaken if he supposed the Clergy in the Colonies were entirely supported by England. No, on the contrary, they had large tracts of barren lands assigned for their support by the Colonies.—(A loud laugh.)

Sir M. W. Ridley wished to know, whether this money was applied to the propagation of the doctrines of the Church Established, or to the spreading of those enthusiastic doctrines which had done so much mischief.

Mr. Goulburn replied, to the Church of England Establishment only.

Mr. Hume said, this was the strongest argument he had heard against the grant.—(Hear, hear!)—By what right were they to tax the Catholics of Ireland or the Dissenters of England, for the education of a different Sect in the Colonies?

Sir T. Ackland said, he was no way surprised at such a remark from the member for Aberdeen, but he trusted that was no objection in the eyes of the majority of the members of the House. The Society was a Royal Chartered Society, bound to the Church of England; and he considered that the withdrawing of this grant without notice, would be injurious to the cause of Religion, and unjust to persons engaged in moral instruction.

Mr. S. Morland was in favour of the grant.

Lord Althorp could have wished to see it pass thro' the hands of Government; but he would rather give it to the Society than not give it at all.

Mr. T. Wilson feared that if the grant was placed at the disposal of the Governors of Colonies, they would be in much more danger of being misled than the Society was.

Mr. Bennet moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words, "to defray the charges of the Society;" this would leave the money in the hands of the Governors.

The Committee divided; for the original resolution 98, for the amendment 19—Majority 79.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 19th JAN. 1824.

Mr. WILMOT from the Committee, to whom was referred the Contingent Accounts of the present Session, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingent Account.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

At twelve o'clock the two Houses waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the several Joint Addresses of Saturday, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the same having been delivered to His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following replies.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall not fail to transmit to the proper Department of His Majesty's Government, your Joint Addresses to the King, and your Resolutions respecting the Culture of Tobacco in the Western Districts of this Province.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I will on the earliest occasion take the proper means of causing your Joint Address to His Majesty relative to the Boon day Line between this Province and the U. States of America, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall with much pleasure transmit to Earl Bathurst, your Joint Address to the King, expressive of your gratitude for His Majesty's benevolent consideration for the sufferers from the late War.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Majesty's Government, your Joint Resolutions respecting further indemnity to the Inhabitants of this Province who suffered by the late War, and I shall lose no time in forwarding the same to His Ex'y. the Governor in Chief.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

I shall, in compliance with your request, take an early opportunity of forwarding to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, your Joint Address to the King, & the accompanying Report, in order that they may be submitted to His Majesty.

The House went again into Committee on the Report on Contingent Accounts

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received, and the several resolutions were then put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED 1st. That there be granted to the Sergeant at Arms to enable him to pay to John Carey the sum of Twenty Five Pounds to compensate him for continuing the papers to Mem bers for such period beyond the prorogation, as the proceedings of the House of Assembly shall be published therein.

2d. That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to issue his Warrant in favour of John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Hon the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent expenses thereof during the present Session.

3d. In favour of WILLIAM LEE, Esq. Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Hon the Legislative Council, during the present Session, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds One Shilling and Nine Pence.

4th. In favour of GRANT POWELL, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to defray the Contingencies of his Office for the sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds Sixteen Shillings.

5th. Also in favour of ALLAN MACNABB. Esq. Deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge sundry Contingent expenses for the present Session, for the sum of Four Hundred & Ninety Five Pounds Six Shillings and Four Pence Half Penny.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, Messrs. Nichol and Robinson were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr. NICHOL from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor pursuant to certain Resolutions on the Report of Contingent Accounts of the Session, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the 56th rule was dispensed with and the Address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Address.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Address without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL the Address to His Excellency on the Contingent Accounts, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

And the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to issue His Warrants for defraying the Contingent expenses of the Session, was read the third time, passed, and Signed by the Speaker as follows:

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieut Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to issue your Warrant to the Receiver General of this Province in favour of John Powell, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds, five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent Expenses thereof during the present Session.

Also, in favour of Wm. Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the present Session, the Sum of One hundred and seventy five Pounds, one shilling and nine pence.

Also, in favour of Grant Powell, Esq Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the Contingences of his Office for the present Session, and also to enable him to carry into effect the orders of this House, the Sum of One thousand, one hundred and twenty five Pounds Sixteen shillings

Also, in favour of Allan McNabb, Esq. deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge Sundry Contingent Expenses of the present Session, the Sum of four hundred and ninety five Pounds, six Shillings and four pence half penny, which sums his Majesty's faithful Commons will make good during the next Session of the Provincial Legislature

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 19th Jan 1824.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs McMartin and Chisholm were ordered as a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the foregoing Address

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, it was Resolved that the Resolution of the House of Assembly authorising the payment of Postage on the letters addressed to, and sent by Members, should be rescinded.

Mr. McMARTIN from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Contingent Address of the House, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I shall direct the necessary Warrants to be prepared in compliance with your Address.

At half past two o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, came to the Bar, and delivered the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the immediate attendance of the House, at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, and having withdrawn, Mr. Speaker and the House forthwith proceeded to the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, after assenting to the Bills passed by both Houses, with the exception of the Assessment Act, which was left for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, delivered the following most gracious Speech.

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

The conclusion of the Public business, which is now disposed of by your unremitted attention, enables me to dispense with your further attendance in Provincial Parliament, but I cannot put an end to this Session without assuring you how fully sensible I am of the judgement and temper which have governed your counsels and given efficacy to your various and extensive labours.

The united Representations which you have Addressed to Your Sovereign, on matters of no ordinary importance to the interests of your Country, afford a gratifying proof of your cordial and zealous co operation in the prosecution of your Legislative duties.

You are sufficiently aware that the measure of success which may attend your petitions, must be governed by a view of various and perhaps conflicting Interests; but it will be no less agreeable to Your Sovereign, than it must be satisfactory to the people of this Province, to observe the vigilant attention with which you have regarded every question that can affect the welfare or security of your Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted me for the ordinary exigences of the year, and for the prudence you have manifested in guarding against temporary inconvenience to the public service by authorising a loan in anticipation of the payments expected from Quebec; and you may be assured that the repeated testimonies which I have received of your confidence and support, shall continue to be met on my part with a disposition to justify your reliance by a regular & economical administration of the Revenue.

Hon Gentlemen. and Gentlemen.

I am happy to concur with you in affording countenance and support to the first efforts of a spirit of enterprise which has been directed to the improvement of our internal Navigation, and which affords the most pleasing and convincing proof of increasing intelligence and wealth.

The measures by which you propose to render effectual the Acts formerly passed for subjecting all the granted Lands in this Province to a moderate indiscriminating Assessment, have the decided concurrence of my own judgement, and I have reason to believe they will be found perfectly to accord with the opinion of His Majesty's Government, fully convinced of the necessity of some measure to contract the evils occasioned by unoccupied and neglected lands, and according entirely to the principles of the provisions which you have proposed, I have every hope that the reference for His Majesty's consideration which has appeared to me proper, will result in the declaration of the Royal Assent

The provisions you have made for the better collecting of the Revenue and for obtaining a more accurate census of the Population will, I trust, be found effectual.

I entertain an ardent hope that under the protection of divine Providence, the permanent support which you have contributed in your amendments of the Com Scool Act, to the cause of religious instruction, & the general dissemination of knowledge, will be productive of the happiest effects; such objects the wisest and most virtuous will best appreciate, and the attention you have given to them will confer lasting honor on yourselves.

I cannot refrain from adverting to the present tranquil and happy state of this Province, and pointing out to your observation how materially that harmony and public spirit which have prevailed in the Councils of the Legislature have led to a mutual confidence between the Government and the people, and produced a highly favourable influence, both on the general prosperity and on the contentment and happiness of private life.

You well know how greatly individual security, comfort, and convenience, as well as the whole interior order and economy of a Country depend on the just fulfilment of those ordinary duties which the Law requires, and I am persuaded that in your respective Counties, you will be desirous to impress truths, so important upon the minds of those who look up to your example, & are influenced by your advice.

After which the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council, declared that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued to Monday the first day of March and declared the Parliament Prorogued to the said first day of March, to be then and there holden.

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By Authority.

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary;—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the [illegible] day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand [illegible] hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved [illegible] Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested for that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on [illegible] from abandoned brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to receive, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America Twenty five per centum on the Amount Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 51st Year of the Majesty's Reign, Cap.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in the Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application for Patents, or Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th April, 1824. 19-tf

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good my claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council. 17—Gw.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the cause of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced

REPEATED

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
YORK, 26th JAN. 1824. }

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is omitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafternamed on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Eola, to be called Eldon

N. of Epe		
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Doure
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dumsner	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jue	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23—*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*

York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51—*tf.*

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of N. Hanham Fields, at the suit of William McCrea, Executor, &c. of Thomas McCrea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D
Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix.—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mercea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.
No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 in 2 & 3 4th Con. Darlington		200
13 " do. 14 3d Con. Clarke,	}	800
13 " do. 14 4th do do.		
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st. February, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 tf

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 S do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 14—td.
13th May, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAM. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 21st April, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

House for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, Montreal, 17th April, 1824. } *No. 18-tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with House and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do. do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31, and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronage of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, November 20, 1823. }

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the Kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition

REPEATED

that the price must be One Dollar, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th
May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. 4.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting Commissioner Barrie, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very greatly to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies;—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, He has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting Commissioner Barrie, will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him, by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	40,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 142 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. tf.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious Index and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for Ale and Beer Licences, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a Note of Hand, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 5th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

When I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be unseemly to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I feel that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service;—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

With a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

May 12th, 1824.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

ELECTORS!

I Have thought necessary to acquaint you of my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, of offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
ELECTORS,
Your
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23.—t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall exterminate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 23.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

An instance of wilful blindness usually rouses our indignation in the same proportion that a moral or physical deprivation of sight moves our compassion, and excites our pity. A corrupt or malicious perversion of a manifest truth produces the same effect. If honesty is the best policy, candour is equally necessary in the formation of an upright and manly character; and, for *his own sake*, it is to be lamented that the 'Advocate,' at his very outset, has shewn himself equally destitute of both.

None but a licentious democrat, bent on mischief, and lost in the mazes of his own bewilderments, could have so far perverted and misapplied the few lines which he thought proper to quote from one of Mr Fourneau's Addresses to the Electors of the County of Durham:—the passage is this,

"*Having experienced many of them in common with you, I know your wants; and, I think, I know some of the deep and latent causes why this fine country has so long languished in a state of comparative stupour and inactivity, while our more enterprising neighbours are laughing us to scorn. All I desire is an opportunity of assisting the cure of some of the evils we labour under;*" &c. &c.

Now, it must be the obvious intent of this passage to shew that Mr. F. conceived the fault to be with the House of Assembly; and, that the evils complained of, were remediable by *that* branch of the Legislature, if any where, on the well known axiom that *all Law is for the people;*—*from the people;*—*and, when inefficient, must be remedied or rectified by the people:*—and, *therefore*, he was desirous of assisting in the great work. It is impossible he could be such a fool as to suppose the people had the power to place him in *the* situation, (even as the representative of Majesty,) on which this envious and cruel-hearted Advocate would lay blame that never was attached, or even conceived, by any other than himself:—but,

"Amongst the sons of men how few are known
Who dare be just to merit not their own!
Superior virtue and superior sense
To Knaves and Fools will always give offence."

In Politics, as in Religion, there are undoubtedly sins of omission, as well as of commission, & it has always appeared to us that our Representatives are either generally ignorant of, or know not how to exercise, the power which is vested in them by their constituents.—The people must surely be supposed to know their own wants;—and, for what purpose do their representatives assemble, if it be not to remedy them?—If these Representatives are remiss in their duty, and neglect to do those things which their country requires at their hands—and *there alone*—is it just—is it manly—is it honest—to lay *their* errors and omissions on the Executive, which has ever shewn itself, of late years at least, ready to sanction every measure calculated to advance the public interests?—Our road, our canal, our public school, and our wild land assessment bills, fully attest this truth.

But the manner in which this shameless Advocate attempts to calumniate the universally respected and most worthy Representative of our Sovereign, in this Colony, is the most insolent and wretched specimen of a total abandonment of all truth, principle, sense and decorum—we have ever witnessed.—Its very extravagance, however, will prove its own antidote; and even as the scorpion, when surrounded by a wall of fire, is said to retire into the centre of its own narrow circle, and there commit *felo de se* by the sting of its own tail, so will the venom of this malignant libeller, of genuine and unaffected worth, recoil on his execrable head.

It is, however, but another and a melancholy instance that no merit, however exalted, can screen its possessor from the assaults of an unprincipled and abandoned plebeian, lost to every sense of propriety, and even to the common decencies of life.—It is no easy matter to throw dirt by those who are near, or in, the kennel, and whose hands are always filthy—The evil spirit and all his agents, in whatever shape they appear, love to mar, or attempt to mar, that beauty and excellence from which they are for ever removed.—One would have thought that if any man could have escaped the virulence of such an assault, it would have been, Sir P. Maitland!

But this Advocate (who has certainly in perfection one of the qualities requisite both *in the dock*, and *at the bar*) is singularly unfortunate in his assertions; for, notwithstanding the universal depression which succeeded the late war both in Europe and America—It is notorious, and undeniable, that this country has advanced with more rapid strides in all that constitutes national power—under the present, than any former, Lieutenant Governor; which could not have been the case, had he been that careless and inactive spectator of our wants, which this scurrilous abstainer from all truth would make us believe.—Before he wove his flimsy tissue of absurdity and falsehood—he ought at least to have made some little inquiry, for, at the moment he pretends to an extensive acquaintance with the country, he betrays a most unaccountable ignorance of what is going forward. With ridiculous pomposity and egregious stupidity—he inquires, what road, and what canal, has been commenced in his time? when almost every schoolboy in the Province knows that several canals, and a grand Military road on such a scale as it is probable no British, or any other colony, ever witnessed—(and which is exclusively the project of our Lt. Governor,) have not only been planned, but have been in part commenced.

Being limited to a narrow space in these columns we shall not attempt to notice one fourth part of the absurdities crowded into the first number of the Advocate, but shall content ourselves with saying that had his Excellency refused his assent to any measure of importance, or had thrown any obstacle in the way of improvement, this more than half crazy willing might have had something to bawl about, but his own questions sufficiently condemn him, and shew the grossness of an ignorance which is paralleled only by the measure of his impudence.—However, we dare say that His Excellency, Sir P. Maitland, will care as little for the censure of such a creature, as the "*amiable wits oral,*" (by which cognomen this very un amiable *democrat* condescends to designate the Earl Dalhousie) will value his praise.

The Advocate flatters himself that he is not at his setting out, "*in any way obnoxious to the powers that be.*" We rather think he has either totally mistaken the meaning of the word *obnoxious*, or that he has very singular notions as to what is likely to make a man or himself obnoxious. He further says that he is "*sensible*" and even "*well aware*" that "*he might have induced Government to bestow hundry good things upon him*"—in that is it clearly not "*approbation*" which has driven "*this wise man mad.*"—(see P. 15.)

After all, some compassion is due to the unhappy man who can gravely assert that *one seventh, only*, of our taxes is due to the service of Him who, when upon earth, not only gave the *whole of His*—but his precious blood also, for our present and everlasting benefit. After such a confession of faith, it is only fair to conclude that *six sevenths* of his scribblers time are given to Acts of insanity;—and that only *one seventh* part of his lines contain either truth or reason,

"*If we spoke of men, it will safely be inferrence to their public acts.*"—Col. Ad. P. 4.

As to this writer's expectations of the conduct to be pursued by Mr. Fourneaux, in the event of his obtaining a seat in the House of Assembly, we can assure him that Mr. F.—has as little to do with the likes, dislikes, and intentions of Dr. Hoyle as he has with the *Hyperia*, the *Ichs*, and the *Lambda*, of that sensitive and right worthy compounder of pills, and administrator of balsams—and whether within, or without, the bar of that Honourable House, we have no doubt that Mr F.—will be able to go through the fatigues of his duty without the aid of a glass of water, or the ready arms of a brother Æsculapius!

We have now to apologize to our readers for detaining them so long on a subject, to them, perhaps, of little interest.—But the attack which has been made upon the Lieutenant Governor—however puny it may be—appeared to us so unwarrantable and so wholly unprovoked—that we could not resist the feeling which has induced us thus *gently* to notice it.—We have no desire to waste time in criticising the literary merit of a work which we have no doubt will shortly become defunct. The pale characters of disease and death are already stamped on the countenance of this mis shapen bantling, conceived in iniquity, and brought forth in shame and dishonour, and it would be cruel to add pain to those convulsive throes under which it labours to crawl for a little space, up those fatal heights of Queenston, from whence so many of its country men have already precipitated at the points of British and Canadian Bayonets!—

We understand a meeting of the Society of "Friends to the Strangers" in distress was held at Sheffield's Hotel, on Friday last, when it was resolved, that a new subscription be set on foot in aid of the Funds of the Society. It gives us much pleasure to state that the gentlemen deputed to solicit Subscriptions have met with that success which evinces, in the strongest manner, the great liberality of the Inhabitants of York—indeed we cannot compete how charity can better be bestowed, than in contributing to the support of an institution which has for its object the relief of Strangers in distress.

The number of good already done by the Society, since its first formation, has been extensive—many hundreds of destitute Emigrants of all ages, have partaken of the Bounty; and when but for the timely aid afforded them, must have sunk under the accumulated pressure of poverty and disease.

The Season is at hand, when we may expect the usual visit to our shore of numerous of its Ingent Emigrants. To enable the Society to meet the wants of these poor people, and to cover a debt to a considerable amount, due to the Treasurer, are the reasons for proposing the present subscription.

The Subscription List is in the hands of Mr. Allan, where those persons who have not been applied to, have an opportunity of entering their names.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Mr Scarlett.—Mr. Scarlett, M. P. has recovered from his dangerous illness, after having been Killed in the Newspapers.

Sir George Quentin retires from the 10th Hussars, and exchanges his half pay with Lieutenant Colonel Henry Wyndham.

Lord Gifford is appointed Master of the Rolls; and is succeeded by Sir John Copley the Attorney General, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Expedition Abandoned.—Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultras. In consequence of the refusal of the Ministers to pardon him upon his trial.

Slave Trade.—The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 26th of March, & sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the Bills, and lauded the nefarious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Free Trade.—On the 12th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all that the Ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on commerce, and that of the experiment of free trade were the best & surest foundation of the well being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the total results of a deviation from them."

A debate exceedingly interesting, if not very important, took place on Monday night, in consequence of a complaint of breach of privilege, emanated by no less a personage than the Lord Chancellor. The matter of this complaint was certain strong observations made by his Lordship from the Chancery Bench, in a Speech of Mr. Abercrombie's for the House of Commons.

REPEATED

A motion for hearing was lost by a majority of 181 to 168. The friends of the Lord Chancellor wisely forbore his vindication on the right grounds, and rested his defence on the warmth of feeling into which he had been inadvertently betrayed by an erroneous report of the speech of Mr. Abercrombie. Ample justice was *done* to the character of this gentleman by those who undertook the defence of the Lord Chancellor.

WHISKEY.—Mr. Bartlett, of N. B during the Tariff debate, moved to impose a duty on Stills. If his object was to raise a revenue, his proposed ways and means were very injudicious: for he ought to know that our Western brethren would raise another Rebellion if a tax should be put on Whiskey.—A tax of that sort ought never to be imposed, unless adequate provision is made in the bill that it shall be collected without Sheriffs or Tax and Feathers: for it costs an enormous sum of money to march an army into that country to quell a revolt. It cost President Washington 2,000 000 dollars to put down GALLATIN'S Rebellion. Whenever we want a snug little war all within ourselves, we have nothing to do but to tax Whiskey—for that will raise a Rebellion as quick as cantharides will raise a blister. A Whiskey tax may raise the people—but it will never raise money.—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Boston, dated February 25.

"It is lucky for you that you are out of trade; it never was less prosperous. This is certainly a pleasant place for those fond of novelty. There never were more *Lions* extant than at present.—We are to have steam frigates, cannon, and all to go by steam. Stage coaches are lighted with gas.—Chickens are hatched by steam in twenty one days. Copper is to last five years on ship's bottoms—French and German is taught with such rapidity as to enable one to read his Bible in those languages in forty-eight hours. Poor children are to be educated on a new plan, which has such a wonderful effect on their morals, that they will never go astray; and last, though not least, the National Debt is to be paid off. All these discoveries and propositions are now before the public; and you have been long enough on the "fast anchored isle," to know there is no such thing as humbug here."

JOHNSON THE SMUGGLER.—We hope some clever fellow is collecting materials for the Memoirs of JOHNSON the smuggler, for he is certainly one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived.

PARTICULAR ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Bremen, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burden of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; the grain of one of which was placed in a vertical, and the other two in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered with a lever with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk to about water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St Helena, and sink the vessel until the next succeeding convenient night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was finished; and it is a curious coincidence that she was to be copper-fayed the very day news of his death arrived. Johnson was to have received 40,000l. as soon as the vessel had got into the blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and offered that he could blow up any ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one his Majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of a similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) his rudder in the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes and a half to live. Upon this, the boatswain began to make many lamentations.—"Oh, my poor dear Nancy!" said the boatswain: "what will she say?"—"Avast, blubbering," said Johnson,—"Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the bawsehole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized an axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the reach of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.—*Morning Herald.*

London, Price of Stocks, April 13th, 1824.

3 per cent. reduced, 95 1-2; 3 per cent. consols, 95 1-4; 3 1-2 per cent. 102 1-4; 4 per cent. consols, 100 1-4, 4 per cent. 1822, 108 1-4.

Such is the extent of buildings going on in and about London, that bricks are with difficulty obtained, and contractors who are obliged to complete their work by a given time, have offered 5s. to 6s. per 1000 above the usual price without being able to obtain them.

ANOTHER LOAN.—Another loan has rather unexpectedly appeared in the London Market, of Two Millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the United Provinces of Central America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

Malice.—Literary Discovery

Mr. W. Williams wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Secretary. He understood that a work of the late Secretary Phillips, had been in the hand-writing of one of his employees, and had been lately discovered in the State Papers. He wished to know whether such a gratifying communication was true, and if true, whether it was (as he hoped) intended to give it to the public? [laughter]

Mr. Secretary Peel—It is true that a work of Milton's in the hand-writing of Phillips, has been discovered by Mr. Lemon among the State Papers. It is a work entitled *de Dei Cultu*, in support of the truths of Christian Religion. It was on its discovery submitted to His Majesty; and the first observation of His Majesty was, "A work of Milton's must be made public." (Loud and continued cheers.) It has since, in furtherance of the Royal decision, been submitted to a competent supervision, and the work will speedily appear.—(Cheers.)

PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.—Captain Parry's last voyage is published with all the splendid accompaniments of Charts and Plates.

A FOOT-PAD ATTESTING TO BE SUPERIOR TO A LAWYER.—A gentleman walking across the fields in the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows who seemed watching an opportunity to rob her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow of a similar appearance in a pathway at a little distance from her; but as the case did not admit of help, he came in sight of her good-humour—when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it, adding, he hoped he had more honour left than to sink his character to the level of a Lawyer's—"I am above taking a fee."

THE LAIRD OF AUCHINLECK.—It is well known that the Lord Auchinleck had not the greatest partiality, either for the literary labours or the literary associates of his son, the Biographer of Johnson. The latter was one day haranguing him upon the happiness of literary men, and concluded by saying, that they "went through the world swimmingly." "Nae doot, Jamie, nae doot," said the old Judge, "for you see, Jamie, that a chield can swim better wi' twa bladders o' wind aneath his oxters, than he can without."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—By the accounts lately received from this settlement, the farmers were continuing to prosper, and to agree with the country. Every arrival from England added to the number. Goods and merchandize of every kind were however very selling at nominal prices, and by auction for less money than their prime cost in Britain. Every warehouse was full, and every ship arriving continued to add to the general glut.

Settlers are recommended to take nothing but specie with them; and to take servants properly indentured for a period of years, under a high penalty by case of breach of bargain. Wages are enormously high; they will not work under £50 per annum, and most three times a-day, and tea, &c. &c. twice. Ticket of leave-men from the Government were much in the same state. There were many good servants said to be among the convicts. The following were the prices then current:—

Horses	£55 to £100
Bullocks for work, per pair	£36.
Cows	£18 to £15
Heifers	£11 to £15
Ewes	25s. to 30s.
Ewe and Lamb	27s. to 35s.
Beef, per lb.	9d.
Mutton	11d.
Butter	4s. 6d
Cheese	3s. 0d.
Oats per bushel	7s. 6d.
Barley	7s. 0d.
Wheat	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Tea, per lb.	5s. 6d.
Sugar	4d.

The acts relating to these fine countries, which received the Royal Assent a short while before the rising of the last Session of Parliament, would not reach them till about October last; consequently the accounts of their having taken effects upon the economy of that Government cannot be known till next arrivals which may be expected in March. Twelve months trial of these salutary laws, it was anticipated, would have the best possible effects upon the whole classes of the people.

CURIOUS FACT.—By placing a candle at thirty degrees from perpendicular, the flame is not encountered with the wick, and the air that passes by the flame completely destroys the snuff: so that the candle thus placed never wants snuffing, and gives one half more light than when placed in the usual way.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—We perceive by the advertisements of the day, that two new lines of Packets have just been established by two active shipping merchants, to ply regularly between New-York and London, and between New-York and Greenock.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—Brou, a Genevese mechanic, once constituted a clock which was capable of the following surprising movements:—There was upon on it a negro, a dog, and a shepherd, when the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and wagged upon him. This clock was exhibited to the king of Spain, who was delighted with it. The gentleness of my dog, said Brou, is the least merit. Let your Majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shop, hard by, you will admire the fidelity of the animal. The king took an apple, and the dog flew to his hand and barked so loud, that the negro's dog—which was in the room, began also to bark. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went out. The minister of marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The king having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the minister obeyed, but he obtained no reply. Brou then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered him. At this new prodigy the firmness of the minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of the devil.

Fortune's Year in Europe.

EARTHQUAKE.—A vessel bound into the harbor of St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, was sunk on the 20th ult. by a violent shock of an earthquake.

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne brought in a Bill to enable the Catholics of England to vote at elections in the same manner as those of Ireland—read the first time—the noble Marquis then referred to another Bill he meant to introduce, the object of which was to enable the Catholics of England to hold offices upon the same principles with those of Ireland.

CORBETT.—Cobbett has been presented with a silver cup very finely wrought, and of large size, by the owners of one-horse chaises, for his zeal in opposing the extortions of the Turnpikemen.

From a late London paper

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THIEF.—A few days ago a thief was detected in the following singular and judicious manner:—Mr. Thomas———, a respectable cow keeper and dairyman residing at Islington, had a sow pig which produced a large litter of young ones, which for some time she appeared to bring up with all maternal affection: but suddenly one of the swinish family disappeared, and was no where to be found; and as it is known to Naturalists that sows sometimes, notwithstanding their maternal affection, devour their young, Mr. ——— was not a little pleased that his sow had thus regaled herself, and yet he thought it rather odd, that like the story of the two cats, not even a tail remained, or any trace whatever of the departed suckling. The next night came and with it disappeared another pig—the next night another, "and another still," until the latter was minus four of its number. Mr. ——— began to think his sow of too ravenous a disposition to keep any longer, and to save the remainder of the young from a premature death, he sold the sow, litter, and all, for what she would fetch. Fortune favoured the purchaser of the pig stye being now unoccupied, Mr. ——— thought he had best convert it to some profitable use, and accordingly hired it out to the itinerant exhibitor of a bear, and on the very night that the sow and her young quitted it, Bruin entered into possession. About two o'clock the next morning Mr. ——— was disturbed by the loud lamentations and screaming of a man in distress, and getting out of bed he proceeded in the direction of the pig stye, from whence the complaint seemed to come, and stopping for a moment at the door, he was astonished to hear a man, evidently in great agony, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake let me go, and I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr. ——— let me go, and I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr. ——— lost no longer in any doubt as to what became of his lost pigs, and convinced that Bruin had got hold of the thief, he thought it a good opportunity of discovering where his property was deposited, knowing that on their being unmuzzled, he could not desist, knowing that on their being unmuzzled, he could not desist, knowing that on their being unmuzzled, he could not desist

A motion for brevity was lost by a majority of 161 to 68. The friends of the Lord Chancellor wished for his vindication on high grounds, and rested his defence on the certainty of facts into which he had been inadvertently betrayed by an erroneous report of the speech of Mr. Abercrombie. Ample justice was done to the character of this gentleman by those who undertook the defence of the Lord Chancellor.

WAYSES.—Mr. Bartlett, of N. H during the Tariff debate, moved to impose a duty on Bills. If his object was to raise a revenue, his proposed ways and means were very injudicious: for he ought to know that our Western brethren would raise enough without any duty on Bills, or Whiskey.—A tax of that sort—might answer in Switzerland, where adequate provision is made in the bill that it shall be collected without fees or Taxes and Feasters: for it costs an enormous sum of money to march an army into that country to quell revolt. It cost President Washington 2,000,000 dollars to put down Gallatin's Rebellion. Whenever we want a sung little war all within ourselves, we have nothing to do but to tax Whiskey—for that will raise a Rebellion as quick as cantharides will raise a blister. A Whiskey tax may raise the people—but it will never raise money.—*Salem Gazette.*

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

Mallon.—Literary Discovery

Mr. W. Williams wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Secretary. He understood that a work of the immortal Milton, in the hand-writing of one of his nephews, Phillips, had been lately discovered in the State Papers. He was anxious to learn whether such a gratifying communication was true, and if true, whether such a gratifying communication was true, and if true, whether it was (as he hoped) intended to give it to the public? [laugh]

Mr. Secretary Peel—It is true that a work of Milton's in the hand-writing of Phillips, has been discovered by Mr. Lemon among the State Papers. It is a work entitled *de Doctrina*, consequently the accounts of their beneficial effects upon the economy of that Government cannot be known till next arrivals which may be expected in March. Two months trial of these laws, if it was anticipated, would have the best possible effects upon the whole classes of the people.

CURIOUS FACT.—By placing a candle at thirty degrees from perpendicular, the flame is not encumbered with the wick, and the air that passes by the flame completely destroys the smell so that the candle thus placed never wants snuffing, and gives one half more light than when placed in the usual way.

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Grisom's Year in Europe.

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From a late London paper

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Letters from Gibraltar, of the 16th and 19th ult. communicate some particulars relative to the blockading squadron off Algiers which are not without interest. It appears that the Dey has obstinately refused to accede to the terms proposed to him by the British Admiral; but that his own officers are, for the greater part, determined to resist his authority, as they see by no means disposed to undergo the horrors of a bombardment. An attempt was even made upon his life on the 15th March, which very narrowly missed success. Up to the 17th no attack has been made by the British squadron, and it was still expected that the differences would be adjusted. These letters state that accounts had been received from the Morea of unfortunate differences between the Greek Chiefs; but we are happy in being able, from direct channels, to state that these differences have been removed.—*London paper, April 9.*

RUSSIA.

A letter from Dr. Lyall throws light on a subject of great interest at the present moment, namely, the internal state and designs of Russia. He says, "It is a pretty general opinion that the exhausted state of the Treasury is one of the greatest obstacles to an attempt at the execution of Russia's favorite schemes of aggrandizement; and this opinion is grounded upon the low value of the paper currency in that Empire, and the necessity the crown was under of making loans at a high per centage But, I believe from good authority, that the world is deceived on this point. Russia has borrowed, to be sure; but the gold she received, or at least a part of it, has not gone for the recall of her old paper currency. No! the ingots—the bars of the yellow metal—which were transported from the Thames, are now piled on the banks of the Neva, within the Mint, which is situated within the Castle of St. Peter and St Paul. This fortress, it is reported, is full of uncoined silver and gold lying idle, while the empire is suffering by the depreciated value of paper money. Their

stock, in a Mrs. P. who, for more than three months, had been almost always tormented by the pain, when, by applying the Oil of Paper, she had immediate relief. I never knew a case where a repetition was necessary.

Newington, April 22d, 1816. J. W

IRELAND.

A letter from London, dated the 7th instant, mentions that among the Irish grievances to be removed by the Legislature this season, are the Leather and Paper duties. The motion for the repeal of the Leather Tax will be made by Sir J. Newport, for that of the Paper Duty by the Hon. Co. Ruthemon.—The general opinion is, that the Bar will be opened to English Catholics. The Royal partiality for Ireland, and the desire to effect her tranquility, which the King has so often expressed, have undergone no change; on the contrary, His Majesty expresses himself more anxious than ever to ensure the happiness and permanent peace of that country, by all the means in his power. Hopes are entertained by some sincere friends to Ireland, that the King will redeem his pledge during the approaching summer, by again visiting Ireland, and holding a Court in Dublin, and that His Majesty will be attended, if not preceded, by the Duke of York.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALGIERS.

LONDON, Foreign Office, April 13

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received his Majesty's commands to signify to the Ministers of Friendly and neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken by command of His Majesty for the blockade of the port of Algiers, and that from this time all measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Intelligence has been received from the British squadron off Algiers. Admiral H. B. Neale was off that port in the *Revenge*, with five frigates; the Dey had refused to treat, and was making preparations to sustain a bombardment. For this purpose he had dismantled the vessels of war which were in the Bay. He had also commanded an immense number of troops from the interior, to man the fortresses. This news was brought to Gibraltar on the 19th ult. by the *Phaton* frigate, which had been dispatched by the Admiral.

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 16th and 19th ult. communicate some particulars relative to the blockading squadron off Algiers which are not without interest. It appears that the Dey has obstinately refused to accede to the terms proposed to him by the British Admiral; but that his own officers are, for the greater part, determined to resist his authority, as they see by no means disposed to undergo the horrors of a bombardment. An attempt was even made upon his life on the 15th March, which very narrowly missed success Up to the 17th no attack has been made by the British squadron, and it was still expected that the differences would be adjusted. These letters state that accounts had been received from the Morea of unfortunate differences between the Greek Chiefs; but we are happy in being able, from direct channels, to state that these differences have been removed.—*London paper, April 9.*

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can be but one conclusion in regard to this conduct; that hoarding up of the precious metals. Russia must have some mighty project in view; some great conquest in expectation, which is to be the reward for present sacrifices." On one point we have been some weeks in possession of information, the hoarding up of gold obtained from the country by way of loan, to be in readiness for future operations; but though the source from which we received it was most respectable, and we are assured that it rested on authority that could not be questioned, still we hesitated to give publicity to the circumstance.—*Morn. Chronicel.*

Alexander has permitted the erection of a monument to the memory of Kosciusko, at Cracow, which has become an object of extreme veneration to the Poles. It is a simple barrow or tumulus, like the renowned sepulchres of the ancients, about 300 feet in diameter, and 130 feet in height; and it stands within view of the ancient monements of Cracus and Wanda, on a low hill near the Vistula, which happens to bear the appropriate name of Brooklhaw, or "the Defender of Glory." Ground has been bought and houses built, for four peasants, who fought under Kosciusko, and who, with their families, are charged to take care of the monument. The money for raising the monument and supporting the peasants, has been raised by subscription throughout all Poland.

FREEDOM OF POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA!—A letter from St. Petersburgh, says "English and American Papers are prohibited. No prudent man dares express his political opinions—and we rarely sit down to dinner without one or more spies at table."

INDIA.

Calcutta, Jan. 8.—The accounts from Madras are of a distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking.

We were prepared to expect a scarcity of Grain on the coast, but had not the most distant idea of the extent to which the failure of the crop had reached.—Madras, and the surrounding country, are in a state of famine. Independent of the accounts we publish to day from Madras Papers, private letters agree too minutely in the distressing details for us to doubt a second that the most dreadful effects are to be apprehended. It is stated that even the dread of the arms of the military who are necessarily placed at the Godowns where the Rice is distributed, is scarcely sufficient to prevent depredations. Parents are abandoning their children, and several have absolutely died from starvation.—This is but the commencement of the appalling consequences of famine. Disease is sure to follow; and although we are certain that every possible means will in the power of Government will be employed to lessen the effects of this dire visitation, we trust also that the aid of the Bengal public will not be withheld.

Boston Palladium.

A Subscription, amounting to near 70, 00 rupees, (of which the Governor General gave 20,000,) has been made in India, to encourage the establishment of Steam Packets between Bengal and England. A premium of 50,000 rupees is to be given for the first two voyages, either by the way of the Red Sea or Cape of Good Hope—to be performed by British Subjects, and not exceeding 70 days.

A Steam Boat is established on the Hoogly, which has run 14 miles an hour.

A Subscription for the Greeks has been commenced at Calcutta, and up to the 8th of January 18,764 sicca rupees had been subscribed.

It was calculated that there would be 5000 chests of Opium on hand at Canton, April 1st, 1824—about one year's supply. The price, Nov. 1st, 1823, was from 980 to 1400.

A Rope Bridge has been made at Calcutta, and has been much praised.—*Palladium.*

From a Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan.

The following characteristic is, we fear, too usual with other nations than the Hindoos:—

"The natural indolence of these people is indeed very great; no plea but necessity induces them to move at all. They would like to sit and smoke the whole day long. "Better," say they, "to sit than stand; better to lie down than sit; better to sleep than either."—If roused by any sudden misfortune, they instantly lose all presence of mind, and run hurrying about like so many mad creatures.

The Missionaries have never made much progress amongst this people, if the recent publications of the Abbé Dubois, and others, may be credited.—The following anecdote is of an older date, but it may be taken as a fair instance of the tenure of Hindoo Christianity.

A singular circumstance occurred, in consequence of the arrival of some Missionaries, while we were at this place. These gentlemen had been holding forth in the Bazar, and having gathered together a numerous assembly of the people, particularly remarked one, as being more attentive than the rest, (a cora-factor of respectable appearance;) when, going up to him, the Missionary asked if he had been convinced by the arguments he had heard in favour of the Christian religion? After a moment's hesitation, "What will you give me," said the native, "to become a Christian?" "The blessings of our holy religion will reward you," replied the Missionary. "That will not do," returned the native; "but I'll tell you what—if you will give me a lac of rupees, and two English ladies for my wives, I'll consider of it." The Missionary was indignant; and but for the timely interference of the Mayor, matters might have taken a serious turn.

They are not a very active people in repelling the attacks of the tigers, and other wild beasts, that frequent some of the interior parts of the country. Our author accounts for this inactivity, by ascribing it to their belief in predestination and the transmigration of souls.

"A striking instance of this occurred to me, as I was one day sitting reading in our own Bungalow at Meerut. A bird of bustle in the verandah caused me to look up, when I perceived a large snake of the species called by the natives *Coprah Capell*, or hooded snake, advancing towards me. Starting from my seat, I called to some palankeen bearers, who were looking on, to kill him. With the greatest composure one of them asked if that was my hookah? (order) "To be sure it is," I exclaimed. (The reptile meanwhile spreading his hood, and looking very fierce.) When approaching the snake, he made a profound *salaam*, and muttering *Maaf kurro*, (forgive,) with a stick he knocked him on the head, and despatched him in a moment. A very slight blow is sufficient on this part to destroy them.—It is singular, that when one snake has been destroyed, another is sure to come, our people consequently watched, and in a few days killed its partner. To so great an extent do the Hindoos carry their superstitious ceremonies, that they even *salaam* to their tools of a morning before they begin to use them, and the same when they have finished their day's work, alledging as a reason, that it is to them they are indebted for subsistance. I verily believe this is the only specice of gratitude they are acquainted with.

CHARACTER OF FERDINAND VII.

(From Quin's Memoirs.)

"Those traits in the character of Ferdinand which we have placed before the reader, have shown, that if he wants those high qualifications which are necessary to the government of a great empire in critical circumstances, he is equally destitute of that dignity of manner, that serenity of mind, and that elevation of thought, which ought to accompany such exalted rank. Upon his return to Spain, he abrogated, in a great measure those forms of etiquette which had previously reigned in the Court, and introduced in their place a certain system of familiarity hitherto entirely unknown. At the time of his predecessors of the House of Bourbon, every member of the Royal Family dined in a separate apartment; the services were numerous, and the ceremony with which they were attended, elaborate; and that ordinary act into a kind of court festivity. The dishes were served up in processional order, escorted by a military guard: and such persons as happened to be going through the passage at the time, were obliged to take off their hats and to pass on in a respectful manner. Ferdinand abolished all this ceremony, established the more easy system of dinner *en famille*, and invited as guests such grandees as offered themselves, the clergy, and the religious communities of both sexes. He was likewise accustomed to have different amusements in his apartment; such as concerts, sleight of hand, and phantasmagoria; at which only a limited number of

REPEATED

courtiers attended. Ferdinand did not find much pleasure in the demeanour of those persons; but he derived great enjoyment from that of the inferior servants, whom he treated with the greatest familiarity, and to whom he allowed the most extraordinary liberties. Amongst them was one Chamorro, celebrated as a sort of stupid and vulgar buffoon, who, by his fooleries afforded infinite diversion to Ferdinand, and obtained a sufficient degree of influence with him to dispose of the first offices in the kingdom. * * *

Ferdinand embittered the final moments of his mother, Maria Louisa, by expressing to her, in consideration of his Ambassador Vargas, an eager desire to get possession of his mother's diamonds, which were both numerous and magnificent. Vargas executed his commission with the indelicacy of a man who is anxious only to please authority, and has no respect for the unfortunate. The Queen objected to give them up; and declared in presence of Cardinal Gonsalvi, and other illustrious personages of the Court of Rome, that the diamonds should not go out of her possession until death; and that she would much sooner throw them into the Tiber, than give them to her son. She did keep them until she breathed her last, but her body was yet warm when Vargas took possession of the desired treasure, carrying his zeal in Ferdinand's service to such an extent, as even to remove from the fingers of the corpse a gold ring of paltry value, which Maria Louisa had signified a wish to take with her to the tomb.

"The execution of the will of the royal parents showed how inflexible Ferdinand can be when he wishes. They fixed considerable pensions on several persons who had been in their service during their exile. These pensions were all sanctioned by Ferdinand, with the exception of those which were bequestied in favour of individuals who had shown any attachment to Godoy.

"This want of sensibility is one of the most characteristic traits of the present king of Spain. His selflove and pride may be deeply affected, but his heart is never touched. He was affectionately attached to his second wife, Maria Isabel of Braganza; but he was playing at nine-pins when her funeral left the palace, and the following day, there was not the least sign of grief in his countenance. The uncommon fickleness of his imagination prevents any one sentiment from overruling him, or from making any serious impression on his mind. In adversity he was never dejected; when misfortunes of a formidable nature occurred to him, he still knew how to take advantage of all the alleviating circumstances which they produced. It would seem as if he counted with certainty on the combinations of the future, which have so often extricated him from the most imminent dangers.

"Ferdinand is a man of middle stature; his figure is large beyond proportion; his complexion is pale, and his health is frequently interrupted by extremely violent attacks of the gout. To this affliction, and to the infirmities of his youth, he owes a flaccidity of appearance which does not correspond with his age. His features are strongly marked, and rather deformed, though his look wants not animation. His constant custom of smoking segars, which he scarcely ever suspends, gives a bad odour to his breath. The versatility of his features is so great, that the most eminent artists have failed to give a perfect likeness of him.—His gestures are lively, and often violent. He speaks in a hurried manner, and all his actions partake of the precipitate character of his conversation. He is subject to no ruling passion. He loves the chase, and his only pleasure is in making those observe his paces. His demeanour towards those who are intimate with him, gones beyond the bounds of familiarity; and even during the private audiences which he gives to those who are recommended by his favorites, he forgets all etiquette, reclines on a sofa, and smokes, and enters into conversation with strangers. He possesses a very strong memory, and is so deep a dissembler, that he often eludes the observation of those who known him most intimely.

"The events of Ferdinand's life have contributed to increase the defects of his character, and to induce him to follow, without any reserve, his favourite inclinations. He has been always cast down through his own fault; he has himself always created the germs of those evils which have come upon him; but he has always found a foreign hand to rescue him from every misfortune.

"His hatred of enlightened ideas, and the fear which he entertains of well informed men, are features in his character which have exercised, and will continue to exercise, great influence upon the destinies of Spain She, unhappily, gives herself up to the most profound ignorance, while all the other communities of England nobly emulate each other in improving the useful sciences. Ferdinand abhors those sciences as dangerous to mear, and although public opinion does not set him down as a devotee, and even supposes him to be sincerely religious, he will always continue to favour fanaticism as the best auxiliary of absolute power, which is the idol of his soul, and the most irresistible of his inclinations."

LAST MOMENTS OF THOMAS PAINE.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

Mr. Editor,

The subjoined account of the concluding scenes of the life of Thomas Paine was read at a public meeting some weeks ago, by a very respectable member of the Society of Friends, in my hearing. From his Brother I procured this copy of the account. I rather think that William Dilwyn, his daughter, and the young person who visited Paine, and gave the account to Dilwyn's daughter, are of the same Society. As almost the whole world was injured by Paine's pernicious principles, I hope you will not refuse to increase the circulation, as widely as possible, of his recantation.—Wishing you increasing and continued success, I remain, &c. A. B.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Mr. William Dilwyn, of Walthamstow, Essex, from his Daughter, in America. The writer is of the most unquestionable respectability, and appears recently to have received the information stated in it from a person equally entitled to credit. The latter had resided in a family in the near neighbourhood of the celebrated Thomas Paine, who resided at Greenwich, near New York, and during his last illness, had contributed to his comfort by occasionally preparing and sending him food and refreshments more adapted to his situation than he usually enjoyed. These the informant chose to be the bearer of, (although his personal circumstances were so deplorable that the air of his chamber could scarcely be endured) to his bed-side. In performing this humane office, she had the opportunities of conversation with him, which authorize the Writer's belief, that he exhibited another proof of Dr. Young's assertion, that

"Men may *live* fools, but fools they cannot *die!*"

The latter proceeds to say, that she found him frequently writing, and believed, from what she saw and heard, that, when his pain permitted, he was almost always so engaged, or in prayer, in the attitude of which she more than once saw him when he thought himself alone. One day he inquired if she had ever read the "*Age of Reason?*" and being answered in the affirmative, desired to know her opinion of that book. She replied, that she was but a child when she read it, and probably he would not like to know what she thought of it. Upon which he said, if old enough to read, she was capable of forming some opinion, and from her he expected a candid statement of what that opinion had been. She then said, she thought it the most dangerous and insinuating book she had ever seen—that the more she read, the more she wished to read, and the more she found her mind estranged from all that is good; and that, from a conviction of its evil tendency, she had burnt it, without knowing to whom it belonged. Paine replied to this, that he wished all who had read it had been as wise as she; and added, "*If ever the Devil had an agent on earth, I have been one.*"—At another time, when she was in his chamber, and the master of her family was sitting by his bed-side, one of Paine's former companions came in; but seeing them with him, hastily went out, drawing the door after him with violence, and saying, "*Mr. Paine, you have lived like a man, I hope you will die like one.*" Upon which Paine, turning to his principal visitor, said, "*You see what miserable comforters I have.*"—An unhappy female, who had accompanied him from France, lamented her hard fate, observing, "*For his man I have given up my family and friends, my property and religion; judge then of my distress, when he tells me that the principles he has taught me will not bear me out!*"

POETRY.

The murder of Duncan King of Scotland, with the ambition and subsequent fate of the usurper Macbeth, form the ground work of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name. The imagery of the enchantments of the North, is introduced with so much judgment and felicity, that it carries the imagination away captive, in despite of reason.—The following small piece will be read with

(not by every admirer of that noble play:—

DUNCAN'S WARNING.

RECITATIVE.

As o'er the heath, amid his steel clad Thanes,
The royal Duncan rode in martial pride,
Where, full to view, high toss'd with glitt'ring vanes,
Macbeth's strong tow'rs o'erhung the mountain's side;

In dusky mantle wrapp'd, a grisly form
Rush'd with a giant stride across the way;
And thus, while howl'd around the rising storm,
In hollow thund'ring accents you'd dismay.

SONG.

Stop, O King, thy destin'd course,
Curl thy standard, turn thy horse;
Death besets this onward track,
Come no farther, quickly back.

Hear'st thou not the raven's croak?
See'st thou not the blasted oak?
Feel'st thou not the loaded sky?
Read thy danger, king, and fly.

Lo! yon castle banners glare
Bloody through the troubled air,
Lo! what spectres on the roof,
Frowning bid thee stand aloof.

Murder, like an eagle, waits
Perch'd above the gloomy gates,
Just in act to pounce his prey,
Come not near—away, away.

Let not plighted faith beguile
Honour's semblance, beauty's smile
Fierce ambition's venom'd dart
Rankles to the fest'ring heart.

Treason arm'd against thy life,
Points his dagger, whets his knife,
Drugs his stupefying bowl,
Steals his unrelenting soul.

Now 'tis time; ere grisly night
Closes round thee, speed thy flight;
If the threshold once be crost,
Duncan, thou'rt for ever lost.

On he goes! resistless fate
Hastes to fill his mortal date;
Cease, ye warnings! vain tho' true;
Murder'd King, adieu! adieu!

BONGAMI BEARING THE CROSS.

A caricature of the celebrated Bergami has lately been published in Italy, representing him loaded with honours and crosses, and under it there is the following very appropriate inscription:

Nei tempi pin antichi pin feroci
Si appiccavano i ladri sulle croci;
In tempi pin moderni a pin leggiadri
Si appiccavano le croci in su dei ladri.

Which may be thus translated into English, though it will of course lose much of its point:

In ancient times the custom was
To hang the rogues upon the cross,
But now the custom is in vogue
To hang the crosses on the rogue.

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

***RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

When the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

When an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six who constituted months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

REPEATED

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
ADAIR, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0
Adams, George	615	18	6	153	19	7½
Adams, Mary	32	10	0	8	2	6
Addison, Robert	200	5	0	50	1	3
Adrames, Joseph	24	17	6	6	4	4½
Aigler, William	52	10	0	13	2	6
Aikman, John	47	5	0	11	15	3
Alexius Martin	7	10	0	1	17	6
Allan, Alexander	10	0	0	2	10	0
Allan, Milby	116	13	6	29	3	4½
Allan, Samuel	47	5	0	11	16	3
Allan, William	120	10	0	30	2	6
Alexander, Hugh	1473	5	0	368	6	3
Alexander, Thomas	10	0	0	2	10	0
Almas, Henry	6	15	0	1	13	9
Almost, Christian	28	15	0	7	3	9
Alyia, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
Anderson, Cornelius	12	10	0	3	2	6
Anderson, John	21	10	0	5	7	6
Anderson, Joseph	85	15	6	21	8	10½
Anderson, Peter	19	7	6	4	16	10½
Androp, Samuel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Andrews, Eliza	20	0	0	5	0	0
Angu, Abigail	49	0	0	12	5	0
Angu, Augustus	45	6	0	11	6	3
Antallia, Andre	12	10	0	3	2	6
Antallia, Christopher	23	5	0	5	16	3
Antallia, Pierre	41	0	0	10	5	0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154	7	6	38	11	10½
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	18	15	0
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	6	5	0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22	10	0	5	12	6
Arnold, Frederick	95	5	0	23	16	3
Arnold, John	26	16	10	6	14	2½
Arnold, Lewis	79	10	0	19	7	6
Arvison Gustavus	116	3	0	29	0	9
Askin, James	27	10	0	6	17	6
Askbough, Frederick	24	15	0	6	3	9
Askbough, Frederick	50	10	0	12	12	6
Ault, Michael	50	0	0	12	10	0
Ault, Nicholas	13	1	9	3	5	5½
Averill, Paul	23	11	3	5	17	9½
B.						
Baby, Francis	1778	10	10	444	12	8½
Baby, James	426	2	6	106	10	7½
Baby, Jean B.	280	15	9	70	3	11½
Backhus, Stephen	40	15	0	10	3	9
Badgley, Joseph	17	10	0	4	7	6
Baker, Abraham	18	10	0	3	7	6
Baker, Benjamin	22	9	0	5	12	3
Baker, Effy	11	11	3	2	17	9½
Baker, Hosea	20	0	0	5	0	0
Baker, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Baker, William	22	10	0	5	12	6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653	16	3	163	9	0½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51	10	0	12	17	6
Ball, George	740	2	6	185	0	7½
Ball, Peter	573	5	0	143	6	3
Baughart, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Barber, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Barnes, George	75	0	0	18	15	0
Barnhurt, George	253	10	9	63	7	6½
Barnhurt, Henry	46	5	0	11	11	3
Barthe, Jean B.	35	4	6	8	10	1½
Barmun, Ezra	40	12	6	10	3	1½
Bartheanone, Joseph	80	12	6	7	13	1½
Bartheanone, Joseph	46	17	0	11	14	4½
Bartly, Henry	27	5	0	6	16	3
Barton, Church of	20	0	0	5	0	0
Bastado, David	73	7	6	18	6	10½
Bates, Augustus	183	15	0	44	18	9
Bates, William	62	11	3	15	12	9½
Banman, George	46	13	0	11	13	3
Baxter, David	86	10	0	21	12	6

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Baxter, James	20	4	6	5	1	1½
Baxter, John	172	2	9	43	0	8½
Beaman, Henry, sen.	117	11	6	29	7	10½
Beamer, Henry	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bean, Abraham	2	10	0	0	12	6
Bessely, Richard	4	10	0	1	2	6
Beaupré, Francis	1336	1	6	334	0	4½
Bechiet, George	17	10	0	4	7	6
Beehlet, Jacob	47	2	6	11	15	7½
Beemer, Jacob	30	0	0	7	10	0
Beemer, John	98	17	0	24	14	3
Beemer, Philip	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bell, John	45	0	0	11	5	3
Bell, Nathaniel	9	5	0	2	6	3
Bell, Thomas	21	0	0	5	5	3
Bellinger, Mary Ann	314	10	0	78	12	6
Bellknap, Eleanor	50	0	0	12	10	0
Bellpush, Jaques	3	2	6	0	15	7½
Bellinger, Michael	17	10	0	4	7	6
Belts, or Beltz, George	278	1	3	69	10	3½
Bender, John	64	17	6	16	4	4½
Bender, Philip	38	5	0	9	11	3
Benedict, Charles	570	15	0	142	13	9
Benetean, Jean B.	3	0	0	0	15	0
Benetean, Pierre	73	5	3	18	6	11½
Bennet, Joshua,	11	10	0	2	17	6
Bennet, William	22	10	0	5	12	6
Berger, David	48	10	0	12	2	6
Berguson, Simon	18	15	0	4	13	9
Bernard, Jean B.	32	17	6	8	4	4½
Bessy, David	21	10	0	5	7	6
Bessy, John	6	15	0	1	13	9
Best, John	3	0	0	0	15	0
Betzner, Samuel	49	12	6	12	8	1½
Bezere, Antoine	11	9	0	2	17	3
Bezere, Jaques	35	0	0	8	15	0
Biggar, James	12	10	0	3	2	6
Biggar, John	37	10	0	5	7	6
Biggar, Robert	23	15	0	5	18	9
Binkley, John	350	9	0	87	12	3
Birch, William	34	15	0	8	13	9
Bitnu, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Blackburn, James	18	8	3	4	2	0½
Blackburn, Joseph	43	2	6	10	15	7½
Blackburn, Leonard	35	0	0	8	15	0
Blackburn, Robert	34	2	6	8	10	7½
Bleam, Philip	24	10	0	6	2	6
Blosdell, Isaac	25	0	0	6	5	0
Bodin, Jaques	41	0	0	10	5	0
Boice, Jacob	21	0	0	5	5	0
Boice, John	37	0	0	9	5	9
Boismier, Jean B.	42	5	0	10	11	3
Boipce, Gabriel	33	10	0	8	7	6
Bondy, Charles	5	10	0	1	7	6
Bondy, Gabriel	18	0	0		10	0
Bondy, Lawrent	14	12	6	3	3	1½
Bonhomme, Joseph	32	15	0	8	3	9
Book, George	13	7	6	3	6	10½
Book, Jacob	5	0	0	1	5	0
Book, John	29	10	0	7	7	6
Bostwick, Adolphus	29	10	0	7	7	6
Bostwick, Henry	68	19	6	17	4	9
Boucherville, Thomas	225	0	0	56	5	0
Bouckette, Jean B.	500	0	0	125	0	0
Bouck, Chr.	260	0	0	60	0	0
Bouck, Frederick	18	19	0	4	14	9
Bouffar, Antoine	17	13	9	4	3	5½
Boufar, Jos.	23	5	0	5	15	3
Bouffar, Jean B.	39	10	9	9	17	6
Bouffar, Peirre	34	15	0	8	3	9
Boughner, Chr.	64	1	0	16	0	0
Boughner, jur. Chr.	135	1	0	33	15	2½
Boughner, Joseph	6	0	0	1	7	6
Boughner, Martin	5			1	1	3
Boughner, Ozias	7	10		1	7	6
	23	6		5	15	2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
Bouk, Frederick	9	5	0	2	6	3
Bouk, John	30	0	0	7	10	0
Bowen, Henry	35	4	6	8	16	1½
Bowen, John	40	1	3	10	0	3½
Bowen, Joseph	29	5	0	7	6	3
Bowley, James	10	0	0	2	10	0
Bowman, Adam	280	16	6	70	4	1½
Bowman, Abrhm.	229	15	6	57	8	10½
Bowman, Peter	28	0	0	6	15	0
Bowman, Peter	52	0	0	13	0	0
Boyd, Samuel	221	3	0	55	5	9
Boyle, James	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bradshaw, Seth	245	0	0	61	5	0
Bradt, Peter	28	0	0	7	0	0
Brady, Edward	151	0	0	37	15	0
Brant, John & Catharine	123	15	0	30	18	9
Brass, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Bricker, John	24	7	6	6	1	10½
Brigham, Moses	167	0	0	41	15	0
Brubeis, Jean B.	26	18	6	6	14	7½
Brooks, Robert	17	5	0	4	6	3
Brook, William	42	10	0	10	12	6
Brouse, George	21	15	0	5	8	9
Brown, Adam	112	11	3	28	2	9½
Brown, Adam	325	0	0	81	5	0
Brown, Adam	13	0	0	3	5	0
Brown, Adam	80	2	6	20	0	7½
Brown, Alexander	19	14	6	4	18	7½
Brown, Samuel	199	18	0	49	19	8½
Brown, Charlotte	22	10	0	5	12	6
Brown, James	4	10	0	1	2	6
Brown, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Brown, John	187	2	6	46	15	7½
Brown, Joseph	64	0	0	16	0	0
Brown, Josiah	105	2	6	26	5	7½
Brown, Robert	48	12	6	12	3	1½
Brown, Stephen	3	11	0	0	17	9
Brown, Cornelius	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brownson, John	30	19	0	7	14	9
Bruce, Margaret	14	3	0	3	10	9
Bruce, William	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brumer, George	12	10	0	3	2	6
Buchannan, Gordon	49	0	0	12	5	0
Buck, Peter	11	5	0	2	16	3
Buckberrough, George	22	10	0	5	12	6
Buckberrough, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Buck, William	28	15	0	7	3	9
Buell, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bugbee, John	23	8	9	5	17	2½
Burnell, Enos	66	12	6	16	13	1½
Bunting, James	52	17	6	13	4	4½
Bunting, John	111	0	0	27	15	0
Bunting, Samuel	120	0	0	30	0	0
Bunting, Thomas	61	0	0	15	5	0
Burch, John	127	6	9	31	16	8½
Burdick, Freeman	30	15	0	7	13	9
Burdick, Isaac	25	0	0	6	5	0
Burford, Selnoel	66	2	6	16	10	7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19	10	0	4	17	6
Burcholder, David	213	0	0	53	5	0
Burns, John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Burtch, Archibold	165	17	0	41	9	5½
Burtch, Isreal	20	0		5	0	0
Burwell, James	830	10		207	12	6
Burwell, Mahlon	656	18		164	4	8½
Butler, Anne	704	10	0	176	2	6
Butler, Andrew & John	20	0	0	5	0	0
Byer, Anna	78	7	9	19	11	11½
Byers, John	9	5	0	2	6	3
Caderett, Louis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cadet, Joseph	32	10	0	8	2	6
Cain, John	1020	0		255	0	0
Caldwell, William	7	16	9	1	17	8
Calvert, George	55	17		13	19	3
Cameron, Alexander	11	19	0	2	17	6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	450	0	0	112	10	0
Campbell, Edward						

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Campbell, Elizabeth	120	10	0	30	2	6
Campean, Charles	18	10	0	4	12	6
Campean, Jean B.	25	5	0	6	6	3
Campean, Louis	46	2	6	11	10	7½
Caufield, Abraham	56	0	0	14	0	0
Carmichael Charlotte	8	5	0	2	1	3
Caro, Christopher	52	5	6	13	1	4½
Carnell, Ateine	76	12	0	18	18	0
Carpenter, Gershom	22	0	0	5	5	0
Carrol, Joseph	116	3	9	29	0	11
Carrol, Captain John	21	0	0	5	5	0
Carrol, Luke	34	7	0	8	11	9
Carter, Silas	183	6	0	45	16	6
Cascaden, William	82	10	6	20	12	7½
Caze, Peter	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cassady, Samuel	216	7	6	54	1	10½
Casselman, Henry	24	0	0	6	0	0
Caster, George	9	0	0	2	3	0
Caster, John	29	2	0	7	5	6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25	0	0	6	5	0
Caswell, Nathan	97	15	0	24	8	9
Cazavant, Pierre	60	7	6	15	1	10½
Chambers, Joh	5	0	0	1	5	0
Chambers, Jos.	10	15	0	2	13	9
Chapin, Richard	34	5	0	8	11	3
Charbonneau, Jean B.	30	4	6	7	11	1½
Charron, Antoine	3	5	0	1	0	3
Chisholm, George	159	0	0	39	15	0
Chisholm, John	152	7	6	38	1	10½
Chisholm, John	106	15	0	26	13	9
Chisholm, William	201	1	3	50	5	8½
Choate, Jacob	35	10	0	8	17	6
Chrysler, Rebecca	89	15	0	14	16	9
Chrysler, William	18	12	6	4	13	1½
Chrysler, William	18	0	0	4	10	0
Clark, James	405	0	0	101	5	0
Clark, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Clark, Moses	50	5	0	12	11	3
Clark, Robert	15	0	0	3	15	0
Clark, Sarah & George	270	0	0	67	10	0
Clark & Street,	4 970	0	0	1,242	10	0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742	15	4	185	13	10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226	17	6	56	14	4½
Claus, William	1997	5	0	499	6	3
Claus, Jacob	39	5	0	9	16	3
Cleaver, John	24	0	0	6	0	0
Clement, John	75	0	0	18	15	0
Clement, Marg't	580	6	0	145	1	6
Clench, Ralfe	239	5	0	59	16	3
Clendenning, John	9	15	0	2	3	9
Cleadenning, John & Hannah	7	10	0	1	17	6
Clendenning, Walter	20	0	0	5	5	0
Cline, Philip	28	0	0	7	0	0
Cloch, Jacob	19	5	0	4	16	3
Clow, David	88	10	0	22	2	6
Clow, Duncan	84	0	0	21	0	0
Clowes, Leonard	6	16	3	1	14	0½
Cochenour, Jacob	112	17	3	28	4	3½
Coleman, John	2	10	0	0	12	6
Colerich, Peter	59	3	6	22	5	10½
Coll, John	103	10	0	25	17	6
Coll, William	41	10	0	10	7	6
Collard, Benjamin	15	0	0	3	15	0
Collard, Elijah	7	17	6	1	19	4½
Collard, John	294	1	0	73	10	3
Conkes, John	30	4	0	7	11	0
Conklin, Jonathan	41	18	9	10	9	8½
Constantine, Jean B.	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cook, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Cook, Calvin	50	0	0	12	10	0
Cook, Hagger	45	3	6	11	5	10½
Cook, John	54	14	6	13	13	7½
Cook, John	22	15	0	14	3	9
Cook, Michael	193	7	6	49	6	10½
Cook, Michael	174	14	6	43	13	7½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	19	2	9	4	15	8½
Cook, Seth	62	0	0	15	10	0

REPEATED

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824. No. XXII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

F. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith.

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence to the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Atty Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, when it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, at Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-*tf.*

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jubez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration fixing the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared va ant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as—

N. of Epe	*Zeta*, to be called	Eldon
		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aya	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,

J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District to wit.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Humberston, at the suit of Isaiah Wilmot, I have seized and taken in execution the South parts of Lots No. 6, 7, 8, and 9, in the Eighth Con. and Lot. No. 24, in the first Con. of the Township of Tecumseth.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 29th day of May, 1824, at the Market House, in the Town of York, at noon.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
1st February, 1824. No. 17, 6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 14—td.
13th May, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the HOSPITAL in York are desirous of Contracting for having it Enclosed with a Good, Substantial Boarded Fence.—The Posts to be of Cedar, squaring not less than Seven Inches, to be set Three Feet in the ground, and not more than Seven feet asunder.—The Boards to be laid horizontally, the two lower boards being not less than Twelve Inches, the three upper boards Six Inches wide.—The Fence to be Five Feet Nine Inches in height.

Such persons as wish to Contract for the above Work, finding All Materials, may give in their Proposals to MR. ALLAN on or before the First Day of June next.

York, May 19th, 1824. 22-1wk.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19-*tf.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

19 tf.

York, 28th April, 1824.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation

By Order,
THOMAS G RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

18-10w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 17th April, 1824 *No.* 18-*tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE-OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition, that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE FOR CONTRACT.

CANAL BETWEEN BURLINGTON BAY AND LAKE ONTARIO.

PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned, will be received until the 1st June next, from such persons as may be desirous of Contracting for the whole or any part of this work;—on which day Contracts will be entered into at Burlington Beach, with such persons as may make the most advantageous offers; Plans, Sections, Elevations, and Specifications of the Work, may be seen upon application to any of the Commissioners or Engineer.

THOMAS CLARK,—Stamford.
JAMES CROOKS,—West Flamboro.
MANUEL OVERFIELD,—Dundas.
WILLIAM CHISHOLM,—Nelson.
JOHN WILSON,—Saltfleet.
FRANCIS HALL, Queenston,—*Engineer.*

Com.

April 26th 1824.

A Copy of the Specifications may also be seen at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

No. 20—3wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, that the Annual Election of Directors to serve for the Ensuing Year, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 7th day of June next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 6th , 1824. No. 20.—3w .

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing *very greatly* to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies;—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him,

REPEATED

by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	36,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 24 April, 1823. 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. *Gazette*, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 3d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a NOTE of HAND, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the great part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant,
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and I hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

WHEN I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

MAY 12th, 1824.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

It appears that, because I have thought proper to stop the insertion of my Address in the Newspapers of this place, several persons, and amongst them the Editor of the Observer, have presumed to say that I have declined the Election! Be assured I am not about to desert the Station I hold, but by your Election of another in my stead, which, from what I understand of your general wishes on the subject, I have little reason to apprehend.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Faithful Servant,
W. W. BALDWIN.

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence for each subsequently.

Rule and Figure work charged Double.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 22.

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

SINCE our last, we have received the first number of a new work to be published weekly, (ostensibly at Queenston, but in reality at Lewiston) entitled the "COLONIAL ADVOCATE" edited by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie Esquire; and to be conducted, professedly, on *what are called* independent principles.

THE opinions formed of Newspapers, and their writers, have been nearly as various as their characters. THE IDLER says, to write news in its perfection requires such a combination of qualities, that a man completely fitted for the task is not always to be found. In SIR HENRY WOTTON'S jocular definition, "an ambassador is said to be a man of virtue sent abroad to tell lies for the advantage of his country; a news writer is a man of virtue, *who writes lies at home for his own profit.*"—To these compositions is required *neither genius nor knowledge, neither industry nor upright-liness*; but CONTEMPT OF SHAME, and INDIFFERENCE TO TRUTH are *absolutely necessary*.—He who by a long familiarity with infamy has obtained these qualities, may confidently tell to-day what he intends to contradict tomorrow; he may affirm fearlessly *what he knows that he shall be obliged to recant*, and may write letters from *Washington, New York*, or *Lewiston*, to himself.

THE original object, beyond all doubt, was the communication of political news; but, as DR. KNOX, emphatically declares, "in the gratification of party resentment and as the tools of faction, *many of them have displayed a foul mass of falsehood, malignity, and* FOLLY; *such personal calumny and detraction, as degrades human nature, and could only have been expected from the agency of infernal spirits supplying the Press of a Pandemonium!*

NEVERTHELESS, adds the learned DOCTOR, with all their imperfections on their heads, Newspapers are upon the whole the best bulwarks of our liberty, and the surest defence of the helpless against the proud man's contumely and the oppressor's wrong. They sound the alarm bell throughout an empire, and no influence is great enough to stifle the sound, before the people examine into its cause.—Let us bear all their evils, rather than endanger the liberty of the Press.

So say we, and a few skip jack imps from the Pandemonium of *Democracy* into the bargain.—But we must be allowed to brush away any little dirt that may be squirted upon our garments as they splash along, according to old DRAYTON,

"Thorough water, thorough fire,
Thorough brake, thorough briar,
Thorough muck, thorough mire!",

In this instance the dirt will be removed with all due gentleness, and humanity, in consideration of the smallness of the offender.—But, to be a little more serious, and having, in reality, some personal respect for the Editor of the said "ADVOCATE"—who, we hope, is not quite so far gone as he appears to be,—we are desirous of passing as favourable a critique on his bantling, at its debut, as our sense of duty will permit;—at the same time, we should be greatly wanting in the obligation we owe to the Public,—to the Executive of this Province—and, to ourselves, were we wholly to overlook the very extraordinary course which this *independent* Editor has thought proper to dopt at his very outset.

HE begins, (no doubt with a view of striking a panic into his rivals or adversaries on the stage of Politics in this Country,) by placing himself in a *really striking attitude*, dealing out *sage sermonic*, a thundering, *palpable*, hit—a positive *facer*—to DR. FISHER; and, a sort of back-handed tip (though luckily without drawing *any claret*, whatever may be the quantum of *black strap* that may flow in consequence,) to our most noble selves.—Now this is butting and kicking, at the same time, with a vengeance;—and, in a manner which the laws of honourable warfare by no means permit, being what is termed foul-play, or *foul*, indeed.

Before we go further we have also to inquire by what route the "ADVOCATE" is to be conveyed to SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, and its *Australasian* readers?—as our own ambition may hereafter lead us to desire a circulation equally as extensive, when the confines of these Provinces shall be found too narrow for the usefulness of our labours, and the fulness of our fame——Probably one of Norna's winged broomsticks might be had from *Shetland*, on which to horse some witchlike courier of the air as a ready bearer of the news: and, as SIR THOMAS is said to be a great lover of Astronomy, he may be agreeably surprised, when contemplating the starry heavens some moony night in the beautiful regions of New Holland, on beholding the novel messenger, descending from the upper regions, laden with despatches from our Queen-Lewiston Advocate, after having left a few bundles for the edification of sundry planets in the way.—What brave news for the convicts in Paradise, and the *Australasian Gazette!*

BUT, again to be serious.—It is exceedingly *unfair*, to say the least of it, to accuse DR. FISHER with besieging Quebec and our noble Governor in Chief—with American Printers, paper, and types;—and most marvelously inconsiderate and inconsistent is this accusation from a man who is found in the act of *invading* this Province also with American printers, from an American *would-be* city—and with American paper, and American types—*"All republican agents, animate and inanimate,"* and with most righteous republican principles into the bargain; and what is worse, all under false colours!—DR. FISHER'S paper did not pretend to be any other than a New York paper.—*This* paper of ours, unconnected, shake-bag, periods; this unblushing, Lenzen faced Advocate, affects to be a Queenston and Upper Canadian Paper, whereas it is to all intents and purposes, and *radically*, a Lewiston and genuine Yankee paper.—How can this man of truth, this pure and holy reformer and regenerator of the unhappy and prostrate CANADA reconcile such bare-faced and impudent deception—!

WITH the alleged *utter-expulsion* of Dr. FISHER, we have nothing to do; though, we may say that, both when and after, that gentleman was resident in the United States, we have frequently lamented a man of his talents and acquirements, and power of attaining extensive influence, should have occasionally been the advocate of any species of despotism, whether holy or unholy, or of monkish superstition, and Turkish barbarity; which was undoubtedly *sometimes* the case when touching on the affairs of Greece and Spain.—No Englishman, of all other men, ought to forget that his country stands at the head of enlightened nations, and is ever the staunch advocate of rational freedom, and the steady supporter of those liberal principles on which her own civil rights and religious toleration are founded. It is, indeed, almost certain, that a faithful regard to existing treaties, and certain counsel, of Canning, alone prevented Great Britain from taking an open and active part in the Greek and Spanish contests, ranging, as she is ever wont to do, on the side of the injured and oppressed.—Let any one who is desirous of knowing, imbibing, and acting upon the true British, patriotic, enlightened, sentiments of the present day—study the orations of MR CANNING!—and he who would please the most generous, illustrious, and liberal, and accomplished, Monarch that ever swayed a septre—GEORGE THE IV. OF ENGLAND, must take some other method than that of becoming the blind tool of contin-tal despotism, and what has been of late years termed ultra royalism!

LEAVE we DR. FISHER, however, to fight his own battles, in no wise doubting his capability and prowess, and proceed we more closely to grapple with our new opponent, the Queen-Lewiston, Advocate.

(To be continued next week)

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MS. OF MILTON.—Mr. Peel has announced in the *House of Commons*, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the Christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the King.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.—The Hecla and Fury, under Capt. Parry, were to sail from England, on their interesting voyage to the North.—They are to be re-fitted with propelling wheels, to be worked either with a capstan or straits, in the transport which is to accompany them thither.

Barbadoes, March 29.

BLOODY BATTLE IN AFRICA.—The brig Elizabeth, which arrived Thursday last from Africa, gives an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives, and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English settlement in that neighbourhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and in one of these, had seized a British serjeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most shocking manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered to the English flag, Sir C. MCarthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed into three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers; before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he, and those with him, were either massacred or made prisoners, and from the bloodthirsty character of the enemy, it is feared the first of these disasters has befallen them, and under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. Although 14 days had elapsed after the departure of this Expedition, no intelligence of Sir Charles or the Merchants had reached the Cape when the Elizabeth left that coast. It has been assumed, that the Ashantees had been instigated to their late ill conduct by some foreign traders in the neighbouring district, on account of the exertions of the British in intercepting the African Slave Trade.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—An extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro under date of Feb. 21 says:—

"We have in town the King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way to England, and, as it is said, thence to the United States. He is accompanied by his Queen, and a suite of ten persons.

TO PREVENT DROWNING.—As every invention that may tend to rescue a fellow creature from destruction is to be prized, we copy from an English paper the following recipe for saving drowning men, which, if it prove as successful as it is simple and free of inconcludable advantage. "A man's hat and pocket handkerchief are all that are necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—fasten to the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bundle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, by seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature."

VICE ROY OF EGYPT.—An account is received by way of Odessa, that Ali Pasha, the enterprising Vice Roy of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Turkish government. Great

REPEATED

consternation was produced at Constantinople by this intelligence. The news was not believed in Paris. The Vice Roy was to have furnished 10,000 troops for the war against the Greeks.

EASTERN MAGNIFICENCE.—Sir John Malcolm, in his late account of Central India, to give us some idea of eastern magnificence, states, that according to respectable testimony, "700 Elephants, in velvet housings, walked at the coronation ceremony of a young prince, through the streets of Mandoo," a city whose magnificent ruins may still be traced over an extent of ground 37 miles in circumference.

ACTION OFF ALGIE RS.—An action is said to have taken place off Algiers, between the British frigate Naiad, of 36 guns, and the French Frigate Hermione, of 44 guns. It was occasioned in consequence of the latter attempting to run into Algiers without showing her colours, when she was fired into. A close action ensued, but the French frigate finally hoisted the white flag, and was then permitted to proceed on her voyage. She suffered severely in men.

THE STOCKS.—It appears that the French Surgeons have obtained a triumph most honorable for themselves, and most precious to humanity.—Dr. Civiale has succeeded in curing the disorder of the stone without the operation of cutting. His method consists in the introduction of an instrument, which seizes the stone, then crushes it, and reduces it to powder. This ingenious process is far less afflicting, and does not compromise the existence or even the health of patients.—*Paris Paper.*

ACTIVE.—Yes,—in a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next the fire place, to ring the bell. "I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady with it, and requested him to ring the bell; and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying "it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring *the Belle*."

HIGHLY MAN EXTRAORDINARY!—The Duke of Richmond had some capital hunters in Sussex. A monkey who was kept in the same stable was remarkably fond of riding the horses, skipping from one to the other, and teasing the poor animals incessantly. The groom made a complaint to the Duke, who immediately formed a plan to remedy the evil. "If he is so fond of riding, we'll endeavour to give him enough of it." A complete jockey dress was provided for the monkey, and the next time the hounds went out, jacko in his uniform was strapped on the back of one of the best hunters. The view hollow being given, away they went through thick and thin, the horse carrying so light a bur then presently left all the company behind. Some of the party, passing by a farm house, enquired of a countryman whether he had seen the fox. "Aye sure (said the man,) he has gone over you fallow." "And was there any one up with him?" "Way, yea (said John) there be a little man in a yellow jacket, riding as though the devil be in um. Hope from my heart the young gentleman may'nt meet with a fall, but he rides most moustrous hard."

The experiment had the desired effect; jacko was sufficiently chaffed by his exercise to make him dislike the sight of a horse or a stable ever afterwards.

From the London Courier, March 20.

DISCHARGE OF CANNON BY STEAM.—Mr. Perkins, whose inventions in the engraving of steel, and improvements in the construction of steam-engines are well known, has brought to perfection a branch of art, on which there may be some difference of opinion—that of the more speedy destruction of our species! The fact, we believe is as follows:—Mr. Perkins, while experimenting on the expansive force of Steam, subjected to very elevated temperature, with the view of applying its power to the purposes of the steam Engine, was very naturally led to investigate its applications in many other departments of art, where great mechanickal force was required; and among others, to that of discharging ordinance. We are enabled to give a brief description of the present apparatus; which is constructed with the view of showing the application of steam to this purpose, rather than as a model. A copper pipe of two inches diameter is connected at one extremity with the steam reservoir belonging to Mr. Perkins' improved engine, and at the other end with a chamber formed of metal flanges; into this chamber a strong gun barrel is firmly screwed, so as to be perfectly air tight, (and two others connected with it,) and extended in a horizontal direction. From the upper portion of the chamber, two pipes or tubes projected about fifteen inches, of sufficient diameter to allow musket bullets to pass freely down, for the purpose of loading or shooting the gun. The steam being laid on the apparatus, nothing more is necessary than to lift the short lever of a sliding valve, when the rush of steam into the chamber instantaneously discharges the bullet through the gun barrel, with a force much greater than o dinary gun powder. The bullets being received against an iron target, are completely flattened. Mr Perkins threw into the pipe or feeder of the apparatus, three or four bullets at a time, which were stopped in the gun barrels more than once, from want of sufficient steam pressure at the moment. But it is obvious this may be avoided by giving any degree of pressure requisite. Mr Perkins has not yet employed a greater power than about 35 atmospheres, though the strength of his apparatus would admit five times that power, if necessary. The apparatus is capable of discharging 100 balls per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into the feeders, and the gun barrel made turned in any direction. We believe Messrs. Bolton and Watt made some experiments, many years back, with the view of discharging cannon by steam; but the plan was carried into execution, from some cause with which we are not acquainted.

UNITED STATES.

We wish our limits could have permitted an insertion of the entire piece, of which the following is a paragraph, as it is a fine illustration of the gratitude of democrats and republicans!

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle thus gives vent to his indignation at the late act that stigmatized the N. York legislature.

It will be recorded to the scandal of New-York legislation, that at the very time when that state was reaping the rich reward brought about by that glorious consummation of enlightened industry, laborious perseverance and gigantic genius, at the time while the wealth of the continent found an outlet to the ocean, by the assistance of the Hudson, when all the other members of the vast confederated political family gazed with admiration on the project, De Witt Clinton, the man whose genius planned and executed this magnificent and stupendous design, was hurled by the legislature of New York, from his office, as an object unworthy of popular confidence. His enemies could be no otherwise consistent with themselves, than to receive the benefits that he bestowed, and then turn their benefactor out of office; it is the only way in which they are able to testify their sense of the obligation.—It would be a curious point of enquiry, what the value of the estates of these gentlemen legislators was, both before, and after, the formation of this canal; to what amount they had arisen, in consequence of De Witt Clinton's labors—for, in proportion to the amount of such benefit, would they naturally be anxious to sting and bite the hand of their benefactor—their sense of gratitude knows of no other mode of requital. This thing will not remain circumscribed by the local limits of New-York—the waves of the Atlantic are wafting the shameful intelligence to Europe already; that De Witt Clinton, projected and accomplished the great Western Canal—that he received no public reward, other than legislative ingratitude for his services, will shortly be told in the cabinets of kings, emperors and princes. But the subject is not to sleep here—all the better feelings of man, all that enobles and adorns our common nature, without distinction or party, will be arrayed on the other side of the question. This deed will be regarded as a stigma on the American name, as a reproach on the age in which we live? But could any thing better be anticipated from legislators of this stamp, men who solemnly pledged themselves to restore to the people their electoral rights, and then so magnanimously turned their backs upon their own promises—men who had made themselves the slaves of a mean and miserable caucus at Washington, and in the dirty work of corruption and venality, were content to do the humble drudgery of apprentices—men who were not even allowed to sin, according to their own free will and pleasure? No! their parts were given out by the Crawford caucus; they waited until they knew what point of honour and faith, they were commanded to violate.

From the British Traveller.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Jan. 7th, 1824.

THEY who imagine that the threat of the American President as to European interference in the neighbouring Commonwealths, is a mere *brutum fulmen*, do not, at least, find participators in the Royalist Coffee-houses and Saloons of Paris, nor in the Columns of the fanatic and Ultra Journals.—*Le Scelerat! le Revolutionaire! Quelle insolence de parler de la sorte!*——Such are the exclamations that accompany any reference to that document, and which instantly make the impartial hearer conclude, that something must have happened highly conducive to the welfare and happiness of mankind.—Nothing, certainly, could have been better timed, or of deeper consequence in its probable results, than this public declaration. England has already announced her determination to prevent any attempts at crushing South American Independence, except on the part of Spain, which, in the utter imbecility of that besotted Government, is tantamount to a general prohibition; and we now see the United States manifesting a disposition to unite with her in the same generous policy. It is always delightful to behold any approximation between these two free and kindred countries—the British of Europe and that of America; but it is peculiarly animating at the present moment, when the politician, who carefully watches the signs of the times, to catch from them glimpses of futurity, may draw plea sant prophecies as to the ultimate fate of the world, from the smallest communion of interests in these two powers. It is not improbable that this common recognition, and identity of views as to South America, may eventually lead to an intimate union with them, to a confederacy, in short, of all the Constitutional Governments and free countries in the world—to an alliance which might, without sacrilege and hypocricy, be indeed termed Holy, against that monstrous and liberticided league which has usurped its name.

——This would be a truly glorious spectacle—the good principle embattled against the evil one; light, liberty and religion, enrolled against darkness, slavery, and superstition; and to this conclusion must it indisputablely come at last. As has generally been the case, the free States would then be the maritime ones, and dependant as Europe has become from her luxuries, as well as commercial habits, upon America and Asia, she will always be controlled by those who have the command of the sea. England, in the last war, with a navel force never exceeding a hundred and forty thousand seamen and marines, blockaded every enemy's port in the four quarters of the world, and was victorious upon every sea. Suppose her in alliance with the United States, and the Independent Governments of South America—imagine a combined fleet, with a few thousand English troops on board, stationed between the two combustible Peninsulas of Spain and Italy—and a proclamation issued from Great Britain, as the head of the confederacy, promising its support to what ever country would hoist the standard of revolt against the Holy Alliance, and she would presently set in motion the elements of a moral earthquake, which would simultaneously shake down the crowns and sceptres from the tyrants, bigots, and dotards who wear them, and give a total regeneration to Europe.

GOURLAY, AND THE FORTY OLD WOMEN OF WILY.

Petition of Robert Gourlay and forty Old Women of Wily to the House of Commons, praying it to ameliorate their condition, and to put them, so far as it regards the possession of Land, Pigs, Poultry, and o their things on an equal footing with the Negro Wench Slaves in the West Indies.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the Petition or Robert Gourlay and Female Parishioners of Wily, in Wiltshire,

Humbly showeth,

That the men of Wily have again and again, during the last nine years, petitioned your honourable house in order that the condition of labourers may be ameliorated. That during last Session, three of their petitions were ordered to be printed (8th, 19th, and 27th, June, 1823,) and to these your petitioners would at this time refer.

That the women of Wily have hitherto refrained from publickly joining in prayer for this purpose; but, understanding that negroe slaves have become special favourites with certain Members of Parliament, and that an appeal had been made to the religion, justice and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in their behalf, they no longer think it improper, even for females to petition your Honourable House. That your petitioners have learned that Negroe slaves have not only a sufficiency of land allowed them, free of charges, for the growth of provisions, but twenty six days of each year, besides Sundays and holidays, for the cultivation of the same:—That Negroe slaves are not obliged to work more hours a-day than English labourers, and do not perform, in an equal period of time, nearly so much work:—That Negroe slaves are not only able to bring up their children, but encouraged to marry and have large families:—That Negroe slaves rear quantities of pigs and poultry, not only for their own use, but for sale; and that, with industry and frugality, they may possess sufficient means to purchase up, were they permitted, their children's freedom.

That during the last fifteen years, the condition of Negroe slaves has been improved, in many respects, while that of English labourers has become notoriously worse. That formerly it was not usual for English women to be subjected to hard labour, out of doors, during inclement weather; but now, some of your petitioners are obliged, even in winter, to spread manure in the fields, to pick stones for the roads, and do other work ill befitting the female frame, and manifestly at variance with the design of PROVIDENCE.

That your petitioner, Robert Gourlay, has lately conversed with women of Compton, a neighbouring parish, who are now, and have long been, employed in repairing the public roads, and who receive only sixpence a-day for this employment:—That he has heard their sad complaints and anxious desire for milder treatment.

That on the 10th day of the present month of February, while the air was chilly in the extreme, and the ground thickly wreathed over with snow, he, the said Robert Gourlay, travelling in Wiltshire, on the road from London to Bath, saw women spreading earth on the pastures, women planting beans in the dirty ploughed fields; and, in one place of the high way, six women together breaking stones for its repair.

That your petitioners have seen the report from the Select Committee on the employment of the poor, in Ireland, and particularly page 132, where the Countess of Glengall declares, that "The people under the better sort of farmers are worse off than any of the slaves in the West Indies." And your petitioners, from their own experience in the parish of Wily, are too well assured that this declaration may be perfectly correct and true.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly entreat, that before the charity of your Honourable House is entirely expended on Negroe Slaves, you will think of doing justice to English labourers, and more especially to females:—That you will appoint, without delay, a Commission to visit Wily Parish to inquire into the actual condition of the labouring poor, now truly deplorable; so that facts may be better known, and effectual means contrived for relief and improvement; they also entreat that this petition may be printed for more ready perusal by any Committee, Commission, or Board appointed for the consideration of this subject, and they will ever pray.

(Signed by R. GOURLAY, & Forty Women of Wily.)

HORTICULTURE.

As we are satisfied the *Peach Tree* may be cultivated with success in various parts of CANADA, where it has not yet been tried;— we give the following valuable observations, on the best mode of culture, from the Commercial Advertiser, to be continued in our next.

ED.

ON THE CULTURE OF PEACH TREES.—We recommend to the attention of the public, the following Essay on the cultivation of the Peach Tree. It is written by a practical Horticulturalist, who has an extensive and flourishing nursery of the choicest kinds of this delicious fruit.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

PEACH TREES.

Several considerations seem to render any correct information respecting the successful cultivation of the Peach Tree, a subject of considerable importance. It is a fruit universally admired, and its cultivation here for many years past has generally been very unsuccessful. Various opinions have been entertained as to the deleterious causes which have so universally obstructed the successful culture of this delightful Fruit; and it would be no difficult task to exhibit the erroneous doctrines so long and so widely propagated, respecting the sadly deteriorated state of our peach trees. That melancholy term, "the yellows," and the still more frightful bugbear of "the maggot," with all the evils arising therefrom, have been multiplied into insurmountable obstacles; and the misguided cultivators, directing their sole attention to the discovery of some particular application for the counteracting of these evils, appear to have altogether overlooked the true and radical cause of the failure of the peach tree. This, like every other vegetable, is liable to disease from the inclemency of seasons, from the attacks of insects, and other external violence, from the want of proper nutriment, and lastly, by that natural tendency to decay by which the unalterable laws of nature have wisely limited the ordinary period of duration of every thing that lives. The peach tree is of a comparatively short duration, to the pear or apple; and although it may by budding or grafting, any particular sort may be increased to any amount, yet, as both these operations only extend a continuation of a part of the original plant, its time of duration must terminate; and we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that the late failure of our peach orchards has been more owing to causes arising from the natural termination of the duration of the sorts so long propagated, than from any extraordinary malignancy of disease. If this opinion be correct, there is little wonder to see the long languishing state of our peach orchards, where, instead of adopting that careful and improved mode of culture, calculated to introduce a renovation of the plants, the chief attention has been directed to the cure of evils from which no permanent advantage can ever arise. That our opinion respecting the efficacy of an improved mode of cultivation is correct, will appear from the facts, that where this has been attended to properly, no material injury has been experienced from these diseases, otherwise so widely complained of. It is more than twenty years since I planted out an orchard of peach trees in Greenfield, in Connecticut, for a gentleman in whose employ I then was, and which has never failed, in a single year since, of producing an abundant supply of the finest & most delicious fruit. This gentleman is a most accurate observer, and well skilled in Horticultural subjects.—His young trees have been reared from seed of the finest of his fruit, and inoculated from trees in a healthy flourishing state; his orchard is regularly manured, and constantly retained in a high state of cultivation. In the spring of the year 1807, I planted out a peach orchard of about one acre upon this island, within three miles of the City-Hall, and during the nine succeeding years, viz. till the year 1816, not more than six trees died out of the whole—two or three of which were not thrifty when I set them out, but owing to the quality of their fruit, I wished to try them; the others were injured by a heavy storm, when loaded with fruit; and in fact, I had more trouble in proying up limbs to support fruit, than in guarding against infected farina, or pursuing maggots.

(To be Continued.)

POETRY.

BE TRUE TO THEE.

Be true to thee! O yes—the dove
Ne'er for her mate more fondly cried,
Than I for thee, my gentle love,
When thou wert absent from my side.
I gazed around, but saw no eye
So bright as thus beam smilingly;
I listen'd oft, but heard no sigh,
No friendly voice to welcome me.

Be true to thee! O yes, the night
Shall change at once to blushing day,
Ere I forget, in bloom or blight,
The flower that blest my thorny way;
In smiles or tears, in joy or woe,
My heart shall kindly beat for thee;
And e'en in death 'twill still bestow
Its parting gift—Fidelity.

MARRIED.

On Saturday the 22nd inst. at Newmarket, by the Rev'd Wm. Macauley, JAMES BOULTON, Esq. of Perth, Barrister at Law, to MISS BERMAN, daughter of the late E. BERMAN, Esq. of the former place.

IRELAND.

Mr. Marum, brother of the Catholic Bishop of Ossory, had been murdered at Gilmoy, in Ireland.

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—Directions have been given by the Board of Trade to place vessels trading between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of coasters—in compliance with a memorial from the merchants of Dublin.

We can state upon unquestionable authority, and we are the first to make the communication, that it is the intention forthwith to repeal the whole of the Union duties.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 12th of March, the House being in Committee on the Supply, after several sums had been voted for the different West India Colonies, £8,229 for the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada, was proposed.

Mr. Hume thought the nature of the Civil Establishment should be known before the House was called upon to defray the expenses. He had hoped, that after what had been said last year, such a vote would not have been submitted to the House.

Mr. W. Horton stated, that the Colony was poor, though in a progressive state of advancement; two-thirds of the expense was borne by the Colony, which demanded such assistance from England; and the Government had taken every pains in enquiring what reductions could be made.

Mr. Bennet was of opinion that the Colony should maintain its now establishment. The Church Establishment there was a curse rather than a blessing; and the lands belonging to it were in a state of complete barrenness, amidst surrounding fertility.

Mr. W. Horton stated that the Militia Pension List in Upper-Canada, amounted to £4,000 from the expence of the war.

Mr. Bright thought that the Colony should be fostered as a balance to the power of the United States.—He should support the vote.

Mr. Hume would recommend, that *within ten years*, the Canadas should be declared *independent*. Upper Canada was no infant Colony, but had existed for more than 40 years. Ministers should see that Lower Canada paid what she owed to Upper, and there would be no need for the present grant. He must divide the Committee, unless he was assured that the grant would be diminished next year, and in the following should wholly cease.

Dr. Lushington had some reasons for knowing a good deal about Upper Canada; and he would not vote with his hon. friend against the grants.

Mr. Bennet would advise his hon. friend not to divide the Committee, as something in the nature of a pledge had been given, that the charge would soon cease.

Mr. Hume would not press a division, as sense the of the Committee appeared against him.

£9,197 was moved for the Civil Establishment of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hume remarked, that the West India Colonies had been put under very unfair restrictions, to foster the Canadies and Nova Scotia.

£5,194 for the Civil Establishment of New Brunswick, the vote last year having been £6,770.

Mr Hume stated, that the inhabitants of New Brunswick had offered to defray their own expenses, if they were permitted to appoint their own Officers of Customs; to which Mr. W. Horton replied, that the subject was under consideration.

The sum of £15,552 being moved to defray the charges of the Establishment for propagating the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the Cape of Good Hope,—

Mr. Hume objected to this vote as too large. He was not satisfied with the account which this Society gave of the appropriation of their funds. In 1818 they stated, that £50,000 of the money raised on the public was for the building of Schools, and that the buildings had commenced: In 1819, they reported that the buildings were finished, and that there were Scholars in them all: In 1820, on enquiry it turned out, that no Schools were built, nor had they any Scholars, nor did the Society deny the truth of this statement, but excused themselves by saying, the misrepresentation originated in a mistake of their Secretary. Would the House now place a sum of £15,000 to a Society that kept such a Secretary? If religious instruction was necessary in those Colonies, let it be given under the direction of the Government. Considering it as money thrown away, he should oppose the grant altogether.

Mr. W. Horton defended the grant as necessary, and he defended the Society from the charge made by the member for Aberdeen. The Society had done much good by their labours—To stop this grant, would be to stop Religious Education in the Colonies.

Mr. Hume contended that the Colonies would pay for their own religious instruction if there was no disposition to throw money away.—Where was Halifax, for instance, a large, populous, and manufacturing place, could not pay their own minister. Why seek

REPEATED

...ard towards paying a salary of £400. to the Rev. Mr. Inglis for religious instructions given by him to the people of Halifax?

Mr. Butterworth, so far from diminishing this vote, would readily increase it.

Mr. Bennet thought the Society had acted negligently; he would not oppose the grant of money, but he would oppose its passing through the hands of these individuals.

Mr. Goulburn defended the grant.—The member for Aberdeen was mistaken if he supposed the Clergy in the Colonies were entirely supported by England. No, on the contrary, they had large tracts of *barren* lands assigned for their support by the Colonies.—(A loud laugh.)

Sir M. W. Ridley wished to know, whether this money was applied to the propagation of the doctrines of the Church Established, or to the spreading of those enthusiastic doctrines which had done so much mischief.

Mr. Goulburn replied, to the Church of England Establishment only.

Mr. Hume said, this was the strongest argument he had heard against the grant.—(Hear, hear!)—By what right were they to tax the Catholics of Ireland or the Dissenters of England, for the education of a different Sect in the Colonies?

Sir T. Ackland said, he was no way surprised at such a remark from the member for Aberdeen, but he trusted that was no objection in the eyes of the majority of the members of the House. The Society was a Royal Chartered Society, bound to the Church of England; and he considered that the withdrawing of this grant without notice, would be injurious to the cause of Religion, and unjust to persons engaged in moral instruction.

Mr. S. Morland was in favour of the grant.

Lord Althorp could have wished to see it pass thro' the hands of Government; but he would rather give it to the Society than not give it at all.

Mr. T. Wilson feared that if the grant was placed at the disposal of the Governors of Colonies, they would be in much more danger of being misled than the Society was.

Mr. Bennet moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words, "to defray the charges of the Society;" this would leave the money in the hands of the Governors.

The Committee divided; for the original resolution 98, for the amendment 19—Majority 79.

Provincial Parliament.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

(Continued from our last.)

MONDAY, 19th JAN. 1824.

Mr. WILMOT from the Committee, to whom was referred the Contingent Accounts of the present Session, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and read.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee on the Contingent Account.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

At twelve o'clock the two Houses waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the several Joint Addresses of Saturday, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the same having been delivered to His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following replies.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall not fail to transmit to the proper Department of His Majesty's Government, your Joint Addresses to the King, and your Resolutions respecting the Culture of Tobacco in the Western Districts of this Province.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I will on the earliest occasion take the proper means of causing your Joint Address to His Majesty relative to the Boundary Line between this Province and the U. States of America, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall with much pleasure transmit to Earl Bathurst, your Joint Address to the King, expressive of your gratitude for His Majesty's benevolent consideration for the sufferers from the late War.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Majesty's Government, your Joint Resolutions respecting further indemnity to the Inhabitants of this Province who suffered by the late War, and I shall lose no time in forwarding the same to His Excy. the Governor in Chief.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

I shall, in compliance with your request, take an early opportunity of forwarding to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, your Joint Address to the King, & the accompanying Report, in order that they may be submitted to His Majesty.

The House went again into Committee on the Report on Contingent Accounts

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received, and the several resolutions were then put and carried as follows:

RESOLVED 1st. That there be granted to the Sergeant at Arms to enable him to pay to John Carey the sum of Twenty Five Pounds to compensate him for continuing the papers to Members for such period beyond the prorogation, as the proceedings of the House of Assembly shall be published therein.

2d. That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying him to issue his Warrant in favour of John Powell, Esquire, Clerk of the Hon the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent expenses thereof during the present Session.

3d. In favour of WILLIAM LEE, Esq. Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Hon the Legislative Council, during the present Session, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds One Shilling and Nine Pence

4th. In favour of GRANT POWELL, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to defray the Contingencies of his Office for the sum of One Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds Sixteen Shillings.

5th. Also in favour of ALLAN MACNABB. Esq. Deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge sundry Contingent expenses for the present Session, for the sum of Four Hundred & Ninety Five Pounds Six Shillings and Four Pence Half Penny.

On motion of Mr. WILLSON of Wentworth, Messrs. Nichol and Robinson were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Mr NICHOL from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieut Governor pursuant to certain Resolutions on the Report of Contingent Accounts of the Session, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the fifth rule was dispensed with and the Address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr NICHOL, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Address.

The CHAIRMAN reported the Address without amendment.

The report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, the Address to His Excellency on the Contingent Accounts, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to issue His Warrants for defraying the Contingent expenses of the Session, was read the third time, passed, and Signed by the Speaker as follows:

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieut Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to issue your Warrant to the Receiver General of this Province in favour of John Powell, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for the sum of two hundred and twenty Pounds, five shillings and two pence half penny for certain Contingent Expenses thereof during the present Session.

Also, in favour of Wm. Lee, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain Contingent Expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the present Session, the Sum of One hundred and seventy five Pounds, one shilling and nine pence.

Also, in favour of Grant Powell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the Contingences of his Office for the present Session, and also to enable him to carry into effect the orders of this House, the Sum of One thousand, one hundred and twenty five Pounds Sixteen shillings

Also, in favour of Allan McNabb, Esq. deputy Serjeant at Arms, to enable him to discharge Sundry Contingent Expenses for the present Session, the Sum of four hundred and ninety five Pounds, six Shillings and four pence half penny, which sums his Majesty's faithful Commons will make good during the next Session of the Provincial Legislature

LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 19th Jan 1824.

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, Messrs McMartin and Chisholm were ordered as a committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the foregoing Address

On motion of Mr. NICHOL, it was Resolved that the Resolution of the House of Assembly authorising the payment of Postage on the letters addressed to, and sent by Members, should be rescinded.

Mr. McMARTIN from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Contingent Address of the House, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I shall direct the necessary Warrants to be prepared in compliance with your Address.

At half past two o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, came to the Bar, and delivered the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the immediate attendance of the House, at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, and having withdrawn, Mr Speaker and the House forthwith proceeded to the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, after assenting to the Bills passed by both Houses, with the exception of the Assessment Act, which was left for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, delivered the following most gracious Speech.

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

The conclusion of the Public business, which is now disposed of by your unremitted attention, enables me to dispense with your further attendance in Provincial Parliament, but I cannot put an end to this Session without assuring you how fully sensible I am of the judgement and temper which have governed your counsels and given efficacy to your various and extensive labours

The united Representations which you have Addressed to Your Sovereign, on matters of no ordinary importance to the interests of your Country, afford a gratifying proof of your cordial and zealous co operation in the prosecution of your Legislative duties.

You are sufficiently aware that the measure of success which may attend your petitions, must be governed by a view of various and perhaps conflicting Interests; but it will be no less agreeable to Your Sovereign, than it must be satisfactory to the people of this Province, to observe the vigilant attention with which you have regarded every question that can affect the welfare or security of your Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted me for the ordinary exigences of the year, and for the prudence you have manifested in guarding against temporary inconvenience to the public service by authorising a loan in anticipation of the payments expected from Quebec; and you may be assured that the repeated testimonies which I have received of your confidence and support, shall continue to be met on my part with a disposition to justify your reliance by a regular & economical administration of the Revenue.

Hon Gentlemen. and Gentlemen.

I am happy to concur with you in affording countenance and support to the first efforts of a spirit of enterprise which has been directed to the improvement of our internal Navigation, and which affords the most pleasing and convincing proof of increasing intelligence and wealth.

The measures by which you propose to render effectual the Acts formerly passed for subjecting all the granted Lands in this Province to a moderate indiscriminating Assessment, have the decided concurrence of my own judgement, and I have reason to believe they will be found perfectly to accord with the opinion of His Majesty's Government, fully convinced of the necessity of some measure to contract the evils occasioned by unoccupied and neglected lands, and acceding entirely to the principles of the provisions which you have proposed, I have every hope that the reference for His Majesty's consideration which has appeared to me proper, will result in the declaration of the Royal Assent

The provisions you have made for the better collecting of the Revenue and for obtaining a more accurate census of the Population will, I trust, be found effectual.

I entertain an ardent hope that under the protection of divine Providence, the permanent support which you have contributed in your amendments of the Com Scool Act, to the cause of religious instruction, & the general dissemination of knowledge, will be productive of the happiest effects; such objects the wisest and most virtuous will best appreciate, and the attention you have given to them will confer lasting honor on yourselves.

I cannot refrain from adverting to the present tranquil and happy state of this Province, and pointing out to your observation how materially that harmony and public spirit which have prevailed in the Councils of the Legislature have led to a mutual confidence between the Government and the people, and produced a highly favourable influence, both on the general prosperity and on the contentment and happiness of private life.

You well know how greatly individual security, comfort, and convenience, as well as the whole interior order and economy of a Country depend on the just fulfilment of those ordinary duties which the Law requires, and I am persuaded that in your respective Counties, you will be desirous to impress truths, so important upon the minds of those who look up to your example, or are influenced by your advice.

After which the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council, declared that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued to Monday the first day of March and declared the Parliament Prorogued to the said first day of March, to be then and there holden.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

REPEATED

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27th, 1824.

***RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ADAIR, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Adams, George	615 18 6	153 19 7½
Adams, Mary	32 10 0	8 2 6
Addison, Robert	200 5 0	50 1 3
Adrames, Joseph	24 17 6	6 4 4½
Aigler, William	52 10 0	13 2 6
Aikman, John	47 5 6	11 16 8
Alquire Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Allan, Alexander	10 0 0	2 10 0
Allan, Milby	116 13 6	29 3 4½
Allan, Samuel	47 5 0	11 16 3
Allan, William	120 10 0	30 2 6
Alexander, Hugh	1473 5 0	368 6 3
Alexander, Thomas	10 0 0	2 10 0
Almas, Henry	6 15 0	1 13 9
Almost, Christian	28 15 0	7 3 9
Alyin, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Anderson, Cornelius	12 10 0	3 2 6
Anderson, John	21 10 0	5 7 6
Anderson, Joseph	85 15 6	21 8 10½
Anderson, Peter	19 7 6	4 16 10½
Androp, Samuel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Andrews, Eliza	20 0 0	5 0 0
Angu, Abigail	49 0 0	12 5 0
Angu, Augustus	45 5 0	11 6 3
Antallin, Andre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Antallin, Christopher	23 5 0	5 16 3
Antallin, Pierre	41 0 0	10 5 0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154 7 6	38 11 10½
Arnold, Christopher	75 0 0	18 15 0
Arnold, Christopher	25 0 0	6 5 0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22 10 0	5 12 6
Arnold, Frederick	95 5 0	23 16 3
Arnold, John	26 16 10	6 14 2½
Arnold, Lewis	79 10 0	19 7 6
Arvison Gustavus	116 3 0	29 0 9
Askin, James	27 10 0	6 17 6
Askbough, Frederick	24 15 0	6 3 9
Askbough, Frederick	30 10 0	12 12 6
Ault, Michael	50 0 0	12 10 0
Ault, Nicholas	13 1 9	3 5 5½
Averill, Paul	23 11 3	5 17 9½
B.		
Baby, Francis	1778 10 10	444 12 8½
Baby, James	426 2 6	106 10 7½
Baby, Jean B.	280 15 9	70 3 11½
Backhus, Stephen	40 15 0	10 3 9
Badgley, Joseph	17 10 0	4 7 6
Baker, Abraham	13 10 0	3 7 6
Baker, Benjamin	22 9 0	5 12 3
Baker, Effy	11 11 3	2 17 9½
Baker, Hosea	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, William	22 10 0	5 12 6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653 16 3	163 9 0½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51 10 0	12 17 6
Ball, George	740 2 6	185 0 7½
Ball, Peter	573 5 0	143 6 3
Baughart, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Barber, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Barnes, George	75 0 0	18 15 0
Barnhurt, George	253 10 9	63 7 8½
Barnhurt, Henry	46 5 0	11 11 3
Barthe, Jean B.	35 4 6	8 10 1½
Barman, Ezra	40 12 6	10 3 1½
Bartheanoue, Joseph	30 12 6	7 13 1½
Bartheanoue, Joseph	46 17 6	11 14 4½
Bartly, Henry	27 5 0	6 16 3
Barton, Church of	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bastado, David	73 7 6	18 6 10½
Bates, Augustus	183 15 0	44 18 9
Bates, William	62 11 3	15 12 9½
Banman, George	46 13 0	11 18 3
Baxter, David	86 10 0	21 12 6
Baxter, James	20 4 6	5 1 1½
Baxter, John	172 2 9	43 0 8½
Beam, Martin	117 11 6	29 7 10½
Beamer, Henry, sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beamer, Henry	2 10 0	0 12 6
Bean, Abraham	4 10 0	1 2 6
Brasely, Richard	1536 1 6	384 0 4½
Beaupré, Francis	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bechiet, George	47 2 6	11 16 7½
Bechlet, Jacob	30 0 0	7 15 0
Beemer, Jacob	98 17 0	24 14 3
Beemer, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beemer, Philip	45 0 0	11 5 0
Bell, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bell, Nathaniel	21 0 0	5 5 0
Bell, Thomas	314 10 0	78 12 6
Bellknap, Eleanor	50 0 0	12 10 0
Bellpush, Jaques	3 2 6	0 15 7½
Bellinger, Michael	17 10 0	4 7 6
Belts, or Beltz, George	278 1 3	69 10 3½
Bender, John	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Bender, Philip	38 5 0	9 11 3
Benedict, Charles	570 15 0	142 13 9½
Benetean, Jean B.	3 0 0	0 15 0
Benetean, Pierre	73 5 3	18 6 6
Bennet, Joshua,	11 10 0	2 17 6
Bennet, William	22 10 0	5 12 6
Berger, David	48 10 0	12 2 6
Bergason, Simon	18 15 0	4 13 9
Bernard, Jean B.	32 17 6	8 4 4½
Bessy, David	21 10 0	5 7 6
Bessy, John	6 15 0	1 13 9
Best, John	3 0 0	0 15 0
Betzner, Samuel	49 12 6	12 3 1½
Bezere, Antoine	11 9 3	2 17 3
Bezere, Jaques	35 0 0	8 15 0
Biggar, James	12 10 0	3 2 6
Biggar, John	37 10 0	9 5 6
Biggar, Robert	28 15 0	7 3 9
Binkley, John	350 9 0	87 12 3
Bird, William	34 15 0	8 13 9
Bitnu, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Blackburn, James	18 8 3	4 12 0½
Blackburn, Joseph	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Blackburn, Leonard	35 0 0	8 15 0
Blackburn, Robert	34 2 6	8 10 7½
Bleam, Philip	24 10 0	6 2 6
Blosdell, Isaac	25 0 0	6 5 0
Bodin, Jaques	41 0 0	10 6 0
Boice, Jacob	21 0 0	5 5 0
Boice, John	37 0 0	9 5 9
Boismier, Jean B.	42 5 0	10 11 3
Boipce, Gabriel	33 10 0	8 7 6
Bondy, Charles	5 10 0	1 7 6
Bondy, Gabriel	18 0 0	4 10 0
Bondy, Lawrent	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Bonhomme, Joseph	32 15 0	8 3 9
Book, George	13 7 6	3 6 10½
Book, Jacob	5 0 0	1 5 0
Book, John	29 10 0	7 7 6
Bostwick, Adolphus	29 10 0	7 7 6
Bostwick, Henry	68 19 6	17 4 9
Boucherville, Thomas	225 0 0	56 5 0
Bouckette, Jean B.	500 0 0	125 0 0
Bouck, Chr.	290 0 0	50 0 0
Bouck, Frederick	18 19 0	4 14 9
Bouffar, Antoine	17 13 9	4 8 5½
Bouffar, Jos.	23 5 0	5 16 3
Bouffar, Jean B.	39 10 0	9 17 6
Bouffar, Peirre	34 15 0	8 3 9
Boughner, Chr.	64 0 0	16 0 0
Boughner, jur. Chr.	135 8 9	33 17 2½
Boughner, Joseph	6 2 0	1 12 3
Boughner, Martin	5 5 0	1 6 3
Boughner, Ozias	7 10 0	1 17 6
	23 8 9	5 17 2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Bouk, Frederick	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bouk, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Bowen, Henry	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Bowen, John	40 1 3	10 0 3½
Bowen, William	29 5 0	7 6 3
Bowiby, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Bowman, Adam	280 16 6	70 4 1½
Bowman, Abrhm.	229 15 6	57 5 10½
Bowman, Peter	23 0 0	5 15 0
Bowman, Peter	52 0 0	13 0 0
[illegible]d, Samuel	221 3 0	55 5 9
Boyle, James	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bradshaw, Seth	245 0 0	61 5 0
Bradt, Peter	28 0 0	7 0 0
Brady, Edward	151 0 0	37 15 0
Brant, John & Catharine	123 15 0	30 18 9
Brass, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bricker, John	24 7 6	6 1 10½
Brigham, Moses	167 0 0	41 15 0
Briabeis, Jean B.	26 18 6	6 14 7½
Brooks, Robert	17 5 0	4 6 3
Brook, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Brouse, George	21 15 0	5 8 9
Brown, Adam	112 11 3	28 2 9½
Brown, Adam	325 0 0	81 5 0
Brown, Adam	13 0 0	3 5 0
Brown, Adam	80 2 6	20 0 7½
Brown, Alexander	19 14 6	4 18 7½
Brown, Samuel	199 18 9	49 19 8½
Brown, Charlotte	22 10 0	5 12 6
Brown, James	4 10 0	1 2 6
Brown, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Brown, John	187 2 6	46 15 7½
Brown, Joseph	64 0 0	16 0 0
Brown, Josiah	105 2 6	26 5 7½
Brown, Robert	48 12 6	12 3 1½
Brown, Stephen	3 11 0	0 17 9
Brown, Cornelius	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brownson, John	30 19 0	7 14 9
Bruce, Margaret	11 3 0	2 15 9
Bruce, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brumer, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Buchannan, Gordon	49 0 0	12 5 0
Buck, Peter	11 5 0	2 16 3
Buckberrough, George	22 10 0	5 12 6
Buckberrough, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Buck, William	28 15 0	7 3 9
Buell, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bugbee, John	23 8 9	5 17 2½
Burnell, Enos	66 12 6	16 13 1½
Bunting, James	52 17 6	13 4 4½
Bunting, John	111 0 0	27 15 0
Bunting, Samuel	120 0 0	30 0 0
Bunting, Thomas	61 0 0	15 5 0
Burch, John	127 6 9	31 16 8½
Burdick, Freeman	30 15 0	7 13 9
Burdick, Isaac	25 0 0	6 5 0
Burford, School	66 2 6	16 10 7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19 10 0	4 17 6
Burkholder, David	213 0 0	53 5 0
Burns, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burtch, Archibald	165 17 0	41 9 5½
Burtch, Isreal	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burwell, James	330 10 0	207 12 6
Burwell, Mahlon	656 18 0	164 4 8½
Butler, Anne	704 10 0	176 2 6
Butler, Andrew & John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Byer, Anna	78 7 9	19 11 11½
Byers, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
C		
Caderett, Louis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cadet, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Cain, John	1020 0 0	255 0 0
Caldwell, William	7 10 0	1 17 6
Calwett, George	55 17 0	13 19 3
Cameron, Alexander	11 10 0	2 17 6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	450 0 0	112 10 0
Campbell, Edward		
Campbell, Elizabeth	120 10 0	30 2 6
Campeau, Charles	18 10 0	4 12 6
Campean, Jean B.	25 5 0	6 6 3
Campean, Louis	46 2 6	11 10 7½
Caudell, Abraham	56 0 0	14 0 0
Carmichael, Charlotte	8 5 0	2 1 3
Carn, Christopher	52 5 6	13 1 4½
Carnell, Atoine	78 12 6	19 12 6
Carpenter, Gersham	9 0 0	2 5 0
Carrol, Joseph	116 3 9	29 0 11½
Carrol, Captain John	21 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, Luke	34 7 0	8 11 3
Carter, Silas	183 6 0	45 16 6
Cascaden, William	82 10 6	20 12 7½
Case, Peter	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cassady, Samuel	216 7 6	54 1 10½
Casselman, Henry	24 0 0	6 0 0
Cater, George	9 0 0	2 5 0
Cater, John	29 2 0	7 5 6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25 0 0	6 5 0
Caswell, Nathan	97 15 0	24 8 9
Cazavant, Pierre	60 7 6	14 1 10½
Chambers, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Chambers, John	10 15 0	2 13 9
Chapin, Richard	34 5 0	8 11 3
Charbonneau, Jean B.	30 4 6	7 11 1½
Charron, Antoine	5 5 0	1 6 3
Chisholm, George	150 0 0	37 15 0
Chisholm, John	152 7 6	38 1 10½
Chisholm, John	106 15 0	26 13 9
Chisholm, William	201 1 3	50 5 3½
Choate, Jacob	35 10 0	8 17 6
Chrysler, Rebecca	59 15 0	14 18 9
Chrysler, William	18 12 6	4 13 1½
Chrysler, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Clark, James	405 0 0	101 5 0
Clark, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Moses	50 5 0	12 11 3
Clark, Robert	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Sarah & George	270 0 0	67 10 0
Clark & Street,	4,970 0 0	1,242 10 0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742 15 4	185 13 10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226 17 6	56 14 4½
Claus, William	1997 5 6	499 6 3
Claus, Jacob	39 5 0	9 16 3
Cleaver, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Clement, John	75 0 0	18 15 0
Clement, Marg't	580 6 0	145 1 6
Clench, Ralfe	239 5 0	59 16 3
Clendenning, John	9 15 0	2 8 9
Clendenning, John & Hannah	7 10 0	1 17 6
Clendenning, Walter	20 0 0	5 5 0
Cline, Philip	28 0 0	7 0 0
Cloch, Jacob	19 5 0	4 16 3
Clow, David	68 10 0	22 2 6
Clow, Duncan	84 0 0	21 0 0
Clowes, Leonard	6 16 3	1 14 0½
Cochenour, Jacob	112 17 3	28 4 3½
Coleman, John	2 10 0	0 12 6
Colerich, Peter	89 3 6	22 5 10½
Coll, John	103 10 0	25 17 6
Coll, William	41 10 0	10 7 6
Collard, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Collard, Elijah	7 17 6	1 19 4½
Collard, John	294 1 0	73 10 3
Conkes, John	30 4 0	7 11 0
Conklin, Jonathan	41 18 0	10 9 8½
Constantine, Jean B.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cook, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Cook, Calvin	50 0 0	12 10 0
Cook, Hagger	45 3 6	11 5 10½
Cook, John	54 14 6	13 13 7½
Cook, John	52 15 0	13 3 9
Cook, John	197 7 6	49 6 10½
Cook, Michael	174 0 6	43 13 7½
Cook, Michael	19 2 9	4 15 8½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	62 0 0	15 10 0
Cook, Seth		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Cooley, Preserved	55	10	0	13	17	6	Default, Edward	61	18	6	15	9	7h
Cooper, Anne	4	2	6	1	0	7h	Default, Joseph	148	1	0	37	0	3
Cooper, James	517	15	0	129	8	9	DeForest, Elizabeth	25	0	0	6	5	0
Copperthwait, David	93	15	0	23	8	9	Dell, Bennett	10	0	0	2	10	0
Corbin, James	52	0	0	13	0	0	Demauchell, Vitaille	93	15	4	23	8	11
Cornes, Isaac	37	0	0	9	5	0	Demauchell, Vitaille	10	0	0	2	10	0
Cornwall, Anne	66	0	0	14	15	0	Denis, Catherine	5	17	6	1	9	4h
Cornwall, Benjamin	30	0	0	7	10	0	Denis, Obadiah	75	0	0	18	15	0
Cornwall, John	37	10	6	9	7	7h	Denison, John	35	0	0	8	15	0
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286	8	0	321	12	0	Deneau, Jean B.	22	10	0	5	12	6
Cornwall, Nicholas	42	6	0	10	11	6	Depew, John	23	0	0	6	5	0
Corse, Castle	228	0	0	57	0	0	Depew, John, Senior	16	5	0	4	1	3
Corse, Castle	29	15	0	7	8	9	Depew, Charles	16	10	0	4	2	6
Corwin, Lydia	30	0	0	7	10	0	Depirissy, Count	200	0	0	50	0	0
Corwin, Samuel	8	2	0	2	0	6	Derengy, Elizabeth	12	10	0	3	2	6
Cotte, Jos.	32	5	9	23	1	5l	Derickson, Thomas	7	10	0	1	17	6
Coughill, Geo.	50	5	0	12	11	3	Dekussell, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Coulter, Chas.	23	10	0	5	17	6	Desjardius, Peter	135	11	4	33	17	0
Courteneau, Jean B.	173	0	0	43	5	0	Desmond, David	45	5	0	11	6	3
Cowan, David	15	10	0	3	17	6	Desmond, Timothy	7	0	0	1	15	0
Cowell, Mathias	10	0	0	2	10	0	Desmond, William	35	0	0	8	15	0
Crane, Robert	57	10	0	14	7	6	Dispoeat, Vincent	8	15	0	2	3	9
Crane, Aaron	15	0	0	3	15	0	Detterick, Jacob	65	0	0	16	5	0
Crane, George	36	14	0	9	3	6	Dickson, Thomas	1292	10	0	323	2	6
Crane, Jacob	38	9	0	9	12	9	Dickson, William	2572	19	5	643	4	0l
Crane, James	654	7	6	163	11	10l	Dingman, Harmonus	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crawford, John	25	0	0	6	5	0	Dingman, John	140	0	0	35	0	0
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	24	5	0	6	1	3	Dingman, Lawrence	34	15	0	8	13	9
Creger, Peter	166	7	0	41	11	9	Doan, Thomas	20	17	6	5	[illegible]	4h
Cripps, Paul	39	0	0	9	15	0	Dodge, Daniel	22	0	0	5	[illegible]	0
Crooks, Francis	4,456	17	0	1112	14	3	Dolson, Daniel	234	10	0	58	12	6
Crooks, James	286	5	0	71	11	3	Dolson, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crooks, William	30	0	0	7	10	0	Dolson, Isaac	71	5	0	17	16	3
Crooks, William & James	28	0	0	7	0	0	Dolson, Matthew	190	1	3	47	10	3l
Crosby, Simon	20	15	0	5	3	9	Donaloe, William	34	7	6	8	11	0a
Crosthwait, Daniel	15	0	0	3	15	0	Donaldson, Robert	55	0	0	13	15	0
Crow, Abraham	93	13	6	23	8	4l	Dorshinar, Conrad	72	5	0	18	1	3
Crow, Thomas	3	10	0	0	12	6	Dorshinar, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
Crowder, James	9	18	0	2	8	3	Dorshinar, Martin	22	2	6	5	10	7h
Cryderman, Harmonus	61	2	6	15	5	7l	Douglass, Alexander	2135	7	0	533	16	9
Cudney, David	55	5	0	13	16	3	Douglass, Levi	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cudney, Ezekiel	13	5	0	3	6	3	Douglass, Stephen	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cudney, Ezekiel	35	17	6	8	19	4l	Douglass, Thomas	23	10	0	5	17	6
Cudney, James	52	0	0	13	0	0	Dowdy, Israel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Culverison, Samuel	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dowlin, Thomas	25	0	0	6	5	0
Culp, Christopher	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dragon, Angelique	27	0	0	6	15	0
Culp, Jacob	20	0	0	5	0	0	Drake, David	6	3	0	1	10	9
Culver, Aaron	15	0	0	3	15	0	Drake, John	60	0	0	15	0	0
Culver, Jabez	49	5	0	12	6	3	Drake, John	4	10	0	1	2	6
Culver, Timothy	19	0	0	4	15	0	Drake, William	372	10	0	93	2	6
Culver, William	108	10	0	27	2	6	Drouillard, Alexis	7	10	6	1	17	7h
Cummerfield, or Cummerford, Thomas	15	0	0	3	15	0	Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35	0	0	8	15	0
Cummins, Daniel	52	12	6	13	3	1l	Drouillard, Joseph junior	52	10	0	13	2	6
Curtis, David	45	10	0	11	7	6	Drouillard, Lewis	23	15	0	5	18	9
Cushman, James	82	10	0	20	12	6	Drummond, Peter	100	0	0	25	0	0
Cutler, Sewall	110	0	0	27	10	0	Dubois, James	5	0	0	1	5	0
D							Duchesne, Thomas	11	5	9	2	16	3
Dafoe, Conrad	4	0	0	1	0	0	Duff, Alexander	60	0	0	15	0	0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12	3	6	3	0	10l	Dufour, Charles	12	10	0	3	2	6
Darby, Jacob	18	0	0	4	10	0	Dufour, Francis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Darby, Jacob	6	0	0	1	10	0	Dufour, Pierre	10	10	0	2	12	6
Darby, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0	Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17	10	0	4	7	6
Darby, Margaret	15	10	0	3	17	6	Dulmage, Jacob	12	13	9	3	3	5f
Daurkin, John	25	0	0	6	5	0	Dunlar, William	87	15	0	21	18	9
Davis, Andrew	20	13	0	5	3	3	Dunham, Charles	25	12	6	6	8	1h
Davis, Asahel	129	12	0	32	8	0	Durand, James	86	3	0	21	10	9
Davis, John	622	0	0	170	10	0	Durham, Edward	39	7	6	9	16	10h
Davis, John	34	6	0	8	11	6	Durham, James	109	15	0	27	8	9
Davis, Joseph	20	2	0	5	0	6	Durham, Jeremiah	32	12	0	8	3	0
Davis, William	41	6	3	10	6	6	Durrochez, Charles	10	0	0	2	10	0
Davis, Simon	21	5	0	5	6	3	Dutchen, Ephm.	11	2	0	2	15	6
Davis, William	7	5	0	1	16	3	F.						
Day, John	44	5	0	11	1	3	Eaglesson, John	513	11	6	128	7	10h
Day, Solomon	42	0	0	10	10	0	Eamer, Michel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dayton, Reuben	15	0	0	3	15	0	Eamons, Jacob	2		0	0	13	9
Deary, Thomas	27	2	6	6	15	7l	Eaton, John	17	5	0	4	6	3
Decow, John	64	17	6	16	4	4h	Eberts, Je n Baptiste	45	17	6	11	9	4h

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824. No. XXIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

*To all to whom these Presents shall come—*GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—*Gaz.*

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced

REPEATED

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 20th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Note, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Labe	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not remembered to come one new sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Crea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D
Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix,—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mersea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and Willian Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mort-

gage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.
No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2 25	4th Con.	Darlington.
13 " do. 14	3d Con.	Clarke,
13 " do. 14	4th do	do.

300
800

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front, A.	
Lot No. 3	do. do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do. do. C.	
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
13th *May*, 1824. 14—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. DILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19-tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock of this Institution is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

House for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 6d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very Low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, *St. Paul Street,*
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. *No. 18-tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31, and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
To whom this Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE YORK ALMANACK,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1824.
Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting the Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition

REPEATED

that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM FALCONER

IF WILLIAM FALCONER, (Grandson of Hugh Stokes, Esquire, who died lately at Milford, in Wales,) will apply to acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, C. B. at his Office, in Kingston Dock Yard, U C.—The said Wm. Falconer will hear of some thing very *greatly* to his advantage.

At about the age of Thirteen, Wm. Falconer left a Ship in the West Indies:—His Friends have not heard from him for nearly Twenty Years;—they suppose, he has settled in Canada, and have heard a report, that he lately resided at Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, U. C.

Acting COMMISSIONER BARRIE, will be thankful for any information, that may be communicated to him, by Letter or otherways, relative to the above named Wm. Falconer.

Kingston, 6th May, 1824. No. 20—4wks.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,993
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	36,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot as 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 142 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. tf.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a
CORRECT MAP
of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, *from* being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a
CORRECT MAP
of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This MAP is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the U. C. Gazette, & Weekly Register, are respectfully informed, that a Copious INDEX and General Title, for the 2d Volume of the New Series of that Work, is ready for delivery

A few sets of the First and Second Volumes, uniformly bound, are also ready for Sale.—*Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.* 2—tf.

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that PUBLICANS Blanks for ALE and BEER LICENCES, together with their RECOGNIZANCES, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned against receiving a NOTE of HAND, in favor of Madam Bertrand, for Eight Dollars, dated York, 29th March, payable in two months, as the same was fraudulently obtained from PAUL M. THOUIN.

York, May 13th, 1824. 21—3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the great er part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York,
February 25th, 1824.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have taken it for granted, I trust, that if I had been induced by any circumstances to decline offering myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Parliament, I should not have suffered you to remain to this time, ignorant of my intention; and if, on my part, I may have appeared, to some of you, to rely too securely upon the assurance that you had no desire to commit your interests to other hands, it has arisen from a consciousness that I have done nothing that should weaken, and a hope, perhaps, that I have done some things that should strengthen the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted between us.

WHEN I first solicited your suffrages, Gentlemen, it was under circumstances very different from the present. The four years that has since passed, have given me experience of the duties which I had undertaken; and have afforded you the opportunity of observing to what extent they have been fulfilled.—You can now judge by a test surer than professions;—and I will enable you to form your judgment the more decidedly, by stating plainly, that the feelings and principles, which I have discovered during my past period of service, are those which, I am convinced I shall be governed by on all future occasions, and under all circumstances.—If, therefore, they be not such as you approve, it would be uncandid to hold out a probability of a change, which my duty, and my inclination, would equally forbid; and which, I hope, my conduct is never likely to exhibit.

You judge too correctly, Gentlemen, I am sure, not to deem it unbecoming that I should express any personal anxiety on the subject which induces this Address. The confidence I would appeal to, should neither be asked for on private grounds, nor bestowed from unworthy motives.

I FEEL that, as your Representative, I have labored not sparingly; and, I hope, not uselessly, in the Public Service:—those labors, if supported by your confidence, it will give me pleasure to continue, but, if there be any one among us from whom you think you can obtain a more zealous devotion of his attention, and the application of talents more useful to the common good than you have found in me, it will become your duty; and as a Member of the same Community, it would be my interest as well as yours, that you should wave considerations of private friendship, and place the opportunity within his reach.

WITH a sincere desire to advance the general good of Upper Canada, and with a particular regard for your interests and happiness,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
JNO. B. ROBINSON.

MAY 12th, 1824.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

ELECTORS!

I HAVE thought necessary to acquaint you of my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, of offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
ELECTORS,
Your
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23.—t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 23.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

AN instance of wilful blindness usually rouses our indignation in the same proportion that a moral or physical deprivation of sight moves our compassion, and excites our pity. A corrupt or malicious perversion of a manifest truth produces the same effect. If honesty is the best policy, candour is equally necessary in the formation of an upright and manly character; and, for *his own sake*, it is to be lamented that the 'ADVOCATE,' at his very outset, has shewn himself equally destitute of both.

NOW but a licentious democrat, bent on mischief, and lost in the mazes of his own bewilderments, could have so far perverted and misapplied the few lines which he thought proper to quote from one of Mr FOTHERGILL'S Addresses to the Electors of the County of Durham:—the passage is this,

"*Having experienced many of them in common with you, I know your wants; and, I think, I know some of the deep and latent causes why this fine country has so long languished in a state of comparative stupour and inactivity, while our more enterprising neighbours are laughing us to scorn. All I desire is an opportunity of attempting the cure of some of the evils we labour under;*" &c, &c.

Now, it must be the obvious intent of this passage to shew that Mr. F. conceived the fault to be with the House of Assembly; and, that the evils complained of, were remediable by *that* branch of the Legislature, if any where, on the well known axiom that *all Law is for the people;—from the people;—and, when inefficient, must be remedied or rectified by the people:*—and, *therefore*, he was desirous of assisting in the great work. It is impossible he could be such a fool as to suppose the people had the power to place him in *the situation*, (even as the representative of Majesty,) on which this envious and crack-brained Advocate would lay blame that never was attached, or even conceived, by any other than himself:—but,

"Amongst the sons of men how few are known
Who dare be just to merit not their own!
Superior virtue and superior sense
To Knaves and Fools will always give offence."

In Politics, as in Religion, there are undoubtedly sins of omission, as well as of commission, & it has always appeared to us that our Representatives are either generally ignorant of, or know not how to exercise, the power which is vested in them by their constituents.—The people must surely be supposed to know their own wants;—and, for what purpose do their representatives assemble, if it be not to remedy them?—If these Representatives are remiss in their duty, and neglect to do those things which their country requires at *their* hands—and *their alone*—is it just—is it manly—is it *honest*—to lay *their* errors and omissions on the Executive, which has ever shewn itself, of late years at least, ready to sanction every measure calculated to advance the public interests?—Our road, our canal, our public school, and our wild land assessment bills, fully attest this truth.

BUT the manner in which this shameless Advocate attempts to calumniate the universally respected and most worthy Representative of our Sovereign, in this Colony, is the most insolent and wretched specimen of a total abandonment of all truth, principle, sense and decorum—we have ever witnessed.—In his very extravagance, however, will prove its own antidote; and even as the scorpion, when surrounded by a wall of fire, is said to retire into the centre of its own narrow circle, and there commit *self-death* by the sting of its own tail, so will the venom of this malignant libeller, of genuine and unaffected worth, recoil on his recreant head.

IT is, however, but another and a melancholy instance that, no merit, however exalted, can screen its possessor from the assaults of an unprincipled and abandoned plebeian, lost to every sense of propriety, and even to the common decencies of life.—It is an easy matter to *throw dirt* by those who are mean, or in the kennel, and whose hands are always filthy—The evil spirit and all his agents, in whatever shape they appear, love to mar, or attempt to mar, that beauty and excellence from which they are for ever removed.—One would have thought that if any men could have escaped the virulence of such an assault, it would have been SIR P. MAITLAND!

BUT this Advocate (who has certainly in perfection one of the qualities requisite both *in the dock*, and *at the bar*) is singularly unfortunate in his assertions; for, notwithstanding the universal depression which succeeded the late war both in Europe and America—it is notorious, and undeniable, that this country has advanced with more rapid strides in all that constitutes national power—under the present, than any former, Lieutenant Governor; which could not have been the case, had he been that careless and inactive spectator of our wants, which this scurrilous abstainer from all truth would make us believe—Before he wove his flimsy tissue of absurdity and falsehood—he ought at least to have made some enquiry, for at the moment he pretends to an extensive acquaintance with the country, he betrays a most unaccountable ignorance of what is going forward. With ridiculous pompposity and egregious stupidity—he inquires, what road, and what canal, has been commenced in his time? when almost every schoolboy in the Province knows that several canals, and a grand Military road on such a scale as it is probable no British, or any other colony, ever witnessed—(and which is exclusively the project of our Lt. Governor,) have not only been planned, but have been in part commenced.

BEING limited to a narrow space in these columns we shall not attempt to notice one tenth part of the absurdities crowded into the first number of the Advocate, but shall content ourselves with saying that had his Excellency refused his assent to any measure of importance; or had thrown any obstacle in the way of improvement, this mean then half crazy willing might have had something to bawl about, but his own questions sufficiently condemn him, and shew the grossness of an ignorance which is paralelled only by the measure of his impudence.—However, we dare say that His Excellency, SIR P. MAITLAND—will care as little for the censure of such a creature, as the "*amiable waiter girl*," (by which cognomen this very un amiable *democrat* condescends to designate the EARL DALHOUSIE) will value his praise.

THE Advocate flatters himself that he is not at his setting out, "*in any way obnoxious to the powers that be.*" We rather think he has either totally mistaken the meaning of the word *obnoxious*, or that he has very singular notions as to what is likely to make a man *in*noxious. He further says that he is "*sensible*" and even "*well aware*" that "*he might have induced Government to bestow hundry good things upon him*"—so that it is clearly not "*oppression*" which has driven "*this wise man mad.*"—(see P. 15.)

AFTER all, some compassion is due to the unhappy man who can gravely assert that *one servile*, only, of our time is due to the service of HIM who, when upon earth, not only gave the *whole of His*—but his precious blood also, for our present and everlasting benefit. After such a confession of faith, it is only fair to conclude that *six servile* of this scribblers time are given to Acts of insanity;—and that only one seventh part of his pages contain either truth or reason.

"*If we speak of men, it will solely be in reference to their public acts.*"—Col. Adv. P. 4.

AS to this writer's expectations of the conduct to be pursued by Mr. FOTHERGILL, in the event of his obtaining a seat in the House of Assembly, we can assure him that Mr. F.—has as little to do with the likes, dislikes, and lucubrations of Dr. HOUSE as he has with the digests, the laws, and the feelings, of that sensitive and right worthy compounder of pills, and administrator of bolusses—and whether within, or without, the bar of that Honourable House, we have no doubt that Mr F—will be able to go through the fatigues of his duty without the aid of a glass of water, or the ready sens of a brother Æsculapius!

WE have now to apologise to our readers for detaining them so long on a subject, to them, perhaps, of little interest.—But the attack which has been made upon the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—however puny it may be—appeared to us so unwarrantable and so wholly unprovoked—that we could not resist the feeling which has induced us thus *gently* to notice it.—We have no desire to waste time in criticising the literary merit of a work which we have no doubt will shortly become defunct. The pale characters of disease and death are already stamped on the countenance of this mis shapen bantling, conceived in iniquity, and brought forth in shame and dishonour, and it would be cruel to add pain to those convulsive throes under which it labours to crawl for a little space, up those fatal heights of Queenston, from whence so many of its country men have been already precipitated at the polats of British and Canadian Bayonets!—

WE understand a meeting of the Society of "Friends to the Strangers" in distress was held at Sheffield's Hotel, on Friday last, when it was resolved, that a new subscription be set on foot in aid of the Funds of the Society. It gives us much pleasure to state that the gentlemen deputed to solicit subscriptions have met with that success which evinces, in the strongest manner, the great liberality of the Inhabitants of York—indeed we cannot conceive how charity can better be bestowed, than in contributing to the support of an institution which has for its object the relief of Strangers in distress.

THE amount of good already done by the Society, since its first formation, has been extensive,—many hundreds of destitute Emigrants of all ages, have been partakers of the Bounty; and who but for the timely aid afforded them, must have sunk under the accumulated pressure of poverty and disease.

THE Season is at hand, when we may expect the usual visit to our shore of numerous of its ligent Emigrants. To enable the Society to meet the wants of these poor people, and to cover a debt to a considerable amount, due to the Treasurer, are the reasons for proposing the present subscription.

THE Subscription List is in the hands of Mr. Allan, where, those persons who have not been applied to, have an opportunity of entering their names.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MR SCARLETT —Mr. Scarlett, M. P. has recovered from his dangerous illness, after having been Killed in the Newspapers.

SIR George Quentin retires from the 10th Hussars, and exchanges to half pay with Lieutenant Colonel Henry Wyndham.

LORD Gifford is appointed Master of the Rolls; and is succeeded by Sir John Copeley the Attorney General, as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

THE EMPERADOR ABASHNATED.—Don Juan Martin, better known as the Emperador, has been murdered at Rosby a burd of Ulloa. In consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

SLAVE TRADE.—The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 29th of March, & sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the Bills, and hailed the auspicious treaty entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

SLAVE TRADE.—On the 12th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all that the Ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on commerce, and that "the experience of his whole life, had convinced him that the principles of free trade were the best & surest foundation of the well being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the fatal results of a deviation from them."

A debate exceedingly interesting, if not very important, took place on Monday night, in consequence of a complaint of breach of privilege, emanated by no less a personage than the Lord Chancellor. The matter of this complaint was certain strong observations made by his Lordship from the Chancery Bench, on a Speech of Mr. Abercrombie's in the House of Commons.

REPEATED

A motion for inquiry was lost by a majority of 151 to 108. The friends of the Lord Chancellor wisely forbore his vindication on high grounds, and rested his defence on the warmth of feeling into which he had been inadvertently betrayed by an erroneous report of the speech of Mr. Abercrombie. Ample justice was done to the character of this gentleman by those who undertook the defence of the Lord Chancellor.

WHISKEY.—Mr. Bartlett, of N. H during the Tariff debate, moved to impose a duty on Stills. If his object was to raise a revenue, his proposed ways and means were very injudicious: for he ought to know that our Western brethren would raise another Rebellion if a tax should be put on Whiskey.—A tap of that sort might prevent the immediate future adequate provision is made in the bill that it shall be collected without Rebellion or Tar and Feathers; for it costs an enormous sum of money to march an army into that country to quell a revolt. It cost President Washington 2,000,000 dollars to put down GALLATIN'S Rebellion. Whenever we want a snug little war all within ourselves we have nothing to do but to tax Whiskey—for that will raise a Rebellion as quick as cockardies will raise a blister. A Whiskey tax may raise the people—but it will never raise money.—*Salem Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Boston, dated February 25.

"It is lucky for you that you are out of trade; it never was less prosperous. This is certainly a pleasant place for those fond of novelty. There never were more *Lions* extant than at present.—We are to have steam frigates, cannon, and all to go by steam. Stage coaches are lighted with gas —Chickens are hatched by steam in twenty one days. Copper is to last five years on ship's bottoms—French and German is taught with such rapidity as to enable one to read his Bible in those languages in forty-eight hours. Poor children are to be educated on a new plan, which has such a wonderful effect on their morals, that they will never go astray; and last, though not least, the National Debt is to be paid off. All these discoveries and propositions are now before the public; and you have been long enough on the "fast anchored isle," to know there is no such thing as humbug here."

JOHNSON THE SMUGGLER.—We hope some clever fellow is collecting materials for the Memoirs of JOHNSON the smuggler, for he is certainly one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived.

PARTICULER ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Bateresa, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burden of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; the grain of two of such planks was placed perpendicular, and the other two in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered at will with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in short water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised. Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was finished; and it is a curious coincidence that she was to be conveyed the very day the news of his death arrived. Johnson was to have received 40,000*l.* as soon as the vessel had got into the blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one his Majesty's ships, who had been married only a month before, in order to try similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match. Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) her cable athwart hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled on his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes and a half to live. Upon this, the boatswain began to make grievous lamentations—"Oh, my poor dear Nancy!" said the boatswain "what will she say to—Avast blubbering," said Johnson.—"Pull your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the bawsehole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized an axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the reach of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.—*Morning Herald*

London, Price of Stocks, April 13th, 1824.

3 per cent reduced, 95 1-2; 3 per cent consols, 96 1-4; 3 1-2 per cent. 102 1-4; 4 per cent. consols, 100 1-4, 4 per cent. 1826, 108 1-4.

Such is the extent of buildings going on in and about London, that bricks are with difficulty obtained, and contractors who are obliged to complete their work by a given time, begin offered to them per 1000 above the usual price without being able to obtain them

ANOTHER LOAN.—Another loan has rather unexpectedly appeared on the London Market, of Two Millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the United Provinces of Central America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 29.

Milton.—Literary Discovery

Mr. W. Williams wished to put a question to the Right Hon. Secretary. He understood that a work of the immortal Milton, in the hand writing of one of his nephews, Phillips, had been lately discovered in the State Papers. He was anxious to learn whether such a gratifying communication was true, and if true, whether it was (as he hoped) intended to give it to the public? [hear]

Mr. Secretary Peel—It is true that a work of Milton's in the hand writing of Phillips, has been discovered by Mr. Leman a-band-writing of Phillips, has been discovered by Mr. Leman among the State Papers. It is a work entitled *de Dei Cultu*, in support of the truths of Christian Religion. It was on its discovery submitted to His Majesty; and the first observation of His Majesty was, "A work of Milton's must be made public." (Loud and continued cheers.) It has since, in furtherance of the Royal decision, been submitted to a competent supervision, and the work will speedily appear.—(Cheers.)

PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.—Captain Parry's last voyage is published with all the splendid accompaniments of Charts, and Plates.

A FOOT-PAD SUFFERING TO BE SUPERIOR TO A LAWYER.—A Lady walking across the Park to the neighbourhood of Islington, observed two very suspicious looking fellows who seemed watching an opportunity to rob her. Her alarm was increased by observing a fellow of a similar appearance in a pathway at a little distance from her; but as the case did not admit of hesitation, she beckoned him to stop and addressed him with an air of confidence. "Sir, you look like a gentleman; I do not like the appearance of those fellows behind us. I think they intend to rob me! Will you protect me?" "Madam," repeated the man, "I will—take my arm, and I will attend you until you are quite out of danger; you will see when I wave my handkerchief, the two men will sheer off; they are my companions, and we intended to rob you; but when confidence is reposed in me, I am not scoundrel enough to betray it." He attended until she came in sight of her own house, when she offered him a guinea as a reward for his protection; but he refused it, adding, he hoped he had more honour left than to sink his character to the level of a Lawyer's—"I am above taking a fee."

THE LAIRD OF AUCHINLECK.—It is well known that the Lord Auchinleck had not the greatest partiality, either for the literary labours or the literary associates of his son, the Biographer of Johnson. The latter was one day haranguing him upon the happiness of literary men, and concluded by saying, that they "went through the world swimmingly." "Nae doot, Jamie, nae doot," said the old Judge, "for ye ken, Jamie, that a chield eye above water wi' twa bladders o' wind aneth his oxters, than twa purses o' gowd."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—By the accounts lately received from this settlement, the farmers were continuing to prosper, and to agree with the country. Every arrival from England added to the number Goods and merchandize of every kind were howthe number Goods and merchandize of every kind were however, selling at nominal prices, and by auction for less money than their prime cost in Britain. Every warehouse was full, and every ship arriving continued to add to the general glut.

Settlers are recommended to take nothing but specie with them, and to take servants properly indentured for a term of years, under a high penalty in case of breach of bargain. Wages years, under a high penalty in case of breach of bargain. Wages of freemen are enormously high; they will not work under £50 per annum, and meat three times a-day, and tea, &c. &c. twice. Ticket of leave-men from the Government were much in the same state. There were many good servants said to be among the convicts. The following were the prices then current:—

Horses	£55 to	£100
Bullocks for work, per pair		£36
Cows	£12 to	£16
Heifers	£11 to	£15
Ewes	25s. to	30s.
Ewe and Lamb	27s. to	35s.
Beef, per lb.		9d.
Mutton		11d.
Butter	4s.	6d.
Cheese	3s.	0d.
Oats per bushel	7s.	6d.
Barley	7s.	0d.
Wheat	6s to 7s.	6d.
Tea, per lb.	5s.	6d.
Sugar		4d.

The acts relating to these fine countries, which received the Royal Assent a short while before the rising of the last Session of Parliament, would not reach them till about October last; consequently the accounts of their beneficial effects upon the colony, and that Government cannot be known till next arrivals which may be expected in March. Twelve months trial of these salutary laws, it was anticipated, would have the best possible effects upon the whole classes of the people.

CURIOUS FACT.—By placing a candle at thirty degrees from perpendicular, the flame is not encumbered with the wick, and the air that passes by the flame completely destroys the smuff, so that the candle thus placed never wants snuffing, and gives one half more light than when placed in the usual way.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—We perceive by the advertisements of the day, that two new lines of Packets have just been established by active shipping merchants, to ply regularly between New-York and London, and between New-York and Greenock.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.—DROZ, a Genevan mechanic, once constituted a clock which was capable of the following surprising movements:—There was seen on it a negro, a dog, and a shepherd. when the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This clock was exhibited to the king of Spain, who was delighted with it. The gentleness of my dog, said Droz, is the least merit. Let your Majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the fidelity of the animal. The king took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand and barked so loud, that the king's dog, which was in the room, began also to bark. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the room, crossing themselves as they went out. The minister of marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The king having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it was, the minister obeyed, but he obtained no reply. Droz then observed to the minister that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the minister repeated the question in French, and the black immediately answered him. At this new prodigy the firmness of the minister also forsook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of the devil.

Gricourt's Yearly Essays.

EARTHQUAKE.—A vessel bound into the harbor of St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, was sunk on the 20th ult. by a violent shock of an earthquake.

ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne brought in a Bill to enable the Catholics of England to vote at elections in the same manner as those of Ireland—read the first time—the noble Marquis then referred to another Bill he meant to introduce, the object of which was to enable the Catholics of England to hold offices upon the same principles with those of Ireland.

CORBETT.—Cobbett has been presented with a silver cup very finely wrought, and of large size, by the owners of one-horse chay, for his zeal in opposing the extortions of the Turnpikemen.

From a late London paper

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THIEF.—A few days ago a thief was detected in the following singular and judicious manner:—Mr. Thomas——, a respectable cow keeper and dairyman residing at Islington, had a sow pig which produced a large litter of young ones, which for some time she appeared to bring up with all maternal affection; but suddenly one of the swinish family disappeared, and was no where to be found; and as it is known to Naturalists that sows sometimes, notwithstanding their maternal affection, devour their young.—Mr.——— took it for granted that his sow had thus regaled herself, and yet he thought it rather odd, that like the story of the two cats, not even a tail remained, or any trace whatever of the departed suckling. The next night came and with it disappeared another pig—the next night another, "and another still," until the latter was minus four of its members, Mr.——— now began to think his sow of too ravenous a disposition to keep any longer, and to save the remainder of the young from a premature death, he sold the sow, litter, and all, to the itinerant exhibitor of a bear, and on the very night that the sow and her young quitted it, Bruin entered into possession. About two o'clock the next morning Mr.——— was disturbed by the loud lamentable screaming of a man in distress, and getting out of bed he proceeded in the direction of the pig stye, from whence the complaint seemed to come, and listening for a moment at the door, he was astonished to hear a man, evidently in great agony, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake man, evidently in great agony, exclaim, "Oh, for God's sake let me go, and I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr.——— let me go, and I will tell you where the pigs are." Mr.——— lost no longer in any doubt as to what became of his lost pigs, and convinced that Bruin had got hold of the thief, he thought it a good opportunity of discovering where his property was deposited, knowing that as the bear was muzzled, he could not desired, knowing that as the bear was muzzled, he could not devour the man by his haste. His interest therefore getting the better of his humanity, he let the thief remain in the clutches of the bear during the following dialogue:—"Well, said Mr.——, in a sepulchral tone, "and where are the pigs?" "Oh, I have them at home!" replied the captive. "And who are you? what is your name?" "My name is James———, I live at No. 5——— street, and the four pigs are there safe." Knowing the person whose name was thus mentioned, who happened to be a neighbour, Mr.——— was now satisfied, saving no father injury than a mouse, and therefore resolved to call up the keeper of the bear, who lodged close by himself, not daring to venture at liberating the man. The keeper being arrived, a light was procured, and on entering the stye, there they saw Bruin seated on his hinder part, with the man firmly clasped round the middle, face to face, and squeezing him in a most affectionate manner. The moment the keeper spoke to him the bear dropped the man, who by this time was as much dead as alive. He, however, soon recovered, and receiving no father injury than a good squeezing and a hard knock on the head of the bear's muzzle on the part of the keeper——considering that the man, whose character had previously been very good, had received sufficient punishment, he got back his pigs and declined any prosecution.

RECIPE FOR THE TOOTH-ACH.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

BEING in possession of a Recipe for the *certain* removal of that truly painful sensation, the Tooth-ach, and desirous of communicating its value to the public, in order that others may get rid of so troublesome a visitor, without parting with the ornaments of the mouth, to the injury of the gums, I solicit you to give it a place in your valuable magazine.—It is as follows:

A sheet of writing paper, burned in a clean white plate, will produce a yellowish oil, which oil is to be soaked up by a small piece of clean cotton, and placed in or on the tooth affected; for twelve or fifteen minutes. In the most distressing cases, I have known it give immediate relief; one of which happened last

week, in a Mrs. F. who, for more than three months, had been almost always tormented by the pain, when, by applying the Oil of Paper, she had immediate relief. I never knew a case where a repetition was necessary.

Newington, April 22d, 1816. J. W

IRELAND.

A letter from London, dated the 7th instant, mentions that among the Irish grievances to be removed by the Legislature this season, are the Leather and Paper duties. The motion for the repeal of the Leather Tax will be made by Sir J. Newport, for the repeal of the Paper Duty by the Hon. Col. Hutchison.—The general opinion is, that the Bar will be opened to English Catholics. The Royal partiality for Ireland, and the desire to effect her tranquility, which the King has so often expressed, have undergone no change; on the contrary, His Majesty expresses himself more anxious than ever to ensure the happiness and permanent peace of that country, by all the means in his power. Hopes are entertained by some sincere friends to Ireland, that the King will redeem his pledge during the approaching summer, by again visiting Ireland, and holding a Court in Dublin, and that His Majesty will be attended, if not preceded, by the Duke of York.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALGIERS.

LONDON, Foreign Office, April 13

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received his Majesty's commands to signify to the Ministers of Friendly and neutra powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken by command of His Majesty for the blockade of the port of Algiers, and that from this time all measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Intelligence has been received from the British squadron off Algiers. Admiral H. B. Neale was off that port in the *Revenge*, with five frigates; the Dey had refused to treat, and was making preparations to sustain a bombardment. For this purpose he had dismantled the vessels of war which were in the Bay. He had also commanded an immense number of troops from the interior, to man the fortresses. This news was brought to Gibraltar on the 19th ult. by the *Phaton* frigate, which had been dispatched by the Admiral.

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 18th and 19th ult. communicate some particulars relative to the blockading squadron off Algiers which are not without interest. It appears that the Dey has obstinately refused to accede to the terms proposed to him by the British Admiral; but that his own officers are, for the greater part, determined to resist his authority, as they are by no means disposed to undergo the horrors of a bombardment. An attempt was even made upon his life on the 15th March, which very narrowly missed success. Up to the 17th no attack has been made by the British squadron, and it was still expected that the differences would be adjusted. These letters state that accounts had been received from the Morea of unfortunate differences between the Greek Chiefs; but we are happy in being able, from direct channels, to state that these differences have been removed.—*London paper, April 9.*

RUSSIA.

A letter from Dr. Lyall throws light on a subject of great interest at the present moment, namely, the internal state and designs of Russia. He says, "It is a pretty general opinion that the exhausted state of the Treasury is one of the greatest obstacles to an attempt at the execution of Russia's favorite schemes of aggrandizement; and this opinion is grounded upon the low value of the paper currency in that Empire, and the necessity with the crown was under of making loans at a high per centage. But, I believe from good authority, that the world is deceived on this point. Russia has borrowed, to be sure; but the gold she received, or at least a part of it, has not gone for the recall of her old paper currency. No! the ingots—the bars of the yellow metal—which were transported from the Thames, are now piled on all the banks of the Neva, within the Mint, which is situated with in the Castle of St. Peter and St Paul. This fortress, it is reported is full of uncoined silver and gold lying idle, while the empire is suffering by the depreciated value of paper money. Thef can be but one conclusion in regard to this conduct; this hoarding up of the precious metals. Russia must have some mighty project in view; some great conquest in expectation, which is to be the reward for present sacrifices." On one point we have been some weeks in possession of information, the hoarding up of gold obtained from the country by way of loan, to be in readiness for future operations; but though the source from which we received it was most respectable, and we are assured that it rested on authority that could not be questioned, still we hesitated to give publicity to the circumstance.—*Morn. Chronicel.*

Alexander has permitted the erection of a monument to the memory of Kosciusko, near Cracow, which has become an object of extreme veneration to the Poles. It is a simple barrow or tumulus, like the renowned sepulchres of the ancients, about 300 feet in diameter, and 130 feet in height; and it stands within view of the ancient monuments of Cracus and Wanda, on a low hill near the Vistula, which happens to bear the appropriate name of Brouishwa, or "the Defender of Glory." Ground has been bought and houses built, for four peasants, who fought under Kosciusko, and who, with their families, are charged to take care of the monument. The money for raising the monument and supporting the peasants, has been raised by subscription throughout all Poland.

FREEDOM OF POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA!—A letter from St. Petersburgh, says "English and American Papers are prohibited. No prudent man dares express his political opinions—and we rarely sit down to dinner without one or more spies at table."

INDIA.

Calcutta, Jan. 8.—The accounts from Madras are of a distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking.

We were prepared to expect a scarcity of Grain on the coast, but had not the most distant idea of the extent to which the failure of the crop had reached.—Madras, and the surrounding country, are in a state of famine. Independent of the accounts we publish to day from Madras Papers, private letters agree too minutely in the distressing details for us to doubt a second that the most dreadful effects are to be apprehended. It is stated that even the dread of the arms of the military who are necessarily placed at the Godowns where the Rice is distributed, is scarcely sufficient to prevent depredations. Parents are abandoning their children, and several have absolutely died from starvation.—This is but the commencement of the appalling consequences of famine. Disease is sure to follow; and although we are certain that every possible means with in the power of Government will be employed to lessen the effects of this dire visitation, we trust also that the aid of the Bengal public will not be withheld.

Boston Palladium.

A Subscription, amounting to near 70,000 rupees, (of which the Governor General gave 20,000,) has been made in India, to encourage the establishment of Steam Packets between Bengal and England. A premium of 50,000 rupees is to be given for the first two voyages, either by the way of the Red Sea or Cape of Good Hope—to be performed by British Subjects, and not exceeding 70 days.

A Steam Boat is established on the Hoogly, which has run 14 miles an hour.

A Subscription for the Greeks has been commenced at Calcutta, and up to the 8th of January 18,764 sicca rupees had been subscribed.

It was calculated that there would be 5000 chests of Opium on hand at Canton, April 1st, 1824—about one year's supply. The price, Nov. 10, 1823, was from 980 to $1400.

A Rope Bridge has been made at Calcutta, and has been much praised.—*Palladium.*

From a Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan

THE following characteristic is, we fear, too usual with other nations than the Hindoos:—

"The natural indolence of these people is in bed very great; no plea but necessity induces them to move at all. They would like to sit and smoke the whole day long. "Better," say they, "to sit than stand; better to lie down than sit; better to sleep than either."—If assailed by any sudden misfortune, they instantly lose all presence of mind, and run bawling about like so many mad creatures.

The Missionaries have never made much progress amongst this people, if the recent publications of the Abbé Dubois, and others, may be credited.—The following anecdote is of an older date, but it may be taken as a fair instance of the tenure of Hindoo Christianity.

A singular circumstance occurred, in consequence of the arrival of some Missionaries, while we were at this place. These gentlemen had been holding forth in the Bazar, and having gathered together a numerous assembly of the people, particularly remarked one, as being more attentive than the rest, (a corn-factor of respectable appearance;) when, going up to him, the Missionary asked if he had been convinced by the arguments he had heard in favour of the Christian Religion? After a moment's hesitation, "What will you give me," said the native, "to become a Christian?" "The blessings of our holy religion will reward you," replied the Missionary. "That will not do," returned the native; "but I'll tell you what—if you will give me a lac of rupees, and two English ladies for my wives, I'll consider of it." The Missionary was indignant; and but for the timely interference of the Mayor, matters might have taken a serious turn.

They are not a very active people in repelling the attacks of the tigers, and other wild beasts, that frequent some of the interior parts of the country. Our author accounts for this inactivity, by ascribing it to their belief in predestination and the transmigration of souls.

"A striking instance of this occurred to me, as I was one day sitting reading in our own Bungalow at *Meerut*. A kind of bustle in the verandah caused me to look up, when I perceived a large snake of the species called by the natives *Coprah Capell*, or hooded snake, advancing towards me. Starting from my seat, I called to some palankeen bearers, who were looking on, to kill him. With the greatest composure one of them asked if that was my hookah? (order) "To be sure it is," I exclaimed. (The reptile meanwhile spreading his hood, and looking very fierce.) When approaching the snake, he made a profound *salaam*, and muttering *Maaf karro*, (forgive,) with a stick he knocked him on the head, and despatched him in a moment. A very slight blow is sufficient on this part to destroy them.—It is singular, that when one snake has been destroyed, another is sure to come; our people consequently watched, and in a few days killed its partner. To so great an extent do the Hindoos carry their superstitious ceremonies, that they even *salaam* to their tools of a morning before they begin to use them, and the same when they have finished their day's work, alledging as a reason, that it is to them they are indebted for subsistance. I verily believe this is the only species of gratitude they are acquainted with.

CHARACTER OF FERDINAND VII.

(From Quin's Memoirs.)

"Those traits in the character of Ferdinand which we have placed before the reader, have shown, that if he wants those high qualifications which are necessary to the government of a great empire in critical circumstances, he is equally destitute of that dignity of manner, that serenity of mind, and that elevation of thought, which ought to accompany such exalted rank. Upon his return to Spain, he abrogated, in a great measure those forms of etiquette which had previously reigned in the Court, and introduced in their place a certain system of familiarity hitherto entirely unknown. In the time of his predecessors of the House of Bourbon, a member of the Royal Family died in a separate apartment; the services were numerous, and the ceremony with which they were attended, consumed that ordinary act into a kind of court festivity. The dishes were served up in processional order, escorted by a military guard: and such persons as happened to be going through the passage at the time, were obliged to take off their hats and to pass on in a respectful manner. Ferdinand abolished all this ceremony, established the more easy system of dinner en famille, and invited as guests such grandees as offered themselves, the clergy, and the religious communities of both sexes. He was likewise accustomed to have different amusements in his apartment; such as concerts, sleight of hand, and phantasmagoria; at which only a limited number of

REPEATED

courtiers attended. Ferdinand did not find much pleasure in the demeanour of these persons; but he derived great enjoyment from that of the inferior servants, whom he treated with the greatest familiarity, and to whom he allowed the most extraordinary liberties. Amongst them was one Chamorro, celebrated as a sort of stupid and vulgar buffoon, who, by his fooleries afforded infinite diversion to Ferdinand, and obtained a sufficient degree of influence with him to dispose of the first offices in the kingdom.

"Ferdinand encountered the final moments of his mother, Maria Louisa, by expressing to her, through the medium of his Ambassador Vargas, an eager desire to get possession of his mother's diamonds, which were both numerous and magnificent. Vargas executed his commision with the indelicacy of a man who is anxious only to please authority, and has no respect for the unfortunate. The Queen objected to give them up; and declared in presence of Cardinal Gonsalvi, and other illustrious personages of the Court of Rome, that the diamonds should not go out of her possession until death; and that she would much sooner throw them into the Tiber, than give them to her son. She did keep them until she breathed her last, but her body was yet warm when Vargas took possession of the desired treasure, carrying his zeal in Ferdinand's service to such an excess, as even to remove from the fingers of the corpse a gold ring of paltry value, which Maria Louisa had signified a wish to take with her to the tomb.

"The execution of the will of the royal parents showed how inflexible Ferdinand can be when he wishes. They fixed considerable pensions on several persons who had been in their service during their exile. These pensions were all sanctioned by Ferdinand, with the exception of those which were bequeathed in favour of individuals who had shown any attachment to Godoy.

"This want of sensibility is one of the most characteristic traits of the present king of Spain. His self-love and pride may be deeply affected, but his heart is never touched. He was affectionately attached to his second wife, Maria Isabel of Braganza; but he was playing at nine-pins when her funeral left the palace, and the following day, there was not the least sign of grief in his countenance. The uncommon fickleness of his imagination prevents any one sentiment from over-ruling him, or from making any serious impression on his mind. In adversity he was never dejected; when misfortunes of a formidable nature occurred to him, he still knew how to take advantage of all the alleviating circumstances which they produced. It would seem as if he counted with certainty on the combinations of the future, which have so often extricated him from the most imminent dangers.

"Ferdinand is a man of middle stature; his figure is large beyond proportion; his complexion is pale, and his health is frequently interrupted by extremely violent attacks of the gout. To this affliction, and to the infirmities of his youth, he owes a flaccidity of appearance which does not correspond with his age. His features are strongly marked, and rather deformed, though his look wants not animation. His constant custom of smoking segars, which he scarcely ever suspends, gives a bad odour to his breath. The versatility of his features is so great, that the most eminent artists have failed to give a perfect likeness of him.—His gestures are lively, and often violent. He speaks in a hurried manner, and all his actions partake of the precipitate character of his conversation. He is subject to no ruling passion. He [illegible] the chase, and his only pleasure is in making [illegible] observe his paces. His demeanour towards those who are intimate with him, gones beyond the bounds of familiarity; and even during the private audiences which he gives to those who are recommended by his favorites, he forgets all etiquette, reclines on a sofa, and smokes and enters into conversation with strangers. He possesses a very strong memory, and is so deep a dissembler, that he often eludes the observation of those who known him most intimately.

"The events of Ferdinand's life have contributed to increase the defects of his character, and to induce him to follow, without any reserve, his favourite inclinations. He has been always cast down through his own fault; he has himself always created the germ of those evils which have come upon him; but he has always found a foreign hand to rescue him from every misfortune.

"His hatred of enlightened ideas, and the fear which he entertains of well informed men, are features in his character which have exercised, and will continue to exercise, great influence upon the destinies of Spain She, unhappily, gives herself up to the most profound ignorance, while all the other communities of England nobly emulate each other in improving the useful sciences. Ferdinand abhors those sciences as dangerous enemies; and although public opinion does not set him down as a devotee, and even supposes him to be sincerely religious, he will always continue to favour fanaticism as the best auxiliary of absolute power, which is the idol of his soul, and the most irresistible of his inclinations."

LAST MOMENTS OF THOMAS PAINE.

(From the New Monthly Magazine.)

MR EDITOR,

THE subjoined account of the concluding scenes of the life of Thomas Paine was read at a public meeting some weeks ago, by a very respectable member of the Society of Friends, in my hearing. From his Brother I procured this copy of the account. I rather think that William Dilwyn, his daughter, and the young person who visited Paine, and gave the account to Dilwyn's daughter, are of the same Society. As almost the whole world was injured by Paine's pernicious principles, I hope you will not refuse to increase the circulation, as widely as possible, of his recantation.—Wishing you increasing and continued success, I remain, &c.

A. B.

THE following is an extract of a letter received by Mr. William Dilwyn, of Walthamstow, Essex, from his brother, in America. The writer is of the most unquestionable respectability, and appears recently to have received the information stated in it from a person equally entitled to credit. The latter had resided in a family in the near neighbourhood of the celebrated Thomas Paine, who resided at Greenwich, near New York, and during his last illness, had contributed to his comfort by occasionally preparing and sending him food and refreshments more adapted to his situation than he usually enjoyed. These the informant chose to be the bearer of, (although his personal circumstances were so deplorable that the air of his chamber could scarcely be endured) to his bed-side. In performing this humane office, she had the opportunities of conversation with him, which authorise the Writer's belief, that he exhibited another proof of Dr. Young's assertion, that

"*Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die!*"

The letter proceeds to say, that she found him frequently writing, and believed, from what she saw and heard, that, when his pain permitted, he was almost always so engaged, or in prayer, in the attitude of which she more than once saw him when he thought himself alone. One day he inquired if she had ever read the "*Age of Reason?*" and being answered in the affirmative, desired to know her opinion of that book. She replied, that she was but a child when she read it, and probably he would not like to know what she thought of it. Upon which he said, if old enough to read, she was capable of forming some opinion, and from her he expected a candid statement of what that opinion had been. She then said, she thought it the most dangerous and insinuating book she had ever seen—that the more she read, the more she wished to read, and the more she found her mind estranged from all that is good; and that, from a conviction of its evil tendency, she had burnt it, without knowing to whom it belonged. Paine replied to this, that he wished all who had read it had been as wise as she; and added, "*If ever the Devil had an agent on earth, I have been one.*"—At another time, when she was in his chamber, and the master of her family was sitting by his bed-side, one of Paine's former companions came in; but seeing them with him, hastily went out, drawing the door after him with violence, and saying, "*Mr. Paine, you have lived like a man, I hope you will die like one.*" Upon which Paine, turning to his principal visitor, said, "*You see what miserable comforters I have.*"—An unhappy female, who had accompanied him from France, lamented her hard fate, observing, "*For this man I have given up my family and friends, my property and religion; judge then of my distress, when he tells me that the principles he has taught me will not bear me out!*"

POETRY.

The murder of Duncan King of Scotland, with the ambition and subsequent fate of the usurper Macbeth, form the ground work of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name. The imagery of the enchantments of the North, is introduced with so much judgment and felicity, that it carries the imagination away captive, in despite of reason.—The following small piece will be read with interest by every admirer of that noble play:—

DUNCAN'S WARNING.

RECITATIVE.

As o'er the heath, amid his steel clad Thanes,
The royal Duncan rode in martial pride,
Where, full to view, high topp'd with glitt'ring vanes,
Macbeth's strong tow'rs o'erhung the mountain's side;

In dusky mantle wrapp'd, a grisly form
Rush'd with a giant stride across the way;
And thus, while howl'd around the rising storm,
In hollow thund'ring accents sound'd dismay.

SONG.

Stop, O King, thy destin'd course,
Furl thy standard, turn thy horse;
Death besets this onward track,
Come no farther, quickly back.

Hear'st thou not the raven's croak?
See'st thou not the blasted oak?
Feel'st thou not the loaded sky?
Read thy danger, king, and fly.

Lo! yon castle banners glare
Bloody through the troubled air,
Lo! what apestres on the roof,
Frowning bid thee stand aloof.

Murder, like an eagle, waits
Perch'd above the gloomy gates,
Just in act to pounce his prey,
Come not near—away, away.

Let not plighted faith beguile
Honour's semblance, beauty's smile
Fierce ambition's venom'd dart
Rankles in the fet'ring heart.

Treason arm'd against thy life,
Points his dagger, whets his knife,
Drugs his stupefying bowl,
Steels his unrelenting soul.

Now 'tis time; ere grisly night
Closes round thee, speed thy flight;
If the threshold once be crost,
Duncan, thou'rt for ever lost.

On he goes! resistless fate
Hastes to fill his mortal date;
Cease, ye warnings! vain tho' true,
Murder'd king, adieu! adieu!

BORGAMI BEARING THE CROSS.

A caricature of the celebrated Bergami has lately been published in Italy, representing him loaded with honours and crosses, and under it there is the following very appropriate inscription; which of course lose much of its point:

Nai tempi pin antichi e pin feroci
Si appiccavano i ladri sulle croci;
In tempi pin moderni e pin leggieri
Si appiccavano le croci in sugli ladri.

Which may be thus translated into English, though it will

In ancient times the custom was
To hang the rogues upon the cross,
But now the custom is in vogue
To hang the crosses on the rogue.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

REPEATED

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3d, 1824.

***RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ADAIR, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Adams, George	615 18 6	153 19 7½
Adams, Mary	32 10 0	8 2 6
Addison, Robert	200 5 0	50 1 3
Adrames, Joseph	24 17 6	6 4 4½
Aigler, William	52 10 0	13 2 6
Aikman, John	47 5 0	11 16 3
Alguire Martin	7 10 0	1 17 6
Allan, Alexander	10 0 0	2 10 0
Allan, Milby	116 13 6	29 3 4½
Allan, Samuel	47 5 0	11 16 3
Allan, William	120 10 0	30 2 6
Alexander, Hugh	1473 5 0	368 6 3
Alexander, Thomas	10 0 0	2 10 0
Almas, Henry	6 15 0	1 13 9
Almost, Christian	28 15 0	7 3 9
Alyia, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Anderson, Cornelius	12 10 0	3 2 6
Anderson, John	21 10 0	5 7 6
Anderson, Joseph	85 15 6	21 8 10½
Anderson, Peter	19 7 6	4 16 10½
Androp, Samuel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Andrews, Eliza	20 0 0	5 0 0
Angu, Abigail	49 0 0	12 5 0
Angu, Augustus	45 5 0	11 6 3
Antallia, Andre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Antallia, Christopher	23 5 0	5 16 3
Antallia, Pierre	41 0 0	10 5 0
Applegarth, J. and H.	154 7 6	38 11 10½
Arnold, Christopher	75 0 0	18 15 0
Arnold, Christopher	25 0 0	6 5 0
Arnold, Elizabeth	22 10 0	5 12 6
Arnold, Frederick	95 5 0	23 16 3
Arnold, John	26 16 10	6 14 2½
Arnold, Lewis	79 10 0	19 7 6
Arvison Gustavus	116 3 0	29 0 9
Askin, James	27 10 0	6 17 6
Askbough, Frederick	24 15 0	6 3 9
Askbough, Frederick	50 10 0	12 12 6
Ault, Michael	50 0 0	12 10 0
Ault, Nicholas	13 1 9	3 5 5½
Averill, Paul	23 11 3	5 17 9½
B.		
Baby, Francis	1778 10 10	444 12 8½
Baby, James	426 2 6	106 10 7½
Baby, Jean B.	280 15 9	70 3 11½
Backhus, Stephen	40 15 0	10 3 9
Badgley, Joseph	17 10 0	4 7 6
Baker, Abraham	13 10 0	3 7 6
Baker, Benjamin	22 9 0	5 12 3
Baker, Effy	11 11 3	2 17 9½
Baker, Hosea	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baker, William	22 10 0	5 12 6
Baldwin, John, sen.	653 16 3	163 9 0¾
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51 10 0	12 17 6
Ball, George	740 2 6	183 0 7½
Ball, Peter	573 5 0	143 6 3
Baughart, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Barber, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Barnes, George	75 0 0	18 15 0
Barnhart, George	253 10 9	63 7 8½
Barnhart, Henry	46 5 0	11 11 3
Barthe, Jean B.	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Barmun, Ezra	40 19 6	10 3 4½
Bartheanone, Joseph	30 12 6	7 13 1½
Barthelemar, Joseph	46 17 6	11 14 4½
Bartly, Henry	27 5 0	6 16 3
Barton, Church of	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bastado, David	73 7 6	18 6 10½
Bates, Augustus	183 15 0	44 18 9
Bates, William	62 11 3	15 12 9¾
Bauman, George	46 13 0	11 13 3¼
Baxter, David	86 10 0	21 12 6

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Baxter, James	20 4 6	5 1 1½
Baxter, John	172 2 9	43 0 8½
Beam, Martin	117 11 6	29 7 10½
Beamer, Henry, sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beamer, Henry	2 10 0	0 12 6
Bean, Abraham	4 10 0	1 2 6
Bessely, Richard	1336 1 6	334 0 4½
Beaupré, Francis	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bechiet, George	47 2 6	11 15 7½
Beehlet, Jacob	30 0 0	7 10 0
Beemer, Jacob	98 17 0	24 14 3
Beemer, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Beemer, Philip	45 0 0	11 5 0
Bell, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bell, Nathaniel	21 0 0	5 5 0
Bell, Thomas	314 10 0	78 12 6
Bellinger, Mary Ann	50 0 0	12 10 0
Bellknap, Eleanor	3 2 6	0 15 7½
Bellpush, Jaques	17 10 0	4 7 6
Bellinger, Michael	278 1 3	69 10 3½
Belts, or Beltz, George	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Bender, John	38 5 0	9 11 3
Bender, Philip	570 15 0	142 13 9
Benedict, Charles	3 0 0	0 15 0
Benetean, Jean B.	73 5 3	18 6 11½
Benetean, Pierre	11 10 0	2 17 6
Bennet, Joshua,	22 10 0	5 12 6
Bennet, William	48 10 0	12 2 6
Berger, David	18 15 0	4 13 9
Bergusson, Simon	32 17 6	8 4 4½
Bernard, Jean B.	21 10 0	5 7 6
Bessy, David	6 15 0	1 13 9
Bessy, John	3 0 0	0 15 0
Best, John	49 12 6	12 8 1½
Betzner, Samuel	11 9 0	2 17 3
Bezere, Antoine	35 0 0	8 15 0
Bezere, Jaques	12 10 0	3 2 6
Biggar, James	37 10 0	9 7 6
Biggar, John	23 15 0	5 18 9
Biggar, Robert	350 9 0	87 12 3
Binkley, John	34 15 0	8 13 9
Bird, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bitnu, William	18 8 3	4 12 0¾
Blackburn, James	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Blackburn, Joseph	35 0 0	8 15 0
Blackburn, Leonard	34 2 6	8 10 7½
Blackburn, Robert	24 10 0	6 2 6
Bleam, Philip	25 6 0	6 5 0
Blosdell, Isaac	41 0 0	10 5 0
Bodin, Jaques	21 0 0	5 5 0
Boice, Jacob	37 0 0	9 5 0
Boice, John	42 5 0	10 11 3
Boismier, Jean B.	33 10 0	8 7 6
Boipce, Gabriel	5 10 0	1 7 6
Bondy, Charles	18 0 0	4 10 0
Bondy, Gabriel	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Bondy, Lawrent	32 15 0	8 3 9
Bonhomme, Joseph	13 7 6	3 6 10½
Book, George	5 0 0	1 5 0
Book, Jacob	29 10 0	7 7 6
Book, John	29 10 0	7 7 6
Bostwick, Adolphus	68 19 6	17 4 9
Bostwick, Henry	223 0 0	56 5 0
Boucherville, Thomas	500 0 0	125 0 0
Bouckette, Jean B.	200 0 0	50 0 0
Bouck, Chr.	18 19 0	4 14 9
Bouck, Frederick	17 13 9	4 8 5½
Bouffar, Antoine	23 5 0	5 16 3
Boufar, Jos.	39 10 0	9 17 6
Bouffar, Jean B.	34 15 0	8 13 9
Bouffar, Pierre	64 [illegible] 0	16 6 0
Boughner, Chr.	135 [illegible] 0	33 [illegible] 2½
Boughner, jur. Chr.	6 [illegible] 0	1 [illegible] 3
Boughner, Joseph	5 [illegible] 0	1 [illegible] 3
Boughner, Martin	7 10 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 5
Boughner, Ozias	23 8 [illegible]	5 [illegible] 2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Bouk, Frederick	9 5 0	2 6 3
Bouk, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Bowen, Henry	35 4 6	8 16 1½
Bowen, John	40 1 3	10 0 3¼
Bowen, William	29 5 0	7 6 3
Bowlby, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Bowman, Adam	280 16 6	70 4 1½
Bowman, Abrhm.	220 15 6	57 8 10½
Bowman, Peter	23 0 0	5 15 0
Bowman, Peter	52 0 0	13 0 0
Boyd, Samuel	221 3 0	55 5 9
Boyle, James	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bradshaw, Seth	245 0 0	61 5 0
Bradt, Peter	28 0 0	7 0 0
Brady, Edward	151 0 0	37 15 0
Brant, John & Catharine	123 15 0	30 18 9
Brass, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Bricker, John	24 7 6	6 1 10½
Brigham, Moses	167 0 0	41 15 0
Brisbeis, Jean B.	26 18 6	6 14 7½
Brooks, Robert	17 5 0	4 6 3
Brook, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Brouse, George	112 11 3	28 2 9¾
Brown, Adam	325 0 0	81 5 0
Brown, Adam	13 0 0	3 5 0
Brown, Adam	80 2 6	20 0 7½
Brown, Alexander	19 14 6	4 18 7½
Brown, Samuel	199 18 9	49 19 8½
Brown, Charlotte	22 10 0	5 12 6
Brown, James	4 10 0	1 2 6
Brown, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Brown, John	187 2 6	46 15 7½
Brown, Joseph	64 0 0	16 0 0
Brown, Josiah	105 2 6	26 5 7½
Brown, Robert	48 12 6	12 3 1½
Brown, Stephen	3 11 0	0 17 9
Brown, Cornelius	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brownson, John	30 19 0	7 14 9
Bruce, Margaret	14 3 0	3 10 9
Bruce, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Brumer, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Buchannan, Gordon	49 0 0	12 5 0
Buck, Peter	11 5 0	2 16 9
Buckberrough, George	22 10 0	5 12 6
Buckberrough, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Buck, William	28 15 0	7 3 9
Buell, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Bugbee, John	23 8 9	5 17 2½
Burnell, Enos	66 12 6	16 13 1½
Bunting, James	52 17 6	13 4 4½
Bunting, John	111 0 0	27 15 0
Bunting, Samuel	120 0 0	30 0 0
Buntung, Thomas	61 0 0	15 5 0
Burch, John	127 6 9	31 16 8½
Burdick, Freeman	30 15 0	7 13 9
Burdick, Isaac	25 0 0	6 5 0
Burford, School	66 2 6	16 10 7½
Burkholder, Christopher	19 10 0	4 17 6
Burkholder, David	213 0 0	53 5 0
Burns, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burtch, Ar hibald	165 17 0	41 9 5½
Burtch, Isreal	20 0 0	5 0 0
Burwell, James	830 16 0	207 12 6
Burwell, Mahlon	656 18 0	164 4 8½
Butler, Anne	704 10 0	176 2 6
Butler, Andrew & John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Byer, Anna	78 7 9	19 11 11½
Byers, John	9 5 0	2 6 3
Caderett, Louis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Cadet, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Cain, John	1020 0 0	255 0 0
Caldwell, William	7 10 0	1 17 6
Calvert, George	55 17 1	13 19 3
Cameron, Alexander	11 10 0	2 17 6
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cameron, Duncan jun.	450 0 0	112 10 0
Campbell, Edward		
Campbell, Elizabeth	120 10 0	30 2 6
Campean, Charles	18 10 0	4 12 6
Campean, Jean B.	25 5 0	6 6 3
Campean, Louis	46 2 6	11 10 7½
Caufield, Abraham	56 0 0	14 0 0
Carmichael, Charlotte	8 5 0	2 1 3
Carn, Christopher	52 5 6	13 1 4½
Carnell, Atoine	75 12 0	18 18 0
Carpenter, Gersham	9 0 0	2 5 0
Carrol, Joseph	116 3 9	29 0 11
Carrol, Captain John	21 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, Luke	34 7 0	8 11 9
Carter, Silas	183 6 0	45 16 6
Cascaden, William	82 10 6	20 12 7½
Caze, Peter	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cassady, Samuel	216 7 6	54 1 10½
Casselman, Henry	24 0 0	6 0 0
Caster, George	9 0 0	2 5 0
Caster, John	29 2 0	7 5 6
Caswell, Jerothenon	25 0 0	6 5 0
Caswell, Nathan	97 15 0	24 8 9
Cazavant, Pierre	60 7 6	15 1 10½
Chambers, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
Chambers, John	10 15 0	2 13 9
Chapin, Richard	34 5 0	8 11 3
Charbonneau, Jean B.	30 4 6	7 11 1½
Charron, Antoine	5 5 0	1 6 3
Chisholm, George	159 0 0	39 15 0
Chisholm, John	152 7 6	38 1 10½
Chisholm, John	106 15 0	26 13 9
Chisholm, William	201 1 3	50 5 5¼
Choate, Jacob	35 10 0	8 17 6
Chrysler, Rebecca	59 15 0	14 18 9
Chrysler, William	18 12 6	4 13 1½
Chrysler, William	18 0 0	4 10 0
Clark, James	405 0 0	101 5 0
Clark, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Moses	50 5 0	12 11 3
Clark, Robert	15 0 0	3 15 0
Clark, Sarah & George	270 0 0	67 10 0
Clark & Street,	4 970 0 0	1,242 10 0
Clark, Hon. Thomas	742 15 4	185 13 10
Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	226 17 6	56 14 4½
Claus, William	1997 5 0	499 6 3
Claus, Jacob	39 5 0	9 16 3
Clavser, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Clement, John	75 0 0	18 15 0
Clement, Marg't	580 6 0	145 1 6
Clench, Ralfe	239 5 0	59 16 3
Clendenning, John	9 15 0	2 8 9
Clendenning, John & Hannah	7 10 0	1 17 6
Clendenning, Walter	20 0 0	5 5 0
Cline, Philip	28 0 0	7 0 0
Cloch, Jacob	19 5 0	4 16 3
Clow, David	89 10 0	22 2 6
Clow, Duncan	84 0 0	21 0 0
Clowes, Leonard	6 16 3	1 14 0¾
Cochenour, Jacob	112 17 3	28 4 3¾
Coleman, John	2 10 0	0 12 6
Colerich, Peter	89 3 6	22 5 10½
Coll, John	103 10 0	25 17 6
Colt, William	41 10 0	10 7 6
Collard, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Collard, Elijah	7 17 6	1 19 4½
Collard, John	294 1 0	73 10 3
Conkes, John	30 4 0	7 11 0
Conklin, Jonathan	41 13 9	10 2 8½
Constantine, Jean B.	12 10 0	3 2 6
Cook, Andrew	50 0 0	12 10 0
Cook, Calvin	45 3 6	11 5 10½
Cook, Hagger	34 11 6	8 13 7½
Cook, John	52 15 0	13 3 9
Cook, John	193 7 6	48 6 10½
Cook, Michael	174 11 6	43 13 7½
Cook, Noah & Calvin	19 2 9	4 15 8½
Cook, Seth	62 0 0	15 10 0

REPEATED

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Cooley, Preserved	55 10 0	13 17 6
Cooper, Anne	4 2 6	1 0 7½
Cooper, James	517 15 0	129 8 9
Coppersthwait, David	93 15 0	23 8 9
Corbin, James	52 0 0	13 0 0
Connan, Isaac	37 0 0	9 5 0
Cornwall, Anne	59 0 0	14 15 0
Cornwall, Benjamin	30 0 0	7 10 0
Cornwall, John	57 10 6	9 7 7½
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286 8 0	321 12 0
Cornwall, Nicholas	42 6 0	10 11 6
Cornes-Castle	228 0 0	57 0 0
Corwin, Lydia	29 15 0	7 8 9
Corwin, Samuel	30 0 0	7 10 0
Cotte, Jos.	8 2 0	2 0 6
Cougtall, Geo.	92 5 9	23 1 5½
Coutier, Chas.	50 5 0	12 11 3
Couzenean, Jean B.	23 10 0	5 17 6
Cowan, David	173 0 0	43 5 0
Cowell, Mathias	15 10 0	3 17 6
Crane, Robert	10 0 0	2 10 0
Crane, Aaron	57 10 0	14 7 6
Crane, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crane, Jacob	36 14 0	9 3 6
Crane, James	38 9 0	9 12 9
Crawford, John	654 7 6	163 11 10½
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	25 0 0	6 5 0
Creger, Peter	24 5 0	6 1 3
Cripps, Paul	166 7 0	41 11 9
Crooks, Francis	39 0 0	9 15 0
Crooks, James	4,456 17 0	1112 14 3
Crooks, William	286 5 0	71 11 3
Crooks, William & James	30 0 0	7 10 0
Crosby, Simon	28 0 0	7 0 0
Crosthwait, Daniel	20 15 0	5 3 9
Crow, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crow, Thomas	93 13 6	23 8 4½
Crowder, James	3 10 0	0 17 6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9 13 0	2 8 3
Cudney, David	61 2 6	15 5 7½
Cudney, Ezekiel	55 5 0	13 16 3
Cudney, Ezekiel	13 5 0	3 6 3
Cudney, James	35 17 6	8 19 4½
Culvertson, Samuel	52 0 0	13 0 0
Culp, Christopher	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culp, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, Aaron	20 0 0	5 0 0
Culver, Jabez	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, John	49 5 0	12 6 3
Culver, Timothy	19 0 0	4 15 0
Culver, William	108 10 0	27 2 6
Cummerfield, or Cummerford, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cummins, Daniel	52 12 6	13 3 1½
Curtis, David	45 10 0	11 7 6
Cushman, James	82 10 0	20 12 6
Cutler, Sewall	110 0 0	27 10 0
D		
Dafoe, Conrad	4 0 0	1 0 0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12 3 6	3 0 10½
Darby, Jacob	18 0 0	4 10 0
Darby, Jacob	6 0 0	1 10 0
Darby, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Darby, Margaret	15 10 0	3 17 6
Dauphin, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Davis, Andrew	20 13 0	5 3 3
Davis, Asahel	129 12 0	32 8 0
Davis, John	682 0 0	170 10 6
Davis, John	34 6 0	8 11 6
Davis, Joseph	20 2 0	5 0 6
Davis, William	41 6 3	10 6 6
Davis, Simom	24 5 0	5 6 3
Davis, William	7 5 0	1 16 3
Day, John	44 5 0	11 1 3
Day, Solomon	42 0 0	10 10 6
Dayton, Reuben	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dean, Thomas	27 2 6	6 15 7½
Deane, John	64 17 6	16 4 4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Defield, Edward	61 18 6	15 9 7½
Defield, Joseph	148 1 0	37 0 3
DeForest, Elizabeth	25 0 0	6 5 0
Deli, Bennett	10 0 0	2 10 0
Demauchell, Vitaille	93 15 8	23 8 11
Demauchell, Vitaille	10 0 0	2 16 0
Denis, Catherine	5 17 6	1 9 4½
Denis, Obadiah	75 0 0	16 15 0
Denison, John	35 0 0	8 15 0
Denneau, Jean B.	22 10 0	5 12 6
Depew, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Depew, John, Senior	16 8 0	4 1 3
Depew, Charles	16 10 0	4 2 6
Depirissy, Count	200 0 0	50 0 0
Derengy, Elizabeth	12 10 0	3 2 6
Derickson, Thomas	7 10 0	1 17 6
Dekuss-ll, Andrew	12 10 0	3 2 6
Desjardius, Peter	135 11 4	33 17 10
Desmond, David	45 5 0	11 6 3
Desmond, Timothy	7 0 0	1 12 3
Desmond, William	35 0 0	8 15 0
Dispoent, Vincent	8 15 0	2 3 9
Detterick, Jacob	65 0 0	16 5 0
Dickson, Thomas	1292 10 0	323 2 6
Dickson, William	2572 19 5	643 4 9½
Dingman, Harmonus	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dingman, John	140 0 0	35 0 0
Dingman, Lawrence	34 15 0	8 13 9
Donn, Thomas	20 17 6	5 4 4½
Dodge, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0
Dolson, Daniel	234 10 0	58 12 6
Dolson, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dolson, Isaac	71 5 0	17 16 3
Dolson, Matthew	190 1 3	47 10 3¾
Donahoe, William	34 7 6	8 11 10½
Donaldson, Robert	55 0 0	13 15 0
Dorshinar, Conrad	72 5 0	18 1 3
Dorshinar, John	5 10 0	1 7 6
Dorshinar, Martin	22 2 6	5 10 7½
Douglass, Alexander	2135 7 0	533 16 9
Douglass, Levi	15 0 6	3 15 0
Douglass, Stephen	15 0 0	3 15 0
Douglass, Thomas	23 10 0	5 17 6
Dowdy, Israel	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dowlin, Thomas	25 0 0	6 5 0
Dragon, Angelique	27 0 0	6 15 0
Drake, David	6 3 0	1 10 9
Drake, John	60 0 0	15 0 0
Drake, John	4 10 0	1 2 6
Drake, William	372 10 0	93 2 6
Drouillard, Alexis	7 10 6	1 17 7½
Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35 0 0	8 15 0
Drouillard, Joseph junior	52 10 0	13 2 6
Drouillard, Lewis	23 15 0	5 18 9
Drummond, Peter	100 0 0	25 0 0
Dubois, James	5 0 0	1 5 0
Duchesne, Thomas	11 5 0	2 16 3
Duff, Alexander	60 0 0	15 0 0
Dufour, Charles	12 10 0	3 2 6
Dufour, Francis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Dufour, Pierre	10 10 0	2 12 6
Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dulmage, Jacob	12 18 9	3 3 5½
Dunlay, William	87 15 0	21 18 9
Durham, Charles	25 12 6	6 8 1½
Durand, James	86 3 0	21 10 9
Durham, Edward	39 7 6	9 16 10½
Durham, James	109 15 0	27 8 9
Durham, Jeremiah	32 12 0	8 3 0
Durrochez, Charles	10 0 0	2 10 0
Dutchen, Ephm.	11 2 0	2 15 6
E		
Eaglesson, John	513 11 6	128 7 10½
Eamer, Michel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Eamon, Jacob	2	0 6 1½
Eaton, John	17 5 0	4 6 3
Eberts, Jean Baptiste	45 17 6	11 9 4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Eberts, Joseph	257 19 2	64 9 9½
Eby, Joseph	44 10 0	11 2 6
Edwards, Eleanor	34 10 0	8 12 6
Edwards, Elizabeth	15 0 0	3 15 0
Edwards, James	48 5 0	12 1 3
Elliot, Matthew	2,800 0 0	700 0 0
Elliot, Thomas	21 10 0	5 7 6
Ellis, Allan	5 5 0	1 6 3
Ellis, Henry	16 17 6	4 4 4½
Ellis, John	33 19 0	8 9 9
Emery, John	713 2 6	178 5 7½
Emery, William	186 7 6	46 11 10½
Emes, Martha	13 15 0	3 8 9
Emes, Silas	27 10 0	6 17 6
Empy, Adam	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Erb, Jacob	22 0 0	5 10 0
Erb, Peter	42 7 6	10 11 10½
Ernest, Peter	11 15 6	2 18 10½
Ernestown, Church of	10 0 0	2 10 0
Evans, John and Lydia	50 0 0	12 10 0
Everitt, Abner	24 5 0	6 1 3
Everitt, Adam	13 0 0	3 5 0
Everitt, Jacob	54 15 6	13 13 10½
Everitt, William	18 7 6	4 11 10½
Everitt, William, Senior	48 19 9	12 4 11½
Everingham, Jacob,	6 5 0	1 11 3
EWing, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
F		
Fairchild, Nathaniel	18 0 0	4 10 0
Fairchild, Noah	31 12 6	7 18 1½
Fauxvell, Alexander	42 15 0	10 13 9
Farish, Larkin	62 10 0	15 12 6
Felker, (or Falker) John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ferguson, Alexander	25 0 0	6 5 0
Ferguson, Peter	14 8 0	3 11 3
Ferris, John	18 5 0	4 11 3
Fetterly, Peter	57 4 0	14 6 0
Fetterly, Philip	3 10 0	0 17 6
Fields, Charles	788 0 0	197 0 0
Fields, Gilbert	140 1 0	35 0 3
File, John	72 17 0	18 4 3
Fillman, Conrad	32 15 0	8 3 9
Fillman, Frederick	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fillman, John	12 0 0	3 0 0
Finch, Titus	440 6 6	110 1 6
Fisher, Charles	107 6 6	26 16 7½
Fisher, Herman	21 10 0	5 7 6
Fitch, Henry	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fite, Jacob	41 17 0	10 9 3
Flemming, James	173 12 6	43 8 1½
Flemming, William	70 0 0	17 10 0
Fonger, George	64 1 3	15 10 3¾
Fonger, Henry	11 10 0	2 17 6
Force, Noah	22 12 6	5 13 1½
Forsythe, Catharine	150 0 0	37 10 0
Forsythe, George	976 0 0	244 0 0
Forsythe, James	34 11 0	8 12 9
Forsythe, James	48 15 0	12 3 9
Forsythe, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Forsythe, John	257 10 0	64 7 6
Forsythe, William (Sandwich,)	90 0 0	22 10 0
Forsythe, William (Stamford,)	300 0 0	75 0 0
Fortier, Charles	22 10 0	5 12 6
Fortner, James	70 0 0	17 10 0
Foster, Anselme	291 4 3	72 16 0¾
Foster, Ezekiel	39 2 6	9 15 7½
Foster, William	44 0 6	11 0 1½
Fowler, John	12 15 0	3 3 9
Fox, Adam	28 16 6	7 4 1½
Fox, John	40 0 0	10 0 0
Fox, Jonas	90 0 0	22 10 0
Fox, Michael	12 10 0	3 2 6
Fox, Philip	82 12 0	20 13 0
Fralick, John	127 10 0	31 17 6
Francis, William	11 18 3	2 19 6¾
Franks, William		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Fraser, Richard, (deceased)	22 0 0	5 10 0
Fraser, Thomas	4 0 0	1 0 0
Freil, James and Hugh	69 17 6	17 9 4½
Freeman, Daniel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Freeman, James	18 10 0	4 12 6
French, Albert	7 15 0	1 18 9
French, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Friesman, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Fritz, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Fry, Bernard	395 0 0	98 15 0
Fulker, Jacob	16 5 0	4 1 3
Fuller, Benjamin	23 16 0	5 14 0
Fuller, Daniel	89 10 0	22 7 6
Fulmer, John	158 13 6	39 13 4½
Furry, Lawrence	30 0 0	7 10 0
G.		
Gage, Andrew	27 10 0	6 17 6
Gage, James	148 15 9	37 3 11½
Gage, William	2 10 0	0 12 6
Gage, William, (deceased)	59 15 6	14 18 10½
Galeneaux, John	34 0 0	8 10 0
Gallinger, Henry	8 15 3	2 3 3¾
Gunder, Jacob	378 11 3	94 12 9½
Gardener, Alexander	764 10 0	191 2 6
Gardener, Sweet	24 10 0	6 2 6
Gardener, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Garnsay, Samuel	98 0 0	24 10 0
Gemel, Pierre	5 0 0	1 5 0
Gesso, Charles	446 7 6	111 11 10½
Ghent, Thomas	38 10 0	9 12 6
Gibson, George	430 0 0	107 10 0
Gilbreath, John	11 0 0	2 15 6
Ginac, Jean B.	27 15 7	6 18 10½
Ginac, Thomas	25 0 0	6 5 0
Girty, James,	178 0 0	44 10 0
Girty, Prideaux	41 2 0	10 5 6
Givins, James	276 14 0	69 3 6
Clasford, Paul	115 18 9	28 19 3½
Goodhue, Ebenezer	6 5 0	1 11 3
Gordon, John	126 0 0	31 5 0
Goriug, Francis	4 0 0	1 0 0
Goring, Frederick	5 0 0	1 5 0
Gotiez, Alexis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Gouie, Robert	1141 14 3	285 8 10½
Governeur, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Graham, Anne	53 0 0	13 5 0
Graham, Hannah	36 17 8	9 4 4½
Graham, Hugh	36 0 0	9 0 0
Grant and Kirby	80 14 4	20 3 7
Grant, Peter	13 16 0	3 7 0
Green, Adam	41 19 6	10 9 10½
Green, Daniel	12 0 0	3 0 0
Green, Freeman	18 4 6	4 11 1½
Green, John, jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Green Margaret	7 0 0	1 15 0
Green, Mary	20 16 0	5 2 6
Green, Samuel	85 7 6	21 0 10½
Green, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Grennette, Joseph	55 0 0	13 15 0
Grier, John	2351 12 6	587 18 1½
Griffin, Edward	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffin, Nathaniel	25 0 0	6 5 0
Griffin, Smith	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffith, Hannah	25 16 3	6 9 0½
Groats, Michael	59 9 8	14 17 5
Grondin, Charles	20 0 0	5 0 0
Grondin, Josh.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Gustin, John	17 8 9	4 7 2½
Guyre, Ebenezer	15 0 0	3 15 0
H.		
Hagar, David	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hagerty, Hugh	60 0 0	15 0 0
Hagar, Azuba	19 0 0	4 15 0

REPEATED

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Hainer, Catharine	10 0 0	2 10 0
Hainer, Margaret	2 7 6	0 11 10h
Hainer, Sophia	16 14 0	4 3 6
Haines, Jacob	74 11 9	18 12 11 f
Hains, Joseph	10 12 6	2 13 1h
Halket, Jacob	20 17 6	5 4 4h
Hall, George B.	150 0 0	37 10 0
Hall, James	24 0 0	6 0 0
Hamilton, Alexander	228 16 0	55 18 9
Hamilton, George	299 10 0	74 17 6
Hamilton, Robert	694 8 [illegible]	173 12 0
Hamilton, Robert, (deceased.)	728 0 0	182 0 0
Hamilton, William	22 11 3	5 12 9h
Hammill, Thomas	59 5 0	14 16 3
Hanes, John	144 15 0	36 3 9
Hanes, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Hands, William	134 0 0	38 10 0
Hardison, Benjamin, sen.	1224 6 3	306 1 6h
Hardison, Benjamin, jun.	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hardy, John	136 0 0	34 0 0
Hare, William	253 12 9	63 8 2 f
Harnden, Luther	4 0 0	1 0 0
Harper, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, Richard	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartford, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Hartley, Jonathan	42 17 6	10 14 4h
Hartney, Mary	50 0 0	12 10 0
Hartney, Patrick	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hartsell, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartshon, Elijah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Haskins, Luther	62 17 6	15 14 4h
Hatch, William	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hathaway, Mary	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hall, Richard	121 9 15	304 18 9
Haun, John	29 5 0	7 6 3
Haun, Matthias	50 0 0	12 10 0
Haun, Peter	96 2 6	24 0 7h
Haveland, John	89 1 3	22 5 3h
Hawley, Daniel	23 9 0	5 17 8
Hawley, Ezra	45 12 6	11 8 1h
Hay, Godfrey	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hazen, Daniel	4 15 0	1 3 9
Headen, John	43 2 6	10 15 7h
Heath, John	38 0 0	9 10 0
Heazlet, Jos.	107 12 6	26 18 1h
Hedges, Samuel	25 14 0	6 8 6
Heinbrow, Margaret	111 0 0	27 15 0
Heinbrow, Margaret	21 7 6	5 6 10h
Hencelaw, (or Hancelhaw,) King	97 0 0	24 5 0
Henderson, Robert	18 5 6	4 11 4h
Henderson, William	12 10 0	3 2 6
Henley, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Henry, Daniel	21 10 0	5 7 6
Heiner, Frederick	4 0 0	1 0 0
Heron, Andrew	946 17 6	236 14 4h
Hershey, Abraham	227 10 0	56 17 6
Hershey, Benjamin	45 12 0	11 8 0
Herrshey, Christ	62 12 6	15 13 1h
Herrshey, Christ	126 0 0	31 10 0
Herrshey, John	104 1 4	26 0 4
Hess, Jacob	3 14 0	0 18 6
Hess, Peter	27 13 9	6 18 5h
Hess, Samuel	35 15 0	8 18 9
Hibbert, Charles	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hickey, Michael	72 7 0	18 1 9
Hickson, Nathan	7 0 0	1 17 6
High, Abraham	28 12 0	7 3 1h
Hill, Hannah	68 5 0	17 6 3
Hill, Isabella	340 0 0	86 10 0
Hilts, Joseph	87 18 0	21 19 6
Hinton, James	38 3 0	9 11 3
Hodgkinson, Robert	17 0 0	4 5 0
Hoffman, Jacob	49 0 0	12 5 0
Hodgeboom, Peter	52 10 0	13 12 6
Holmes, Benj.	40 0 0	10 0 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Holmes, Sarah	75 1 0	18 15 3
Honeywell, Rice	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hoople, John	36 16 3	9 4 0h
Hoover, George	44 0 0	11 0 0
Hopkins, Caleb	57 10 0	14 7 6
Hopkins, Epheruim	224 5 0	56 1 3
Hopkins, Gabriel	11 15 0	2 18 9
Hopkins, Joseph	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hopkins, Silas	25 0 0	8 15 0
Horning, Isaac	16 15 0	4 3 9
Horton, Edmund	79 5 0	19 16 3
Hoshel, Henry	40 5 0	10 1 3
Hotrum, David	36 10 0	9 2 6
House, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
House, George	83 0 0	20 15 0
House, Harmonus	15 15 0	3 18 9
House, Harmonus	30 6 0	7 11 6
House, Joseph	86 12 6	21 13 1h
House, Joseph	57 15 0	14 8 9
House, Lewis	78 0 0	19 10 0
House, Mich'l (or Houx	24 5 0	6 1 3
Howell, Anne	4 17 6	1 4 4h
Howell, Samson	26 0 0	6 10 0
Howey, Richard	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hubble, Prindle	37 18 9	9 9 8f
Huffman, Jacob	27 9 0	6 7 3
Huffman, Michael	35 0 0	8 15 0
Hughson, George	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hughson, Nathaniel	25 14 3	6 8 0h
Humbertson, Thomas	12 10 0	3 2 6
Hunt, Ralph	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hutt, Adam	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hyatt, Soloman	48 15 0	12 3 9
Hyde, Sherman	30 0 0	7 10 0
J.		
Ingersoll, Sarah	25 10	6 7 6
Inglis, George	1 17 6	0 9 4h
Innis, Robert	241 17 6	60 9 4h
Irouside, George	160 0 0	40 0 0
J.		
Jackson, Alexander	12 10 0	3 2 6
Jackson, Catharine	11 0	2 15 0
Jackson, John	17 5 0	4 6 3
Jackson, Peter	25 5 0	6 6 3
Jacobs, George	87 1 6	21 15 4h
Jane, Elizabeth	25 10 0	6 7 6
Janisse, Hypolite	30 10 0	7 12 6
Jarvis, Stephen	15 5 0	3 16 3
Jarvis, William	91 15 0	22 18 9
Jay, John	31 10 0	7 17 6
Johnson, Abraham	74 8 6	18 12 1h
Johnson, Benjamin	33 12 6	8 8 1h
Johnson, Henry	13 10 0	3 7 6
Johnson, John	26 0 0	6 10 0
Johnson, Joseph	46 0 0	11 10 3
Johnson, Naouri	36 5 0	9 1 1
Johnson, Rufus	85 0 4	21 5 1
Johnson, Warham	262 10 0	65 12 6
Jones, Augustus	253 15 0	63 8 9
Jones, Benjamin	15 7 6	3 16 10h
Jones, Charles	26 16 3	6 14 0h
Jones, Daniel	35 0 0	8 15 0
Jones, Ebenezer	62 10 0	15 12 6
Jones, Ebenezer, sen.	10 17 0	2 11 3
Jones, Elias	47 10 0	11 17 6
Jones, Jane	1031 10 0	257 17 6
Jones, Joseph	51 10 0	12 17 6
Jones, Peter	34 0 0	8 10 0
Jones, Samuel	6 12 6	1 13 1h
Jones, Stephen, sen.	46 11 9	11 12 11 f
Jones, Stephen, jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Jones, William	150 1 6	37 10 3
Jordan, John	12 [illegible]	3 [illegible] 7h
Johnsville, Francis	23 [illegible]	5 15 0
Jonas, John	60 6 0	15 6 0
[illegible], Robert	45 0 0	11 [illegible]

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
K.		
Kamp, John	66 5 0	16 11 3
Kasler, Stephen	53 7 0	13 6 9
Keagy, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Keeler, Frederick	45 0 0	11 5 0
Keeler, Jos. and Eli	48 15 0	12 3 9
Keffet, George	19 0 0	4 15 0
Keiter, Benjamin	11 9 0	2 17 3
Kelly, John, of Ancaster	7 10 0	1 17 6
Kelly, John	120 0 0	32 5 0
Kemp, Jacob H.	235 0 0	58 15 0
Kendrick, Jos.	20 0 0	5 0 0
Kent, William	264 6 3	65 1 6f
Kern, Christopher	29 16 0	7 9 0
Kern, Nicholas, jun.	87 4 0	21 16 0
Kern, Nicholas, sen.	37 16 10	9 9 2h
Kerr, Robert	1227 10 0	306 17 6
Kerr, William J.	252 12 6	63 3 1h
Ketile, Jeremiah	257 0 9	64 5 2h
Killman, Jacob, sen.	28 0 0	7 0 0
Killman, Jacob, jun.	31 17 6	7 19 4h
Kimmerly and Sager	1262 10 0	65 12 6
King, Charles	113 12 6	28 8 1h
Kintner, Frederick	57 2 6	14 5 7h
Kirby, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
KirKindale David	15 0 0	3 15 0
Kitchen, Andrew	14 0 0	3 10 0
Kitchen, John, jun.	16 15 0	4 3 9
Kitchen, Joseph	30 0 0	7 10 0
Knight, William B.	34 15 0	8 13 [illegible]
Knox, John	90 2 6	22 10 7h
Koone, Charles	634 5 0	158 11 3
Kribbs, David	39 10 0	9 17 6
Kratz, Valentine	41 0 0	10 5 0
L.		
LaBady, Jean B.	23 0 0	5 15 0
LaBady, Lewis	5 5 0	1 6 3
LaBady, Pierre	12 10 0	3 2 6
LeBar, Abraham	6 5 0	1 11 3
LaBote, Alexis	53 5 0	13 6 3
LaBute, Julien	37 15 0	9 8 9
LaBute, Pierre	47 15 0	11 18 9
Lacy, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Lacy, William	50 12 6	12 18 1h
Lafferté, Alexis	17 0 0	4 5 0
Lafferté, Antoine	12 0 0	3 0 0
Lafferté, Edward	46 0 0	11 10 0
Lafferty, John J.	470 4 6	117 11 1h
Laframbois, Pierre	20 5 0	5 1 3
La Grave, Augustine	100 0 0	25 0 0
Laird, John	27 13 0	6 18 3
LaMarsh, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Lamb, Henry	25 0 0	6 5 0
Lambert, Cornelius	44 6 9	11 1 8f
Lambert, Reuben	5 5 0	1 6 3
Lamont, Neil	80 0 0	20 0 0
Laimping, Anthony	15 5 0	3 16 3
Lampman, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Lampman, Adam	27 2 6	6 15 7h
Lampman, Frederick	23 15 0	5 18 9
Land, Abel	106 0 0	26 10 0
Land, Ephraim	25 0 0	5 0 0
Landon, Zebulon	10 0 0	2 10 0
Lane, Alexander	19 0 0	4 15 0
Langlois, Alexis	66 5 0	16 11 3
Langlois, Antoin	27 15 0	6 18 9
Langlois, Augustin	5 0 0	1 5 0
Langlois, Nicholas	16 10 0	4 2 6
Lings, Jacob	81 12 6	20 [illegible] 1h
Langs, William	23 5 0	5 16 3
Lant, George	18 11 0	4 12 9
La Valle Benjamin	37 1 6	9 5 4h
Law, George	353 15 0	88 5 9
Law, John sen.	24 6 0	6 1 3
Lawrence, George	129 10 9	32 7 8f
Lawrence, George	14 18 6	3 14 7h
Lawrence, John	107 19 3	26 19 9f

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Lawrence, Levi	5 10 0	1 7 6
Lawrence, Monis	32 7 6	8 1 10h
Lawrison, Lawrence	26 12 0	6 13 0
Lawrison, Miller	15 0 0	3 15 0
Lebby, William	22 0 0	5 10 0
Le Clair, Jean B.	16 14 6	4 3 7h
Le Duc, Jean B.	81 11 0	20 7 9
Le Duc, Simon	18 17 6	3 9 4h
Lee, Peter	47 15 0	11 18 9
Lee, William B.	2 19 9	0 14 11f
Lee, William H.	14 16 6	2 14 4h
Lefflar, John	3 10 0	0 17 6
Legg, Cornelius	18 11 0	4 12 9
Legg, Cornelius	16 13 9	4 3 5f
Lemon, Jacob	80 0 0	20 0 0
Le Longe Jean B.	42 5 0	10 11 3f
Lemon, Jacob	64 5 9	16 1 5f
Lemou, Lawrence	65 0 0	16 5 0
L'Esperance, Charles	9 0 0	2 5 0
L'Esperance, Louis	3 15 0	0 18 9
L, Esperance, Pierre	23 18 9	5 19 8f
Lester, Henry	32 2 6	8 0 7h
Leveille, (or Lovel,) John	8 17 6	2 4 4h
Lewis, Thomas	56 10 6	14 2 7h
Lightford, William	20 0 0	5 0 0
Lipscomb, John	31 0 0	7 15 0
Little, John	17 10 0	4 7 6
Livings, Richard	80 0 0	20 0 0
Loder, Job	32 0 0	8 0 0
Long, Jacob	2 10 0	0 12 6
Long, Sarah	95 13 6	23 18 4h
Lottridge, William	60 0 0	12 10 0
Lowe, William	199 0 0	49 15 0
Lowel, Catharine	20 5 0	5 1 3
Lowell, Isaac	24 15 0	6 3 9
Lucas, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Luddington, Levi	20 19 0	5 4 3
Lundy, Azeriah	10 5 0	2 11 3
Lundy, James	20 0 0	5 0 0
Lundy, Rachel	389 11 3	97 7 9f
Lundy, Thomas	40 5 0	10 1 3
Lundy, William	178 9 0	44 12 3
Lutz, Jacob	32 7 6	8 1 10h
Lymburner, Rob't & Wm.	143 0 3	35 15 0f
Lyons, Harkar	38 4 0	9 11 0
Lyons, William	31 0 0	7 15 0
Lytle, Nicholas	**M**	
M'Afee, Angus	41 10 0	10 7 6
M'Alister, Samuel	16 5 0	4 1 3
M'Brine, Edward	200 0 0	50 0 0
M'Call, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0
M'Cartney, William	103 10 0	25 17 6
M'Carty, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
M'Cay, William	4 4	1 0 3
M'Cormick, Thomas	280 0 0	70 0 0
M'Crea, Thomas	577 16 0	144 9 0
M'Crea, William	25 0 0	6 5 0
M'Curdy, Richard	4 15 0	1 3 9
M'Daniel, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Donel, Allan	19 5 0	4 16 3
M'Donald, Angus	24 10 0	6 2 6
M'Donald, Angus	30 17 0	7 14 3
M'Donald, Donald	13 0 0	3 5 0
M'Donald, Hector	20 0 0	5 0 0
M'Donald, James	17 2 0	4 5 0
M'Donald, John	100 0 0	25 0 0
M'Donald, Alexander	6 5 0	1 11 3
M'Donald, Angus	110 5 0	27 11 3
M'Dougall, Angus	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Dougall, Hector	40 0 0	10 0 0
M'Dougall, Laughlin	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Dougall, Robert	900 0 0	225 0 0
M'Farland, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Gregor, Lt. James	226 5 0	56 11 3
M'Gregor, Capt. John	3191 2 0	797 15 6
M'Gregor, John	44 0 0	11 0 0
M'Gregor, Susannah	8 0 0	2 0 0
M'Intosh, Alex'by Marg't		

REPEATED

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
M'Intosh, Angus	1461 16 0	365 9 0
M'Intosh, John	14 0 0	3 10 0
M'Intyre, Daniel	6 10 0	1 12 6
M'Intyre, J. W.	28 0 0	7 0 0
M'Intyre, Sam'l & Dan'	85 8 3	21 7 0¾
M'Kay, John	150 0 0	37 10 0
M'Kee, Thomas	219 18 6	54 19 7h
M'Kie, Alexander	936 12 6	234 3 1d
M'Kean & M'Ewin,	1148 7 0	298 1 9
M'Kenzie Alexander	41 15 0	10 8 9
M'Kenzie, Alexander	23 6 6	5 16 7h
M'Kenzie, John	2 10 0	0 12 6
M'Kenzie, Kennith	16 15 0	4 3 9
M'Kenzie, Jane	44 5 0	11 1 3
M'Kerlie, Samuel	42 0 0	10 10 0
M'Kerlie, David	12 12 6	3 3 1h
M'Kirgan, David	3 10 0	0 17 6
Macklem, Andrew	960 15 0	240 3 9
Macklem, James	0 2 0	12 10 6
M'Leilan, John	8 9 0	45 17 3
M'LeHan, Martin	2 10 0	6 17 6
M'Lellan, William	7 0 0	17 0 0
M'Mahon, Edward	205 0 0	51 . 0
M'Micking, John	9 . 2	24 1 9
M'Micking, Thomas	1 17 0	4 1 3
M'Millan, Arch'd	1 2 6	2 1 7h
M'Murry, Samuel	40 0 0	10 0 0
M'Nab, Isabella	10 0 0	2 10 0
M'Nair, Neil	6 1 6	1 14 4h
McNeal, Archibald	22 0 0	5 10 0
McNeal, Daniel	8 0 0	2 0 0
M'Phee, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
M'Phee, Hugh	97 0 0	24 5 0
McPherson, Daniel	40 0 0	10 0 0
McPherson Daniel	330 0 0	82 10 0
McQueen, Daniel	24 0 6	6 4 4d
Maisonville, Alexis	8 10 0	2 2 6
Maisonville, Toussant	1450 0 0	362 10 0
Malcolm Finlay, John & Finlay, jun.	94 0 0	23 10 0
Malcolm, John	155 0 0	38 15 0
Malcolm, John & Finlay jun.	234 4 8	58 11 2
Malotte, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Mann, Joseph	16 1 0	4 2 6
Man Nathan	80 0 0	20 0 0
Mandeville, David	48 10 0	12 2 6
Manson, Hector	28 8 4	7 2 1
Marantel, Andre	25 10 0	6 7 6
Marantel, Dominique	24 10 0	6 2 6
Marantel, Francois	79 10 10	19 19 11
Marchand, Jean B.	77 16 0	19 9 0
Marie, Louis	47 0 0	11 15 0
Marigold Thomas	26 10 0	6 12 6
Markle, Alexander	29 7 6	7 6 10h
Markle, Barney	30 13 0	7 13 3
Markle, Frederick	147 5 6	36 16 4h
Markle, Jacob	22 10 0	5 12 6
Markle, James	64 0 0	16 0 0
Markle, Samuel	19 0 0	4 15 0
Markle, William	138 3 9	33 5 11 f
Marlatte, Abraham	19 0 0	4 15 0
Marlatte, John	36 0 0	9 0 0
Marlatte, Paul	12 5 0	3 1 3
Marcas, Antoine	15 0 0	3 17 6
Marsh, Abraham	52 11 3	13 2 9¾
Martin, Calvin	20 0 6	5 0 1h
Martin, David	38 0 0	9 19 0
Martin, Hiram	15 0 0	3 15 0
Martin, James	39 15 0	9 18 9
Martin, Thomas	20 12 6	5 3 1h
Mathews, Thomas	44 0 0	11 0 0
Maule, James	17 10 0	4 7 6
Maxwell, Amos	9 0 0	2 5 0
May, Peter	30 0 0	7 10 0
Mayhue, Levi	45 10 0	11 7 6
Mayhue, Jos.	38 13 0	9 13 3
Mead, Benjamin	543 0 0	135 15 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Medcalf, Henry	212 10 0	53 2 6
Meiklehone, John	67 0 0	16 15 0
Meissimore, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Messimore, John jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Meisner, John (of Stamford)	20 12 6	5 3 1h
Meisner, John (of Woodhouse)	85 0 0	21 5 0
Meloche, Antoine	42 0 0	10 10 0
Meloche, Francis	20 0 0	5 0 0
Meloche, Jean B.	70 10 0	17 12 6
Meloche, Jean Marie	67 13 9	15 . 5
Meloche, Simon	15 10 0	3 17 6
Merkley, George	39 3 9	9 15 11 f
Merkley, Jacob	11 2 6	2 15 7h
Merrill, William	16 3 3	4 0 9¾
Merriman, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Merrithew, Benjamin	16 10 0	4 2 6
Merrit, Thomas	752 17 6	188 4 4h
Mickle, Hannah	120 0 0	30 0 0
Middough, Benjamin	25 0 0	6 5 0
Middough, Martin	27 5 0	6 16 3
Miers, George	9 0 0	2 5 0
Millard, Noah	42 10 0	10 12 6
Millard, Thomas	92 18 6	23 4 7h
Miller, Andrew	205 10 0	51 7 6
Miller, George	4 0 0	1 . 0
Miller, Jacob	5 5 0	1 6 3
Miller, Jane	10 0 0	2 10 0
Miller, John	175 15 9	43 18 11 f
Miller, John	78 0 6	19 [illegible] 1h
Miller John	50 12 0	12 [illegible] 0
Miller, Margery	30 0 0	7 [illegible] 0
Miller, Samuel	8 0 0	2 . 0
Miller, Wm. or Marg't	34 0 0	8 10 0
Mills, Isaac	4 0 0	1 0 0
Mills, William	124 3 0	31 0 15 0
Minard, George	17 10 0	4 7 6
Mino, Jobi	22 15 0	5 3 9
Mireau, Jean B	98 15 0	24 13 9
Mitchell, Ephraim	20 0 0	5 0 0
Mitchell James	22 15 0	5 13 9
Mitchell, John	190 12 0	47 13 0 1h
Monette, Arnoch	128 10 6	32 0 9 6
Monforton, Joseph	49 19 0	12 9 9
Monroe, John	217 7 0	54 6 10h
Moon, Richard	15 13 6	3 18 3
Moore, Enoch	10 0 0	2 10 0
Moore, John sen.	6 0 0	1 10 0
Moore, Solomon	30 0 0	7 10 0
Morden, David	46 5 0	11 11 3
Morden, Elizabeth	11 0 0	2 15 0
Morden, James	7 0 0	1 15 0
Morden, James J.	35 1 0	8 15 3
Morden, Capt. James	122 0 0	30 10 0
Morden, Moses	4 10 0	1 2 6
Morden, Ralph	75 9 0	18 17 3
Morden, Samuel	9 7 6	2 6 1d
Morden, Thomas	10 0 6	2 10 0
Morgan, M'Kenzie	6 0 0	1 10 0
Morin, Charles	20 2 0	5 0 0 7h
Morin, Joseph	15 0 6	3 15 0
Morningstar, John	55 10 0	13 17 6
Morrison, Charles	3 0 0	0 16 3
Mosher, Philip	12 5 0	3 0 9
Muirhead, James	905 0 0	226 8 9
Muma, John	18 2 0	4 1d 6
Muma, Samuel	9 15 0	2 8 9
Murney, Henry	1065 15 0	266 5 0
Murphy, Timothy	72 0 0	18 1 3
Murray, John	7 5 0	1 16 3
Myrick, Gardner	30 3 9	7 1d 11 f
N.		
Nash, Samuel	24 7 9	6 1 11 f
Near, Henry	14 10 0	3 12 6
Neff, Henry	144 0 0	36 0 0
Nellis, Abraham	76 12 6	19 3 1h
Nellis, Andrew	151 15 0	37 18 9

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Nellis, Henry	29 15 0	7 8 9
Nellis, Joseph	14 0 0	3 10 0
Nellis, Robert	350 10 0	87 12 6
Nellis, William	27 10 0	6 17 6
Nellis, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Nelson, William	17 7 6	4 6 1oh
Nettleton, Daniel	123 7 6	30 16 10h
Nevills, James	37 10 0	9 7 6
Nevills, Moses	49 4 0	12 8 0
Nevills, Thomas	24 0 0 0	6 0 0
Nevills, William	28 10 0 0	7 2 6
Newkirk, James	20 10 0 0	5 2 6
Newkirk, James	43 0 0 0	10 [illegible] 0
Nichol, Robert	4202 10 0	1050 12 6
Nichols, George	525 12 0	131 8 0
Nixan, Robert	60 0 0	15 0 0
Northwest Company,	129 18 0	32 9 6
Notson, John	19 10 0	4 [illegible] 0
O.		
Obrien, James	22 0 0	5 12 6
Odell, Joseph L.	9 7 0	2 6 9
Okeefe, Andrew	1150 0 0	287 10 0
Oldfield, Joseph	8 0 0	2 0 0
Olds, Israel	38 12 6	9 13 1h
Oliver, Asa	66 10 6	16 12 7h
O'Rielly Daniel	39 0 0	9 15 0
Orrin, William	9 10 0	2 7 6
Olmsted, Russel	14 10 0	3 12 6
Osburn, Samuel	21 0 0	5 5 0
Ostrander, Andrew	71 5 0	17 16 3
Ouillette, Charles	34 0 0	8 10 0
Ouillette, Francis	41 7 6	10 6 10h
Ouillette, Jean B.	66 10 0	15 2 6
Ousterhout, William	29 0 6	7 5 1h
Overfield, Manuel	96 11 3	23 17 9h
P.		
Page, Edward	40 0 0	10 0 0
Page, Jesse	83 0 0	20 15 0
Page, Joseph	100 10 0	25 2 6
Page, Thomas Otway	112 4 6	28 1 1h
Pagot, Christopher	115 7 6	28 16 10h
Palmer, John	196 12 0	49 3 0
Paneknecker, Cornelius	5 0 0	1 5 0
Parent, Antoine	11 0 0	2 15 0
Parent, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Parent, Joseph	134 15 0	33 13 9
Park, Richard	40 10 0	10 2 6
Park, Shubal	18 0 0	4 10 0
Park, William	5 0 0	1 5 0
Parker, David	28 12 6	7 3 1h
Parker, John	80 15 6	20 3 10h
Parnall, William	34 15 0	8 13 9
Parrant, Alexis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Parré, Jean B. of River St. Claire	67 15 0	16 18 0
Parré, Louis	5 0 0	1 5 0
Parsons, Edward	24 12 6	6 3 1h
Parsons, Medad	15 7 6	3 16 10h
Patterson, Leslie	80 5 8	20 [illegible] 4h
Patterson, Richard	1625 4 0	406 6 0
Pattons, James	8 15 0	2 3 9
Pearce, John	42 0 0	10 10 0
Peck, John	159 10 0	39 17 6
Peck, William	75 18 6	18 19 7h
Peer, Jacob	17 [illegible] 6	4 8 4h
Peer, Widow	73 15 0	18 8 9
Peltier, Louis	47 10 0	11 17 6
Perrin, Thomas sen.	75 0 0	18 10 0
Pervoost, Joseph	30 0 0	7 10 0
Pescodd, John sen. & jun.	108 6 3	27 1 0¾
Petiemoulx, Francis	8 10 0	2 2 6
Petit, John	60 0 0	15 0 0
Petit, Thomas	48 17 6	12 4 4h
Petre, Jean B.	55 12 0	13 18 9
Pew, Robert	56 5 0	14 1 3
Phelps, David	11 15 0	2 18 9
Phelps, Elijah	580 5 0	145 1 3

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Phillips, Richard	6 15 0	1 13 9
Philpot, John	54 0 6	13 15 1h
Pickard, Archibald	79 0 0	19 15 0
Pickard, Benjamin	90 19 0	22 14 6
Pickle, Susannah	12 10 0	3 2 6
Pillette, Joseph	3 5 0	0 16 3
Plato, Peter	156 0 0	39 0 0
Playter, Eli	13 0 0	3 3 0
Ponafoy, Rufus	22 5 0	5 11 3
Post Jordan jun.	25 12 0	6 8 0
Pouget, Charles	32 10 0	8 2 6
Pouget, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Powell, Grant	100 0 0	25 0 0
Powell, John	742 10 0	185 12 6
Powell, William	349 8 6	87 7 1h
Powers, Frederick	20 0 0	5 0 0
Powers, James	68 0 0	17 0 0
Powis, Thomas	1000 0 0	250 0 0
Pratt, Francis sen.	87 3 3	21 15 9¾
Pratt, Francis jun.	36 0 0	9 0 0
Presbyterian Church Niagara,	400 0 0	100 0 0
Price, Joseph	213 5 0	53 6 3 4h
Price, Samuel	40 17 0	10 4 4h
Priagle, Alexander	175 0 0	43 15 0
Prior, Silas H.	13 10 0	3 7 6
Procter, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Procter, Joseph	16 0 0	4 0 0
Prudhomme, Pierre	12 10 0	3 2 6
Putman, John	595 10 0	148 17 6
Putman, Seth	20 15 0	5 3 9
Putman, William	31 0 0	7 15 0
Q.		
Quick, David	24 10 0	5 7 6
Quick, John sen.	17 5 0	4 6 3
Quick, John jun.	44 13 0	11 3 3
Quick, Solomon	82 9 1h	20 12 3
R.		
Racy, Thomas	611 10 0	152 17 6
Ramble, George	17 14 0	4 8 7h
Randall, Robert	4 10 0	1 0 6
Rapleje, Abraham	300 0 0	75 0 0
Rapleje, Daniel	223 10 0	55 17 6
Rattlemuller, John P.	23 0 0	5 15 0
Reaume, Antoine	41 [illegible] 0	0 18 9
Reaume, Francois	8 0 0	2 5 0
Reaume, Hypolite	37 10 0	9 7 6
Reaume, Laurent	58 15 0	14 13 9
Reaume, Louis	14 10 0	3 12 6
Reaul, Joseph	31 0 0	7 15 0
Reed, George	27 10 0	6 17 6
Reid, William	49 16 0	12 9 0
Remeaux, Charles	5 0 0	1 5 0
Remeaux, Joseph	32 15 0	8 3 9
Reynolds, Ephraim	21 5 0	5 6 3
Reynolds, Henry	56 17 6	14 4 4h
Reynolds, Sylvanus	36 11 0	9 2 9
Reynolds, Thomas	95 16 0	23 19 0
Reynolds, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ribble, Henry	34 10 0	8 12 6
Ribble, William	11 15 0	2 18 9
Rice, Moses	15 0 0	3 15 0
Richards, William	16 0 0	4 0 0
Richardson, Robert	40 0 0	10 0 0
Richart, Christian	29 5 0	7 6 3
Richart, John	53 4 0	13 3 9
Robert, Marie Louis	52 15 0	13 3 9
Robertson, John	592 15 0	148 3 9
Robertson, John	166 2 6	41 10 7h
Robertson, John	70 2 0	17 15 hh
Robertson, Neil & David	380 10 0	95 2 6
Robertson, William	11 10 0	2 17 6
Robins, John	28 10 0	7 2 6
Robins, William	24 10 0	6 1 3
Robinson, Joseph	47 12 0	11 13 0
Rose, Anne	574 2 6	143 13 7h
Rogers, James	20 0 0	5 0 0
Rogers, John		

REPEATED

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Rogers, William	8 0 0	2 0 0
Rolls, William	20 0 0	5 0 0
Rorback, Andrew	137 8 0	34 7 0
Rose, Andrew	20 0 9	5 0 2 1
Rose, Donald	252 0 0	63 0 0
Rose, John	92 0 0	23 0 0
Rosebrugh, John	20 4 0	5 1 0
Ross, Alexander	44 9 0	11 2 3
Ross, Jacob	10 8 0	2 16 0
Rouse, George	12 15 0	3 3 9
Rouse, James	100 0 0	25 0 0
Rousseau, George	200 0 0	50 0 0
Row, George	20 0 0	5 0 0
Roy, Francis jun.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Runyone, Henry	154 0 0	38 10 1b
Ryan, Isaac	19 10 0	4 17 6
Ryckman, Edward	25 0 0	6 5 0
Ryckman, Samuel	5 0 0	1 5 0
Ryckman, Albert	23 3 0	5 15 9
Ryerse, George J.	1459 0 6	364 16 6b
Rymal, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ryley, Christian	850 3 6	137 10 10b
S		
Sage, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
St Cathanine's Church,	62 10 0	15 12 6
St. George, Quettos	846 0 6	214 1 7b
Saltfleet Church	76 0 0	18 15 0
Sanders, John	205 0 0	51 5 0
Sandwich School,	95 10 0	23 16 6
Sayles, Charles	12 0 0	3 2 6
Sayles, Deborah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Scadding, John	37 0 0	9 5 0
Scarlet, Edward	46 0 6	11 10 1b
Scarlet, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Schofield, Ira	20 0 0	5 0 0
Schofield, Jas & Chas. Jones	76 0 0	18 15 0
Schram, Frederick	67 7 6	16 16 10b
Schram, Garret	16 13 0	4 3 3
Scott, Everitt	49 12 6	12 8 1b
Scram, Jeremiah	154 0 0	38 10 0
Scratch, Leonard	31 1 6	7 15 4b
Seagrist, John	69 11 0	17 7 9
Seaman, Caleb	25 0 0	6 5 0
Searl, William	126 6 0	32 1 6
Secord, Abraham	169 17 6	42 9 4b
Secord, & Crooks, James	500 0 0	125 0 0
Secord, Daniel	458 10 0	114 12 6
Secord, David	2645 18 6	661 9 7b
Secord, David	63 10 0	15 17 6
Secord, James senior	485 12 6	121 8 1b
Secord John	1578 11 3	394 12 9b
Secord, John	21 17 6	5 9 4b
Secord, the widow	509 15 0	127 3 9
Selkirk, Earl of	566 18 11	141 14 8b
Serares, Jacob	11 17 6	2 19 4b
Serens, John	21 12 6	5 8 1b
Servos, Jacob	26 2 6	6 10 7b
Servos, John D.	739 18 6	184 19 7b
Shafer, Joseph	11 17 6	2 19 4b
Shafer, William	18 10 0	3 17 6
Shannon, Daniel	29 0 0	7 5 6
Shannon, Lemy	96 1 7	24 0 4b
Shaver, Adam	129 8 0	32 7 0
Shaver, Conrad	132 14 6	33 3 7b
Shaver, Jacob	23 15 0	5 18 9
Shaver, John P.	47 8 9	11 17 2b
Shaver, Peter	500 0 0	125 0 0
Shaver, Philip	15 16 0	3 19 0
Shaw, George	130 0 0	32 10 0
Shaw, Gilbert	23 7 6	5 16 1b
Shaw, Mary	40 7 6	10 1 10b
Shaw, William	25 12 6	6 8 1b
Shaw, William	177 5 0	44 6 3
Sher, Henry	6 5 0	1 11 2
Sheanenor, or Seanenor Robt.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Sheldon, William	10 0 0	2 10 0
Sherick, John	54 17 6	13 14 4b
Sherman, Lemuel	177 12 0	44 8 1b
Sherman, William	16 5 6	3 4 1 3
Shipman, Paul	37 8 0	9 7 0
Shipman, Samuel	33 19 5	8 9 0b
Shipley, John	26 5 0	19 1 1
Shirk, Jacob	10 0 0	2 10 0
Shirk, Daniel	15 0 0	3 17 6
Shoff, Dennis	15 0 0	3 15 0
Shoup, Christian	142 15 0	35 13 9
Showers, Daniel	31 2 6	7 15 7b
Showers, John	10 18 0	2 14 6
Showers, Michael	18 10 0	4 12 6
Sicklestead, George	25 0 0	6 5 0
Silverthorn, George	34 0 0	8 10 0
Silverthorn, William	30 0 6	7 10 0
Simons, John K	18 10 6	4 12 6
Skinner, Elizabeth	38 12 6	9 13 1b
Skinner, Haggai sen.	79 15 0	19 19 9
Skinner, Haggai jun.	7 0 0	1 15 0
Skinner, Job	166 0 0	41 10 9
Skinner, Stephen	15 0 0	3 15 0
Slater, Major	50 5 0	12 11 3
Slater, William	33 0 0	8 5 0
Slingerland, Garret	285 19 3	71 9 9b
Small, John	132 12 6	33 3 1f
Smith, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Smith, Amos	13 10 0	3 7 6
Smith, Benjamin	13 12 0	3 8 0
Smith, Elias	14 0 0	3 10 0
Smith, Henry	16 0 0	4 0 0
Smith, Henry of Barton	37 2 0	9 5 6
Smith, Henry of Glanford	15 0 0	3 15 0
Smith, Jacob	5 12 6	1 8 1h
Smith, James	20 10 0	5 2 6
Smith, John	37 10 0	9 7 6
Smith, John L.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Smith, John (English)	46 16 0	11 14 0
Smith, John (Burlington)	15 15 6	3 18 9
Smith, Joseph	204 7 6	51 1 9
Smith, Isaac	32 10 0	8 2 6
Smith, Isaac	38 5 0	9 11 3
Smith, Myrane	6 11 0	1 12 9
Smith, Samuel	9 19 0	2 9 9
Smith, Sarah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Smith, Thomas	586 1 3	146 5 3h
Smith, William	22 0 0	5 10 0
Smith, William K.	27 10 0	6 17 6
Smith, William	20 0 0	5 0 0
Smith, William	42 10 0	10 12 6
Smoke, David	25 0 0	6 5 0
Smoke, Jacob	22 0 0	5 10 0
Snow, Abraham	29 2 9	7 5 7h
Snyder, Andrew	69 16 0	17 6 0
Snyder, Andrew	43 17 0	10 19 3
Snyder, Jacob	29 12 6	7 8 1h
Snyder, John	18 0 0	4 10 0
Snyder, Joseph	51 10 0	12 17 6
Soper, Cyrus	26 7 6	6 11 10h
Soper, John	30 0 0	7 10 0
Southworth, Joseph	11 15 6	2 18 10h
Southwait, Joseph	10 10 0	2 12 6
Sovereign, John	73 10 0	18 7 6
Sovereign, Leonard	101 15 0	25 8 9
Sovereign & Morris	1400 0 0	350 0 0
Sovereign, Philip	19 10 0	4 17 6
Sovereign, Robert	5 10 0	1 7 6
Spears, James	19 12 6	4 18 1h
Spears, Abigail	6 4 6	1 11 1h
Sporeback, Margaret	92 10 0	23 2 6
Springer, Daniel	123 0 0	30 15 0
Springer, Richard	46 10 0	11 12 6
Springstead, Jacob	50 17 6	12 14 4h
Stafford, Amos	27 0 0	6 15 6
Stamford Church of	62 10 0	15 12 6
Steel, Mathias	131 10 0	32 17 6
Sterling, Mark	93 2 6	23 5 7h
Sterling, William	57 5 0	14 6 3
Stevens, Atahel	20 11 3	5 2 9h
Stevens, John	34 0 0	8 10 0
Stewart, Daniel	42 5 10	10 11 5b
Stewart, George	23 4 6	5 16 1h
Stewart, Henry	19 15 0	4 19 9
Stewart, James	79 19 0	19 19 9
Stewart, Jemima	393 0 0	98 15 0
Stickly, Mary	22 0 0	5 10 0
Stiver, John	18 15 0	4 13 9
Stockwell, James	10 0 0	2 10 0
Stockwell, John	63 15 0	15 15 9
Stone, Joel	455 2 3	113 15 3h
Story, Walter	30 10 0	7 12 6
Strange, J. & Co.	40 0 0	10 0 0
Street, Samuel deceased	1633 19 3	408 9 9b
Street, Timothy	943 5 6	236 7 10b
Strickler, Ulrick	96 16 6	23 19 1h
Stringer, Aaron	37 10 0	9 7 6
Stringer, Robert	63 5 0	15 15 3
Stroback, Frederick	45 17 6	11 9 4h
Strode, Christopher	12 10 0	3 2 6
Sturges, Amos	30 0 0	7 10 0
Sturges, Daniel	24 10 0	6 2 6
Sturges, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Sturges, William	34 19 6	8 14 10h
Summers, David	23 17 6	5 19 4h
Sutton, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
Sutton, John	105 0 0	26 5 0
Sutton, John	15 0 0	3 5 0
Swartz, Peter	41 0 0	10 5 0
Swartz, Isaac	322 7 6	80 11 10h
Swayze, Israel	65 15 0	16 8 9
T		
Talbot & Oditen	38 2 6	9 10 7h
Talbot, Thomas	3629 18 0	907 9 6
Taylor, Sarah	33 6 0	8 6 6
Teed, Elias	15 0 0	3 15 0
Teel, Henry	38 15 0	9 13 9
Teeple, Peter	492 10 6	115 12 6
Teetzell, John	3 0 0	0 15 0
Tenbroeck, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Templeton, Andrew	63 4 0	15 16 3
Terrell, Jesse	14 5 0	3 10 3h
Terriberry, William	111 12 9	27 18 2f
Thayer, Jervis	45 15 0	11 8 9
Thomas, Eleanor	33 15 0	8 8 9
Thomas, Jacob	13 6 0	3 6 6
Thomas, James	22 0 0	5 10 0
Thomas, John	34 0 0	8 10 0
Thomas, Peter	18 0 0	4 10 0
Thompson, Archibald	304 18 0	76 3 3
Thompson, Archibald	444 9 0	111 2 6
Thompson, Cornelius	53 9 6	13 7 4h
Thompson, Elizabeth	526 7 6	131 11 0
Thompson, James	237 12 6	59 8 1b
Thompson, James Sen.	50 15 0	12 13 9
Thompson, James Jun.	27 9 6	6 17 3
Thompson, John	67 2 6	16 16 7h
Thompson, Peter	141 5 6	35 6 4h
Thompson, Robert	66 16 6	16 14 1
Thurston, Symon	12 10 0	3 2 6
Tiffany, Gideon	92 15 0	23 3 9h
Tiblin, James Sen.	87 10 0	21 17 6
Tiblin, James Jun.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Tidmarsh, Joseph	4 0 0	1 0 0
Tipney, Mayhew	10 10 0	2 12 6
Tisdale, Lot	68 17 6	14 14 4h
Tole, Philip	28 18 0	7 4 6
Tolls, William	7 9 0	1 17 3
Tournayer, Jacque	30 5 0	7 11 3
Tourneaux, Jean B.	113 0 0	28 5 0
Towley, Sikes	139 6 3	34 16 4h
Trasler, Michael	92 17 6	23 4 4h
Trasler, Peter	215 10 0	53 17 6
Trasler, John	27 2 6	6 15 7h
Tuckey, Christopher	18 15 0	4 13 9
Tuckey, Henry	37 7 3	9 6 9h
Troup, John	118 15 0	29 13 9
Trout, Henry	446 7 0	111 11 10b
Townbridge, Chrippus	44 15 0	11 3 9
Trudell, Antoine	32 0 0	8 0 0
Trudell, Louis	86 13 9	21 13 5
Tunis, Reece	18 7 6	4 12 6
Tuttle, Jeremiah	14 16 6	3 14 1h
Tuttle, Jeremiah of Bertie,	19 6 6	4 16 7h
U.		
Underwood, William	22 5 0	5 11 3
Unsworth, Abraham	11 2 6	2 15 7h
Upper, Jacob	40 4 0	10 1 0
Upper, John	36 10 0	9 2 6
Utter, John	10 0 0	2 10 0
V.		
Vallade, Jean B.	8 15 0	2 3 9
Vanalstine, Jacob	18 10 6	4 12 6
Vanata, Benjamin	62 10 0	15 12 6
Vanderlip, Edward	669 15 0	167 8 9
Vanderlip, William	38 16 0	9 19 9
Vanevery, Andrew	9 15 0	2 8 9
Vanevery, Michael	12 0 0	3 0 0
Vanevery, William	6 0 0	1 10 0
Vanhuser, Richard	46 0 0	11 10 9
Vankoughnet, John	5 9 6	1 7 4h
Van Orman, Ephraim	22 14 6	5 13 7h
Veazeneux, Louis	125 0 0	31 5 0
Villair, Jean B.	10 15 0	2 13 9
Villairs, Louis	2 14 0	0 13 6
Villairs, Louis Jun.	26 10 0	6 12 6
Villairs, Pierre	20 0 0	5 0 0
Vincent, Elijah	6 5 0	1 11 3
Vinckle, Chris'r. Sen, & Jun,	63 18 6	15 19 7h
Vrooman, John	23 5 0	5 16 3
Vrooman, Soloman	110 9 0	27 12 3
W.		
Walker, Joseph	36 0 0	9 0 0
Walker, Peter	12 10 0	3 2 6
Walker, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Walters, Humpry	52 15 0	13 3 9
Ward, George	144 10 0	36 2 6
Warner, Henry	29 7 6	12 6 10b
Warner, Peter	35 0 0	8 15 0
Warner, Phoebe	40 2 6	10 0 7h
Warren, Hen y	681 19 0	170 7 6
Warren, John	506 10 0	126 12 6
Warren, Mary	67 10 0	21 17 6
Watson, Wm. G.	82 5 7	20 11 4h
Waugh, Thomas	13 1 6	3 5 4h
Weaver, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Weart, George	5 10 0	1 7 6
Weaver, Peter	72 17 0	18 4 3
Weaver, Peter	43 5 0	10 16 3
Weaver, Peter	10 5 0	2 11 3
Webster, Mila	18 17 6	4 14 4h
Wedge, John	39 10 0	7 12 6
Wear, Jacob	6 7 6	1 11 10h
Weichulm, Henry	24 15 0	6 3 9
Weichulm, J. W.	104 7 6	26 1 10b
Weismer, Joseph	28 15 0	7 3 9
Wells, John	20 1 0	5 1 3
Westbrook, Haggar	80 7 9	20 1 11f
Westbrook, John	30 10 0	7 12 6
Westover, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Westover, William	6 10 0	1 12 6
Whitehead, Geo. W.	120 0 0	30 0 0
Whiting, Isaac	40 2 6	10 0 7h
Whitney, John	30 17 0	7 14 3
Whittle, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
Wiers, William	32 19 0	8 2 6
Wigle, Joseph	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wigle, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Wilcox, Hezekiah	30 0 0	7 10 0
Wilcox, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilkins, Robert C.	75 12 6	18 18 1h
Wilkinson, Alexander	108 1 0	27 0 3
Wilkinson, Francis	16 15 0	4 3 9
Wilkinson, James	16 0 0	4 0 0
Wilkinson, John	24 12 6	6 3 1h
Wilkinson, Robert	28 12 6	7 3 1h
Will, Daniel	10 10 0	2 12 6
Will, Philip	5 0 0	1 5 0
Willer, Gerhard	26 10 0	6 12 6
Williams, Jonathan	701 5 0	175 6 6
Williams, John	213 0 0	53 5 0
Williams, Samuel	57 14 0	14 8 6
Williams, Wynant	623 5 0	155 16 3
Wilson, Crowell	50 11 3	12 12 9¾
Wilson, Gilman	117 0 0	29 5 0
Wilson, James	89 0 0	22 5 0
Wilson, James	13 15 0	3 8 9
Wilson, John	446 9 0	111 12 3
Wilson, John	35 15 0	8 18 9
Wilson, Patrick	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wilson, Phillip	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilson, Robert		
Wilson, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Winegardeo, George	20 0 0	5 0 0
Winterbottom, George	20 0 0	5 0 0
Wintermute, Abraham	95 5 0	23 16 4h
Wintermute, Benjamin	529 1 6	132 5 9
Wintermute, James	69 15 0	17 8 1oh
Wintermute, Peter	189 7 6	47 6 2f
Witmire, John	176 12 9	44 3 9
Wood, Guy C.	80 0 0	20 0 0
Wood, Jacob	287 18 9	71 19 3
Woodley, George	30 0 0	7 10 0
Woodruff, Henry	104 15 0	26 3 9
Woodruff, Richard	642 0 0	160 10 3
Woolever, Christopher	54 5 0	13 11 4h
Woolever, Peter	67 17 6	16 19 6
Woolly, Joseph	32 10 0	8 2 6
Woolmac, John	205 0 0	51 5 0
Wright, Elizabeth	20 0 0	5 0 0
Wright, James	40 0 0	10 0 0
Wright, John	18 10 0	4 12 6
Wright, William	60 0 0	15 0 0
Wynne, William	53 0 0	13 5 0
Y.		
Yeigh, Adam	30 0 0	7 10 0
Yeigh, John	27 15 0	6 18 1oh
Yockham, Richard	38 7 6	9 11 6
York, Church of	140 10 0	35 2 6
Young, George	148 12 6	37 3 1h
Young, James	67 5 6	16 15 7h
Young, Peter	76 15 0	19 3 9
Z.		
Zavits, Christopher jun	28 15 0	7 3 9
Zavits, Christopher sen	80 19 0	20 4 9

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Westbrook, Haggar	80 7 9	20 1 11f
Westbrook, John	30 10 0	7 12 6
Westover, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Westover, William	6 10 0	1 12 6
Whitehead, Geo. W.	120 0 0	30 0 0
Whiting, Isaac	40 2 6	10 0 7h
Whitney, John	30 17 0	7 14 3
Whittle, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
Wiers, William	32 19 0	8 2 6
Wigle, Joseph	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wigle, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Wilcox, Hezekiah	30 0 0	7 10 0
Wilcox, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilkins, Robert C.	75 12 6	18 18 1h
Wilkinson, Alexander	108 1 0	27 0 3
Wilkinson, Francis	16 15 0	4 3 9
Wilkinson, James	16 0 0	4 0 0
Wilkinson, John	24 12 6	6 3 1h
Wilkinson, Robert	28 12 6	7 3 1h
Will, Daniel	10 10 0	2 12 6
Will, Philip	5 0 0	1 5 0
Willer, Gerhard	26 10 0	6 12 6
Williams, Jonathan	701 5 0	175 6 6
Williams, John	213 0 0	53 5 0
Williams, Samuel	57 14 0	14 8 6
Williams, Wynant	623 5 0	155 16 3
Wilson, Crowell	50 11 3	12 12 9¾
Wilson, Gilman	117 0 0	29 5 0
Wilson, James	89 0 0	22 5 0
Wilson, James	13 15 0	3 8 9
Wilson, John	446 9 0	111 12 3
Wilson, John	35 15 0	8 18 9
Wilson, Patrick	10 0 0	2 10 0
Wilson, Phillip	15 0 0	3 15 0
Wilson, Robert		

ERRATA

In the first half sheet.

For	Read
Joseph Adrames	Joseph Adnams
Martin Alquire	Martin Alguire
Milby Allan	Milly Allan
Saml. Androp	Saml. Andruss
Abigail Augu	Abigail Anger
Augustus do	Augustus Angu
Frederick Askbough	Frederick Ashbough
Ditto	Ditto
John Bldwio senior	John S. Baldwin
Andrew Baughart	Andrew Banghart
George Baruhart	George Barnhart
Henry ditto	Henry Barnhart
Ezra Barmun	Ezra Barnum
Joseph Bartheanone	Joseph Bartheaume
David Bastado	David Basteado
George Banman	George Bauman
George Bechlet	George Bechtel
Pierre Benehan	Pierre Benesau
Simon Berguson	Simon Bergeron
William Bitnu	William Bitner
Gabriel Boipce	Gabriel Boisse
J. B. Bouskette	J. B. Bouchett
George Brumer	George Brunner
Charles Campean	Charles Campeau
J. B. Ditto	J. B. Ditto
Louis Campean	Louis Campeau
Abraham Canfield	Abraham Canfield
Antoine Carnell	Antoine Carmell

For	Read
Peter Caze	Peter Case
Jerothenon Caswell	Jerothman Caswell
Jacob Cloch	Jacob Clock
Isaac Connan	Isaac Corman
Cattle Corns	Cattle Corns
J. B. Conzenean	J. B. Conzeneau
Harmoines Cryderman	Harmonus Cyderman
Conrad Dafoe	Conrad Dafoe
Vitaille Demouchelle	Vitaille Demouchell
Count Depirissy	Count Depuissay
Elizabeth Derengy	Elizabeth Derenzy
Andrew De Kussell	Andrew De Russell
Peter Desjardius	Peter Desjardin
Vincent Dispocat	Vincent Despocat
Conrad Dorshimer	Conrad Dorshimer
John Ditto	John Ditto
Martin Ditto	Martin Ditto
James Dubois	James Dubois
Wm. Dunlar	Wm. Dunbar
Charles Durrochez	Charles Durocher
Ephraim Dutchen	Ephraim Dutcher
John Eagleson	John Eagleson
Jacob Bechlet	Jacob Bechtel
Jacque Bellpush	Jacque Bellperch
J. B. Benelean	J B Beneteau
J B Brisbois	J B Brisbois
Enos Burneli	Enos Burnell

REPEATED

REPEATED

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, 1824. No. XXIV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear:—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary;—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 10-*tf.*

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons — and that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration for the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres [illegible]

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824. }

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 4th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eg		Fenelon
N. of Lindy advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Moza	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Ayr	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N. of Norman	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C.E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of Individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*if.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon, —the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration is claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Crea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Marwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.
Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathon Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix.—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mersea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.
No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson. I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.
No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His *To wit.* } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2	8th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do. 14	3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do. 14	4th do " do.	

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st. February, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri* *to wit.* } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
13th May, 1824. } 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri* TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Three and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist-mill, Saw-mill, Distillery, Fulling mill, Dye-house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln, Storehouses, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, and in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being Part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the First Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres; all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the eleventh day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, D. S. H. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of June next, at Noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF.

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Six Months, commencing 25th June next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and others particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his sureties, or an agent on his behalf, attend at the opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed. "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef"

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
York, 10th May, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*
19-*tf.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEACHAM. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Minnicoke Creek, in the Township of Minnicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, 28th April, 1824. 19-*tf.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 21st April, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, }
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. } *No. 18-tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BARNES, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, to the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Se

sion, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,908
	Westminster, " "	8,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting *King's*-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

To the Editor of the U. C. Gazette.

SIR,

I will thank you to insert the following Letter, to the Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN, Receiver General,—in the U. C. Gazette, one insertion,—and oblige,

Yours, &c.
R. RANDALL.

Chippewa, June 4th, 1824.

To the Honourable JOHN HENRY DUNN, *His Majesty's Receiver General.*

SIR,

Agreeably to your Notice in a Supplement to the U. C. Gazette, Published Thursday, May 27th, 1824—Return of Claims for Losses Sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the 4th Chap. 4th, on which Twenty-Five Per Cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.—

"His Majesty's Receiver General, will commence to pay on the 14th day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per-cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule."

And Four Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Pounds, is said Schedule, being Awarded to Clark Street—Whether this sum or a part thereof, may be intended for the Bridge Water Works; I beg to appri e you thus publicly that the Bridge Water Works, for the destruction of which compensation has been Awarded, were at the time, and have ever since continued to be, my property—I therefore respectfully communicate this fact to you, as a caution not to pay the Money or any part thereof, to them, or to any other than to me or my order.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant.
(Signed) ROBERT RANDALL.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, }
February 25th, 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

ELECTORS!

I HAVE thought necessary to acquaint you of my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, to offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
ELECTORS,
Your
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23—t. f.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 2d June, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock, paid in, has been this day declared for the last Six Months, payable at the Bank on and after the 15th July next ensuing, and that the Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th of that month.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. G RIDOUT
Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance AND *LOAN COMPANY,*" OF NEW YORK.

is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in,* and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.
Montreal, 28th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin President	Benjamin Bailey
Richard Harrison	John Johnson
James Magee	Thomas S Townsend
George Griswold	Francis Saltus
Ben. Marshall	Frederick A Tracy
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	John S. Crary
Henry Wheaton	Joseph S. Shotwell
G L. Lewis	Wm Osburn
James McBride	David S Kennedy
A. H. Lawrence	Henry Cary
	Gideon Lee

No, 24—1 m.—6wks.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *premiums,* which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—it will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and coloured. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID WM. SMITH.
York, April 8th, 1823. 15-tf.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 24.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

As there are very few natural, and no artificial, harbours, on the northern coast of Lake ONTARIO;—it must be interesting to others, as well as to the inhabitants of the District of Newcastle, to be made acquainted with the following extracts from the first report of a very able Engineer whom we requested to examine the out-let of *Smith's Creek,* at PORT HOPE, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it might be practicable to construct a Dock for shipping, at that place.—A more enlarged and detailed account will be given hereafter.—In the mean time the general sketch, here presented to our readers, must, we think, prove highly satisfactory.

"I have, according to your request, explored the mouth and waters of *Smith's Creek*; and am of opinion, that the situation is truly desirable for the construction of a Commercial Dock, with a *throat* (or short Canal) discharging its feeder through a Lock, carried in a strait line into a ten feet depth of water upon the Lake.—and, at all times, when the Lock-gates are shut, and no vessels are coming in, or going out, the supply can be conducted by means of race ways over as much Machinery as the eternal springs, and freshets of the season will admit of—so that little or no water will be lost or wasted at any time"

"These race-ways I propose to communicate from the East, and from the West sides of the Dock, by means of sluice gates, to open and shut at pleasure; and through which the water may pass, or be directed, over any Machinery that may be erected on lands towards the south and contiguous to the Lake shore—which cannot fail to advance the value of the swamp, and all the adjoining lands, for commercial purposes, wharves, &c. &c.

"THE work may be carried on chiefly by a principle of piling and embankment—except at the entrance of the Lock, from the Lake, which must be of stone;—but, I will give you the *practice* in my next—with an estimate of the expence I may here add however, that I propose the Canal or Throat to begin from the centre of the southern wall of the Dock."

THERE is at present no safe or commodious harbour, worthy of the name, between York and Presqu'Ile; and, as Port-Hope is nearly central between the two, there is scarcely any of the projected improvements in this Province more pregnant with advantage to the commercial interests, connected with the navigation of Lake Ontario, than the one now alluded to, and which we hope will be shortly carried into effect.—PORT-HOPE is the natural outlet of the deepest and richest tract of land in Canada:—by the word *deepest* we mean, that, a line running north, or a few points either east or west of north from that place, (which in fact might be run to Hudson's bay without intersecting any considerable obstacle) traverses the most extensive region, adapted for agricultural purposes, any where to be found in the British Possessions of North America.—In every point of view, therefore, this work is of vast importance; and we shall hereafter take the liberty of proposing a plan, at once novel and effective, by which the necessary funds for completing the work may be raised.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FORLIGN JOURNALS.

Golden Whip.—His Majesty, when in Ireland, made a promise to the Turf Club of Kildare, of a Gold Prize Whip; it has now been completed by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, of Bond Street. The handle is of massive dead gold, richly chased, with the Shamrock Leaves in green gold, over which are the Royal Arms within the order of St. Patrick. On the adverse side, the inscription, surmounted with the Crown in full relief: the parts being composed of silk, richly ornamented with the Thistle and Rose leaves; the whole doing great credit to those gentlemen, both for the elegance of the design and manner of execution. It has already been run for, and we understand the Marquis of Sligo to be the winner; but is only held on the same tenure as the one given by Charles I. to New Market, being open to a challenge.

The late Miss Bathurst.—Rome, "The body of Miss Bathurst, Lord Aylmer's niece, has not yet been found. The cause of this lamentable accident, which has deprived our gay circles of one of its most accomplished and brilliant ornaments, were as follows:—The road on the banks of the Tiberbeyond the Ponte Mole was so narrow and bad that the party, who were on horseback, were obliged to return. Lord Aylmer took hold of Miss Bathurst's bridle to assist her in turning round; but at the moment the horse backed and fell into the river with the unfortunate young lady.—Besides Lord Aylmer, a young Englishman and a servant of the French Ambassador leaped into the water. Divers, boats, and every kind of succour were immediately employed, but it was too late." In this place the Tiber is winding and its waters rapid This young lady, who is a niece of Lord Bathurst, was seventeen years of age, and was the charm of all her friends by her beauty and cultivated mind A fatality seems to be attached to this family. Mr. Bathurst, her father who was ambassador to the Court of Russia some years ago, suddenly disappeared whilst traversing a forest on his way to Hamburg without his body being ever found by any certain information obtained relative to his death."

Discoveries in the Moon.—An Augsburg (Germany) paper of the 12th March, says, that the Professor Gruithuisen in Münich, whose selenognostic researches are known to the learned from Bode's Astronomical Calendar, and other writings, has spoken in that Calendar, and in one of his works, of the discovery which his extremely quick sight, aided by a good telescope of Frauenhofer's making, has been enabled to make of a colossal building, situated near the Equator of the Moon resembling a fortress, with strait ramparts, which are arranged like the latter fibres of an elder leaf. We now learn that he has also discovered a great many regular made roads, alterations evidently made by art, in natural walls, the clearest traces of cultivation on the surface of the Moon, (which Schroeber affirmed to exist,) and several other indications of rational beings in that planet.

Egypt.—One of the London papers says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product, for which Egypt, by soil and climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its present ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with.—He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and therefore, asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

From a late London paper.

Price of Race Horses.—During the last few years about two thousand pounds has been the maximum for the reputed best colt of the year. Five thousand guineas were offered and refused for the celebrated Smolensko, before he went to Epsom. In the Newmarket October meeting, 1805, a bay colt by Pipator sold for 15,000 guineas. A chesnut two year old colt by Ben ingborough, a bay two year old colt by Volunteer, and a brown three year old filly, Orange Girl, by Sir Peter, sold for 15,000 guineas each.—Lord Egremont refused 5,000 guineas for Sir Paul, by Sir Peter, out of Pearl by Tandem. About half a century since, Lord Grosvenor offered Mr. Piggot 10,000, for Shark, as the horse was leading off the course at Newmarket, to be taken out of training. It was reported that O'Kelly refused nearly double the sum for his Eclipse, replying to the offer, that all Bedford Level would not purchase Eclipse." To go half a century further back, a report has been handed down from father to son, that a Welsh sportman offered the Duke of Devonshire for flying Childers, the horse's weight in Crowns and half crowns, which the Noble Duke refused.

Buonaparte's Mameluke.—The celebrated Roustan, the faithful Mameluke of Bonaparte, has arrived in London, decorated as is his invariable practice, with the superb suit of arms, pistol, sabre, and carbine, presented to him by Napoleon.

A Bull.—A Suffolk farmer, whose accent was singularly broad, recently took his first born child, a boy, to the clergyman of the parish for baptism. He told the the divine his name was to be John, but spoke it so like *Joan,* that the other concluded it at once to be a girl, and actually performed the service appointed by the church, as if for a female child, without the observation of either the father, the mother, or two young women present. The parish Clerk finding out the mistake a few days afterwards, went in haste to the vicar, imploring him to alter the register, or name the child again; but the divine refused, alleging the impropriety of transgressing the ruhical injunction. "I will nevertheless, make a memorandum of the circumstance," said he, and wrote the following at the foot of the register: "Mem.—The GIRL baptised on the 10th instant, by the name of Joan, proved a fortnight afterwards (admirable dicta!) to be a Boy!"

Opium Eaters.—The Medical Adviser mentions as probably the greatest opium eater in England, a man by the name of Smith, who is on the books of the Mendicity Society, and who took to this practice for the purpose of producing upon him a debilitated aspect, thus qualifying him for the profession of begging. He is a tall, extremely thin, die-away-looking man, about fifty years of age, and walks, or rather creeps, as if he had just risen from the grave—starvation sits upon his lip, and misery upon his brow—yet this man eats two or three shillings worth of opium in the day. When he is deprived of this drug from want of money to purchase it he becomes almost raving mad and hysterical, falls down in the street in most terrible tremors, which generally has the effect of obtaining for him a few pence by the charity of the passengers, when he runs immediately to the Apothecary's and sits all night by his favourite quid. It may be imagined that this man could not do without opium; but the following circumstance says the Adviser, will prove that he could be brought to it by proper restriction. He was imprisoned once for a month, and for the few first days was incessantly roaring and lamenting for his opium, declaring that he should die if he did not get it. The surgeon allowed him a moderate quantity, informing him that he should have no more for three days. This obliged the opium eater to portion his allowance of comfort according to his resources. The next allowance from the surgeon was a less quantity, and the third a still less, refusing at last to allow him any. The man became reconciled, and before the period of his imprisonment expired, he was in excellent health, nor did he feel a wish for his former habit.

From the Mechanic's London Magazine.

Hatching Fish.—The newspapers have desbribed as a matter of wonder, the process adopted by a Mr. Barlow of hatching eggs, but in which there is in reality nothing new or suprising, the process having been long known and practised in the East. The following account of a mode of *hatching fish* will be allowed,

perhaps, to be a little more extraordinary. The Chinese fishermen collect with care, on the margin and surface of the water, all those gelatinous matters which contain the spawn of fish. After they have found a sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen's egg, which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water, warmed by the sun. The young fish are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of the trade in China. In this as in some other matters, we may perhaps take some useful lessons from the Chinese. The destruction of the spawn of fish by troll-nets, threatens in many parts the utter extinction of fisheries that were formerly very productive.

Interesting Discovery.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that Professor Olmsted, of the University of North-Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of Newcastle coal, and greatly exceeds that illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound. From the vast quantity of cotton seed which annually accumulates in the southern States, it is supposed that this article may not only afford materials for illuminating almost every city in the United States, but also become an article for exportation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

The news from Greece to the 4th of March are interesting, inasmuch as they assure us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

It appears that Lord Byron had succeeded in making the Legislature and Executive Government combine their efforts to ensure the ultimate triumph of their country. Acrocorinth, (the citadel of Corinth,) had been provisioned. At Tripolitza, a manufactory of gunpowder had been established, the mills of which are built on the basis of the Eurotas. Six Schools have been established at Tripolitza, Mistra, Caritene, Gastouni, Calamata and Phanari, on the Bell and Lancasterian plan. Also one near Missilonghi, founded by Prince Mavrocordato, where a Military College and Hospital had been established by Colonel Stanhope.

The siege of the Castle of the Little Dardanelles and of Lepanto, was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian, and French Engineers, who, with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Tacha of Scodra is confirmed.

Mahomed Ali Pacha, the Governor of Egypt, had long contemplated making himself independent of the Porte. He had imported eighteen months ago, upwards of 100,000 stand of arms, chiefly of English manufacture, with large supplies of ordnance, stores, &c. He had also an excellent printing establishment conducted by Greeks, from which he had issued several books in Turkish and Italian. He has a fine cannon foundery, and makes excellent powder. He is partial to the English

An account that fifty eight Greek vessels had arrived in the mouth of the Dardanelles had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

ALGIERS.

The following extract of a private letter from this place, will throw some light on the present differences between England and the Dey:

In the end of Nov. 1813, the Regency of Algiers, for some private and political reasons, which are not explained, required that the different consuls would give up the free Moorish slaves, called Corbailles, which were in their service, and therefore, under the protection of the Consular flag. The Consuls, surprised at such a decision, refused to comply with it, and having all at once enabled their slaves to escape, declared that they retained none of that class in their service. The English Consul had, however, retained about fifteen, and the American one or two; they both refused to give them up.—The Dey caused the Corbaills on the English Consul's service to be seized, and the Consul himself, whom he kept in irons for some days, and then released.

About the 1st of February, an English fleet appeared before Algiers, and the English Consul departed incog. and went on board; at the same time the American flag floated on the country residence of the English Ambassador. The Dey did not dare to offer it any violence, and therefore lost his privilege of confiscation. An English mediator presented himself. He demanded, as the only condition, that the same Consul be permitted to enter there again; and that he should be received in a manner prescribed, and that for the future the English colours should be allowed to appear on a house in the city, (for the Algerines, for what motive I cannot tell, never permit a foreign flag to appear in the city.) The Dey refused these propositions, and war was declared, which has continued since the 15th Feb. A strong fleet blockades the port of Algiers, and determines on bombarding the city.—The English only await the arrival of reinforcements from London, which are on their way.

The Algerines are preparing for war: They have sent out of the city every thing not suited to their defence. The Dey has ordained that every man from eighteen to fifty years old, shall take up arms.—He has for his defence, a formidable artillery, mounted on bad frames, and an unwarlike militia. Alone in his capital, he is determined to fight or to be buried in its ruins. The bombardment appears inevitable, unless the Dey loses his head, which is not likely, as he never comes out of his fortress, and is kept out of view by a man who is greatly devoted to him.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 22d, 1824.

The Tariff Bill has at length, after various amendments, passed both Houses of Congress, and is now before the President for his assent. The Session is to terminate on the 27th instant.

The Ætna.—The following letter gives an account of the explosion of the Ætna, which will be read with interest:—It was written by an eye-witness of the dreadful scene, a passenger, to his friends in Philadelphia:

NEW YORK, May 16.

It is with pain I inform you of an awful occurrence that took place at seven o'clock last evening on board the Steam Boat Ætna, Captain Thomas Robinson, when about seven miles from, and in sight of this city, her boilers bursting with a noise like thunder, and throwing the pieces upon the quarter-deck, where I had the minute before been standing. I had walked to the bows when the explosion took place; and thanks be to the Almighty, that I am one of the few escaped unhurt. Oh, the awfulness of the scene! My situation I can scarcely describe. It pleased the Almighty to give me a command of myself at this horrid moment when every one on board thought it their last, and some in despair jumped overboard and were drowned. A man standing by me was about to jump, when I told him he had better remain quiet, and if the boat should be burned up, we could throw off the cover for the cables, (a large round box at the bows,) that we stood by, and might save ourselves this way. He stopped, and a man crying in the water, we threw him a rope, and drew him upon deck.—He was one of the firemen who had been blown overboard. This served to compose him a little, or he would have jumped over the side of the boat. The smoke disappearing, the horrors of the sight increased, and we beheld the bodies of those who had been struck by pieces of the boiler, weltering in their blood on the deck. I now attempted to make my way aft, and succeeded, after getting through the smoke and broken parts of the wreck, in assuring Captain Robinson and others to bear the comparion way to get into the Ladies' Cabin. The Captain went down and handed up five ladies whom I took from him, and placing them upon deck, they expired. One little girl, about the age of Mary, entreated me to throw water upon her, her agonies were so great.—They were all of one family, and had been on board but a few minutes, being on their return from the funeral of a sister, at Elizabeth Town Point.—In this situation we were discovered by two boats at the Quarantine Ground, which put off to our assistance, and brought us up to the city; and a steam boat passing by, brought the wreck, with the dead and wounded on board, to the wharf.—What rendered my situation more singular was, that my baggage was blown up, but fell upon the wreck again. My trunk, previously to my being taken off, I found in the place from which the boilers had been blown. Last night at twelve o'clock I went to search for my writing desk. Two friends accompanied me, but they were not permitted to go on board, as the Coroner had just held an inquest, and had gone on shore to give his verdict. I therefore went on board alone, and getting a light, commenced searching for, and succeeded in getting the desk, &c. and discovering a hand under some of the rubbish, I called one of the watchmen, and moving the timber away, it led to the discovery of another corpse.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Venomous Bug of Persia.—A traveller in Persia in a Russian embassy gives the following account of their arrival at Miana, and of the venomous bug of that place:—We passed through several deserted villages, from which (as the Persians assured us) the inhabitants had been driven away by the bugs. A long naked valley led straight to the little town of Miana, the Governor of which came to meet the Ambassador with the usual Persian ceremonies. As this town is the chief residence of the bugs, we were under the necessity of establishing our encampment four wersts further, on the banks of the river Karlanku, at the foot of the Capianta mountains. A fine bridge of twenty three arches leads over this now inconsiderable river, which I should, however, imagine must swell considerably during the rainy season. This bridge was built by Abbas the Great. It has several internal passages, and on the steps at the end, stand four pillars, one of which has fallen to ruins.—The venomous bug, properly called the Miana Bug, is worthy of the particular notice of the naturalist. It is larger than the common European bug; it is of a grey colour, inclining to black, and its back is covered with small red points, scarcely distinguishable, on account of their number. It is only found in walls, and its frequency, and the intensity of its poison, are in proportion to the age of the building. It does not make its appearance by daylight, although certainly there have been instances to the contrary. These bugs have existed at Miana from time immemorial, and have gradually spread into the neighbourhood, where, however, they are not equally venomous. In winter they lie in walls in a state of torpor, and, like all poisonous reptiles, are most dangerous during the heat of summer. I should mention, that houses in Persia are not built of bricks, but (particularly those of Miana and every village) with loam, which is kneaded with fine cut straw. The most remarkable, and indeed quite a peculiar feature in the history of these bugs is, that they do not bite the inhabitants; or at least if they do, the bite is as little felt by them as the sting of our bugs is felt by us: but they would certainly bite every stranger who should pass a night at Miana; and there is no antidote to the poison of their sting, which proves mortal in four and twenty hours. Of its fatal effects in two instances I have heard the precise particulars. The English at Tauris told me repeatedly, that they had lost a servant at Miana who had had the misfortune to be stung by one of these vermin: he complained immediately of parching heat over his whole body, shortly afterwards became delirious, and expired in dreadful convulsions. Colonel Baron Wrede, who has long served with credit in Grusia, and who some years ago came to Persia on a mission, relates a better authenticated instance of the pernicious sting of these bugs. It was pretty late in the year, and the Baron thought that the effect of their bite was not so dangerous as was reported; he therefore determined to pass the night at Miana, taking, however, the precaution to keep a light burning in his apartment. Every one

happily escaped, with the exception of a Cossack, who the next morning observed a black spot on his foot. The inhabitants recommended, as an antidote to the poison, that an ox should be slaughtered, and that his skin should be wrapped, while warm, round the Cossack's foot: this was done, but to no purpose: he died in dreadful convulsions. The inhabitants assert that some persons who had been stung, had been saved by tasting nothing but cold water, sugar and honey, for forty days. They take them in their hands without danger. It is very fortunate that clothes and similar articles do not harbour these vermin; otherwise they might perhaps have spread throughout the whole country.

HORTICULTURE.

PEACH TREES.

(Continued from P. 178.)

In the year 1816, I commenced the cultivation of about ten acres of land on Greenwich Lane, where I have continued the cultivation of the Peach with great success, and have at this present moment upon the ground several thousand Peach Trees, perhaps in no respect inferior to any ever raised here at any former period. I would not be understood to aver, that the cultivation of the Peach is a matter of as little indifference at present as it was thirty years ago.—The successful cultivator now, is under the necessity of pursuing a mode of culture calculated to renovate the species, by selecting a new and improved race of plants. This cannot be achieved by chemical plaisters or scientific dissertations on the terrifying name of a worm, which the experience of twenty years' ineffectual speculations on these subjects, have sufficiently proved. Many fine new varieties raised from the seed of this fruit, are at present, and have for many years been, under successful cultivation in this vicinity. Yet, buds taken even from these, and inserted on stocks raised from seed of old defective trees, may be very liable to fail; for, amongst the fruit of such trees, many of the stones have defective kernels, and although such will often grow, yet they produce a sickly race of plants, which no culture can invigorate, and which the slightest injury destroys. It is therefore as necessary to be careful in selecting good seed to raise the stocks, as to procure buds from good healthy trees. There are also many other particulars which require great care and attention from the cultivator, and which the limits of a single essay would not permit our treating of, separately. Our main object in the present essay is from a faithful statement of a long series of actual facts, to endeavour to correct a radical error which almost every cultivator, and I believe every former writer, has laboured under, in endeavouring to discover means of renovating our Peach Trees, by the application of artificial remedies, instead of adopting a more careful and improved mode of cultivation, by which a new, more healthy, and vigorous race of Peach Trees may be once more introduced through out this truly congenial clime. This, it is true, will require the work of time; yet, if the subject could once be generally understood, a very ordinary degree of care and attention on the part of the cultivator, might effect it in a few years. The great evil exists in the want of a proper degree of care and skill, in introducing and selecting such sorts only as are worthy and proper for our future cultivation.

By the establishment of a botanical garden, under the management of experienced men, the greatest benefits to society in the improvement of this and every other fruit, might be effected. Here a liberal portion of the grounds might be adapted particularly for the introduction and cultivation of being retained or recommended for general cultivation; and here the most improved mode of cultivation might always be ready for the actual investigation of all such as might be desirous of obtaining such benefits as are always to be derived by men of discernment from such models. The scientific speculator, too, might here have a fine opportunity of testing the efficacy of his favourite theories, and the public would not be left at a loss to know how far they would be safe in following such rules as his superior sagacity and skill might discover worthy of being recommended.—Great mistakes are generally entertained, and much mischief done, by the improper pruning of Peach Trees; and those unacquainted with the proper method of managing this part of their culture, would derive more benefit by contemplating, for a few moments, the actual form of a few trees properly managed, than reading the written or printed directions of a volume. The state and form of the trees are often so different when obtained from the nurseries, that no particular rule can be laid down that would be applicable to the whole. The great art for securing a proper form for the head of a Peach Tree, depends upon cutting off the leading or main stem at the desired height the head may be wished to commence at, which should never be more than four feet high—I prefer two or three feet. The selection of four or five limbs, if possible, from the opposite sides of the stem, as near this point as can be got, and in moderately upright positions, should be suffered to form the main stems of the top of the tree; and as these generally furnish abundance of shoots from all parts as they advance in height, they ought never, in such case, to be shortened. It is seldom that the Peach Tree requires much pruning after the main branches of the head is thus formed. Wherever the inferior limbs become too close, they should be cut out; and, if any supply be any where necessary, some branch, if any be found conveniently situated, may be shortened, so as to throw out a greater supply. There is one particular season which I have always found to succeed better than any other, for cutting the main stem for forming the head of the tree, and that, is in April. Just as the buds begin to break, wherever any irregularity of the branches occur, in the growing season they may be regulated by the knife any time; but no pruning ought ever to be performed on these trees at the approach of, or during the winter season.

It is not the object of our present undertaking to enter into any particular investigation of these external evils which have, for many years, been generally considered as an unconquerable scourge of the Peach Tree; nor have we any objections to the man of science, developing the results of those profound researches, arising from the pursuits of natural philosophy. Our object has been to prove by a long series of facts, (which can be well authenticated,) both the erroneousness and absurdity of ascribing the great failures of our Peach Trees to any malignant cause, but to other natural defects, which an improved mode of cultivation has been able to resist, and which, if more universally adopted would greatly facilitate the complete renovation of this delightful fruit.

Consequences of Surprise.

The dangerous effects of surprise are well exemplified in Dumont's Narrative of his return from slavery at Algiers to France, after Lord Exmouth's expedition. He was accompanied by a friend, and on their approach towards home they were attacked by thieves, who, he says, "robbed how Etienne and myself not only of our money, but the two parcels containing our wearing apparel. Fortunately, on proceeding to the next village, the inhabitants took a little pity on us, and what with the assistance we received there, as well as in one or two other towns along the road, we managed to arrive at Lyons in tolerably good spirits.

"Having passed a part of the day in looking at the principal streets and buildings in the above city, Etienne conducted me towards dark to the house of his parents who kept an inn. He entered without making himself known, and ordered supper for two persons. On serving the soup and bouille, Etienne called for a roast fowl; upon which his mother, examining us more attentively, observed, "Sir, you are travellers I perceive, and perhaps not aware the provisions are dear." My companion, with his hat slouched, and turning his back to the old lady, replied, "that's of no consequence to you mother, give what is ordered, and we'll pay for it." "I beg your pardon, Sir," rejoined his mother, "I am wrong, but I didn't exactly know the state of your purse." This short dialogue was followed by the fowls being brought in. We continued to eat very slowly, in order to wait for the night's closing in, when Etienne asked, whether we could have beds? "No," answered the mother, "all my beds are occupied:"—"and this young lady," replied the same, pointing to the sister who served at table, "has she got a bed?"—"How! if my children have not beds, who is to have them?" "Then I am not your son," exclaimed Etienne, raising his voice, and discovering his countenance. At these words, and this movement of the stranger, the poor woman seemed to feel a violent oppression, turned pale, and fell senseless on the floor; the daughter instantly ran to inform her father, who was in the next coffee-house.

"Etienne flew to the assistance of his poor mother; the servants cried aloud, and I could not help weeping with them. The father came in soon after; but Madame Etienne was no more! Her daughter took the event so much to heart, that she immediately retired to bed and never left it again, having died after an illness of two days. The father, distracted by this double loss, sustained by the recovery of his son, could not support it, and only survived eight days!

"Finally, Etienne, the cause of this sad tragedy, was seized with a raging fever, for his health had never been properly restored, and followed the fate of his parents in a week after the death of his father.

I saw them all perish, and never left the bed of my comrade, who received all the attention I could bestow, and even died in my arms. This was one of the most dreadful trials that had overtaken me in life. What a picture, for one who was on the point of looking after his own family after an absence of more than thirty seven years! I had also formed the plan of taking them by surprise, before this catastrophe occurred, and sending a letter, in which my adventures were to be given under a feigned name; but I was soon cured of that whim, by the frightful calamity that befell the unfortunate family of Etienne."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following Letter was originally sent to the Editor of the *Brockville Recorder*, but it is worthy of a place in every paper in this Province:—

FROM THE BROCKVILLE RECORDER.

To the Roman Catholics and Orangemen in the Johnstown District.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with extreme regret, and painful anxiety, that I perceive dissension & discord prevailing among you. The breach evidently opens to grow wider and wider, and your existing difficulties greater and greater. Good God! what essential benefit does either party expect to reap by entertaining and manifesting malice and revenge against each other? Are not you natives of the same fertile soil? Subjects of the same Gracious Government? And worshipers of the one true God? You cannot deny that you are natives of the same country; you both profess to be faithful subjects of the same Government. Why then persecute, bite, and devour one another? You convince yourselves to be Christians. Why then do you not act in character? "by this," says our common Lord, "shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." And if you be true Christians, you will not, you cannot hate each other. Are you British Subjects? You will mutually watch over each others interest. Agree as Christians; unite as brethren; and associate as countrymen, do not disgrace yourselves in this distant land by intestine broils and fruitless quarrels, you are both brave and valiant, side by side, under the same banner, in many different climes, have you not fought and bled as a band of brothers in defence of your King and Country?

GENTLEMEN.—Look back on the state of Great Britain & Ireland, for twenty years and upwards; they were engaged in a bloody and destructive war with a neighbouring power, great was the struggle, and glorious was the result. Erin's sons Orangemen and Catholics, gained the Standard of the Immortal Wellington; Portugal and Spain witnessed their valour with astonishment, and their Heroism with wonder and surprise. Direct your attention for a moment to the never fading laurels you gained at Waterloo: amidst shafts of death & rivers of blood, your hurled irresistable destruction on the Despot of Europe, and levelled to the dust the sceptre of nations: on that memorable day did not great numbers of Orangemen and Catholics, after displaying every quality requisite to constitute the Soldier, and he Hero, after rendering essential service to their Country, after performing prodigies of valour seldom equalled but never excelled, after covering themselves with glory and their King &

country with immortal honour, expire in the arms of Victo embracing each other in the icy arms of death. View the sanguinary spot were Ireland's once irresistable Heroes sleep; move the earth from their sacred ashes; see them mouldering in the dust, and mixing as they mouldered! Shed a tear to the memory of Erin's slaughtered sons, slain in her country's service. "They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided." Be ashamed of your intestine quarrels, and your fire-side pettifogging scribblers of both parties. Cease to blow the coals of contention into a flame; rake not up the ashes of your fathers; mention not their former animosities; bury, for God's sake! for the sake of peace, and for the welfare and prosperity of this Province, and for your own sake, bury in eternal oblivion, that disgraceful animosity which ruined Ireland, and now threatens this Province with destruction.

GENTLEMEN.—I conclude by wishing both parties that peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. Wishing to hear no more of such disgusting and disgraceful discord,

I Subscribe myself

Yours, &c.

CALEDONIA.

MAY 14TH. 1824.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Weekly Register.

TO E. V. E.

The Trees spread their foliage, sweetly blossomed each flower
The birds warbled cheerily 'midst the dark grove;
The bright sun of summer, the nourishing shower,
Called the beauties of nature to welcome my love

You came, and my heart how it bounded with gladness!
I saw you, and ecstacy filled my fond breast
No longer I sighed, every dark cloud of sadness
Had fled 'midst the pleasure with which I was blest'd.

Now winter approached with its withering power;
Each plant drooped its head, each bird ceased its song;
The trees of the forest were changed in an hour,
All nature looked gloomy, for ah, you were gone.

You were gone, and the hope which so fondly I cherished,
The hope that we ne'er should be severed again,
Like a dream's fleeting vision had cruelly perished,
And now my poor bosom throbbed sadly with pain.

But the spring soon returned, and the bright orb of heaven
In its gayest apparel all nature had dressed
Again to my arms my beloved was given,
Again to my bosom you fondly were press'd.

But alas! you soon left me, and left me to sorrow;
While the world smiles serenely my heart swells with grief;
From the joy that surrounds me no charm can I borrow,
I join the gay crowd, but can find no relief.

Fare thee well, fare thee well! tho' doomed thus to sever,
With me thy loved Image shall constantly dwell
Each thought, dearest you!, shall be yours, and I never
Will cease for a moment to wish thee farewell.—

From the Albany Gazette.

MESSRS. —

On perusing the fugitive pieces of Dr. Percival, I have frequently been forcibly struck with the peculiar beauty and elegance of the enclosed lines. The depravity of man, and the endearing constancy of female love, are here most vividly—most inimitably depicted. If viewed by you with the same degree of admiration with which I regard them, I trust they will be deemed worthy a corner in your valuable paper.

C.

"He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble smiling with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sterling eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, dark and deep.
I had a husband once, who lov'd me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip
As bees, from laurel flowers, a poison sip;
But yet, I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I lov'd him then—he lov'd me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often stings me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and waste upon the vile
Caresses, which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His coldness—and should he, in an hour,
its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured, and how faithful I had been."

DOMESTIC.

(*Communicated.*)

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

THIS day the Corner Stone of the Court House and Jail of the Ottawa District was laid in presence of a number of Gentlemen, at the beautiful and flourishing village of Larignae.

The site chosen for the building is dry and airy, and commands an extensive view of the village and of the Ottawa River for several miles. The House is to be built of Stone, and will be finished early in the fall.

New Longueil, 27th May, 1824.

Grand Fête to the Countess of Dalhousie.

On Wednesday the farewell Ball which has for some time been in preparation, was given to this amiable and distinguished personage by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the gentlemen of the Councils, the Heads of the Civil and Military Departments, and the Field Officers of the Troops in Garrison, and of the Militia of the City. The Rooms at the Union-Hotel were employed on this occasion, and the public curiosity had been raised to the highest pitch from the circumstance of admission to the Ball Room having been refused till the night of the entertainment, whilst the acknowledged taste of the distinguished officer to whose direction this part of the arrangement for the evening had been exclusively committed, led to an expectation that the decorations would be in a style of elegance seldom witnessed in this country. Great as was the excitement on this point, it was in no way disappointed, the sentiment universally expressed being that of admiration at the light, chaste, and elegant harmony which pervaded the whole, exhibiting the *simplex munditiis* in its most imposing form; whilst, though free from the blaze of meretricious decoration, the fitting up of the apartments was decidedly worthy of the entertainers and of the noble guest whose presence formed the brightest attraction of this splendid Fête.

The character given to the room was totally different from that which it bore on the two last occasions, (the Ball given by the 68th Regt. and that of St. George's day.) the walls had been newly coloured of a pink tinge, and the roof was painted *en ciel*, representing an Italian sky, perfectly in unison with the fragrant collection of exotic plants which placed on a conical stand surmounted by the Thistle of Scotland, occupied a space in the centre of the floor, under the principal chandelier, fenced with a light *trellage*. The numerous windows were lowered in an elegant drapery of pink and white muslin in festoons, with a border of roses—the two centre windows had each a transparency of a dancing female, whilst the others (necessarily left open for the purpose of ventilation,) were filled with green house plants, and in the centre of each the cast of a female figure. The pillars supporting the arches, dividing the larger room from that which on ordinary occasions is appropriated to cards, were also similarly surrounded; at the upper end of the room was erected a state canopy, corresponding with the draperies of the curtains, above which was placed a transparency of the Arms of Dalhousie, and in front an Earl's coronet; under this a sofa was raised some steps above the floor, to which, on her entrance, the Countess of Dalhousie was conducted by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor; The windows on either side the canopy displayed a transparent painting of Dalhousie Castle, representing it as a noble building bearing the marks of great antiquity, situated as the castles of the 'olden time' generally were, in a commanding situation.—We should have noticed that the piers between the windows were ornamented with concave and convex mirrors; these reflected the company in miniature and produced a very pleasing effect; to the walls medallions were affixed, encircled with wreaths of flowers and bearing the initials C. B. D; over each of these, as well as over the centre of every window, was placed the coronet of Earldom; in the centre of the orchestra, on a medallion, was a bar of music, bearing the notes C B D a musical pun, sufficiently intelligible to adepts in the science; the lesser room was decorated in the same style with the principal apartment, the windows had transparencies representing Waterloo Bridge, the Admiralty and Chelsea Hospital, the fourth was a fancy Landscape. Notwithstanding the ample size of the suit of apartments, they were literally filled; upwards of four hundred persons were in the room at 10 o'clock, and most of these remained till a late hour; His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland and his staff, with Commodore Barrie, from Upper Canada, were present, as were also several gentlemen from Monreal and the Three Rivers district, who availed themselves of this opportunity to pay a parting tribute of respect to the distinguished Lady whose affability and virtues peculiarly fit her for the exalted station she has so admirably filled, and which, we hope ere long to see her resume; of her it may truly be said that her presence has dispensed nothing but pleasure and happiness, and her departure, even for a limited period, would be deeply regretted, but for the anticipation of the meeting which awaits her Ladyship with those who have the strongest ties upon a mother's heart.

About 12 o'clock, the company decended to the Supper-room, the size of which bearing no proportion to the Ball Room, was necessarily densely filled, the table arrangements were the same as on the former evenings.

After supper, His Excellency Sir Francis Burton, proposed the health of the Countess of Dalhousie, and afterwards that of the Governor in Chief, prefacing each toast by a short address, couched in terms of great kindness, with which both her Ladyship and the Earl appeared sensibly affected, and which made a deep impression upon all present; both healths were drank with long and loud acclamations; on his Lordship's health been given, as soon as the plaudits had ceased, he rose to return thanks, which he did in that neat and appopriate style for which he is so conspicuous; shortly after the Countess and her party left the room, the healths of Sir Francis Burton and of Sir Peregrine Maitland were successively given, and received with that applause which marked the just estimation in which these exalted characters are held.

The dresses of the Ladies on this occasion were generally elegant.—The Governor in Chief and Sir Peregrine Maitland were the full uniforms of their respective ranks, with the Orders of Knight Grand Cross and Knight Companion of the Bath. Sir Francis Burton was dressed in a full suit of the Windsor uniform, with the blue ribbon of Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The company departed at a late hour, highly delighted with an entertainment given in honour of one, whose many amiable and endearing virtues will long live in the remembrance of the society of Quebec.

PERTH RIOTS.

The *Quebec Mercury* has this passage.—We are happy to learn from good authority that the disturbances which have lately existed in the Perth settlement, the extent of which has been greatly magnified, are entirely at an end; Colonel Fitzgibbon has been despatched from York by his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland to enquire into the actual state of the matter; of his judicious choice of this gentleman for such a duty was particularly judicious, as no man is more intimately acquainted with the character and peculiarities of his countrymen.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10th, 1824.

RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
ADAIR, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0	Baxter, James	20	4	6	5	1	1h
Adams, George	615	18	6	153	19	7h	Baxter, John	172	2	9	43	0	8h
Adams, Mary	32	10	0	8	2	6	Beam, Martin	117	11	6	29	7	10h
Addison, Robert	200	5	0	50	1	3	Beamer, Henry, sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0
Adrames, Joseph	24	17	6	6	4	4h	Beamer, Henry	2	10	0	0	12	6
Aigler, William	52	10	0	13	2	6	Bean, Abraham	4	16	0	1	2	6
Aikman, John	47	5	0	11	16	3	Beasely, Richard	1336	1	6	334	0	8h
Alquire, Martin	7	10	0	1	17	6	Beaupre, Francis	17	16	3	4	7	6
Allan, Alexander	10	0	0	2	10	0	Bechiet, George	47	2	6	11	15	7h
Allan, Ruby	116	13	6	29	3	4h	Bechlet, Jacob	30	0	0	7	10	0
Allan, Samuel	47	5	0	11	16	3	Beemer, Jacob	98	17	0	24	14	3
Allan, William	120	16	0	30	2	6	Beemer, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Alexander, Hugh	1473	5	0	368	6	3	Beemer, Philip	45	0	0	11	5	0
Alexander, Thomas	10	0	0	2	10	0	Bell, John	9	5	0	2	5	3
Almas, Henry	6	15	0	1	13	9	Bell, Nathaniel	21	0	0	5	5	0
Almost, Christian	28	15	0	7	3	9	Bell, Thomas	314	10	0	78	12	6
Alyia, John	5	0	0	1	5	0	Bellinger, Mary Ann	50	0	0	12	10	0
Anderson, Cornelius	12	15	0	3	2	6	Bellknap, Eleanor	3	2	6	0	15	7h
Anderson, John	21	0	0	5	7	6	Bellpush, Jaques	17	15	0	4		6
Anderson, Joseph	80	15	6	21	8	10h	Bellinger, Michael	278			69		3
Anderson, Peter	19	7	8	4	16	10h	Belts, or Beltz, George	64	17	6	16	4	4h
Andrap, Samuel	17	10	0	4	7	6	Bender, John	38	5	0	9		3
Andrews, Eliza	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bender, Philip	570	15	0	14		9
Angu, Abigail	49	0	0	12	5	0	Benedict, Charles	3	0	0	0		0
Angu, Augustus	45	5	0	11	6	3h	Benetean, Jean B.	73	5	3	18	6	1h
Antallia, Andre	12	10	0	3	2	6	Benetean, Pierre	11	10	0	2	17	6
Antallia, Christopher	23	5	0	5	16	3	Bennet, Joshua,	22	10	0	5	2	6
Antallia, Pierre	41	0	0	10	5	0	Bennet, William	48	10	0	12	2	6
Applegarth, J. and H.	154	7	6	38	11	10h	Berger, David	18	15	0	4	13	9
Arnold, Christopher	75	0	0	18	15	0	Berguson, Simon	32	17	6	8	4	4h
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	6	5	0	Bernard, Jean B.	21	10	0	5	7	6
Arnold, Elizabeth	22	10	0	5	12	6	Bessy, David	6	15	0	1	13	9
Arnold, Frederick	95	5	0	23	16	3	Bessy, John	3	0	0	0	15	0
Arnold, John	26	16	10	6	14	2h	Best, John	49	12	6	12	3	1h
Arnold, Lewis	79	10	0	19	7	6	Betzner, Samuel	11	9	0	2	17	3
Arvison Gustavus	116	3	0	29	0	9	Bezere, Antoine	35	0	0	8	15	0
Askin, James	27	10	0	6	17	6	Bezere, Jaques	12	10	0	3	2	6
Askbough, Frederick	24	15	0	6	3	9	Biggar, James	37	10	0	9	7	6
Askbough, Frederick	50	10	0	12	12	6	Biggar, John	23	15	0	5	18	9
Ault, Michael	50	0	0	12	10	0	Biggar, Robert	350	9	0	87	12	3
Ault, Nicholas	13	1	9	3	5	5f	Binkley, John	34	15	0	8	13	9
Averill, Paul	23	1	3	5	17	9h	Bird, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
							Bitue, William	18	8	3	4	12	0½
B.							Blackburn, James	43	2	6	10	15	7h
							Blackburn, Joseph	35	0	0	8	15	0
Baby, Francis	1778	10	10	444	12	8h	Blackburn, Leonard	34	2	6	8	10	7h
Baby, James	426	2	6	106	10	7h	Blackburn, Robert	24	10	0	6	2	6
Baby, Jean B.	280	15	9	70	3	11½	Bleam, Philip	25	0	0	6	5	0
Backlus Stephen	40	15	0	10	3	9	Blosdell, Isaac	41	0	0	10	5	0
Badgley, Joseph	17	10	0	4	7	6	Bodin, Jaques	21	0	0	5	5	0
Baker, Abraham	13	10	0	3	7	6	Boice, Jacob	37	0	0	9	5	0
Baker, Benjamin	22	9	0	5	12	3	Boice, John	42	5	0	10	11	3
Baker, Effy	11	11	3	2	17	9½	Boismier, Jean B.	33	10	0	8	7	6
Baker, Hosea	20	0	0	5	0	0	Boipce, Gabriel	5	10	0	1	7	6
Baker, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bondy, Charles	18	0	0	4	10	0
Baker, William	22	10	0	5	12	6	Bondy, Gabriel	14	12	6	3	13	1h
Baldwin, John, sen.	653	16	3	163	9	0½	Boudy, Lawrent	32	15	0	8	3	9
Baldwin, Nathaniel	51	10	0	12	17	6	Bonhomme, Joseph	13	7	6	3	6	10h
Ball, George	740	2	6	185	0	7h	Book, George	5	0	0	1	5	0
Ball, Peter	573	5	0	143	6	3	Book, Jacob	29	10	0	7	7	6
Baughart, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6	Book, John	29	10	0	7	7	6
Barber, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bostwick, Adolphus	68	19	6	17	4	9
Barnes, George	75	0	0	18	15	0	Bostwick, Henry	225	0	0	56	5	0
Barnhurt, George	253	10	9	63	7	8f	Boucherville, Thomas	500	0	0	125	0	0
Barnhurt, Henry	46	5	0	11	11	3	Bouckette, Jean B.	200	0	0	50	0	0
Barthe, Jean B.	35	4	6	8	10	1h	Bouck, Chr.	18	19	0	4	14	9
Barnus, Ezra	40	12	6	10	3	1h	Bouck, Frederick	17	13	0	4	3	3f
Barthe anone, Joseph	30	12	6	7	13	1h	Bouffar, Antoine	23	5	0	5	16	3
Barthe anone, Joseph	46	17	6	11	14	4h	Bouffar, Jos.	39	16	0	9	17	6
Bartly, Henry	27	5	0	6	16	3	Bouffar, Jean B.	34	15	0	8	3	9
Barton, Church of	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bouffar, Perre	64	0	0	16	0	0
Bastado, David	73	7	8	18	6	10h	Boughner, Chr.	155	8	9	38	17	2f
Bates, Augustus	183	15	0	44	8	9	Boughner, jur. Chr.	6	5	0	1	12	3
Bates, William	62	11	3	15	12	9½	Boughner, Joseph	5	5	0	1	6	3
Banman, George	46	13	0	11	13	3	Boughner, Martin	7	10	0	1	17	6
Baxter, David	86	10	0	21	12	6	Boughner, Ozias	23	8	9	5	17	2f

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Bouk, Frederick	9	5	0	2	6	3	Campbell, Elizabeth						
Bouk, John	30	0	0	7	10	0	Campean, Charles	120	10	0	30	2	6
Bowen, Henry	35	4	6	8	16	1h	Campean, Jean B.	18	10	0	4	12	6
Bowen, John	40	1	8	10	0	3½	Campean, Louis	25	5	0	6	6	3
Bowen, William	29	5	0	7	6	3	Caufield, Abraham	46	2	6	11	10	7h
Bowlby, James	10	0	0	2	10	0	Carmichael, Charlotte	56	0	0	14	0	0
Bowman, Adam	280	16	6	70	4	1h	Carr, Christopher	8	5	0	2	1	3
Bowman, Adrian	229	13	6	57	8	10h	Carnell, Atoine	52	5	6	13	1	4h
Bowman, Peter	23	0	0	5	15	0	Carpenter, Gersham	75	12	0	18	18	0
Bowman, Peter	52	0	0	13	0	0	Carrol, Joseph	9	0	0	2	5	0
Boyd, Samuel	221	3	0	55	5	9	Carrol, Captain John	116	3	9	29	0	11
Boyle, James	15	0	0	3	15	0	Carrol, Luke	21	0	0	5	5	0
Bradshaw, Seth	215	0	0	61	5	0	Carter, Silas	34	7	0	8	11	0
Bradt, Peter	28	0	0	7	0	0	Cascaden, William	183	6	0	45	16	6
Brady, Edward	151	0	0	37	15	0	Caze, Peter	82	10	6	20	12	7h
Brant, John & Catharine	123	15	0	30	18	9	Cassady, Samuel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Brass, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Casselman, Henry	216	7	6	54	1	10h
Bracker, John	24	7	6	6	1	10½	Caster, George	24	0	0	6	0	0
Brigham, Moses	167	0	0	41	15	0	Caster, John	9	0	0	2	5	0
Brisbeis, Jean B.	26	18	6	6	14	7h	Caswell, Jerotheson	29	2	0	7	5	6
Brooks, Robert	17	5	0	4	6	3	Caswell, Nathan	25	0	0	6	5	0
Brook, William	42	10	0	10	12	6	Cazavant, Pierre	97	15	7	24	8	9
Brouse, George	21	15	0	5	8	9	Chambers, John	60	7	6	15	1	10h
Brown, Adam	112	11	3	28	2	9½	Chambers, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
Brown, Adam	325	0	0	81	5	0	Chapin, Richard	10	15	0	2	13	9
Brown, Adam	13	0	0	3	5	0	Charbonneau, Jean B.	34	5	0	8	11	3
Brown, Alexander	80	2	6	20	0	7h	Charron, Antoine	30	4	6	7	11	1h
Brown, Samuel	19	14	6	4	18	7h	Chisholm, George	5	5	0	1	6	3
Brown, Charlotte	199	18	9	49	19	8f	Chisholm, John	159	0	0	39	15	0
Brown, James	22	10	0	5	12	6	Chisholm, John	152	7	6	38	1	10h
Brown, John	4	10	0	1	2	6	Chisholm, William	106	15	0	26	13	9
Brown, John	25	0	0	6	5	0	Choate, Jacob	201	1	3	50	5	3½
Brown, Joseph	187	2	6	46	15	7h	Chrysler, Rebecca	35	10	0	8	17	6
Brown, Josiah	64	0	0	16	0	0	Chrysler, William	59	15	0	14	18	9
Brown, Robert	105	2	6	26	5	7h	Chrysler, William	18	12	6	4	13	1h
Brown, Stephen	48	12	6	12	3	1½	Clark, James	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brown, Cornelius	3	11	0	0	17	9	Clark, John	495	0	0	101	5	0
Brownson, John	18	0	0	4	10	0	Clark, Moses	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bruce, Margaret	30	19	0	7	14	9	Clark, Robert	50	5	0	12	11	3
Bruce, William	14	3	0	3	10	9	Clark, Sarah & George	15	0	0	3	15	0
Brumer, George	18	0	0	4	10	9	Clark & Street,	270	0	0	67	10	0
Buchannan, Gordon	12	10	0	3	2	6	Clark, Hon. Thomas	4,970	0	0	1,242	10	0
Buck, Peter	49	0	0	12	5	0	Clark, Tho's. Ale'x.	742	15	4	185	13	10
Buckberrough, George	11	5	0	2	16	9	Claus, William	226	17	6	56	14	4h
Buckberrough, John	22	10	0	5	12	6	Claus, Jacob	1997	5	0	499	6	3
Buck, William	15	0	0	3	15	0	Cleaver, John	39	5	0	9	16	3
Buell, William	28	15	0	7	3	9	Clement, John	24	0	0	6	0	0
Bugbee, John	15	0	0	3	15	0	Clement, Marg't	75	0	0	18	15	0
Burnell, Enos	23	8	9	5	17	2f	Clench, Ralfe	580	6	0	145	1	6
Bunting, James	66	12	6	16	13	1h	Clendenning, John	239	5	0	59	16	3
Bunting, John	52	17	6	13	4	4h	Clendenning, John & Hannah	9	15	0	2	8	9
Bunting, Samuel	111	0	0	27	15	0	Clendenning, Walter	7	10	0	1	17	6
Bunting, Thomas	120	0	0	30	0	0	Cline, Philip	20	0	0	5	5	0
Burch, John	61	0	0	15	5	0	Cloch, Jacob	28	0	0	7	0	0
Burdick, Freeman	127	6	9	31	16	8f	Clow, David	19	5	0	4	16	3
Burdick, Isaac	30	16	0	7	13	9	Clow, Duncan	88	10	0	22	2	6
Burfard, School	25	0	0	6	5	0	Clowes, Leonard	84	0	0	21	0	0
Burkholder, Christepher	66	2	6	16	10	7h	Cochenour, Jacob	6	16	3	1	14	0½
Burkholder, David	19	10	0	4	17	6	Coleman, John	112	17	3	28	4	3½
Burns, John	213	0	0	53	5	0	Colerich, Peter	2	10	0	0	12	6
Burtch, Archibald	20	0	0	5	0	0	Coll, John	89	3	6	22	5	10h
Burtch, Isreal	165	17	0	41	9	5f	Coll, William	103	10	0	25	17	6
Burwell, James	20	0	0	5	0	0	Collard, Benjamin	41	10	0	10	7	6
Burwell, Mahlon	830	10	0	207	12	6	Collard, Elijah	15	0	0	3	15	0
Butler, Anne	656	18	9	164	4	8f	Collard, John	7	17	6	1	19	4h
Butler, Andrew & John	704	10	9	176	2	6	Conkes, John	294	1	0	78	10	3
Byer, Anna	20	0	0	5	0	0	Conklin, Jonathan	30	4	0	7	11	3
Byers, John C	78	7	9	19	11	11f	Constantine, Jean B.	41	18	9	10	9	8f
Cederett, Louis	9	5	0	2	6	3	Cook, Andrew	2	10	0	2	10	6
Cadet, Joseph	10	0	0	2	10	0	Cook, Calvin	12	10	0	3	2	6
Cain, John	32	10	0	8	2	6	Cook, Hagger	50	0	0	12	10	0
Caldwell, William	1020	6	0	255	0	6	Cook, John	45	2	6	11	5	10h
Calvert, George	7	10	0	1	17	6	Cook, John	54	14	6	13	13	7h
Cameron, Alexander	55	17	0	13	19	3	Cook, Michael	52	15	0	13	3	9
Cameron, Duncan sen.	11	10	0	2	17	6	Cook, Michael	197	7	6	49	6	10h
Cameron, Duncan jun.	15	0	0	3	15	0	Cook, Noah & Calvin	174	14	6	43	13	7h
Campbell, Edward	450	0	0	112	10	0	Cook, Seth	19	2	6	4	15	8f
								62	0	0	15	10	0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Cooley, Preserved	55	10	0	13	17	6
Cooper, Anne	4	2	6	1	0	7½
Cooper, James	517	15	0	129	8	9
Copperthwait, David	93	15	0	23	8	9
Corbin, James	52	0	0	13	0	0
Connan, Isaac	37	0	0	9	5	0
Cornwall, Anne	59	0	0	14	15	0
Cornwall, Benjamin	30	0	0	7	10	0
Cornwall, John	87	10	6	9	7	7½
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286	8	0	321	12	0
Cornwall, Nicholas	42	6	0	10	11	6
Corse, Caste	228	0	0	57	0	0
Corwin, Lydia	29	15	0	7	8	9
Corwin, Samuel	30	0	0	7	10	0
Cotte, Jos.	8	2	0	2	0	6
Coughill, Geo.	92	5	9	23	1	5½
Coutier, Chas.	50	5	6	12	11	3
Couzeneau, Jean B.	28	10	0	5	17	6
Cowan, David	173	0	0	43	5	0
Cowell, Mathias	15	10	0	3	17	6
Crane, Robert	10	0	0	2	10	0
Crane, Aaron	57	10	0	14	7	6
Crane, George	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crane, Jacob	36	14	0	9	3	6
Crane, James	38	9	0	9	12	9
Crawford, John	654	7	6	163	11	10½
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	25	0	0	6	5	0
Creger, Peter	24	5	0	6	1	3
Cripps, Paul	166	7	0	41	11	9
Crooks, Francis	39	0	0	9	15	0
Crooks, James	4,460	17	0	1112	14	5
Crooks, William	286	5	0	71	11	3
Crooks, William & James	30	0	0	7	10	0
Crosby, Simon	28	0	0	7	0	0
Crosthwait, Daniel	20	15	0	5	3	9
Crow, Abraham	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crow, Thomas	93	13	6	23	8	4½
Crowder, James	3	10	0	0	17	6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9	13	0	2	8	3
Cudney, David	61	2	6	15	5	7½
Cudney, Ezekiel	56	5	0	13	16	3
Cudney, Ezekiel	13	5	0	3	6	3
Cudney, James	55	17	6	8	19	4½
Culverson, Samuel	52	0	0	13	0	0
Culp, Christopher	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culp, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culver, Aaron	20	0	0	5	0	0
Culver, Jabez	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culver, John	49	5	0	12	6	3
Culver, Timothy	19	0	0	4	15	0
Culver, William	108	10	0	27	2	6
Cummerfield, or Gummerford, Thomas	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cummins, Daniel	52	12	6	13	3	1½
Curtis, David	45	10	0	11	7	6
Cushman, James	82	10	0	20	12	6
Cutler, Sewall	110	0	0	27	10	0
D						
Dafoe, Conrad	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12	3	6	3	0	10½
Darby, Jacob	18	0	0	4	10	0
Darby, Jacob	6	0	0	1	10	0
Darby, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0
Darby, Margaret	15	10	0	3	17	6
Dauphin, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Davis, Andrew	20	13	0	5	3	3
Davis, Asahel	129	12	0	32	8	0
Davis, John	692	0	0	176	10	0
Davis, John	34	6	0	8	11	6
Davis, Joseph	20	2	0	5	0	6
Davis, William	41	6	3	10	6	6
Davis, Simon	21	5	0	5	6	3
Davis, William	7	5	0	1	16	3
Day, John	44	5	0	11	1	3
Day, Solomon	42	0	0	10	10	0
Dayton, Reuben	15	0	0	3	15	0
Deary, Thomas	27	2	6	6	15	7½
Decow, John	64	17	6	16	4	4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Defield, Edward	61	18	6	15	9	7½
Defield, Joseph	148	1	0	37	0	3
DeForest, Elizabeth	25	0	0	6	5	0
Dell, Basnett	10	0	0	2	10	0
Demauchell, Vitaille	93	15	8	23	8	11
Demauchell, Vitaille	10	0	0	2	10	0
Denis, Catherine	5	17	6	1	9	4½
Denis, Obadiah	75	0	0	18	15	0
Denison, John	33	0	0	8	15	0
Denneau, Jean B.	22	10	0	5	12	6
Depew, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Depew, John, Senior	16	5	0	4	1	3
Depew, Charles	16	10	0	4	2	6
Depirissy, Count	200	0	0	50	0	0
Derengy, Elizabeth	12	10	0	3	2	6
Derickson, Thomas	7	10	0	1	12	3
Dekussell, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Desjardins, Peter	135	11	4	33	17	9
Desmond, David	45	5	0	11	1	3
Desmond, Timothy	7	0	0	1	15	0
Desmond, William	35	0	0	8	15	0
Dispoeat, Vincent	8	15	0	2	3	9
Detterick, Jacob	65	0	0	16	5	0
Dickson, Thomas	1292	10	0	328	2	6
Dickson, William	2572	19	5	643	4	10½
Dingman, Harmonus	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dingman, John	140	0	0	35	0	0
Dingman, Lawrence	54	15	0	5	13	9
Doan, Thomas	20	17	6	5	4	4½
Dodge, Daniel	22	0	0	5	10	0
Dolson, Daniel	234	10	0	58	12	6
Dolson, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dolson, Isaac	71	5	0	17	16	3
Dolson, Matthew	190	1	3	47	10	3½
Donahoe, William	34	7	6	8	11	10½
Donaldson, Robert	55	0	0	13	15	0
Dorshinar, Conrad	72	5	0	18	1	3
Dorshinar, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
Dorshinar, Martin	22	2	6	5	10	7½
Douglass, Alexander	2135	7	0	533	16	9
Douglass, Levi	15	0	0	3	15	0
Douglass, Stephen	15	0	0	3	15	0
Douglass, Thomas	23	10	0	5	17	6
Dowdy, Israel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Dowlin, Thomas	23	0	0	6	5	0
Dragon, Angelique	27	0	0	6	15	0
Drake, David	6	3	0	1	10	9
Drake, John	60	0	0	15	0	0
Drake, John	4	10	0	1	2	6
Drake, William	372	10	0	93	2	6
Drouillard, Alexis	7	10	6	1	17	7½
Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35	0	0	8	15	0
Drouillard, Joseph junior	52	10	0	13	2	6
Drouillard, Lewis	23	15	0	5	18	9
Drummond, Peter	100	0	0	25	0	0
Dubais, James	5	0	0	1	5	0
Duchesne, Thomas	11	5	0	2	16	3
Duff, Alexander	60	0	0	15	0	0
Dufour, Charles	12	10	0	3	2	6
Dufour, Francis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Dufour, Pierre	10	10	0	2	12	6
Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17	10	0	4	7	6
Dulmege, Jacob	12	13	9	3	3	3½
Dunlar, William	87	15	0	21	18	9
Dunham, Charles	25	12	6	6	8	1½
Durand, James	86	3	0	21	10	9
Durham, Edward	39	7	6	9	16	10½
Durham, James	109	15	0	27	8	9
Durham, Jeremiah	32	12	0	8	3	0
Durrochez, Charles	10	0	0	2	10	0
Dutchen, Ephm.	11	2	0	2	15	6
E.						
Eaglesson, John	513	11	6	128	7	10½
Eamer, Michel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Eamon Jacob	2		0	0	13	9
Eaton, John	17	5	0	4	6	3
Everts, Jean Baptiste	45	17	6	11	9	4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Cooley, Preserved	55	10	0	13	17	6
Cooper, Anne	4	2	6	1	0	7½
Cooper, James	517	15	0	129	8	9
Copperthwait, David	93	15	0	23	8	9
Corbin, James	52	0	0	13	0	0
Connan, Isaac	37	0	0	9	5	0
Cornwall, Anne	59	0	0	14	15	0
Cornwall, Benjamin	30	0	0	7	10	0
Cornwall, John	87	10	6	9	7	7½
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286	8	0	321	12	0
Cornwall, Nicholas	42	6	0	10	11	6
Corse, Caste	228	0	0	57	0	0
Corwin, Lydia	29	15	0	7	8	9
Corwin, Samuel	30	0	0	7	10	0
Cotte, Jos.	8	2	0	2	0	6
Coughill, Geo.	92	5	9	23	1	5½
Coutier, Chas.	50	5	6	12	11	3
Couzeneau, Jean B.	28	10	0	5	17	6
Cowan, David	173	0	0	43	5	0
Cowell, Mathias	15	10	0	3	17	6
Crane, Robert	10	0	0	2	10	0
Crane, Aaron	57	10	0	14	7	6
Crane, George	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crane, Jacob	36	14	0	9	3	6
Crane, James	38	9	0	9	12	9
Crawford, John	654	7	6	163	11	10½
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	25	0	0	6	5	0
Creger, Peter	24	5	0	6	1	3
Cripps, Paul	166	7	0	41	11	9
Crooks, Francis	39	0	0	9	15	0
Crooks, James	4,460	17	0	1112	14	5
Crooks, William	286	5	0	71	11	3
Crooks, William & James	30	0	0	7	10	0
Crosby, Simon	28	0	0	7	0	0
Crosthwait, Daniel	20	15	0	5	3	9
Crow, Abraham	15	0	0	3	15	0
Crow, Thomas	93	13	6	23	8	4½
Crowder, James	3	10	0	0	17	6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9	13	0	2	8	3
Cudney, David	61	2	6	15	5	7½
Cudney, Ezekiel	56	5	0	13	16	3
Cudney, Ezekiel	13	5	0	3	6	3
Cudney, James	55	17	6	8	19	4½
Culverson, Samuel	52	0	0	13	0	0
Culp, Christopher	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culp, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culver, Aaron	20	0	0	5	0	0
Culver, Jabez	15	0	0	3	15	0
Culver, John	49	5	0	12	6	3
Culver, Timothy	19	0	0	4	15	0
Culver, William	108	10	0	27	2	6
Cummerfield, or Gummerford, Thomas	15	0	0	3	15	0
Cummins, Daniel	52	12	6	13	3	1½
Curtis, David	45	10	0	11	7	6
Cushman, James	82	10	0	20	12	6
Cutler, Sewall	110	0	0	27	10	0
D						
Dafoe, Conrad	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12	3	6	3	0	10½
Darby, Jacob	18	0	0	4	10	0
Darby, Jacob	6	0	0	1	10	0
Darby, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0
Darby, Margaret	15	10	0	3	17	6
Dauphin, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Davis, Andrew	20	13	0	5	3	3
Davis, Asahel	129	12	0	32	8	0
Davis, John	692	0	0	176	10	0
Davis, John	34	6	0	8	11	6
Davis, Joseph	20	2	0	5	0	6
Davis, William	41	6	3	10	6	6
Davis, Simon	21	5	0	5	6	3
Davis, William	7	5	0	1	16	3
Day, John	44	5	0	11	1	3
Day, Solomon	42	0	0	10	10	0
Dayton, Reuben	15	0	0	3	15	0
Deary, Thomas	27	2	6	6	15	7½
Decow, John	64	17	6	16	4	4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Defield, Edward	61	18	6	15	9	7½
Defield, Joseph	148	1	0	37	0	3
DeForest, Elizabeth	25	0	0	6	5	0
Dell, Basnett	10	0	0	2	10	0
Demauchell, Vitaille	93	15	8	23	8	11
Demauchell, Vitaille	10	0	0	2	10	0
Denis, Catherine	5	17	6	1	9	4½
Denis, Obadiah	75	0	0	18	15	0
Denison, John	33	0	0	8	15	0
Denneau, Jean B.	22	10	0	5	12	6
Depew, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Depew, John, Senior	16	5	0	4	1	3
Depew, Charles	16	10	0	4	2	6
Depirissy, Count	200	0	0	50	0	0
Derengy, Elizabeth	12	10	0	3	2	6
Derickson, Thomas	7	10	0	1	12	3
Dekussell, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Desjardins, Peter	135	11	4	33	17	9
Desmond, David	45	5	0	11	1	3
Desmond, Timothy	7	0	0	1	15	0
Desmond, William	35	0	0	8	15	0
Dispoeat, Vincent	8	15	0	2	3	9
Detterick, Jacob	65	0	0	16	5	0
Dickson, Thomas	1292	10	0	328	2	6
Dickson, William	2572	19	5	643	4	10½
Dingman, Harmonus	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dingman, John	140	0	0	35	0	0
Dingman, Lawrence	54	15	0	5	13	9
Doan, Thomas	20	17	6	5	4	4½
Dodge, Daniel	22	0	0	5	10	0
Dolson, Daniel	234	10	0	58	12	6
Dolson, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
Dolson, Isaac	71	5	0	17	16	3
Dolson, Matthew	190	1	3	47	10	3½
Donahoe, William	34	7	6	8	11	10½
Donaldson, Robert	55	0	0	13	15	0
Dorshinar, Conrad	72	5	0	18	1	3
Dorshinar, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
Dorshinar, Martin	22	2	6	5	10	7½
Douglass, Alexander	2135	7	0	533	16	9
Douglass, Levi	15	0	0	3	15	0
Douglass, Stephen	15	0	0	3	15	0
Douglass, Thomas	23	10	0	5	17	6
Dowdy, Israel	17	10	0	4	7	6
Dowlin, Thomas	23	0	0	6	5	0
Dragon, Angelique	27	0	0	6	15	0
Drake, David	6	3	0	1	10	9
Drake, John	60	0	0	15	0	0
Drake, John	4	10	0	1	2	6
Drake, William	372	10	0	93	2	6
Drouillard, Alexis	7	10	6	1	17	7½
Drouillard, Joseph, senior	35	0	0	8	15	0
Drouillard, Joseph junior	52	10	0	13	2	6
Drouillard, Lewis	23	15	0	5	18	9
Drummond, Peter	100	0	0	25	0	0
Dubais, James	5	0	0	1	5	0
Duchesne, Thomas	11	5	0	2	16	3
Duff, Alexander	60	0	0	15	0	0
Dufour, Charles	12	10	0	3	2	6
Dufour, Francis	10	0	0	2	10	0
Dufour, Pierre	10	10	0	2	12	6
Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	17	10	0	4	7	6
Dulmege, Jacob	12	13	9	3	3	3½
Dunlar, William	87	15	0	21	18	9
Dunham, Charles	25	12	6	6	8	1½
Durand, James	86	3	0	21	10	9
Durham, Edward	39	7	6	9	16	10½
Durham, James	109	15	0	27	8	9
Durham, Jeremiah	32	12	0	8	3	0
Durrochez, Charles	10	0	0	2	10	0
Dutchen, Ephm.	11	2	0	2	15	6
E.						
Eaglesson, John	513	11	6	128	7	10½
Eamer, Michel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Eamon Jacob	2		0	0	13	9
Eaton, John	17	5	0	4	6	3
Everts, Jean Baptiste	45	17	6	11	9	4½

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1824. No. XXV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, on Monday, the Seventeenth day of May instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty-fourth of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary,—and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown hall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTANANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.,

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
	Epsilon	Fenelon
N. of Eph vertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Cres, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix.—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mercea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claim on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.

No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2	23 4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do.	14 3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do.	14 4th do do.	
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824. 23 td

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.		330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,	200	do.
Lot No. 26 3 do	200	do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
13th May, 1824. 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Three and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist mill, Saw-mill, Distillery, Fulling-mill, Dry-house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln; Storehouses, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the First Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house thereon; also the Lease of Lot No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres: all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Tenth day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTEE, D. S. H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the Fourteenth day of July next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

One Hundred Barrels to be delivered immediately into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation,—warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

THE Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Depy. Assist. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
York, 11th June, 1824. 25.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
12-tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Douglas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Minnicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 26th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by E. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. *No. 18-tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms

and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties. JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.,

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
	Epsilon	Fenelon
N. of Eph vertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their examination before them upon oath as provided for by the above recited Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary to the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
J. B. MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

York, 3d June, 1823. 23-*tf.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES.

IT appearing that many persons who preferred Claims for Losses during the late War to the Boards heretofore assembled, have not renewed them before the one now sitting at York,—and it being apprehended that such persons are not aware of the necessity of an application to the present Board, before such former claims can be referred to, or acted upon,—the Commissioners do hereby give Notice, that Fresh Claims must be submitted, or applications in writing, for reference to the old ones, be made, WITHOUT THE LEAST DELAY, by the individuals alluded to, accompanied with the Affidavits of the party, and one or two Witnesses in proof of the Losses for which remuneration claimed.

By Order
J. B MACAULAY, *Sec.*
York, Dec. 23. 1823. 51-*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Cres, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling-house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix.—I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mercea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claim on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.

No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2	23 4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do.	14 3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do.	14 4th do do.	
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824. 23 td

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.		330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,	200	do.
Lot No. 26 3 do	200	do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
13th May, 1824. 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Three and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist mill, Saw-mill, Distillery, Fulling-mill, Dry-house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln; Storehouses, Barn, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the First Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house thereon; also the Lease of Lot No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres: all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Tenth day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTEE, D. S. H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 8th Nov. 1823. t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the Fourteenth day of July next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

One Hundred Barrels to be delivered immediately into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation,—warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

THE Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Depy. Assist. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
York, 11th June, 1824. 25.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
12-tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Douglas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Minnicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 26th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18-10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-*tf.* *Cashier.*

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by E. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street,
Montreal, 17th April, 1824. *No. 18-tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms

will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village, on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Conc. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about . .	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

TO LET, TO THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

THAT HOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke and Son as a Store, in King Street, opposite St. James' Church.—Enquire at this Office.

York, June 16th, 1824. 25-t f

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmers.

have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, }
February 25th, 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

ELECTORS!

I HAVE thought necessary to acquaint you of my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, to offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
ELECTORS,
Your &
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23.—t. f.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 2d June, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dyidend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock, paid in, has been this day declared for the last Six Months, payable at the Bank on and after the 13th July next ensuing, and that the Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th of that month.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. G RIDOUT
Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in two months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

MAP OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has determined to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large scale. It is to be engraved in Quebec, in a neat manner, and will be ready for delivery in the month of June.

This information the Subscriber thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by *promises*, which it may take a great length of time to fulfil.

This Map is on the scale of ten miles to an inch—It will be mounted on Canvas and Rollers, and colored. Copies may be had at the price of £2 10s. Currency.

DAVID Wm. SMITH.

York, April 8th, 1823. 15—*tf.*

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE-OFFICE, YORK.

So much additional matter is given in the present edition that the price must be *One Dollar*, neatly done up in coloured paper.—If bound in Red, and Lettered, an additional shilling will be charged.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, it will a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Publicans Blanks for Ale and Beer Licences, together with their Recognizances, may be had on very reasonable terms by application at the U. C. Gazette Office; where Blank Deeds and Memorials, and Blanks of every other description may be had.

York, 29th Dec. 1823.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 25.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We are told that our remarks on the first number of the '*Examiner*' have roused all the *clannish* pride, and have kindled the utmost wrath, of the *ci devant* Highland Chieftain of Queenshuidow; and, that his hose claymour is wielded against us in most terrific array—but, such is the weatherbeck uncertainty by which his bulletins are wafted to this, our northern, shore of the Lake that we have not yet received his 3rd and 4th numbers although we have heard of their arrival at Kingston. At all events we can assure this potent hero of the '*kilt*' that we shall waste very little of our time in so unprofitable a warfare.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the Press to state that the unhappy news of the destruction of Sir Charles M'Carthy and his force on the Gold coast of Africa—is true.

The river Congo in Africa, is proved to be the long mysterious Niger.

Belzoni, the Traveller is dead, at Benin.

Important Changes.

It is rumoured, from authentic sources, that our Government have resolved to disunite the civil and military governments of India; *as also that of the North American Provinces*.—It is added, that His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie is selected for the highly honourable and important station of Commander-in-Chief—in India, and that the Honourable Sir Francis Burton, now Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, is to be placed at the head of the Civil Government of that part of His Majesty's dominions.

Algiers is strictly blockaded.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

England.—From the forward state of the public business it was expected that Parliament would be prorogued about the 15th of June.

It was reported that the King would visit the Continent in July.

The London Gazette of the 6th April, announces the appointment of Horne Lord Gifford as Master of the Rolls, in the Room of Sir Thomas Plumer, Knt. deceased.

Mr Justice Best is appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is said that Sir James M'Intosh had been offered the government of Bombay, which he had declined; it was afterwards made to, and excepted of, by Mr. Lushington.

Tasso.—An unpublished, unknown ode of Tasso, has lately been discovered and printed at Rome; the subject is religious, and the execution is said to be highly beautiful.

An Earthquake happened on the 10th April in Jamaica, which was severely felt at Kingston and other ports, but did no damage of consequence.

The English Aid de-Camp to General Riego, who was made prisoner with him, and conducted to the prisons of Madrid, being claimed by the British Cabinet, has been released, and passed through Bayonne.

Money market of England.—In a debate in the House of Commons on the 26 of April, among other things upon the money concerns of the nation. Mr. Canning said—

"We well know, that at this moment there is scarcely a power in Europe that is not collecting from the capitalists of Great Britain the sinews of war—there is scarcely a power that does not look for resources to the exchequer of our exchange. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to justify the moral character of such loans; but we all are aware that our monied men lend indiscriminately to all parties: and if, in former times, English Capitalists have led adverse fleets into action, so those, who are now the bankers of the metropolis: (Hear, hear,)—are furnishing arms to those who are contending against each other. (Hear, hear!) Therefore, let me not be told, that if I throw away the foreign enlistment bill, and the alien bill, I may look for security in the morality of our money lenders. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)—No, no—let Ferdinand himself, to-morrow, shew signs of strength, and a determination to fit out an armament, and the troops and fleets of Spain, raised by British capital, will sail from your ports, to strangle infant liberty in South America. (Hear!) I defy you to prevent it, and I defy you to shew any thing in the morality of loan pecuniary transactions to insure you against such an event."

Countess of Albany.—The decease of this Lady, the widow of the late Pretender, which has reached us through the French Papers, gives a revived interest in the contents of the following extract from the Italy of Lady Morgan:—

"But there is a house open in Florence, which has a character and interest peculiary its own; through which all Europe passes on its way to various destinations; which is entered with intense curiosity, and left (to speak from the conviction of my own feelings), with infinite regret—I mean the little palace on the Lung-Arno, where on Saturday evening, a Congress more strictly European than that of Laybach, assembles to offer its homage to the *only Legitimate Queen*, who unites the sufferages of all parties in her favour, the widow of that true legitimate James the Third of England, Louisa, Princess of Stolberg, Countess of Albany. This Lady has, however, another, and perhaps a deeper claim to interest than these titles given her, as being the '*mia Donna*' of Alfieri, his destiny and muse; the only woman whose '*aurea catena*' could bind that vagrant heart in eternal fetters, which before or after could fix—the woman without whose friendship, he observes, he never could have effected aught of great or good (*senza la quella non avrei mai fatto nulla di buono*.") Alfieri's description of his first interview with Madame d'Albany (or as he terms her, '*quella gentilissimam bella signora*') is feeling and poetical. He describes the fair young German Princess as a stranger in the midst of strangers, distinguished above all, attracting all, and served by all, till even his sentimental eye fled and morbid shyness yielding to the spell of personal and intellectual charms: and the destiny of one (hitherto his own fate) became dependent on the will of another, and that other a young and unhappy woman.

"The Countess d'Albany was driven to seek the Asylum of a convent, to escape from the brutality of her husband Alfieri has immortalized the coarse licentiousness of this legitimate sot, who lived in a state of perpetual inebriety; but less the evidence of a rival should be doubted, the testimony of some of his contemporaries at Rome and Florence may be taken. His brother, the Cardinal York, was just a degree less contemptible; but he has left a wretched character behind him. He is said to have been feeble, sordid, and bigotted. So, indeed, was the whole race of Stuarts, from the time of James the First of England, the most degenerating and degenerated stock of Europe."

A good Heddiacator!—The followingis a literal transcript of a letter actually sent, a short time ago, to the Matron of a school at Hendon, by the father of one of the boarders:—"As I had a good heddication myself, I am intirely ashamed in what manner Lucy his bitt by the bugs; and it is my desire for her to sleep in the bedd she always do, and not to shift one time in wan, and then in anouther, or to feed all the buggs in the house; for I think it be not right, neither shall she do it.

Pugilism.—The match between Spring and Langan was finally made on Tuesday night. The fight is to be for 600 sovereigns, and to take place on the 8th of June, within 100 miles of London, on a stage of six feet high, covered with three inch planks, without turf. Fifty pounds a side was deposited when the match was made.

Walking School for the Ladies.—Captain Hardman, (a very severe name) has opened a school in London, "in which he performs to instruct young ladies how to walk in a graceful, easy and eminent manner, and to cause them to have an extraordinary genteel carriage of their bodies." In his advertisement, Mr Hardman addresses himself to the nobility, gentry, and public generally.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts of a distressing nature have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, dated December 24. At that period the Caffres had made fresh attacks upon the ill-fated settlers, carrying off their cattle and burning their houses. Several skirmishes took place in consequence of these depredations, some of which have had serious results.

Lord Chancellor and Mr. Abercrombie.—We added some time ago to the report of the regret expressed some time ago by the Lord Chancellor on account of what he had said respecting Sir Abercrombie We understand his Lordship, immediately after the debate in the House of Commons, sent a letter couched in the most complimentary terms, expressing his deep regret for the language into which he had been inadvertently betrayed.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

Canning the Unitedy Parties!—At the anniversary festival (the fifty-first) of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, held on Wednesday week, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, in the metropolis, Mr Canning was present, and was the proposer of the health of the President, the Duke of Bowes. His royal highness afterwards proposed the name of the right honourable secretary, as one of the vice-presidents. The proposition was assented to by acclamation. The health of the new vice-president was drunk and thanks returned. When it came to Sir James M'Intosh to return thanks for a like compliment, he spoke to the effect, a just and elegant compliment to Mr. Canning:—"As a native Highlander, he felt the greatest pride in beholding a member of that family whose house was founded on the principle of uniting the most eloquent minister of the age, of whom he could say, even in his presence, that he was trusted by his friends as their most potent advocate, and respected by his opponents as the man whom they would have chosen for their head—to say that seeing them come forward on the present occasion afforded him pleasure, would hardly express his feelings on the subject"

To escape from, or go into a House on Fire.—Creep or crawl with your face near the ground, and although the room be full of smoke to suffocation, yet, near the floor the air is pure, and may be breathed with safety. The best escape, from upper windows, is a knotted rope; but if a rope is unavailable, then the bed should be thrown out first, or beds prepared for the purpose.

Definition of Dun.—Dun an importunate creditor; dunny in the provincial dialect of several counties signifies dead; to dun then perhaps may mean to deaden, to importune with demands. Some derive it from the word *don*, which signifies give; but the true original meaning of the word owes its birth to one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of the town of Lincoln, so extremely active and so dexterous in his business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay, "Why do you not Dun him?" Hence it became a cant word, and is now as old as the days of Henry VII—Dun was also the general name for the kangaroo before that of Jack Ketch.

And presently a bailiff got
Made of the best strong inompentoer,
And here a cat would lick her ear,
Had tied it up with as much art
As Dun himself could do for his heart.
Cotton's Virgil Tra. book.

An Honourable Widow.—The following feat is worthy of honourable record. A widow lady, now living in the parish of Sebergham, whose deceased husband had been unfortunate in trade, and left her with two children dependent upon her exertions, began business after his death upon a small scale; and after twenty years of persevering industry, finding herself in a situation to discharge her late partner's debts, she privately waited upon every creditor, many of whom were in reduced circumstances, and paid the whole in full, to their no little surprise and admiration. The writer of this (says our informant,) who was acreditor of the latter description, thinks it his duty to make so meritorious an action public.

Graphic Kaleidoscope.—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William I. Stoney, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be inimitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, in forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined. They are formed of concentrated line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the Bank of England, and which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in the metropolis.—*Wash. City Gazette.*

Apathy of the Hudson.—A murderer having committed some crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged, received the awful sentence with so much coolness, that the judge was disposed to believe the man had not understood him, and accordingly caused it to be repeated by one of the native Canadians. The prisoner replied, that he understood the judge very well "You are to be hanged to morrow," repeated the barrister. "*Sabes lo bien.*" "as the gentleman pleases" returned the culprit, and followed his conductor out of court, apparently unconcerned. A few days elapsed before the sentence could be put in execution, and when brought forth to suffer the punishment of his crime, there appeared quite a different person This being reported to the judge, he was ordered to be brought before him, and it was discovered that the other had given this man three rupees to be hanged in his place. The former one of course made his escape; and strange as it may appear, the substitute was afraid of being discharged, lest he might insist upon his refunding the three rupees which he had spent, he said on certain solace, of which they are particularly fond, made of sugar and flour.

Lenfant.—We understand that a gentleman in this country is collecting materials for a life of Ledyard, which may be expected at no distant period to come before the public. Of the man

who rambled in his boyhood among the Indians on our frontiers; who was the first to descend the Connecticut river in a canoe, and in one which was constructed by his own hands, and navigated in its voyage by himself alone; who studied law and divinity;—who enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar;—who went round the world with Cook; projected the first trading voyage to the North West Coast; was intimate with Robert Morris in Philadelphia, with Paul Jones in Paris, with Sir Joseph Banks in London, and Voltaire and Catharine in Petersburgh; who was the friend and correspondent of Jefferson and La Fayette; who was one season in New-York, the next in Spain and France, the next in Siberia, and the next under the Pyramids of Egypt; who was the first to open the field of African discovery, on which during the last thirty six years, so many have entered with an enthusiasm and love of adventure, which nothing could damp but the want of the means; and who, after having seen more than half the globe under his feet,—died at last a man, no doubt many particulars may be related, which will be interesting to his countrymen, and which, at the same time they illustrate the character, and do justice to the memory, of a remarkable individual, will prove what wonders may be wrought by a union of enterprise, perseverance, and resolution, in the same mind."

CAUGHT TARTARS.—Among the Polish prisoners of war, who were in Russia in 1661, was a distinguished nobleman, with whom nobody was allowed to speak without witnesses. This man became ill, and applied for a physician, which the Czar granted. The physician prescribed *Cremor Tartari*. The doctor had scarcely left the house, when the nobleman ordered before him his minister, who, as soon as he entered, addressed him very angrily, calling him a traitor, threatening the severest punishments, exclaiming, "You dog, what have you been talking to the Pole about the Crim Tartars?" The minister stood motionless with astonishment, now comprehended the misunderstanding arising from the report made by some listeners to the minister, and explained it by shewing the prescription which he had left with the patient.

THE YOUNG LORD ENCOMBE.—The King lately sent for Lord Encombe, the Chancellor's grandson, who is at present a student at Oxford, and presented him with a splendid edition of the Classics, in which his Majesty had written an inscription in the highest degree complimentary to the young Lord's learned and venerable ancestor.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—It is resolved that Mr. Frederick Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, shall be put in nomination for the Representation of this city on the next General Election. We state this upon from personal knowledge of the fact, that several thousand pounds are subscribed for the purpose of bringing Mr. Robinson in free of expence.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

MR. JAMES.—Since the death of Sir George Collier, Mr. James, the author of the Naval History, has been assaulted by *Sir John Phillimore*, who commanded the *Eurotas* in the action with the *Clorinde*. In the examination at Union Hall, Mr. James made the following statement, occasionally with very excited feelings, while Sir John Phillimore stood near him, occasionally making significant gestures during the recital. Mr. James said: On Friday last, at half 2 o'clock, I was asleep in my study, not having been well for some days, and over fatigued from want of rest on the previous night, when I was awoke by a loud knocking at the door of my house. I was neither a gentleman's nor a footman's knocking, but as if the parties wanted to break down the door. My servant opened the door, and in came Sir John Phillimore, and another Gentleman (I suppose I must use that term,) whom I wish I never had seen in this office —they entered my parlour, and I requested them to be seated, but Sir John (whom I never saw before) was quite furious in his manner, frowning with rage, stobbering in the mouth, and all I could understand from him was, "I come here about your scoundrelly, rascally book." I repeated my request that he would sit down while I got the book for him to point out what part he complained of. I took the book down, and opened it for him: but he was like a mad lat loose from bedlam, while the poor inanimate man who was with him, (for such he was, or else he would have tried to calm his companion) stood by and said nothing. Sir John opened the book: but his rage so agitated him, that, instead of pointing to the chapter of the Eurotas, he pointed out that of the Loire—"Here, sir," he answer, "How dare you say this about the guns? You are a scoundrel—a rascal." I replied, either "It is a lie," or "you are a liar for saying so. I am no more a scoundrel than you are," or some such words. He immediately struck at me with a stick, and his friend then he'd me back, while Sir John repeated his blow; but I had closed with him, put him on his knees, and would have made him rue the day he attacked me, had I not heard a scream in the passage from my wife, whom health is bad, and who ran into the room, and seized the top of Sir John Phillimore's stick, which he afterwards wrested from her; I was unnerved in the presence of my wife, and at that moment received from the stick the severest blow of all, which cut my head. My wife, alarmed at what she saw, called out to the servant to bring a constable; Sir John Phillimore, and his friend, a man I suppose I must call him, immediately ran off, and Sir John, as he ran from the door, brandished his stick at me, and they ran off like madmen! I supposed they would have been stopped, from a cry of "stop thief," had not the people thought by their dress, that they were different people; they went into a coach near Vauxhall Chapel, and drove rapidly off towards Stockwell; that is all I have to say, Sir.

Sir John made his own defence—and was ordered to recognize in the sum of £80, for his appearance at the Sessions.

In the course of the examination Mr. Justice CHAMBERS "hoped Mr. James would be more cautious in future. He was sure that he felt more than any human being the late unfortunate occurrence (the death of Sir George Collier,) *which there was no doubt had been occasioned by the contents of his book*, and it was to be expected that his corrigenda would be very copious as well as correct, with a view of preventing a repetition of such events."

ALPHABETICAL PUN.—Among the numerous puns in Matthew's present entertainment, he is quite "at home" in the following:—A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, says——"Why it is as plain as A. B. C." "Aye, Sir, but I am D. E. F!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is said that no new Journal can be published in France without the permission of the Ministers. The Filos is the only Evening liberal Paper at Paris, and a person claiming the property of it has sold it to the Government.

From a Work entitled, "Statistical Enquiries respecting the City of Paris," &c.

Paris exports above half the mercearies, furniture, fashions, prints, &c. which are sent out from France, and three-fourths of the clocks and watches, instruments, medicines, wrought metals gold wire, objects of art, maps, prints, music, pottery, chemical productions, and silk fabrics.—This will give an idea of the extent of its trade, and the importance of its industry. In these respects the face of Paris is completely changed within the last thirty years. It is perhaps to be regretted that France has not its Liverpool, and that so much activity and intelligence is concentrated in a spot which almost absorbs that of the whole kingdom. The spirit of Commerce is so prevalent in Paris, that while the duties on goods exported from the whole kingdom, have increased only ten-fold from the year 1819, to the year 1821, the same duties exported from Paris alone, have increased a hundred fold in the same space of time. These duties are principally on refined sugar, and on cotton and woollen goods. Paris and its suburbs contain 25 sugar houses, the neat profits of which are estimated at 1,281,052 francs.

Paris contains 9761 shops for the sale of provisions; not including 5600 traders that way in the halls and in the streets. The venders of wine alone are 2333 in number; while there are but 560 bakers, 335 butchers, 927 eating houses, and 787 coffee-houses.—Thus it appears that the number of taverns is above four times that of bake-houses, and above six times that of butchers' shops. It ought to be observed, however, that the last must not exceed a certain number.

From the year 1810 to the year 1821, the number of silk manufactories increased from 52 to 67. In 1813, 2,270,000 pair of stockings were manufactured, the current price of which at the time, was two francs a pair; and 6,818,000 yards of silk, the price of which was two franks a yard. At present the employment of machinery has diminished those prices a third. It is calculated that 1300 work people of both sexes, and of all ages, are employed in these manufactories.—From seven to eight thousand are employed in the manufacture of gold and silver articles. In the year 1819, there were stamped in France six millions of gold and silver articles, representing a value of 64 millions of francs." It is calculated that the gold manufactured in France in 1819, amounted to thirty-eight hundredths of the gold annually brought into Europe.

One year with another, 120,000 watches and 15,000 clocks are sold in Paris, for about 20 millions of francs, the net profit of which is about three millions and a half.

Every year, from thirty-five to forty thousand horses and mules are brought to market. The average price of a horse is one hundred and sixty francs sixty two centimes.—There are in Paris twelve thousand horses belonging to individuals, and three thousand five hundred to military bodies.

Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed in Paris, and from three to four thousand printers. It is estimated, that of every hundred works published, sixty eight relate to the belles lettres, history, or politics; twenty to the sciences and arts; and twelve to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is sixty two francs. The annual consumption of paper is 366,000 reams.

SPAIN

Even the French papers are compelled to admit, that Spain is a scene of bloodshed from one extremity to the other. In all the great towns, the *Exaltados*, as they are called, videlicit, the *Ultra Royalists*, are in the continual habit of rising in bodies, and attacking the houses of those they suspect of retaining any affection for the constitution. These unfortunates they butcher without let or hinderance, and plunder their property. Such massacres are daily taking place in towns where there are no French garrisons; and where there are, it requires the exertion of all their force to prevent their occurrence. The ruthless Author of these enormities has led Madrid to *enjoy* himself at Aranjuez. Afraid to entrust his precious person to the protection of his own subjects, he took with him the major part of the French garrison. The *Exaltadoss*, however, soon compelled the French General to march additional troops on the capital, which was about to exhibit one general mass of pillage and destruction. It is morally impossible that such a state of things can last long.

It was generally believed that the king would remain six months at Aranjuez. Quesado had received, as the barren reward of his services, the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand. Such was the state of Spain, that a reinforcement of 6,000 additional French troops was, it is said, to enter it immediately.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Turkish Empire, it appears, is assailed on all sides, and its downfall may ere long become matter of history. The Russians, taking advantage of the embarrassment of the Ottomans, are again urging their pretentions on Moldavia and Wallachia with as sanguinous which, if persisted in, must soon produce bloodshed. On this occasion the pride of the Turks keeps a kind of coincident pace with their feebleness. Though evidently unable to withstand the half-armed, undisciplined Greeks, they seem more to court than to deprecate the vengeance of the Autocrat of the North. All the pacific recommendations of Lord Strangford, our ambassador, have, it is said, failed to induce the Porte to listen to any thing which involves the evacuation of the two principalities a matter which the Russians now insist on in the most peremptory manner. In the mean time the Greeks are progressing towards independence. They have taken CORON from the Turks.

A meeting has been held by the Greeks at Missolonghi, in order to discuss the offensive and defensive measures for the ensuing campaign. Prince Mavrocordato presided in this important meeting. It appears to be resolved to send the whole force to Thessaly. The Provinces is to be entered on three sides; one corps seems to be destined to Agroppa, on the west; a second to occupy Voles, on the east, while the main Greek army will advance to Neopatra and the Thermopolæ. The first two corps, in those naturally strong positions may oblige the Turks to divide their forces.

We learn by letters from Missolonghi that the Greeks, on hearing of the preparations at Constantinople for the invasion of the Morea, immediately dispatched European engineers to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance.—Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains. By the same channel we learn that upon the receipt of information that the Capt. Pacha was about to set sail from Constantinople with a large body of troops for the relief of Patras, the Greeks sent reinforcements to the blockading army, with positive instructions to carry the place by assault in the event of the Turkish Governor still refusing to capitulate. Among these reinforcements are several distinguished English French and Polish Officers.

Public attention begins to concentrate itself on Greece. Every day increases the probabilities that the power of the Turks will be destroyed. To whom will belong the territory from which they must be driven? Will Russia and Austria partition European Turkey as they partitioned Poland? Or will the Greeks be permitted to establish a representative government in the districts they may recover from their tyrants? It does not seem probable that the legitimate conspiracy against human improvement, who put down liberty in Italy and Spain, will tolerate the establishment of a representative government in Greece; and yet seems scarcely possible that France should be so dead to her own interest as not to unite with England in preventing Russia from rendering her influence overwhelming, by the acquisition of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. A cordial understanding between England and France, with respect to the affairs of Greece, would preserve the balance of power and the peace of Europe.—*Globe and Traveller.*

Lord Byron's efforts in behalf of the Greeks have excited the resentment of the Divan, who is unable to comprehend how an Englishman, bearing a title, could possibly be so little under the control of his own government as to engage, without its consent, in active warfare against an ally; and they have demanded an explanation from Lord Strangford, who is likely to experience as much difficulty on this point as he did in his efforts for bringing about a reconciliation with Russia. How difficult it is to keep terms with barbarians!

The Pacha of Egypt.

A vessel arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria, which place she quitted in the beginning of March, brings information that at that time every thing was tranquil in Egypt, and that the Pacha, whatever might be his intentions towards the Porte, had refrained from any overt act of independence.

The occupation of the town and castle of Arta by Constantine Botsaris is also confirmed.

A Greek vessel arrived at Ancona on the 4th of April, from Corfu, whence it sailed on the 29th March, with information that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, the 13th of that month.

It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Strangford had nearly broke terms with the Sultan, on account of the insolent reproaches of the Grand Vizier, for the loan raised in England for the Greeks. That troops under Lord Byron and Captain Parry (provided with several pieces of cannon, each of which is commanded by a German or British officer.

LORD BYRON. It was stated in London on the 12th, upon the authority of a letter from Zante, that Lord Byron was dangerously ill; that a vein of the neck had been o ed; and that one of his Suliotes had shot the guard of Lord Byron, on the refusal of the guard to admit the Suliote into the presence of His Lordship. A morning paper of the 14th, says. We found, however, yesterday, that a letter had been received from the particular friend and companion of Lord Byron, which puts an end to all fear as to the life of his Lordship. On the 15th of February Lord Byron was attacked by a nervious and convulsive fit, the consequence of great exsitement, which was really dangerous while it lasted, which left no other effect than excessive weakness. The letter was dated from Missolonghi the 19th of Feb. It was a private quarrel between him and an Englishman, in which the latter was shot.

There is a report then an intimation has been made to our Ministers, that the members of the Holy Alliance are prepared to recognise the independence of Greece, provided that its future Government shall be monarchical. The answer of our Cabinet is said to have been that the most proper mode would be, to acknowledge the independence first, and that it would then be time enough to discuss the form of Government most congenial to the interest and happiness of Greek people. Should the monarchical form be adopted, the Greeks are so unfortunate as not to be able to select from among themselves a monarch of the true legitimate breed; the last known dependant of their imperial line having died a few years ago in Italy. This deficiency, however, may be supplied, by a scion of the House of Romanow, on whom, in kind anticipation of the future wants of the Greeks, the Empress Catherine conferred the name of Constantine

AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.

POTATOES.

You will do well to plant some early sort of potatoes on a small, fertile, and forward piece of ground near your stye, which, together with your peas, (if you have any) will give you a chance to bring forward your pork, and get your hogs at least half fatted before your Indian corn is ripe enough to gather. With regard to the greatest portion of your potatoes, intended for the use of your kitchen, and for feeding your stock, &c. you may, perhaps, derive useful information from the following observations, which we copy from the 2nd vol. of "Memoirs of the board of Agriculture of the state of New York."

"Potatoes should be planted the first ten days in May, or a little before planting Indian corn. But it is better to postpone the planting of potatoes than of corn Therefore, in the hurry of spring, farmers often leave their potatoes to be planted in the last week of May. To plant them early will never injure the crop at any season, and if the season happens to be very dry about harvest time, the crop will be much better if planted the first of May.

"Seed potatoes should never be cut—one large whole potatoe is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of potatoes, called cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plants, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut, the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth.—The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on dry soil than on moist. It is a mistaken opinion that a whole potatoe is not good on account of bringing the plants too near together, for the roots, which yield all we seek for, spread in all directions and fill the hill.

"Potatoes, if planted in sandy or loamy soil, will yield one third more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped and before they are covered.

"Yard manure is very useful, if laid over the potatoes in each hill, and after an inch of soil has been laid upon them, and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon the seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

"The most convenient method for raising potatoes is to plant them about the margins of corn fields.—Then a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn without injury."

If the land on which you plant potatoes is infested with grubs, or wire worms, it may be well to strew quick lime over it, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, immediately after planting. Or if lime cannot conveniently be had, you may try the effect of a bushel and half or two bushels of salt to the acre.—But neither of these substances should be put into the hills, or suffered to come in contact with the seed potatoes.

CATERPILLERS.—The following method of destroying these reptiles is successfully practised in many parts of England. Fires are kindled around the Orchard in such situations as to make the smoke pass through the trees—and as the efficiency of the remedy depends upon the smoke, the fires are fed with stable litter, wet straw, or such substances as produce the greatest quantity of it. In some cases when the Caterpillers are very numerous, powdered Brimstone is occasionally thrown upon the fires, but this is seldom necessary. Care must be taken to prevent the fires from blazing, and the smoke continued until the Caterpillers are seen dropping off the trees, on the ground.

INDIAN CORN. It is now the right time to plant your Indian Corn; and having heretofore given more directions than we fear many of our readers will take the trouble to comply with, we shall be pretty brief on the present occasion.

No rules of universal application can be given respecting the time of the year when corn should be planted. This depends on the nature of the ground and the state of the season. The farmers of Rensellaer county, New-York, prefer the Middle of May for planting But if the land is very dry and warm they plant the first week in May to prevent suffering by drought. They say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills, immediately after planting, if it follow award, to prevent grub-larva from destroying it. The same application will have a similar effect, if applied to potatoes, but neither unleached ashes or lime, in a quick or caustic state, should, in any case come in contact either with the seed corn or the young plants.*

As a farther precaution against insects, and to bring forward germination, it is recommended to wet the seed corn in strong tar-water, or water in which turpentine has been infused, and then roll it in plaster. But care should be taken not to cont the dry corn with tar, as that process may prevent its sprouting. A great many other liquids, steeps and infusions, have been recommended as preservatives against worms, &c. but we believe tar water is as effectual as any. There is danger in soaking the seed too much, especially if it be planted early in the season, as it sometimes causes the corn to rot in the ground. But if planting a second time should become necessary, by means of the destruction of the first seed, or if planting be delayed on any accouht till the beginning of June, then it will be proper that the seed should have warm water poured on it. Let it not soak more than a quarter of an hour, and be cooled speedily, and be planted before it dries. The corn will be forwarded in its growth by several days.—The seed should be covered with about two inches of earth.†

* *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 25.* † *Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Receipts to Destroy Insects on Plants.—Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants, on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees in particular, were remarkably improved by it and seemed to absorb it. It has been likewise observed, that the verdure and other healthful appearances were perceptibly increased, for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

To Remove Herbs and Flowers in the Summer.

If you have occasion to transplant in the summer season, let it be in the evening after the heat has passed; plant and water the same immediately, and there will be no danger from the heat the next day; but be careful in digging up the earth, you do not break any of the young shoots that the sap exudes out of the same, to the great danger of the plants

HORTICULTURE.

CULTIVATION OF MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—Perhaps there is nothing relating to our common gardening, in which people more generally err than in the manner of cultivating melons, cucumbers, and other running vines. I allude to the practice of having too many plants grow in a hill. As far as my observation has extended, it appears to be the common practice to suffer as many as from four to ten or twelve vines to grow in a hill. This, I believe, is an error. One good thrifty vine in a hill, I am studied is generally enough. I have been confirmed in this opinion, by seeing within a year or two, the effects of a few experiments on the subject.

Sometime in August, 1822, I visited a friend in Salem, who had two considerable water-melon fields. One of them was cultivated the usual way, that is in hills about three and a half feet distant and with several vines in a hill. The other was planted in hills eight feet distant, each way, and but one vine in a hill suffered to grow. Both fields were well manured, and in good order: but the difference in the crop was as great as in the manner of their cultivation. In the first mentioned field the melons were of an ordinary size and quality, and the vines were much blighted. In the other field, where the hills were eight feet apart, the vines had no appearance of blight upon them, and the melons at that time, though they were not fully grown, were much the largest I ever saw. When they were gathered, as I have since been informed, one of them weighed above forty pounds, and several between thirty and forty pounds each.*

I seldom succeed in raising good melons, owing as I have supposed to the unsuitableness of the soil, it being of a wet, cold nature which causes them to blight. In consequence of this difficulty in bringing them to perfection, I have frequently wholly omitted planting them, altho' they are to me a real luxury. But the last season I was induced to plant a few similar to those I saw in Salem. My water melon hills I had about eight feet apart; my musk-melons four, and I suffered but one vine to grow in a hill. Notwithstanding the season was very unfavorable, having frequent sudden showers, accompanied with wind, which blew the vines in every direction, yet my melons were very good, some of them the best I ever raised.

The advantage to be derived from having vines grow single, as I believe nearly as great, respecting the cultivation of cucumbers as of melons.

A neighbour of mine, who is very curious in these things, last season, took me into his garden to see the effect of an experiment of his.—He had planted his cucumbers in two rows of hills, manured alike. In a part of them he had let but one vine grow in a hill, in a part two, and in another part three or more vines in a hill. At that time, where there was but one in a hill, the vines were very flourishing, all the leaves green, the cucumbers very fair, and he assured me that he had gathered from them as many, as from the same number of hills that had three or more vines in a hill. That part containing two vines in a hill was visibly different, they appeared less luxuriant than those of but one; and in that part containing three or more vines in a hill, they were apparently on the decline, the leaves had mostly become yellow and some of them black.

Perhaps it may be thought that eight feet apart is a great distance for water melon vines to grow, and singly too; but when it is considered that a single vine, in a rich soil will extend over a rod or even more, of

ground, I think it must appear rational that in a *rich soil* it is not too great a distance. Doubtless in a light sandy or gravelly soil, lightly manured, half the distance may be preferable. P————s.

Franklin, April 23, 1824.

* *These were the melons noticed in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 63, and cultivated by Mr. Ware.*

WILLIAM MORTIMER.

'One Clear Liver, A Thousand are Forgot.

At that awful period when England was convulsed with civil discord, and Cromwell with his partizans were contending against the scattered forces of the king, William Mortimer, a young and zealous loyalist, used every exertion to forward the success of his lawful monarch. He left his family, then living in retirement near Chepstow, to join the standard of Charles, who was marching with an army from Scotland into the southern part of the country, expecting to be reinforced by his friends, and all those who were discontented with the wild enthusiasm of Cromwell and his followers. These expectations were, in a great measure, disappointed. The royalists, in general, were not aware of their king's approach, and the Scotch, on whose assistance he had confidently relied, were deterred from uniting with them unless they previously subscribed to the covenant. In this posture of affairs, Charles encamped at Worcester, and was compelled to hazard that fatal battle, the result of which is so well known. Mortimer was one of the few who, escaping from the field, accompanied the king in his flight; and although history is silent upon the subject, it has been handed down by tradition, that Charles, dismissing all his faithful attendants, for fear of hazarding a discovery, and accompanied only by William Mortimer, who was well acquainted with the localities of the country, resolved, if possible, to escape into Wales. The attempt, however, was frustrated by means of the various passes of the Severn, being so well guarded by soldiers, who were every where eager for his apprehension, not so much in obedience to the command of their generals, as on account of the immense reward that was offered for his person. Not dismayed at this unexpected failure, they travelled by night (hiding themselves in marshes and among the river reeds in the day time,) and, with much peril and exertion, contrived to reach Monmouth. Here they soon perceived that it was impossible for them to remain long without being discovered; and, Mortimer, having arranged his plans accordingly, seized a little boat on the banks of the Wye, and, covering the king with the bark of trees, suffered the vessel, during the night, to be carried down by the current till it reached a range of romantic rocks on the banks of the above mentioned river. Here they landed, and, letting the boat adrift with the stream, to elude pursuit, secreted themselves in the natural recesses of the cliffs. Mortimer had sufficient confidence in the faith of a young lady, to whom he was betrothed, to confide to her the secret of the king; and as he was afraid to make his appearance near a place where he was so well known, this loyal and affectionate girl, at the hazard of her own life and honour, brought them at the dead of the night, their provision. One fatal night she was traced to the spot by a militia man, who was eager for the destruction of his sovereign, and on her return was seized and confined by this ruthless traitor. In the mean while, Mortimer, fearful that a discovery might take place from these midnight interviews, in a neighbourhood where he was so well known, and anxious for the further safety of his royal master, whose danger was increased by delay, ventured to descend from their secret cave, to the residence of a peasant, who was under the greatest obligations to him, and informed him that a friend of his, a cavalier, who had escaped from the battle of Worcester, was anxious to get out of the country. The old man was sworn to secresy, and the king was immediately confided to his care. Mortimer then retired to his hiding place, with the intention of passing the remainder of the night, but his pursuers, with their hot blood hounds, were then hunting about the spot; he saw the light of their torches glaring among the dark caverns, and heard the cliffs re echo the howling of the wolf dogs as they forded the river, and climbed the precipices, in the eager pursuit of their prey. He attempted to retreat, but in vain, the monsters of death were already fast approaching, and after a short, but desperate, struggle, he sank down, bleeding and exhausted, under their greedy fangs. The pursuers cutlet off their dogs in order to save his life, that they might extort from him a confession of the king's retreat; they succeeded in mastling the ferocious animals, but when they lifted their victim from the blood stained sward, where he had fallen, they found him stiff and cold in the arms of death; they rested their torches before his face, but his eyes were forever closed. Even the barbarians themselves, when they looked upon his well proportioned limbs, and saw his fine and manly countenance, beautiful even in death, cursed the cause that had betrayed them from their allegiance, and compelled them to the commission of a crime, at which their depraved hearts now shuddered. As they had gained nothing by their cruelty, and he, from whom they might have endeavoured, by threats and torture, to extract a full developement of the king's intention, and his present hiding place, was now dead, they released their unhappy captive next morning, without making her acquainted with the bitterness of her destiny. She hastened towards the spot of her lover's retreat, anxious for his safety, and yet scarce daring to proceed. It was in the month of October; the morning was chill and cold, and although the red sun was glimmering on the distant waters of the Severn, it spake no comforts to her soul; the dew drops were lying thick upon the lank blades of grass, and a grey mist was rising from the earth, which partly obscured the distant objects. She ventured onward, trembling with the most intense anxiety, and invoking heaven for the safety of her lover, (for then she thought not of the king,) when suddenly turning her eyes to the ground, she witnessed the object of all her solicitude, lying on a cold bed of turf before her. He, who had so often hailed the sound of her footsteps, was now heedless of her approach; his cheek, which had once glowed with her pure kisses, felt not now her pale and delicate lips as they fed greedily upon the death damp of his face. She passed her white fingers over his brow, and when she saw them smeared with the unnatural stain of livid gore, she laughed in the delirium of her despair, till the sound of the mountain echoes, mocking her tones of misery, awoke her to the burning realising sense of her soul's agony. Now unrestrained, she called upon his name in language the most affecting. She whispered in his deaf, unheeding ear, the voice of love and truth—she pressed his lifeless head and placed it in her bosom, and when she felt its icy coldness freezing at her heart, she wept that he was cold. A fisherman, who had witnessed the scene, and hurried from his boat to assist her, was, at this moment, approaching the spot; she looked wildly round and beckoned him away, but when she saw him still advancing towards her, she uttered a piercing shriek, and in a few minutes was on the lofty summit of an adjoining precipice. She waved her white arms for a few minutes, as in triumph, and then sinking upon her knees at the utmost verge of the o'erhanging brow, she crossed her hands over her face, and instantly bending forward, sunk gently into the deep dell below. Such was the aerial delicacy of her form, that not a limb was bruised, and nothing but the absence of breathing indicated the calm triumph of death. The unfortunate lovers were buried in one grave, and nothing is left to perpetuate their memory but the imperishable cliff, which rises, like the genius of history, over the spot, to consecrate their eternal fame.

Domestic.

QUEBEC.

Thursday, 3d June, 1824.

The proceedings at the close of our Provincial Parliament had been received in London before the 14th of April.

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief, we understand, will embark in His Majesty's Ship the Athol, 28, —— Bourchier, Esq. Commander, on a temporary absence from the Government of the British North American Colonies, on Sunday next. The Countess Dalhousie and Miss Hay, with Mr. Maule, A. D. C. and A W. Cochran, Esquire, Civil Secretary to His Excellency, will embark at the same time. The Athol will sail for Leith.

An immense quantity of Shad has lately been taken in this neigbourhood and brought to market; one individual had about 3ooo this morning. They sell at from 3d. to 4d. each, and are a cheap article of food for the poorer classes.

One hundred sail of square rigged vessels have arrived in the Port within the last forty eight hours. Those with cargoes & that were deeply laden have generally sustained losses in their Bulwarks, Spars, Sails, and Boats, and some of them had their decks completely swept. Several of the vessels that arrived had not a boat to land with. The most violent gales prevailed from the 23d April, to 1st May, and during that period some vessels were driven back about 800 miles, and had they been within a few distance of the European coast, must inevitably have been lost. We have accounts of the loss of four vessels bound to this port, besides three bound to the lower ports.

The Harbour presents a very cheering view, the river is absolutely covered with vessels.

Many of these vessels have had a passage of two months and several days. The Cherub and Canadian proceeded to Montreal yesterday, being towed up by Hercules Steam-Boat. The two vessels had general cargoes, and drew fourteen or fifteen feet of water. She proceeded with them from the harbour with apparent ease.

KINGSTON.

The corner stone of the new Court House and Gaol of Kingston was laid on the 17th ult. in the presence of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and a vast concourse of people.

MONTREAL, May 26.

STEAM TOW BOAT HERCULES.

On Sunday last, about 4 o'clock, this beautiful & powerful boat, arrived in our Harbour from Quebec, which Port she left on Friday evening, having in tow the ship Margaret of Liverpool, and returned for the new Brig belonging to Messrs. Millar, Parlane and Co. which was launched at the Cross on Saturday, both of which were safely moored in our Port. In addition to the Margaret, we understand that the Hercules brought a Schooner as far as the foot of St. Mary's current; and that notwithstanding these incumbrances her speed was equal to any of the other Boats which ply between this City and Quebec. That the Hercules will answer every purpose originally contemplated by the proprietors, is now placed beyond a doubt, and that the Citizens of Montreal will feel the good consequence resulting from her services is equally certain; of this the people of Quebec are equally convinced.—Heretofore Quebec enjoyed the principal advantage of having in its harbour for a great part of the season, the foreign vessels, whose cargoes were consigned to agents there, and forwarded up the country by Steam Boats. This mode of proceeding will no longer be necessary, as they can be now brought to this Port with facility, discharge their cargoes on the spot where they intended to arrive, and take on board their outward bound loading without being subjected to a tedious and expensive delay at Quebec. We were led to believe last year that something would be done to render the harbour of this place more convenient than it has been for many years, but nothing has yet been done in that way, and not only an approach to the vessels, but to the water side is extremely difficult, and even dangerous, from the filthy state of the beach, and the multiplicity of carts which are continually driving in a furious manner through, and opposite the different avenues leading to the river. We trust the Committee of trade will exert themselves for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, as under present circumstances it may be reasonably expected that every succeeding summer will bring an addition to the arrival of square rigged vessels to the Port of Montreal.—*Courant.*

DEATH.

Having in early life, and for several years, had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the estimable Lady whose decease is announced in the following paragraph, extracted from the Papers of the Lower Province, we can unite with great sincerity in the tribute there paid to the memory of one of the most amiable, lovely, and accomplished women that ever left the shores of Great Britain. We remember when that Lady was the pride and ornament of a circle unrivalled in the North of England for wit, talent, and beauty. It was, indeed, difficult to say, whether the beauty of her person or mind was most conspicuous, and the fascination of her manners was irresistible.—We deeply sympathize with her bereaved husband, whose desolation of heart must be unutterable.—*Ed.*

Died at William Henry, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Cossitt, Wife of Thomas Cossitt, Esq. R. N.

It forms but little tribute to the memory of one whose loss must be the source of the deepest regret, to say, that the amiable and endearing qualities of this truly accomplished Lady, so conspicuous in her social intercourse of life, never failed of securing, not only the most prominent attachment and respect of those who ranked in the circle of so desirable an acquaintance, but of all who can view with admiration the practice of the noblest virtues of our nature.

Her generous feelings betraying a heart ever breathing with warmth for the happiness of all—her great and long sufferings, endured with exemplary patience, her calm resignation to the Divine will,—her piety,—anxious solicitude in the hour of danger for a truly tender and beloved husband,—for a numerous family, and for innumerable friends, formed, amongst others, the characteristic traits of this admirable woman; and which, *in their just appreciation*, can be surpassed by few mortals.

"To know her was to love her."

Her remains were interred on Saturday last, in the Parochial Church, when an immence concourse of Inhabitants evinced the deep regret with which they were impressed for departed worth.—*Communicated.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Brit[illegible] Ireland, King, Defender of

[illegible]

[illegible]aithful Legislative Counsel [illegible] Upper Canada; and to our [illegible]urgesses of the House of As[illegible]nce, Called and chosen to our [illegible]rliament, of our said Province. [illegible]ing Subjects to whom these Presents



[illegible]ht fit by and with the [illegible]ouncil, of our said [illegible]esent [illegible]hich

UPPER CANADA.

P. Maitland,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our people of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known such our Royal will and pleasure, And we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the ninth day of August next ensuing. And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, Summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty Fourth day of June, instant, and to be Returnable the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
Jno B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*
[illegible], *Secretary.*



did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

And whereas it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
Jno B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
June, 22d 1824.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Wm Munson Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Gore, in the room of Titus G. Simons, Esq. resigned:—

Alexander Hamilton, Esq. to be Surrogate of the District of Niagara, vice Robert Nichol, Esq deceased;—and

James Cleaver, Gentleman, to be a Dep'y. Land Surveyor.

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to [illegible]mmence, on Monday the 14th day of [illegible] next, to [illegible]y to the Claimants for Losses sustai[illegible] during the [illegible]e War with the U. States of Ame[illegible] Twenty [illegible]e per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Com[illegible]sion appointed under the Provincial Act of Parlia[illegible] passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, [illegible]4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for VACANT LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 10—tf.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Executive Council the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, which it appeared that the House of Assembly addressed His Excellency to that effect, for the County; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

That the adoption of such a measure to the end seeming to militate with the Provision of the Act, when the Communication from the Seat of Government to the Districts was admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit to each District; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty,

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate,

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office
York, 7th M-

WHEREAS it has become
a line of communic-
Townships, for exc-
be made to actu-
ter named on
from the
5th J-

N. of Belmont Carlos Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

TO CLAIMANTS FOR LOSSES DURING THE LATE WAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners appointed under the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the claims of certain inhabitants of this Province, for losses sustained by them during the late war with the United States of America, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will meet at the Town of York, on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week; commencing on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, for the investigation of such Claims as may be submitted to them.

For the accommodation of individuals concerned, claims duly sworn to by the claimants, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, supported, by the affidavit of at least one indifferent person, and accompanied with such documents duly proved as may be necessary to substantiate the same, will, in the first instance be received; but, should it appear essential, the claimants, as well as their respective evidences, will be required to appear personally before the Commissioners, in order to their evidence being taken upon oath as provided for by the said Act.

All claims to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Commission

By order of the Commissioners,
Secretary.

York, 3d June, 1823.

TO CLAIM-

IT appearing th-
Claims for L-
Boards heretofore
before the
pre-

at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No, 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.
do. 154, do do
do 120, do do
do 289, do do
do 133, do do
do 39, do do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug 25 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken ing Lands, viz:—

& 9, in the 5th Conces- } 900 acres
ip of Clinton,
in the 6th Conces

cession of do. do.
f do. do.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William McCrea, Executor, &c. of Thomas McCrea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling house, Out houses, and extensive improvements there on; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathon Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix —I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mersea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots Nos 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling House, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the District, against the Lands and Tenements of Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and Joshua Clarkson, I have in Execution Lot Number [illegible] in the Second Concession of the Township, containing One hundred and [illegible] which are Cleared and Fenced with a [illegible] thereon erected. All of which will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the [illegible] July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at noon.

☞ PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.

No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2	23	4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do	14	3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do.	14	4th do do.	
			Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3	do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the Village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
13th May, 1824. 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Three and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist and Saw mill, Distillery, Fulling mill, Dry house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln; Storehouse, Barns, and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the First Concession of the said Township of Markham, a por

of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres: all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Tenth day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTEE, D. S. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th Nov. 1823. } t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the Fourteenth day of July next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF
FINE FLOUR,

One Hundred Barrels to be delivered immediately into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation,—warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Depy. Assist. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 11th June, 1824. } 25.–4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WELLAND CANAL.

To the Editor of the U. C. Gazette.

Sir,

I will thank you to publish the following Report of Messrs. Clowes, together with the Letter from the Hon. J. H Dunn, in the next Gazette,

and oblige,
your's &c.
Wm. HAMILTON MERRITT.

St. Catherine's, June 14th, 1824.

REPORT.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

In submitting this Report to your consideration, it may be advisable to accompany it with a few observations and remarks to guide you in the prosecution of the work, and to state some reasons for estimating and proportioning our Canal for eight feet Locks.

The greatest obstacle to overcome, & the only one worthy of consideration on this route, is the dividing ridge between Chippawa and the head waters of the 12 Mile Creek—this we propose to tunnel which will save far more than one half the time necessary to expend in cutting it open, and every foot in depth would add proportionably to the expense by giving it a foot more than the Locks; Boats will never meet with obstruction in loading, and room will be left for the supply of water for your hydraulic concerns, and for all purposes of Boat Navigation. A Canal of this size is considered practicable, and will pass all the produce that may be required for a century to come. The Grand Canal in Great Britain is of those dimensions.

In recommending wooden Locks, I am guided by the following considerations, a stone Lock would cost at least

From the low price of wooden materials in this country, a wooden Lock can be built for £220, the foundation of those Locks, and that part under water, will last a century, the upper timbers at least ten years, when the whole expense of repairing or rebuilding each of those entire will not exceed £100; this can be done in the winter season, and not interrupt the navigation one single hour. Now the difference in the original cost is £780, the interest on which, is £46. 16. currency per Annum, consequently an entire new Lock may be built including the foundation every five years for the difference in interest of the money.

In regard to the Harbour, we beg to observe, that there is a natural Basin, capable of holding 500 sail of vessels, always in water, and that they can proceed 3 miles up without incurring one shilling additional expense to the four feet Canal.

Respecting the prosecution of this work to advantage, and with expedition, you must open the two tunnel mouths as soon as possible, which will draw off the water from each end of the tunnel, then a tunnel may be drove through in six months, which will not cause an expenditure of more than £162 per month, after which it will take fifteen months to complete the tunnel at an outlay of £800 per month, it is not necessary to lay out money the present year on any other part of the route, as ample time will be left you to finish the cutting, and years after at your leisure; the tunnel cannot be drove faster than mentioned which shews the necessity of its speedy commencement.

We must further observe, that this estimate is founded on mature deliberation, and from the experience of the practical part of Canal operations for a series of years, and that we will undertake to complete the whole of it according to the above estimate, and require from you no advance, when we finish each mile we will expect payment and not until then.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,

Signed, SAMUEL CLOWES. } *Civil Engineers.*
JAMES CLOWES. }

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable J. H. Dunn, to the Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

York, 30th May, 1824.

Gentlemen,

I had the pleasure to receive your letter and beg leave to express my thanks for the honour conferred on me, by nominating me President of the Welland Canal Company. The situation which I have the honour to hold in the Province, leaves it quite out of my power to give any personal attendance to this object, my duty requires my constant presence at York, this, together with my want of experience in filling such an office, renders me under the necessity of requesting you will be pleased to appoint some more disposable and fit person as your President. I feel highly gratified with the Report of Messrs. Samuel and James Clowes Engineers, which is so perfectly satisfactory that I recommend your publishing the same for the information of your friends in the Provinces.

I cannot view the proposed Canal in any other light, than a public benefit and advantage to the Country, and it would have afforded me great pleasure, if I could with propriety, comply with your wishes, but rest assured I shall do all I can to promote it, and from the easy mode you propose calling in your instalments, I beg you will permit me to double my number of Shares.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant
Signed, JOHN H. DUNN.

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN of MIDDLESEX,—On the DAY of ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY and DETERMINED, (*if called upon by You*) to SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.

26–*tf* J. MATHEWS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the Township of Lochiel, and the District of [illegible] will Petition the next PROVINCIAL P[illegible] at their first Session, to have the T[illegible] annexed to the DISTRICT [illegible] have the Site for a C[illegible] Vankleech's Hill.

26

the Agents in the different Districts who will remit the same

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19–tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about of which are cultivated, and a good M[illegible] Premises.—For particulars apply to

M. *

York, 28th April, 1824.

Bank of York, 21

PUBLIC NOTICE [illegible] pursuant to a Reso[illegible] a General Meeting duly [illegible] of *Seven and a half Pe[illegible]* subscribed is require[illegible] before the 14th day [illegible] by the Fourth Clas[illegible]

By Or[illegible]

18–10w.

Ba[illegible]

&c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, Montreal, 17th April, 1824. } *No. 18–tf.*

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the

No. 21—t m. t. d.

NT NOTICE.

neral Superintendance of ince, give notice that the ed for the purposes of disposed of on terms that, after the six- ations may be District of

TO LET, TO THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

THAT HOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. Brooke and Son as a Store, in King Street, opposite St. James' Church.—Enquire at this Office.

York, June 16th, 1824. 25–t f

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, 25th, 1824.

PENDENT ELECTORS OF THE YORK AND SIMCOE.

to acquaint you of ur proposals, to one of your

until the 10th of that month.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. G RIDOUT
Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

THE
Canadian Annual Register.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, November 20, 1823. }

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 26.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN—The eighth Parliament of Upper Canada is dissolved, and the new Writs are made Returnable on the 9th day of August.—Most devoutly do we pray that the PEOPLE of this PROVINCE will DO THEIR DUTY; and waving all personal, and interested motives, judge and determine coolly, and return such men for their Representatives, as may be a credit to themselves, and the honour, and the stay, and the bulwark, of their Country. May God be with them, and direct their councils.

We are much gratified by the opportunity that is given us to make public an instance of great liberality on the part of the Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN, respecting the patronage he has bestowed on the WELLAND CANAL: an example which we hope soon more extensively followed than has yet been the case. It is really astonishing that so many gentlemen (of well known ample mean) and whose property must be so greatly benefitted by the work) should keep back the support which THEY OUGHT TO GIVE to this great national undertaking; both the glory and profit of which, will shortly rest on more worthy and patriotic individuals.

We have no time, this week, to spread a plaister for the wounds of the little Hero of the "*Pilot*"—even the MACKENZIE of *all the* MACKENZIES, whose loyalty appears to have caught an ague-fit *t'other side of the water*—Should they *fester* a little, we really cannot help it.—It's hard to "minister to a mind diseas'd"!

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 10.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton, K T to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Earl of Eldon, Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Chancellor Lord Keeper & Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being; Lord Redesdale; Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, and the Master of the Rolls for the time being; the Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Knight, Vice Chancellor of England, and the Vice Chancellor for the time being; Sir Charles Wetherell, Knight, His Majesty's Solicitor-General; Samuel Compton Cox, Esq one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery; Anthony Hart, Esq one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law; Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Civil Law; William Courtenay, Esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, Robert Percy Smith, Joseph Littledale, John Herman Merivale, Nicholas Conyngham Tindale, and John Thomas Beames, Esqrs Barristers at Law, His Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the practice established in the Court of Chancery.

Lord Francis Conyngham has led to the Hymeneal Altar, Lady Jane Fagel, daughter of the Marquess of Anglesea. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy couple departed in a new post chariot for Cumberland Lodge.

The King we are happy to state is convalescent; he is nearly recovered from his late indisposition. His Majesty intends to come to London, and will reside at Carlton-house for six weeks.

The King's birth day was kept at Court on the 13th May.

WEST INDIES—A loan to the amount of five millions, for the relief of the West India proprietors, had within a few days, it is said, been negociated and agreed on with two houses in London of the first respectability, who came forward and made the immediate advance, on the security of property to a large amount in Jamaica and other islands.

THE BENEVOLENT MRS. FRY.—Mrs Fry, who, like an Angel of Mercy is always doing good, has founded an institution called the Guardian Society, for the reception of reduced females. At the anniversary which was celebrated on the 28 h, the Rev Rowland Hill sent a five pound note, with a letter, stating, that he thought such a note better than a speech; and remarking that speeches on these occasions are apt to be too long. Mr. Serjeant Lens took the hint, and in making his speech uttered the following language which we commend to speech makers on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Lens said there was one thing in which he had no doubt the meeting would agree with the Divine whose letter they had heard, and himself, namely, that the speeches made on these occasions were in general a great deal too long, and however interesting they might be to the speakers, that they seldom failed to tire the hearers. He therefore besought the speakers who might address the meeting to condense their speeches and to remember that brevity was the soul of wit. The late Lord Ellenborough on the occasion, in the House of Lords, when another Noble Lord had just made a dreadfully long speech, got up, and said, "My Lords! my Lords! I am answerable to God for my time," and said no more. The speakers on these occasions should remember that they are equally responsible for the time of their hearers.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—A new Romance, by the *Great Unknown* of the North, has been announced to the London booksellers at a recent sale at the Albion Tavern. The story is Scotish, and the incidents it includes, are supposed to have happened about the year 1760, fifteen years after the rebellion. Four thousand copies of the work were bespoke on this occasion. One great house alone, in Paternoster Row, subscribed for 900. Two volumes of this Romance are actually printed off.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES M'CARTHY.—The defeat of the English by the native Ashantees, and the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, with the loss of 400 of his army is confirmed by an arrival at Providence, which left the coast of Africa about the 12th April.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—The ship Emerald, of Boston, Philip Fox, commander, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of February, arrived at Boston on the 8th of March (17 days passage)—sailed from Boston on the 21st March, and arrived at Liverpool on the 13th April, being absent only 53 days from Liverpool.

NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.—One of the passengers just arrived in the Lord Castlereagh East Indiaman, has brought with him, a translation of the New Testament in the Chinese language, written or engraved on slips of a leaf of a plant or tree, strung together.

FROM THE LONDON PRICE CURRENT, APRIL 20—Quebec Ash 28—Pot 33s. Pearl 40s. 0d.

ELECTIONEERING-PUFF—Some years ago, the candidates for the representation of one of the northern boroughs were Sir Ralph Par and a Mr. William Fratrum, a rich clothier. Neither of them were much liked, and any third candidate might easily have thrown them both out; but the following accident excited an interest in favour of the former, who ultimately carried the election. One of the electors, a favourite of the mob, happened to ejaculate with a sigh of indifference, *Par nobile Fratrum*, the words were caught and misconstrued by the crowd—*Par! No Billy Fratrum!* was instantly shouted by a thousand voices, and scribbled all over the borough.

A LOW ESTIMATION!—In one of the articles of a benefit society at the west end of London, the following description of persons prohibited from becoming members thereof is inserted, namely, "No lawyer, or lawyer's clerk, or any other *dangerous* artificers."

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Mr. Mason's match to ride his horse, Fury, 20 miles in one hour, from the 17th to the 21st mile-stone, between Slough and Salthill, took place yesterday morning.—The horse did the first ten miles in 29 minutes, and after passing through Colnbrook on the return at a winning rate, the horse fell, but received no injury. Not so with Maynard the rider, who rode under 12st: he was stunned for the moment, and was unable to mount again until too late to win the match, which was for 100 sovereigns.

JUDGE PARSONS—A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch and remained in it thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the *ball* time *from* eternity."

A MOTHERLY APPOINTMENT:—A lad convicted in England of burglary, accosted by his mother, "Well boy, what's to be hanged mother." "Well said the good lad be hanged in your best shirt."

CAPT. PARRY'S NEW VOYAGE—On another voyage of Parry & Hecla and the Griper, now a great deal of curiosity. Capt. Parry accompanied by Capt. Franklin, will The appearance of the discovery from the shapeless character the and the wood and iron will be [illegible] impenetrable from icebergs.—They hardly [illegible] either sand or mere, so that their [illegible] entrance. The plank and wood works [illegible] which he had no doubt the meeting would agree with the Divine [illegible] sent of general excitement, to ward off [illegible] the lumbering appearance; but the interiors [illegible] original, with extra iron knees, [illegible] strength and protection appear [illegible] could be desired. Then there are below decks the several communications from the cabins, &c so as to supersede altogether the necessity of coming on deck.

Stockbridge, May, 13.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS.—Mr. Lemuel H. Parsons of Lenox has made an improvement in the carriage spring, so simple that every body may see the operation of it, and so cheap that it must be of public utility.—It consists in the application of rollers to one or more springs in the form of a cradle spring.—The spring placed on the axeltree of the carriage, and parallel with it a roller is placed transversely at each end of the spring, the axis of which is in a horizontal position, so as to admit a leathern strap to pass over it. The strap is connected at one end with an iron bow, which bow is made (sat under the body of the carriage, then passing over the roller, on the end of the spring, is fastened to a bar of wood, resting on the axeltree.—Thus it operates upon the principle of the pully, thereby giving to the carriage double the perpendicular motion of the spring, in addition to a horizontal or swinging motion. It is not necessary that the spring should be entirely of steel. It may be principally of wood, and in this way the spring which has double the advantage of the cradle spring, will not cost one third as much.

A GOOD JOKE!—A surveyor of taxes, named Hyde, was examining a house by the side of which was a tan pit, and while disputing with the tenant about the number of windows it contained, the most unfortunately, but very gently, slipped into the pit. "For God's sake," cried he "help me, help me!" "Nay said the proprietor, "I dare take nothing from thence without consent of the exciseman: and it would be a pity to pull out a *Hyde* before it is well tanned."

MR. BOOTH.—We regret to learn that this distinguished actor was seized with a violent fit of insanity on Saturday. On Friday night he played Othello, and in some passages is said to have been inimitably fine, while in others it was thought by some he was turning the character of the moor into burlesque. In the dying scene we are informed he even excelled himself. But before the drop of the curtain, he turned over facing the audience, raised his head upon his hand, and said.—"*There, who! think of that!*" These circumstances were looked upon strange at the moment; but no further notice was taken at the time. About eleven o'clock on Saturday, he was in the green room of the theatre, conversing with Mr. Wood suddenly, but with an air of calmness, he said to [illegible] somebody's throat to-day, and whom shall I be Wallack, or yourself, or who?"—Woodhull meant. "Why I mean what I say," replied Booth. He then observed that he was grasping a dagger and at the very moment Wallack passed along. Booth at him, but as Woodhull called him at the same instant round, the blow missed its object. Wallack then ran the street, and Booth after him; and Woodhull after Booth gained upon Wallack, and just as he was making a plunge at his back, Wallack providentially stumbled and fell, and Booth passed over him. He was then seized, disarmed [illegible] In the evening he was taken to the house [illegible] the asylum, as mentioned in a morning [illegible] treated with every kindness and at [illegible] tranquil, and it is hoped, that he [illegible] painful indisposition [illegible] ran a risk of being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

teen children representing the Apostles. For the first time, the Duke of Bordeaux was represented in this solemnity, on which occasion his substitute was selected from amongst the juvenile domestics in the service of the Duchess of Berri. Each of the children were presented with thirteen plates of eatables, and also with thirteen pieces of silver. After the ceremony the Princes and Princesses, with their suite, attended mass in the chapel.

The Duke of Bordeaux, son of the Dutchess de Berri, now about four years old, has an establishment of four Gentlemen of Honour, five Aids, a Col. of the Staff, and three Secretaries!!!

On Thursday the 15th April, the English workmen, to the number of fifty, employed in the iron foundery of Charenton, turned out and paraded the Commune of Carreres, with knives and bludgeons, and attacked and ill treated the peaceable inhabitants, and such as came in their way. The inhabitants were at length obliged to repel force by force, and finally the authorities of Paris found it necessary to send off a corps of gendarmerie and quarter upon the inhabitants of Charenton.

The Paris Etoile gives a singular account of the destruction of one of Ruben's pictures in the Museum. Some days previously to the event, M. de Forbin, the Director of the Museum, received an anonymous letter from an individual, who said that the Government having caused him to sustain a loss of 20,000 francs, he would destroy, one after the other, all the pictures in the Museum, if the sum in question was not brought to him at an appointed place. M. Franchet, of the Police, also received a similar letter; but, thinking it the act of some madman, no importance was attached to it, but a few days after, a person employed at the Museum ran to the Director of the Police, and informed him that one of the finest of Ruben's pictures had been torn to pieces. The author of this act had not been discovered. The doors of the Museum were instantly closed, and similar precaution was adopted at the Luxembourg.

UNITED STATES.

[illegible]norance, the general ignorance, of the [illegible]rests at home, that w[illegible] have great [illegible]nces of the Negotiation alluded [illegible]graph.—JOHN BULL knows well [illegible]e odds of 10 to 1 that he is out-[illegible]D.

[illegible]the President, in his mes[illegible]ing of the late Session, [illegible]difference between the [illegible]to become a subject of [illegible]y, we find that such [illegible]ondon between Mr. [illegible]he part of Great [illegible]the U. States, [illegible]January

land, Savoy and France, in 1821-2—by Charles Tennant, Esq." in which fac-similes of eight letters from Napoleon to Josephine, are given, and which appear to have been written during the period which elapsed from his quitting Paris on the 4th March, 1796, to take the command of the army of Italy, to the capitulation of Mantua on 2d February, 1797. Mr. Tennant states, that he obtained these documents "through a person attached to the Empress, and who was deeply in her confidence. The letters were given to me a few days after the death of the Empress, without any view of interest, the character of the person on whom I am indebted for the possession of them, being above every suspicion of fraud." The following are published as a selection in late London papers, and exhibit that astonishing [illegible] which he [illegible] [illegible] a tender lover, and warmly affectionate husband.

E. Post.

No. I.

[Of this letter Mr. Tennant observes, it is without a date; but from the style and address it should seem to have been written by Napoleon, at Paris, just before his Marriage with Josephine.]

"*Seven o'clock in the morning.*—I awake full of thee; thy portrait, and the recollection of the intoxicating evening of yesterday, have left no repose in my mind. Sweet and incomparable Josephine! what a curious effect have you had on my heart. Will you be angry? Are you sorrowful? Are you disturbed? My soul is broken with grief, and there is no place of repose for your friend. But is there more repose for me when delivering ourselves up to the deep sentiment which overpowers me, I take from your lips and your heart a flame which burns me? Ah! it was this night that became truly sensible your portrait is not yourself. Thou art to set out at noon; I shall see the again in three hours. In the mean time into *deli amor*, retrieve thousand kisses, but do not give me any, for they burn my blood

"To Madame Beauharnois. "J. B."

No. II.

[This letter, Mr. Tennant remarks, is dated the 14th Germinal (4th April.) On the 27th of March, Buonaparte arrived at head quarters at Nice. Finding the army badly provisioned, he removed his head quarters to Albenga.]

"*Part Gaurier, the 14th Germinal.*—I have received all the letters, but no one of them made the same impression on me as the last. Dost thou think, my dear love, of the consequences of writing to me in these terms? Dost thou believe that my situation is not cruel enough already, without increasing my regret, and disturbing my soul? What style, what sentiments my days. I long to come near thee—I die to approach thee.—Infidame, I do not perceive that I am banishing my self—what countries, what dominions divide us! What a length of time before thou will read these characters—feeble expression of a loving heart, where thou reignest. Ah, my lovely woman, I know not what will be my fate if it keeps me still longer from thee; it will be insupportable; my courage does not extend to this. There was a time when I prided myself in my courage, and sometimes in casting my eyes on the mischief which men and sometimes in casting my eyes on the mischief which men may do me, or the fatal which destiny may yet reserve for me, I brave the most unheard of ills without shuddering, without astonishment; but now the idea that my Josephine may be ill, and particularly the cruel the rocking thought that she may love [illegible] wounds my soul, chokes my blood, renders me sorrow- [illegible] does not even leave me the courage and the [illegible] I formerly said to myself, men can do no- [illegible] without regret; but not to die with- [illegible] ing image of absolute an- [illegible] unfloated. My only [illegible] sake with me the [illegible] longer possess [illegible] al without [illegible] wful, my [illegible] , we, [illegible] [illegible] Al[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE TIGER AND ALLIGATOR.

An interesting Anecdote related by the Captain of a Davenports Guineaman.

The bosom of the sea was extremely tranquil, and the heat, which was at a considerable, had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us, on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of the Congo—however, myself and Johnson were deterred from it, from the apprehension of Sharks—many of which we had observed in the progress of our voyage and these enormously large. At length, Campbell alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going overboard—and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, he dashed into the watery element, and had swam some distance from the vessel, when we on the deck discovered an Alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable, and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who, like myself, admired the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized upon a loaded carbine, to shoot the poor fellow before he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited with horror the tragedy we anticipated—yet, willing to do all in our power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted out, and we fired two shots at the approaching Alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like ball stones on a tiled pent house, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece, and the noise of the blacks from the sloop, soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger—he saw the creature making for him, and with all the skill and strength he was master of, made for the shore. And now the moment arrived by which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank while closely pursued by the Alligator, a fierce and ferocious tiger sprung towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour him. At this awful moment, Campbell was preserved. The eager Tiger, by over leaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster.

A conflict then ensued—the water was coloured with the blood of the Tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering off the Alligator were unavailing, while the latter, had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under the water, by which the victory was presently obtained, for the Tiger's death was now effected. They both sunk to the bottom, and we saw no more of the Alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had completely sobered him; but the moment he leaped on the deck, fell on his knees and returned thanks to Providence who had so protected him, and what is most singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, has never been seen the least intoxicated, nor has been heard to utter a single oath. If ever there was a perfectly reformed man in the universe, Campbell is the man.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES RELATIVE TO A WILLOW.—A very small osier or twig was taken from a willow at Cottingham, about fifteen years ago. It was planted immediately in the parish of Scultcoates, and in a few years, by its gradual growth, came very strongly in contact with five bars of iron set upright and strongly connected. These were about three quarters of an inch square, and a small space intervened between each bar. The willow, greatly impeded, still increased in bulk, till at length, by its forcible pressure, the central bar was broken, and the whole now presents a very curious object.

Domestic.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday the last meeting previous to the summer recess took place at the Castle of St. Louis. The attendance was numerous, and we observed among the members Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND and Staff. An address was unanimously voted to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF on his departure. A Committee was appointed to draw it up, and it was afterwards presented to HIS EXCELLENCY by SIR FRANCIS BURTON President. His Lordship feelingly declared that no exertions of his should be wanting to give stability and perpetuity to the Society. The Society then listened to an admirable address from the Chief Justice, which included a juridical essay on the laws and customs of France from the time of the Romans to the grand council of Quebec, 1633. This was received with great approbation by the Society, who voted that a copy should be requested of the Chief Justice for publication, to which his Honour assented. Previously to the close of the meeting, the Earl of DALHOUSIE, in a neat speech, proposed the admission of the Honourable DE WITT CLINTON as an honorary member of the Society. We need not say, that the approbation of the meeting was unanimously expressed, no name standing higher in public estimation in CANADA, than that of DE WITT CLINTON.

On Sunday last, (the 6th inst.) His Excellency the Governor-in-chief with the Countess of Dalhousie & Miss Hay, Mr. Maule, A. D. C. and A. W. Cochrane, Esq. his Lordship's Civil Secretary, embarked on board H. M. S. Atholl, for Scotland. His Lordship left the Castle of St. Louis at a little after two, P. M. and was escorted to the place of embarkation by his Excellency Sir Francis Burton, Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, and their respective suite, the Chief Justice, the Judges, many of the members of the Councils, the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Officers of the General Staff, Departments, and Regiments, and some of our most respectable citizens; the General Order which was issued on the preceding day having announced 3 o'clock as the hour of his Lordship's departure, a number of gentlemen and officers, who were most anxious to mark their respect for the Governor-in-Chief, by escorting him to the water's side, were deprived of this pleasure in consequence of the alteration in the arrangements.—His Lordship dispensed with all military compliments on the occasion, except the usual salute.

On arriving at the King's Stairs, the Governor-in-Chief took leave of the friendly Cortége which had attended him, shaking hands with all those who had been previously honoured with his acquaintance. The Countess of Dalhousie was conducted on Board the Frigate by Lieut. Col. Cockburn, Dep'y. Quarter Master General in his boat, and his Lordship went in his own barge, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Harvey, D. A. G. On leaving the Wharf he was loudly cheered; as soon as the Governor-in-Chief was on the deck, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the ship, which got under weigh a little after 3 o'clock, when a salute of the same number of guns was given from the Citadel, and returned by the Atholl as she was towed out of the harbour, the wind being from the eastward and very light; till this morning it has continued in that quarter.

His Lordship is succeeded in the civil government of Lower Canada, by Lieutenant Governor the Hon. Sir F. N. Burton, and in the command of the troops in both Canadas by Major General Sir P. Maitland

On the day previous to her departure, (Saturday) the Countess of Dalhousie received the visits of the Ladies of Quebec. A constant succession of visitors thronged her Ladyship's drawing room from noon till a late hour; indeed, such is the estimation in which the many virtues and estimable qualities of Her Ladyship are held, that we believe no lady of this city, or its vicinity, who had the entrée of the Chateau, unless prevented by illness, omitted paying her tribute of respect on this occasion.

On Monday, at noon, His excellency the Lieutenant Governor, took the oaths of office in presence of the Executive Council; Sir Peregrine Maitland attended by his staff, the Officers of the general staff, &c. were present in full uniform to witness the ceremony; a salute was fired from the Citadel upon a signal been given from the Castle at the moment the oath was administered. We have understood that his Excellency dressed the council in a short but emphatic

On Tuesday night His Excellency Major Sir P. Maitland, Col. Foster, A. A. G. Maj and Mr. Maitland, A. D. C. e Swiftsure for Montreal, on

AWFUL CA

Quebec Gazette, June 10

three o'clock, this city wa attended with more fatal than has occurred in chiefly felt in the of the mark tric f prob and on t jury, but the derable; the quadran with

less, and a Bugler was killed in another room; several other men were seriously, though not mortally, injured both in that and the adjoining wing which forms the west side of the building. On the north side a chimney was struck, and in several parts beams were split and the floors splintered and torn up. A horse, standing in a cart on the bay-market, nearly 30 yards from the barrack, was struck down, but afterwards recovered.

At the Officers' Barracks, Ensley House, St. Louis Street, the effect was equally distressing; after the storm had subsided, about 4 o'clock, the servant of Ensign Cogan, 68th Light Infantry, entering his master's room, found the unfortunate young Gentleman a lifeless corps, his face much discoloured, and the hair on the right side of the head singed by the fluid, which glancing from the head entered behind the right clavicle, and passing transversely through the body made its way out at the heel of the left foot, the shoe on which was torn, and the floor on the spot where Mr. Cogan had stood near to the window was slightly splintered; it is not known whether this officer was killed by the same discharge which proved fatal at the other Barrack, as two intensely vivid streams of lightning simultaneous with the thunder, followed each other closely, and both were perceived to strike in several parts of the town. The government buildings have very massive iron work to the windows, are covered with sheet iron and not provided with conductors, which accounts for their having suffered more than the neighbouring houses.

Some minor accidents happened in the town, but we fear we shall hear of many disasters in the country after so severe a storm.

The interment of the sufferers took place at noon this day, and was attended by the Officers of the Staff and Corps in Garrison, and by the men off duty of the 37th and 68th Regiments, as well as by a large concourse of citizens. It was an awfully impressive sight, to see the coffins containing the bodies of four of our fellow creatures, who at the same hour yesterday were in the full enjoyment of health and vigour, borne in mournful procession to the grave, all present appeared deeply touched with the solemnity of the scene.

Ensign Cogan was appointed to, and joi Regiment last year. He was much este corps and in society for his gentlemanly m was 21 years of age.

Removal of Stumps.—We have been pleased with an inspection of the model of a mac invention of Mr. Douglass, a farmer in the of Sherrington,) for extracting the roots of t as far as we could perceive, it is well calcula swer the purpose for which it struction is extremely simp upon the well known prin ing the pe by dimini fected

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

U. C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, 1824.

***RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses Sustained, During the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners Appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. the IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five Per Cent. has been Ordered to be Paid to the Undermentioned Claimants.*

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Fourteenth Day of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
ADAIR, Joseph	15	0	0	3	15	0	Baxter, James	20	4	6	5	1	1½
Adams, George	615	18	6	153	19	7½	Baxter, John	172	2	9	43	0	8½
Adams, Mary	32	10	0	8	2	6	Beam, Martin	117	11	8	29	7	10½
Addison, Robert	260	5	0	50	1	3	Beamer, Henry, sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0
Adrames, Joseph	24	17	6	6	4	4½	Beamer, Henry	2	10	0	0	12	6
Aigler, William	52	10	0	13	2	6	Bean, Abraham	4	10	0	1	2	6
Akrow, John	47	6	6	11	16	3	Beaney, Richard	1336	1	6	334	0	4½
Alquire Martin	7	10	0	1	17	6	Beaupré, Francis	17	10	0	4	7	6
Allan, Alexander	10	0	0	2	10	0	Bechlet, George	47	2	6	11	15	7½
Allan, Milby	116	13	6	29	3	4½	Bechlet, Jacob	30	0	0	7	10	0
Allan, Samuel	47	5	0	11	16	3	Beemer, Jacob	98	17	0	24	14	3
Allan, William	120	10	0	30	2	6	Beemer, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Alexander, Hugh	1473	5	0	368	6	3	Beemer, Philip	45	0	0	11	5	0
Alexander, Thomas	10	0	0	2	10	0	Bell, John	9	5	0	2	6	3
Almas, Henry	6	15	0	1	13	9	Bell, Nathaniel	21	0	0	5	5	0
Almost, Christian	28	15	0	7	3	9	Bell, Thomas	314	10	0	78	12	6
Alyia, John	5	0	0	1	5	0	Bellinger, Mary Ann	50	0	0	12	10	0
Anderson, Cornelius	12	10	0	3	2	6	Bellknap, Eleanor	3	2	6	0	15	7½
Anderson, John	21	10	0	5	7	6	Bellpush, Jaques	17	10	0	4	7	6
Anderson, Joseph	85	15	6	21	8	10½	Bellinger, Michael	278	1	3	69	10	3½
Anderson, Peter	19	7	6	4	16	10½	Belts, or Beltz, George	64	17	6	16	4	4½
Andrap, Samuel	17	10	0	4	7	6	Bender, John	38	5	0	9	11	3
Andrews, Eliza	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bender, Philip	570	15	0	142	13	9
Angu, Abigail	49	0	0	12	5	0	Benedict, Charles	3	0	0	0	15	0
Angu, Augustus	45	5	0	11	6	3	Benetean, Jean B.	73	5	3	18	6	1½
Antallia, Andre	12	10	0	3	2	6	Benetean, Pierre	11	10	0	2	17	6
Antallia, Christopher	23	5	0	5	16	3	Bennet, Joshua,	22	10	0	5	12	6
Antallia, Pierre	41	0	0	10	5	0	Bennet, William	48	10	0	12	2	6
Applegarth, J. and H.	154	7	6	38	11	10½	Berger, David	18	15	0	4	13	9
Arnold, Christopher	75	0	0	18	15	0	Berguson, Simon	32	17	6	8	4	4½
Arnold, Christopher	25	0	0	6	5	0	Bernard, Jean B.	21	10	0	5	7	6
Arnold, Elizabeth	22	10	0	5	12	6	Bessy, David	6	15	0	1	13	9
Arnold, Frederick	95	5	0	23	16	3	Bessy, John	3	0	0	0	15	0
Arnold, John	26	16	10	6	14	2½	Best, John	49	12	6	12	8	1½
Arnold, Lewis	79	10	0	19	7	6	Betzner, Samuel	11	9	0	2	17	3
Arvison Gustavus	110	3	0	29	0	9	Bezere, Antoine	35	0	0	8	15	0
Askin, James	27	10	0	6	17	0	Bezere, Jaques	12	10	0	2	12	6
Askbough, Frederick	24	15	0	6	3	9	Biggar, James	37	10	0	9	7	6
Askbough, Frederick	50	10	0	12	12	6	Biggar, John	23	15	0	5	18	9
Ault, Michael	50	0	0	12	10	0	Biggar, Robert	350	9	0	87	12	3
Ault, Nicholas	13	1	9	3	5	5½	Binkley, John	34	15	0	8	13	9
Averill, Paul	23	1	3	5	17	9½	Bird, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
B.							Bitnu, William	18	8	3	4	12	0½
							Blackburn, James	43	2	6	10	11	7½
Baby, Francis	1778	10	10	444	12	8½	Blackburn, Joseph	35	0	0	8	15	0
Baby, James	426	2	6	106	10	7½	Blackburn, Leonard	34	2	6	8	10	7½
Baby, Jean B.	280	15	9	70	3	11½	Blackburn, Robert	24	10	0	6	2	6
Backhus Stephen	40	15	0	10	3	9	Bleam, Philip	25	0	0	6	5	0
Badgley, Joseph	17	10	0	4	7	6	Blosdell, Isaac	41	0	0	10	5	0
Baker, Abraham	18	10	0	3	7	6	Bodin, Jaques	21	0	0	5	5	0
Baker, Benjamin	22	9	0	5	12	3	Boice, Jacob	37	0	0	9	5	0
Baker, Effy	11	11	0	2	17	9½	Boice, John	42	5	0	10	11	3
Baker, Hosea	20	0	0	5	0	0	Boismier, Jean B.	33	10	0	8	7	6
Baker, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Boipce, Gabriel	5	10	0	1	7	6
Baker, William	22	10	0	5	12	6	Bondy, Charles	18	0	0	4	10	0
Baldwin, John, sen.	658	16	3	163	9	0½	Bondy, Gabriel	14	12	6	3	13	1½
Baldwin, Nathaniel	81	10	0	12	17	6	Bondy, Lawrent	32	15	0	8	3	9
Ball, George	740	2	6	185	0	7½	Bonhomme, Joseph	13	7	6	3	6	0½
Ball, Peter	573	5	0	143	6	3	Book, George	6	0	0	1	5	0
Baughart, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6	Book, Jacob	29	10	0	7	7	6
Barber, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Book, John	29	10	0	7	7	6
Barnes, George	75	0	0	18	15	0	Bostwick, Adolphus	68	19	6	17	4	9
Barnhurt, George	253	10	9	63	7	8½	Bostwick, Henry	225	0	0	56	5	0
Barnhurt, Henry	46	5	0	11	11	3	Boucherville, Thomas	500	0	0	125	0	0
Barthe, Jean B.	35	4	6	8	18	1½	Bouckette, Jean B.	200	0	0	50	0	0
Barmun, Ezra	40	12	6	10	3	1½	Bouck, Chr.	18	19	0	4	14	9
Barthesnone, Joseph	30	12	6	7	13	1½	Bouck, Frederick	17	13	9	4	8	5½
Barthesnone, Joseph	46	17	6	11	14	4½	Bouffar, Antoine,	23	5	0	5	16	3
Bartly, Henry	27	5	0	6	10	3	Bouffar, Jos.	39	10	0	9	17	6
Barton, Church of	20	0	0	5	0	0	Bouffar, Jean B.	34	15	3	8	3	9
Bastado, David	73	7	6	18	6	10½	Bouffar, Perrre	64	0	0	16	0	0
Bates, Augustus	183	15	0	44	18	9	Boughner, Chr.	135	8	9	33	17	2½
Bates, William	62	11	3	15	12	9½	Boughner, jur. Chr.	6	0	0	1	12	3
Banman, George	46	13	0	11	13	3	Boughner, Joseph	5	0	0	1	6	3
Baxter, David	66	10	0	21	12	6	Boughner, Martin	7	10	0	1	7	6
							Boughner, Ozias	23	8	9	5	17	2½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
Bouk, Frederick	9	5	0	2	6	3	Campbell, Elizabeth	120	10	0	30	2	6
Bouk, John	30	0	0	7	10	0	Campean, Charles	18	10	0	4	12	6
Bowen, Henry	35	4	6	8	16	1½	Campean, Jean B.	25	5	0	6	6	3
Bowen, John	40	1	3	10	0	3½	Campean, Louis	46	2	6	11	10	7½
Bowen, William	29	5	0	7	6	3	Caufield, Abraham	56	0	0	14	0	0
Bowlby, James	10	0	0	2	10	0	Carmichael, Charlotte	8	5	0	2	1	3
Bowman, Adam	280	15	6	70	4	1½	Carre, Christ.	52	5	0	13	1	4½
Bowman, Abrhm.	220	15	6	57	8	10½	Carnell, Atoine	75	12	0	18	18	0
Bowman, Peter	23	0	0	5	15	0	Carpenter, Gersham	9	0	0	2	5	0
Bowman, Peter	52	0	0	13	0	0	Carrol, Joseph	116	3	9	29	0	11
Boyd, Samuel	221	3	0	55	5	9	Carrol, Captain John	21	0	0	5	5	0
Boyle, James	15	0	0	3	15	0	Carrol, Luke	34	7	0	8	11	9
Bradshaw, Seth	245	0	0	61	5	0	Carter, Silas	183	6	0	45	16	6
Bradt, Peter	28	0	0	7	0	0	Cascaden, William	82	10	8	20	12	7½
Brady, Edward	151	0	0	37	15	0	Caze, Peter	15	0	0	3	15	0
Brant, John & Catharine	123	15	0	30	18	9	Cassady, Samuel	216	7	6	54	1	10½
Brass, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Casselman, Henry	24	0	0	6	0	0
Bricker, John	24	7	6	6	1	10½	Caster, George	9	0	0	2	5	0
Brigham, Moses	167	0	0	41	15	0	Caster, John	29	2	0	7	5	6
Brisbeis, Jean B.	26	18	6	6	14	7½	Caswell, Jerothenon	25	0	0	6	5	0
Brooks, Robert	17	5	0	4	6	3	Caswell, Nathan	97	15	0	24	8	9
Brook, William	42	10	0	10	12	6	Cazavant, Pierre	60	7	6	15	1	10½
Brouse, George	21	15	0	5	8	9	Chambers, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
Brown, Adam	112	11	3	28	2	9½	Chambers, John	10	15	0	2	13	9
Brown, Adam	325	0	0	81	5	0	Chapin, Richard	34	5	0	8	11	3
Brown, Adam	13	0	0	3	5	0	Charbonneau, Jean B.	30	4	6	7	11	1½
Brown, Alexander	80	2	6	20	0	7½	Charron, Antoine	5	5	0	1	6	3
Brown, Samuel	19	14	6	4	18	7½	Chisholm, George	159	0	0	39	15	0
Brown, Charlotte	199	18	9	49	19	8½	Chisholm, John	152	7	6	38	1	10½
Brown, James	22	10	0	5	12	6	Chisholm, John	106	15	0	26	13	9
Brown, John	4	10	0	1	2	6	Chisholm, William	201	1	3	50	5	3½
Brown, John	25	0	0	6	5	0	Choate, Jacob	35	10	0	8	17	6
Brown, John	187	2	6	46	15	7½	Chrysler, Rebecca	69	15	0	14	18	9
Brown, Joseph	64	0	0	16	0	0	Chrysler, William	18	12	6	4	13	1½
Brown, Josiah	105	2	6	26	5	7½	Chrysler, William	18	0	0	4	10	0
Brown, Robert	48	12	6	12	3	1½	Clark, James	405	0	0	101	5	0
Brown, Stephen	3	11	0	0	17	9	Clark, John	15	0	0	3	15	0
Brown, Cornelius	18	0	0	4	10	0	Clark, Moses	60	5	0	12	11	3
Brownson, John	30	19	0	7	14	9	Clark, Robert	15	0	0	3	15	0
Bruce, Margaret	14	3	0	3	10	9	Clark, Sarah & George	270	0	0	67	10	0
Bruce, William	18	0	0	4	10	0	Clark & Street,	4,970	0	0	1,242	10	0
Brumer, George	12	10	0	3	2	6	Clark, Hon. Thomas	742	15	4	185	13	10
Buchannan, Gordon	49	0	0	12	5	0	Clark, Tho's. Ate's.	226	17	6	56	14	4½
Buck, Peter	11	5	0	2	16	8	Claus, William	1997	5	0	499	6	3
Buckberrough, George	22	10	0	5	12	6	Claus, Jacob	39	5	0	9	16	5
Buckberrough, John	15	0	0	3	15	0	Cleaver, John	24	0	0	6	0	0
Buck, William	28	15	0	7	3	9	Clement, John	75	0	0	18	15	0
Buell, William	15	0	0	3	15	0	Clement, Marg't	580	6	0	145	1	6
Bugbee, John	23	8	9	5	17	2½	Clench, Ralfe	239	5	0	59	16	3
Burnell, Enos	66	12	6	16	13	1½	Clendenning, John	9	15	0	2	8	9
Bunting, James	52	17	6	13	4	4½	Clendenning, John & Hannah	7	10	0	1	17	6
Bunting, John	111	0	0	27	15	0	Clendenning, Walter	20	0	0	5	5	0
Bunting, Samuel	120	0	0	30	0	0	Cline, Philip	28	0	0	7	0	0
Bunting, Thomas	61	0	0	15	5	0	Cloch, Jacob	19	5	0	4	16	3
Burch, John	127	6	9	31	16	8½	Clow, David	88	10	0	22	2	6
Burdick, Freeman	30	15	0	7	13	9	Clow, Duncan	84	0	0	21	0	0
Burdick, Isaac	25	0	0	6	5	0	Clowes, Leonard	6	16	3	1	14	0½
Burford, School	66	2	6	16	10	7½	Cochenour, Jacob	112	17	3	28	4	3½
Burkholder, Christopher	19	10	0	4	17	6	Coleman, John	2	10	0	0	12	6
Burkholder, David	213	0	9	53	5	0	Colerich, Peter	89	3	6	22	5	10½
Burns, John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Colli, John	103	10	0	25	17	6
Burtch, Archibald	165	17	0	41	9	5½	Coll, William	41	10	0	10	7	6
Burtch, Isreal.	20	0	0	5	0	0	Collard, Benjamin	16	0	0	3	15	0
Burwell, James	83	10	0	20	12	6	Collard, Elijah	7	17	6	1	19	4½
Burwell, Mahlon	656	18	9	164	4	8	Collard, John	294	1	0	73	10	3
Butler, Anne	704	10	0	176	2	6	Conkers, John	30	4	0	7	11	0
Butler, Andrew & John	20	0	0	5	0	0	Conklin, Jonathan	41	18	9	10	9	8½
Byer, Anna	78	7	9	19	11	11½	Constantine, Jean	10	0	0	2	10	0
Byers, John C	9	5	0	2	6	3	Cook, Andrew	12	10	0	3	2	6
Cederett, Louis	10	0	0	2	10	0	Cook, Calvin	50	0	0	12	10	0
Cadet, Joseph	32	10	0	8	2	6	Cook, Hagger	45	3	6	11	5	10½
Cain, John	1020	0	0	255	0	0	Cook, John	54	14	6	13	13	7½
Caldwell, William	7	10	0	1	17	6	Cook, John	52	15	0	13	3	9
Calvert, George	55	17	0	13	19	3	Cook, Michael	197	7	6	49	6	10½
Cameron, Alexander	11	10	0	2	17	6	Cook, Michael	174	11	6	43	13	7½
Cameron, Duncan sen.	15	0	0	3	15	0	Cook, Noah & Calvin	19	2	1	4	15	8½
Cameron, Duncan jun.	15	0	0	3	15	0	Cook, Seth	62	0	0	15	10	0
Campbell, Edward	450	0	0	112	10	9							

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Cooley, Preserved	55 10 0	13 17 6
Cooper, Anne	4 2 6	1 0 7½
Cooper, James	517 15 0	129 8 9
Copperthwait, David	93 15 0	23 8 9
Corbin, James	52 0 0	13 0 0
Coonan, Isaac	37 0 0	9 5 0
Cornwall, Anne	58 0 0	14 12 6
Cornwall, Benjamin	30 0 0	7 10 0
Cornwall, John	37 10 6	9 7 7½
Cornwall, Joshua	1,286 8 0	321 12 0
Cornwall, Nicholas	42 6 0	10 11 6
Corns, Castle	228 0 0	57 0 0
Corwin, Lydia	29 15 0	7 8 9
Corwin, Samuel	30 0 0	7 10 0
Cotte, Jos.	8 2 0	2 0 6
Coughill, Geo.	92 5 9	23 1 5½
Coulter, Chas.	50 5 0	12 11 3
Couzeneau, Jean B.	23 10 0	5 17 6
Cowan, David	173 0 0	43 5 0
Cowell, Mathias	15 10 0	3 17 6
Crane, Robert	10 0 0	2 10 0
Crane, Aaron	57 10 0	14 7 6
Crane, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crane, Jacob	36 14 0	9 3 6
Crane, James	38 9 0	9 12 9
Crawford, John	654 7 6	163 11 10½
Crawenover, or Covenhover, James	25 0 0	6 5 0
Creger, Peter	24 5 0	6 1 3
Cripps, Paul	166 7 0	41 11 9
Crooks, Francis	39 0 0	9 15 0
Crooks, James	4,456 17 0	1112 14 3
Crooks, William	286 5 0	71 11 3
Crooks, William & James	30 0 0	7 10 0
Crosby, Simon	28 0 0	7 0 0
Crosthwait, Daniel	20 15 0	5 3 9
Crow, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Crow, Thomas	93 13 6	23 8 4½
Crowder, James	3 10 0	0 17 6
Cryderman, Harmoines	9 13 0	2 8 3
Cudney, David	61 2 6	15 5 7½
Cudney, Ezekiel	55 5 0	13 16 3
Cudney, Ezekiel	13 5 0	3 6 3
Cudney, James	35 17 6	8 19 4½
Culvertson, Samuel	52 0 0	13 0 0
Culp, Christopher	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culp, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, Aaron	20 0 0	5 0 0
Culver, Jabez	15 0 0	3 15 0
Culver, John	49 5 0	12 6 3
Culver, Timothy	19 0 0	4 15 0
Culver, William	108 10 0	27 2 6
Cummerfield, or Cummerford, Thomas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Cummins, Daniel	52 12 6	13 3 1½
Curtis, David	45 10 0	11 7 6
Cushman, James	82 10 0	20 12 6
Cutler, Sewall	110 0 0	27 10 0
D		
Dafoe, Conrad	4 0 0	1 0 0
Dale, or Dial, Jacob	12 3 6	3 0 10½
Darby, Jacob	18 0 0	4 10 0
Darby, Jacob	6 0 0	1 10 0
Darby, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Darby, Margaret	15 10 0	3 17 6
Dauphin, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Davis, Andrew	20 13 0	5 3 3
Davis, Asabel	129 12 0	32 8 0
Davis, John	682 0 0	170 10 0
Davis, John	34 6 0	8 11 6
Davis, Joseph	20 2 0	5 0 6
Davis, William	41 6 3	10 6 6
Davis, Simon	21 5 0	5 6 3
Davis, William	7 5 0	1 16 3
Day, John	44 5 0	11 1 3
Day, Solomon	42 0 0	10 10 0
Dayton, Reuben	15 0 0	3 15 0
Deary, Thomas	27 2 6	6 15 7½
Decow, John	64 17 6	16 4 4½
Defield, Edward	61 18 6	15 9 7½
Defield, Joseph	148 1 0	37 0 3
DeForest, Elizabeth	25 0 0	6 5 0
Dell, Basnett	10 0 0	2 10 0
Demauchell, Vitaille	93 15 8	23 8 11
Demauchell, Vitaille	10 0 0	2 10 0
Demauchell, Vitaille	5 17 6	1 9 4½
Denne, Catherine	75 0 0	18 15 0
Denis, Obadiah	35 0 0	8 15 0
Denison, John	22 10 0	5 12 6
Desneau, Jean B.	25 0 0	6 5 0
Depew, John	16 5 0	4 1 3
Depew, John, Senior	16 10 0	4 2 6
Depew, Charles	200 0 0	50 0 0
Depirissy, Count	12 10 0	3 2 6
Derengy, Elizabeth	7 10 0	1 17 6
Derickson, Thomas	12 10 0	3 2 6
Dekussell, Andrew	135 11 4	33 17 10
Desjardius, Peter	45 5 0	11 1 3
Desmond, David	7 0 0	1 15 0
Desmond, Timothy	35 0 0	8 15 0
Desmond, William	8 15 0	2 1 9
Dispoeau, Vincent	65 0 0	16 5 0
Detterick, Jacob	1292 10 0	323 2 6
Dickson, Thomas	2572 19 5	643 4 10
Dickson, William	15 0 0	3 11 6
Dingman, Harmonus	140 0 0	35 0 0
Dingman, John	34 15 0	8 15 9
Dingman, Lawrence	20 17 6	5 4 4½
Doan, Thomas	22 0 0	5 10 0
Dodge, Daniel	234 10 0	58 12 6
Dolson, Daniel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Dolson, Jacob	71 5 0	17 16 3
Dolson, Isaac	190 1 3	47 19 3½
Dolson, Matthew	34 7 6	8 11 10½
Donahoe, William	55 0 0	13 15 0
Donaldson, Robert	72 5 0	18 1 3
Dorshinar, Conrad	5 10 0	1 7 6
Dorshinar, John	22 2 6	5 10 7½
Dorshinar, Martin	2135 7 0	533 16 9
Douglass, Alexander	15 0 0	3 15 0
Douglass, Levi	15 0 0	3 15 0
Douglass, Stephen	23 10 6	5 17 6
Douglass, Thomas	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dowdy, Israel	25 0 0	6 5 0
Dowlin, Thomas	27 0 0	6 15 0
Dragon, Angelique	6 3 0	1 10 9
Drake, David	60 0 0	15 0 0
Drake, John	4 10 0	1 2 6
Drake, John	372 10 0	93 2 6
Drake, William	7 10 6	1 17 7½
Drouillard, Alexis	35 0 0	8 15 0
Drouillard, Joseph, senior	52 10 0	13 2 6
Drouillard, Joseph junior	23 15 0	5 18 9
Drouillard, Lewis	100 0 0	25 0 0
Drummond, Peter	5 0 0	1 5 0
Dubois, James	11 5 0	2 16 3
Duchesne, Thomas	60 0 0	15 0 0
Duff, Alexander	12 10 0	3 2 6
Dufour, Charles	10 0 0	2 10 0
Dufour, Francis	10 10 0	2 12 6
Dufour, Pierre	17 10 0	4 7 6
Dugay, or Didie, Thomas	12 13 9	3 3 5½
Dulinage, Jacob	87 15 0	21 18 9
Dunlar, William	25 12 6	6 8 1½
Dunham, Charles	86 3 0	21 10 9
Durand, James	39 7 6	9 16 10½
Durham, Edward	109 15 0	27 8 9
Durham, James	32 12 0	8 3 0
Durham, Jeremiah	16 0 0	2 10 0
Durrochez, Charles	11 2 0	2 15 6
Dutchen, Eghon	E.	
Easterson, John	513 11 6	128 7 10½
Eamer, Michel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Eamon, Jacob	2 0 0	0 13 9
Eaton, John	17 5 0	4 6 3
Eberts, Jean Baptiste	45 17 6	11 9 4½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Eberts, Joseph	257 19 2	64 9 9½
Eby, Joseph	44 10 0	11 2 6
Edwards, Eleanor	34 10 0	8 12 6
Edwards, Elizabeth	15 0 0	3 15 0
Edwards, James	48 5 0	12 1 3
Elliot, Matthew	2,800 0 0	700 0 0
Elliot, Thomas	21 10 0	5 7 6
Ellis, Allan	5 5 0	1 6 3
Ellis, Henry	16 17 6	4 4 4½
Ellis, John	35 12 0	8 9 0
Emery, John	713 2 6	178 5 7½
Emery, William	186 7 6	46 11 10½
Emes, Martha	13 15 0	3 8 9
Emes, Silas	27 10 0	6 17 6
Empy, Adam	14 12 6	3 13 1½
Erb, Jacob	22 0 0	5 10 0
Erb, Peter	42 7 6	10 11 10½
Ernest, Peter	11 15 6	2 18 10½
Ernestown, Church of	10 0 0	2 10 0
Evans, John and Lydia	50 0 0	12 10 0
Everitt, Abner	24 5 0	6 1 3
Everitt, Adam	13 0 0	3 5 0
Everitt, Jacob	54 15 6	13 13 10½
Everitt, William	18 7 6	4 11 10½
Everitt, William, Senior	48 19 9	12 4 11½
Everingham, Jacob,	6 5 0	1 11 3
EWing, Benjamin	15 0 0	3 15 0
F		
Fairchild, Nathaniel	18 0 0	4 10 0
Fairchild, Noah	31 12 6	7 18 1½
Fauxvell, Alexander	42 15 0	10 13 9
Farish, Larkin	62 10 0	15 12 6
Felker, (or Fulker) John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Ferguson, Alexander	25 0 0	6 5 0
Ferguson, Peter	14 5 0	3 11 3
Ferris, John	18 5 0	4 11 3
Fetterly, Peter	57 4 0	14 6 0
Fetterly, Philip	3 10 0	0 17 6
Fields, Charles	783 0 0	195 0 0
Fields, Gilbert	140 1 0	35 0 3
Fife, John	72 17 0	18 4 3
Fillman, Conrad	32 15 0	8 3 9
Fillman, Frederick	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fillman, John	12 0 0	3 0 0
Finch, Titus	440 6 0	110 1 6
Fisher, Charles	107 6 6	26 16 7½
Fisher, Herman	21 10 0	5 7 6
Fitch, Henry	30 0 0	7 10 0
Fite, Jacob	41 17 3	10 9 3
Flemming, James	173 12 6	43 8 1½
Flemming, William	70 0 0	17 10 0
Fonger, George	54 1 3	13 10 3½
Fonger, Henry	11 10 0	2 17 6
Force, Noah	22 12 6	5 13 1½
Forsythe, Catharine	150 0 0	37 10 0
Forsythe, George	976 0 0	244 0 0
Forsythe, James	34 11 0	8 12 9
Forsythe, James	48 15 0	12 3 9
Forsythe, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Forsythe, William (Sandwich,)	257 10 0	64 7 6
Forsythe, William (Stamford,)	90 0 0	22 10 0
Fortier, Charles	300 0 0	75 0 0
Fortner, James	21 10 0	5 12 6
Foser, Anselme	70 0 0	17 10 0
Foster, Ezekiel	291 4 3	72 16 0¾
Foster, William	39 2 6	9 15 7½
Fowler, John	44 0 6	11 0 1½
Fox, Adam	12 15 0	3 3 9
Fox, John	28 16 6	7 4 1½
Fox, Jonas	40 0 0	10 0 0
Fox, Michael	90 0 0	22 10 0
Fox, Philip	12 10 0	3 2 6
Frolick, John	82 0 0	20 13 0
Francis, William	127 0 0	31 17 0
Franks, William	11 18 3	2 19 6¾
Fraser, Richard, (deceased)	22 0 0	5 10 0
Fraser, Thomas	4 0 0	1 0 0
Freil, James and Hugh	69 17 6	17 9 4½
Freeman, Daniel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Freeman, James	18 10 0	4 12 6
French, Albert	7 15 0	1 18 9
French, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Friesman, John	27 10 0	6 17 6
Fritz, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Fry, Bernard	395 0 0	98 15 0
Fulker, Jacob	16 5 0	4 1 3
Fuller, Benjamin	6 18 0	1 14 6
Fuller, Daniel	89 10 0	22 7 6
Fulmer, John	158 13 6	39 13 4½
Furry, Lawrence	30 0 0	7 10 0
G.		
Gage, Andrew	27 10 0	6 17 6
Gage, James	143 15 9	37 3 11½
Gage, William	2 10 0	0 12 6
Gage, William, (deceased)	59 15 6	14 18 10½
Gaherneaux, Julie	34 0 0	8 10 0
Gallinger, Henry	8 13 3	2 3 3½
Gander, Jacob	378 11 3	94 12 9½
Gardener, Alexander	764 10 0	191 2 6
Gardener, Sweet	24 10 0	6 2 6
Gardener, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Garnsay, Samuel	98 0 0	24 10 0
Gerard, Pierre	5 0 0	1 5 0
Gesso, Charles	446 7 6	111 11 10½
Ghent, Thomas	38 10 0	9 12 6
Gibson, George	430 0 0	107 10 0
Gilbreath, John	11 0 0	2 15 0
Ginac, Jean B.	21 15 7	6 18 10½
Ginac, Thomas	25 0 0	6 5 0
Girty, James,	178 0 0	44 10 0
Girty, Prideaux	41 0 0	10 5 0
Givins, James	276 14 0	69 3 6
Glasford, Paul	110 18 9	28 19 8½
Goodhue, Ebenezer	6 0 0	1 11 3
Gordon, John	126 0 0	31 5 0
Goring, Francis	4 0 0	1 0 0
Goring, Frederick	5 0 0	1 5 0
Gotiez, Alexis	10 0 0	2 10 0
Gouie, Robert	114 0 0	28 10 0
Gouereaux, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0
Graham, Anne	53 0 0	13 0 0
Graham, Hannah	30 17 6	7 14 4½
Graham, Hugh	36 0 0	9 0 0
Grant and Kirby	80 14 4	20 3 7
Grant, Peter	13 0 0	3 5 0
Green, Adam	41 19 6	10 9 10½
Green, Daniel	12 0 0	3 0 0
Green, Freeman	18 4 0	4 1 10
Green, John, jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Green Margaret	7 10 0	1 16 6
Green, Mary	8 5 0	1 2 6
Green, Samuel	85 7 6	21 5 10½
Green, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Grennette, Joseph	55 0 0	13 15 0
Grier, John	7355 12 6	587 13 1½
Griffin, Edward	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffin, Nathaniel	25 0 0	6 5 0
Griffin, Smith	15 0 0	3 15 0
Griffith, Hannah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Groats, Michael	28 16 3	7 6 0¾
Grondin, Charles	70 0 0	17 10 0
Grondin, Josh.	20 0 0	5 0 0
Gustin, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Guyre, Ebenezer	17 0 9	4 7 2½
H		
Hagar, David	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hagerty, Hugh	56 0 0	14 0 0
Haigar, Azuba	19 0 0	4 15 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
Hainer, Catharine	10 0 0	2 10 0
Hainer, Margaret	2 7 6	0 11 10½
Hainer, Sophia	16 14 0	4 3 6
Haines, Jacob	74 11 9	18 12 11½
Hains, Joseph	10 12 6	2 13 1½
Halket, Jacob	20 17 6	5 4 4½
Hall, George B.	150 0 0	37 10 0
Hall, James	24 0 0	6 0 0
Hamilton, Alexander	223 15 0	55 18 9
Hamilton, George	299 10 0	74 17 6
Hamilton, Robert	694 8 0	173 12 0
Hamilton, Robert (deceased,)	728 0 0	182 0 0
Hamilton, William	22 11 3	5 12 9½
Hammill, Thomas	59 5 0	14 16 3
Hanes, John	144 15 0	36 3 9
Hanes, John	20 0 0	5 0 0
Hands, William	134 0 0	33 10 0
Hardison, Benjamin, sen.	1224 6 3	306 1 6½
Hardison, Benjamin, jun.	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hardy, John	136 0 0	34 0 0
Hare, William	253 12 9	63 8 2½
Harnden, Luther	4 0 0	1 0 0
Harper, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Harris, Richard	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartford, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Hartley, Jonathan	42 17 6	10 14 4½
Hartney, Mary	50 0 0	12 10 0
Hartney, Patrick	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hartsell, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hartshorn, Elijah	15 0 0	3 15 0
Haskins, Luther	62 17 6	15 14 4½
Hatch, William	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hathaway, Mary	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hill, Richard	1219 15 0	304 18 9
Haun, John	29 5 0	7 6 3
Haun, Matthias	50 0 0	12 10 0
Haun, Peter	96 2 6	24 0 7½
Haveland, John	89 1 3	22 5 5½
Hawley, Daniel	23 9 0	5 17 8
Hawley, Ezra	45 12 6	11 8 1½
Hay, Godfrey	15 0 0	3 15 0
Hazen, Daniel	4 15 0	1 3 9
Headen, John	43 2 6	10 15 7½
Heath, John	38 0 0	9 10 0
Heazlet, Jos.	107 12 6	26 18 1½
Hedges, Samuel	25 14 0	6 8 6
Heinbrow, Margaret	111 0 0	27 15 0
Hembrow, Margaret	21 7 8	5 6 10½
Hencelaw, (or Hancehaw,) King	97 0 0	24 5 0
Henderson, Robert	18 5 6	4 11 4½
Henderson, William	12 10 0	3 2 6
Henley, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Henry, Daniel	21 10 0	5 7 6
Heiner, Frederick	4 0 0	1 0 0
Heron, Andrew	946 17 6	236 14 4½
Hershey, Abraham	227 10 0	56 17 6
Hershey, Benjamin	45 12 6	11 8 1½
Herrshey, Christ	62 12 6	15 13 1½
Herrshey, Christ	126 0 0	31 10 0
Herrshey, John	104 1 4	26 0 4
Hess, Jacob	3 14 0	0 18 6
Hess, Peter	27 13 9	6 18 5½
Hess, Samuel	25 15 0	6 8 9
Hibbert, Charles	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hickey, Michael	72 7 0	16 1 9
Hickson, Nathan	7 10 0	1 17 6
High, Abraham	28 18 0	7 3 1½
Hill, Hannah	68 - 0	17 0 3
Hill, Isabella	346 4 0	86 16 6
Hills, Joseph	87 18 0	21 19 6
Hinton, James	38 5 0	9 11 3
Hodgkinson, Robert	17 0 0	4 5 0
Hoffman, Jacob	49 0 0	12 5 0
Hodgeboom, Peter	22 10 0	5 12 6
Holmes, Benj.	40 0 0	10 0 0
Holmes, Sarah	75 1 0	18 15 3
Honeywell, Rice	40 0 0	10 0 0
Hoople, John	36 16 3	9 4 0½
Hoover, George	44 0 0	11 0 0
Hopkins, Caleb	57 10 0	14 7 6
Hopkins, Ephesmin	224 5 0	56 1 3
Hopkins, Gabriel	11 15 0	2 18 9
Hopkins, Joseph	65 0 0	16 5 0
Hopkins, Silas	35 0 0	8 15 0
Horne, Isaac	17 15 0	4 3 9
Horton, Edmund	79 5 0	19 16 3
Hoshel, Henry	40 5 0	10 1 3
Hotram, David	36 10 0	9 2 6
Housé, Abrahim	15 0 0	3 15 0
House, George	83 0 0	20 15 0
House, Harmonus	15 15 0	3 18 9
House, Harmonus	30 6 0	7 11 6
House, Joseph	86 12 6	21 13 1½
House, Joseph	57 15 0	14 8 9
House, Lewis	78 0 0	19 10 0
House, Mich'l (or Houx	24 5 0	6 1 3
Howell, Anne	4 17 6	1 4 4½
Howell, Samson	26 0 0	6 10 0
Howey, Richard	45 0 0	11 5 0
Hubble, Prindle	37 18 9	9 9 8½
Huffman, Jacob	27 9 0	6 17 3
Huffman, Michael	35 0 0	8 15 0
Hughson, George	10 10 0	2 12 6
Hughson, Nathaniel	25 14 3	6 8 6½
Humbertson, Thomas	12 10 0	3 2 6
Hunt, Ralph	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hutt, Adam	5 10 0	1 7 6
Hyatt, Soloman	48 15 0	12 3 9
Hyde, Sherman	30 0 0	7 10 0
I.		
Ingersoll, Sarah	25 10 -	6 7 6
Inglis, George	1 17 6	0 9 4½
Innis, Robert	241 17 6	60 9 4½
Ironside, George	160 0 0	40 0 0
J.		
Jackson, Alexander	12 10 0	3 2 6
Jackson, Catharine	11 0 -	2 15 0
Jackson, John	17 8 0	4 6 3
Jackson, Peter	25 6 0	6 6 3
Jacobs, George	87 1 6	21 15 4½
Jane, Elizabeth	25 10 0	6 7 6
Janisse, Hypolite	30 10 0	7 12 6
Jarvis, Stephen	15 5 0	3 16 3
Jarvis, William	91 15 0	22 18 9
Jay, John	31 10 0	7 17 6
Johnson, Abraham	74 8 6	18 12 1½
Johnson, Benjamin	33 12 6	8 8 1½
Johnson, Henry	13 10 0	3 7 6
Johnson, John	26 0 0	6 10 0
Johnson, Joseph	46 0 0	11 10 0
Johnson, Naouri	86 5 0	21 5 1
Johnson, Rufus	55 0 0	13 12 6
Johnson, Warham	262 10 0	65 8 9
Jones, Augustus	253 15 0	63 3 1½
Jones, Benjamin	15 7 6	3 16 10½
Jones, Charles	26 16 3	6 14 0½
Jones, Daniel	35 0 0	8 15 0
Jones, Ebenezer	62 10 0	15 12 6
Jones, Ebenezer, sen.	10 17 0	2 14 3
Jones, Elias	47 10 0	11 17 6
Jones, Jane	1031 10 0	257 17 6
Jones, Joseph	51 10 0	12 17 6
Jones, Peter	34 0 0	8 10 0
Jones, Samuel	6 12 6	1 13 1½
Jones, Stephen, sen.	46 11 9	11 12 11½
Jones, Stephen, jun.	15 0 0	3 15 0
Jones, William	159 1 6	39 15 0
Jordan, John	15 15 0	3 18 9
Jubanville, Francis	23 2 6	5 15 7½
Julian, John	60 0 0	15 0 0
Jupiter, Robert	45 0 0	11 5 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS,	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
K.		
Kamp, John	66 5 0	16 11 3
Kasler, Stephen	53 7 0	13 6 4½
Keagy, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
Keeler, Frederick	45 0 0	11 5 0
Keeler, Jos. and Eli	48 15 0	12 3 9
Keffer, George	10 0 0	4 15 0
Keiter, Benjamin	11 9 0	2 17 3
Kelly, John, of Ancaster	7 10 0	1 17 6
Kelly, John	129 0 0	32 5 0
Kemp, Jacob H.	235 6 0	58 15 0
Kendrick, Jos.	20 0 0	5 0 0
Kent, William	260 6 3	65 1 6¾
Kern, Christopher	29 16 0	7 9 0
Kern, Nicholas, jun.	87 4 0	21 16 0
Kern, Nicholas, sen.	37 16 10	9 9 2½
Kerr, Robert	1227 10 0	306 17 6
Kerr, William J.	252 12 6	63 3 1½
Kettle, Jeremiah	257 0 9	64 5 2½
Kilman, Jacob, sen.	28 0 0	7 0 0
Killman, Jacob, jun.	31 17 6	7 19 4½
Kimmerly and Sager	262 10 0	65 12 6
King, Charles	113 12 6	28 8 1½
Kintner, Frederick	27 2 6	14 5 7½
Kirby, George	15 0 0	3 15 0
KirKindale David	15 0 0	3 15 0
Kitchen, Andrew	14 0 0	3 10 0
Kitchen, John, jun.	16 15 0	4 3 9
Kitchen, Joseph	30 0 0	7 10 0
Knight, William B.	34 15 0	8 13 9
Knox, John	90 2 6	22 10 7½
Koune, Charles	634 5 0	158 11 3
Kribbs, David	39 10 0	9 17 6
Kratz, Valentine	41 0 0	10 5 0
L.		
LaBady, Jean B.	23 0 0	5 15 0
LaBady, Lewis	5 5 0	1 6 3
LaBady, Pierre	12 10 0	3 2 6
LeBar, Abraham	6 5 0	1 11 3
LaBute, Alexis	53 5 0	13 6 3
LaBute, Julien	37 15 0	9 8 9
LaBute, Pierre	47 15 0	11 18 0
Lacy, George	12 10 0	3 2 6
Lacy, William	50 12 6	12 13 1½
Lafferté, Alexis	17 0 0	4 5 0
Lafferté, Antoine	12 0 0	3 0 0
Lafferté, Edward	46 0 0	11 10 0
Lafferty, John J.	470 4 6	117 11 1½
Laframbois, Pierre	20 5 0	5 1 3
La Grave, Augustine	100 0 0	25 0 0
Laird, John	27 13 0	6 18 3
LaMarsh, John	24 0 0	6 0 0
Lamb, Henry	25 0 0	6 5 0
Lambert, Cornelius	44 6 9	11 1 8½
Lambert, Reuben	5 5 0	1 6 3
Lamont, Neil	80 0 0	20 0 0
Lampling, Anthony	15 5 0	3 16 3
Lampman, Abraham	15 0 0	3 15 0
Lampman, Adam	27 2 6	6 15 7½
Lampman, Frederick	23 15 0	5 18 9
Land, Abel	106 0 0	26 10 0
Land, Ephraim	25 0 0	5 0 0
Landon, Zebulon	10 6 0	2 10 0
Lane, Alexander	19 0 0	4 15 0
Langlois, Alexis	66 5 0	16 11 3
Langlois, Antoin	27 15 0	6 18 9
Langlois, Augustin	5 0 0	1 5 0
Langlois, Nicholas	16 10 0	4 2 6
Langs, Jacob	81 12 6	20 8 1½
Langs, William	23 5 0	5 16 3
Lant, George	15 11 0	4 12 9
La Valle Benjamin	37 1 6	9 5 4½
Law, George	368 15 0	88 8 9
Law, John sen.	24 6 0	6 1 6
Lawrence, George	129 10 9	32 7 8½
Lawrence, George	14 18 6	3 14 7½
Lawrence, John	107 19 3	26 19 0½
Lawseng, Levi	5 10 0	1 7 6
Lawrent, Monis	32 7 6	8 1 10½
Lawrison Lawrence	26 12 0	6 13 0
Lawrison Miller	15 0 0	3 15 0
Le Clair Jean B.	22 0 0	5 10 0
Le Duc Jean B.	16 14 6	4 3 7½
Le Duc Simon	81 11 0	20 7 9
Lee, Per	13 17 6	3 9 4½
Lee, Wliam B.	47 15 0	11 18 9
Lee, Wliam H.	2 19 9	0 14 11½
Lee, Wliam H.	14 16 6	3 14 1½
Lefflar, John	3 10 0	0 17 6
Legg, Cornelius	18 11 0	4 12 9
Legg, Cornelius	16 13 9	4 3 5½
Legg, Cornelius	80 9 0	20 0 9½
Le Long Jean B.	42 5 0	10 11 3
Lemon, Jacob	64 5 9	16 1 5½
Lemon, Lawrence	65 0 0	16 5 0
L'Esperance, Charles	9 0 0	2 5 0
L'Esperance, Louis	3 15 9	0 19 9½
L'Esperance, Pierre	23 18 9	5 19 8½
Lester, Henry	32 2 6	8 0 7½
Levelle (or Level,) John	8 17 6	2 4 4½
Lewis, Thomas	56 10 6	14 2 7½
Lightfori, William	20 0 0	5 0 0
Lipscomb, John	31 0 0	7 15 0
Little, John	17 10 0	4 7 6
Livinga, Richard	80 0 0	20 0 0
Loder, Job	32 0 0	8 0 0
Long, Jacob	2 10 0	0 12 6
Long, Sarah	95 13 6	23 18 4½
Lottridge, William	80 0 0	12 10 0
Lowe, William	199 0 0	49 15 0
Lowel, Catharine	20 5 0	5 1 3
Lowell, Isaac	24 15 0	6 3 9
Lucas, Thomas	8 0 0	2 0 0
Luddington, Levi	20 19 0	5 4 9
Lundy, Azeriah	10 5 0	2 11 3
Lundy, James	20 0 0	5 0 0
Lundy, Rachel	389 11 3	97 7 9½
Lundy, Thomas	40 5 0	10 1 3
Lundy, William	178 9 0	44 12 3
Lutz, Jacob	32 7 6	8 1 10½
Lynburner, Rob't & Wm.	143 0 3	35 15 0½
Lyons, Harkar	38 4 0	9 11 0
Lyons, William	31 0 0	7 15 0
Lytle, Nicholas		
M		
M'Afee, Angus	41 10 0	10 7 6
M'Allister, Samuel	16 5 0	4 1 3
M'Bride, Edward	200 0 0	50 0 0
M'Call, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0
M'Cartney, William	103 10 0	25 17 6
M'Carty, John	12 10 0	3 2 6
M'Cay, William	4 5 0	1 1 3
M'Cormick, Thomas	280 0 0	70 0 0
M'Crea, Thomas	577 16 0	144 9 0
M'Crea, William	25 0 0	6 5 0
M'Curdy, Richard	4 15 0	1 3 9
M'Daniel, Samuel	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Donell, Allan	19 5 0	4 16 3
M'Donald, Angus	24 10 0	6 2 6
M'Donald, Donald	30 17 0	7 14 3
M'Donald, Hector	13 0 0	3 5 0
M'Donald, James	20 0 0	5 0 0
M'Donald, John	17 2 0	4 5 6
M'Donald, Alexander	100 0 0	25 0 0
M'Donald, Angus	6 5 0	1 11 3
M'Dougall, Angus	16 5 0	4 1 3
M'Dougall, Hector	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Dougall, Laughlin	40 0 0	10 0 0
M'Dougall, Robert	15 0 0	15 0 0
M'Farland, John	900 0 0	225 0 0
M'Gregor, Lt. James	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Gregor, Capt. John	226 5 0	56 11 3
M'Gregor, John	3191 2 0	797 15 6
M'Gregor, Susannah	44 0 0	11 0 0
M'Intosh, Ale'x by Marg't	8 0 0	2 0 0

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
M'Intosh, Angus	1461 16 0	365 9 0	Medcalf, Henry	212 10 0	53 2 6
M'Intosh, John	14 0 0	3 10 0	Meiklehone, John	67 0 0	16 15 0
M'Intyre, Daniel	6 10 0	1 12 6	Meissimore, John	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Intyre, J. W.	28 0 0	7 0 0	Messimore, John jnn.	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Intyre, Sam'l & Dan	86 6 3	21 7 0½	Meisner, John (of Stamford)	20 12 6	5 3 1½
M'Kay, John	150 0 0	37 10 0	Meisner, John (of Woodhouse)	85 0 0	21 5 0
M'Kee, Thomas	219 18 6	54 19 7½	Meloche, Antoine	42 0 0	10 10 0
M'Kie, Alexander	93 12 6	23 4 1½	Meloche, Francis	20 0 0	5 0 0
M'Kean & McEwin,	1712 7 0	428 1 9	Meloche, Jean B.	70 10 0	17 12 6
M'Kenzie, Alexander	67 18 0	16 8 9	Meloche, Jean Marie	67 13 0	16 1 6
M'Kenzie, Alexander	23 6 6	5 16 7½	Meloche, Simon	15 10 0	3 17 6
M'Kenzie, John	2 10 0	0 12 6	Merkley, George	39 3 9	9 15 11½
M'Kenzie, Kennith	16 15 0	4 3 9	Merkley, Jacob	11 2 6	2 15 7½
M'Kerlie, Jane	44 5 0	11 1 3	Merrill, William	16 3 3	4 0 9½
M'Kerlie, Samuel	42 0 0	10 10 0	Merriman, Joseph	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Kirgan, David	12 12 6	3 3 1½	Merrithew, Benjamin	16 10 0	4 2 6
Macklem, Andrew	3 10 0	0 17 6	Merrit, Thomas	752 17 6	188 4 4½
Macklem, James	960 15 0	240 3 9	Mickle, Hannah	120 0 0	30 0 0
M'Lellan, John	50 2 0	12 10 6	Middough, Benjamin	25 0 0	6 5 0
M'Lellan, Martin	103 9 0	25 17 3	Middough, Martin	27 5 0	6 16 3
M'Lellan, William	27 10 0	6 17 6	Miers, George	9 0 0	2 5 0
M'Mahon, Edward	70 0 0	17 10 0	Millard, Noah	42 10 0	10 12 6
M'micking, John	205 0 0	51 5 0	Millard, Thomas	92 18 6	23 4 7½
M'Micking, Thomas	98 3 2	24 10 9½	Miller, Andrew	205 10 0	51 7 6
M'Millan, Arch'd	16 17 0	4 4 3	Miller, George	4 0 0	1 0 0
M'Murry, Samuel	10 2 6	2 10 7½	Miller, Jacob	5 5 0	1 6 3
M'Nab, Isabella	40 0 0	10 0 0	Miller, Jane	10 0 0	2 7 6
McNair, Neil	10 0 0	2 10 0	Miller, John	175 15 9	43 18 11½
McNeal, Archibald	6 17 6	1 14 4½	Miller, John	78 0 6	19 16 1½
McNeal, Daniel	22 0 0	5 10 0	Miller John	50 12 0	12 18 0
McPhee, John	8 0 0	2 0 0	Miller, Margery	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Phee, Hugh	20 0 0	5 0 0	Miller, Samuel	8 0 0	2 0 0
McPherson, Daniel	97 0 0	24 5 0	Miller, Wm. or Marg't	34 0 0	8 10 0
McPherson Daniel	40 0 0	10 0 0	Mills, Isaac	16 0 0	4 0 0
McQueen, Daniel	330 0 0	82 10 0	Mills, William	1243 0 0	310 15 0
Maisonville, Alexis	24 17 6	6 4 4½	Minard, George	17 10 0	4 7 6
Maisonville, Toussant	8 10 0	2 2 6	Mino, John	22 15 0	5 13 9
Malcolm Finlay, John & Finlay, jun.	1450 0 0	362 10 0	Mireau, Jean B.	98 15 0	24 13 9
Malcolm Finlay, jun.	94 0 0	23 10 0	Mitchell, Ephraim	20 0 0	5 0 0
Malcolm, John	156 0 0	38 15 0	Mitchell James	22 15 0	5 13 9
Malcolm, John & Finlay jun.	234 4 8	60 11 2	Mitchell, John	190 12 0	47 13 1½
Malotte, Peter	20 0 0	5 0 0	Monette, Arnoch	128 10 6	32 2 6
Mann, Joseph	16 10 0	4 2 6	Monforton, Joseph	49 19 0	12 4 9
Man. Nathan	80 0 0	20 0 0	Monroe, John	217 7 0	54 6 10½
Mandeville, David	48 10 0	12 2 6	Moon, Richard	15 13 6	3 18 3
Manson, Hector	28 8 4	7 2 1	Moore, Enoch	10 0 0	2 10 0
Marantel, Audre	25 16 0	6 7 6	Moore, John sen.	6 0 0	1 10 0
Marantel, Dominique	24 16 0	6 2 6	Moore, Solomon	30 0 0	7 10 0
Marantel, Francois	78 19 10	19 19 11½	Morden, David	46 5 0	11 11 3
Marchand, Jean B.	77 16 0	19 9 0	Morden, Elizabeth	11 0 0	2 15 0
Marie, Louis	47 3 0	11 15 0	Morden, James	7 0 0	1 15 0
Marigold, Thomas	26 10 0	6 12 6	Morden, James J.	35 1 0	8 15 3
Markle, Alexander	29 7 6	7 6 10½	Morden, Capt. James	122 0 0	30 10 0
Markle, Barney	30 13 0	7 13 3	Morden, Moses	4 10 0	1 2 6
Markle, Frederick	147 . 6	36 16 4½	Morden, Ralph	75 9 0	18 17 3
Markle, Jacob	22 16 0	5 12 6	Morden, Samuel	9 7 0	2 6 1½
Markle, James	64 0 0	16 0 0	Morden, Thomas	10 0 6	2 10 0
Markle, Samuel	19 0 0	4 15 0	Morgan, M'Kenzie	6 0 0	1 10 0
Markle, William	123 . 9	30 5 11½	Morin, Charles	20 2 0	5 0 7½
Marlatte, Abraham	19 6 0	4 15 0	Morin, Joseph	15 0 6	3 15 0
Marlatte, John	36 0 0	9 0 0	Morningstar, John	55 10 0	13 17 6
Marlatte, Paul	12 5 0	3 1 3	Morrison, Charles	3 0 0	0 16 3
Marrass, Antoine	15 10 0	3 17 6	Mosher, Philip	12 5 0	3 0 9
Marsh, Abraham	52 11 3	13 2 9½	Muirhead, James	903 0 0	226 8 6
Martin, Calvin	20 0 6	5 0 1½	Muma, John	18 2 0	4 10 6
Martin, Daniel	38 0 0	9 10 0	Muma, Samuel	9 15 0	2 8 9
Martin, Hiram	15 0 0	3 15 0	Murney, Henry	1065 15 0	266 5 3
Martin, James	38 12 0	9 13 9	Murphy, Timothy	72 0 0	18 1 3
Martin, Thomas	21 16 6	5 3 1½	Murray, John	7 5 0	1 16 3
Mathews, Thomas	44 0 0	11 0 0	Myrick, Gardner	30 3 9	7 10 11½
Maule, James	14 10 0	3 7 6	N.		
Maxwell, Amos	9 0 0	2 5 0	Nash, Samuel	24 7 9	6 1 11½
May, Peter	30 0 0	7 10 0	Near, Henry	14 10 0	3 12 6
Mayhue, Levi	45 0 0	11 7 6	Neff, Henry	144 0 0	36 0 0
Mayhue, Jos.	38 12 0	9 13 3	Nellis, Abraham	76 12 6	19 3 1½
Mead, Benjamin	548 0 0	137 15 0	Nellis, Andrew	151 15 0	37 18 9

Upper Canada Gazette.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant—NOW KNOW YE, that We, do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councillors, and the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-Fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General-Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our people of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known such our Royal will and pleasure, And we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the ninth day of August next ensuing. And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, Summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty Fourth day of June, instant, and to be Returnable the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed to such Provinces for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought it to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of July next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrator to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A.		
Alward, William	22 14 0	5 13 6
B.		
Barber, John	70 0 0	17 10 0
Barron, Charles	64 4 6	16 1 1½
Beach, Michael	19 6 0	4 15 0
Brown, Jacob	9 0 0	2 5 0
Brown, Neil	12 10 0	3 2 6
Brown, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
Buck, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
C.		
Cairns, Matthew	18 2 0	4 10 6
D.		
Davie or Davies, Peter Estate of	27 12 6	6 18 1½
Dunn, Israel Estate of	20 10 0	5 2 6
E.		
Edsale, John	69 0 0	17 5 0
Empey, Philip C.	31 5 6	7 16 4½
F.		
Forsyth. Caleb	75 0 0	18 15 0
Fowler, Nathan	30 13 6	7 13 4½
Felton, John Estate of	37 10 0	9 7 6
G.		
Gentle, John	195 0 0	48 15 0
Grant, Alex.	10 0 0	2 10 0
Grant, John	5 0 0	1 5 0
H.		
Haines, Lewis	12 10 6	3 2 8
Hansberry, Abraham	12 10 0	3 2 6
Hartsough, Christ.	70 11 0	17 12 9
Hewes, Phœbe	33 0 0	8 5 0
Hopkins, Peter	45 10 0	12 2 6
Hurts, John	19 19 0	4 19 9
Huntsberry, John	18 5 0	4 11 3
K		
Kirkpatrick, Robert	49 10 0	12 7 6
L		
Lutz, Geo. Estate of	168 15 0	40 18 9
M.		
M'Arthur, Donald	30 0 0	7 10 0
M'Clintock, James	17 0 0	4 5 0
M'Donell, Alex. (Keinth's Son,)	12 0 0	3 0 9
M'Donell, Alex.	4 11 0	1 2 6
M'Donell, John	5 10 0	1 7 0
M'Intosh, Arthur	10 0 0	2 10 0
M'Lauchlin, Malcom	33 17 6	8 9 4½
M'Lauchlin, William	15 0 0	3 15 0
M'Nairn, Alexander	12 10 0	3 2 6
Maisonville, Alex.	13 4 0	3 6 0
Meisner, John	16 15 0	4 3 9
Miller, Jacob	82 10 0	20 12 6
Montross, Abraham	6 0 0	1 10 0
Montross, Silas	487 10 0	121 17 6
Muirhead, John Estate of	322 0 0	80 10 0
Murchison, John	5 17 0	1 9 3
P.		
Pitts, James	6 0 0	1 10 0
R.		
Riley, Marlow	103 15 0	25 18 9
Rose, Charles	6 15 0	1 13 9
Rose, Hugh.	56 11 0	14 2 9
S.		
Scott, John	197 12 6	49 8 1½
Smith, David	27 10 0	6 17 6
Swayze, Samuel	23 10 0	5 17 6
Symington, John Estate of	575 0 0	143 15 0
T.		
Tachelot, Henry	9 15 0	2 8 9
Thrusher Bazaliel	15 0 0	3 15 0
Townsend, Asa	30 10 0	7 12 6
V		
Van Wyck, Sam. Estate of	23 0 0	5 15 0
W		
Waddle, Francis by Wadd. Jane deceased Estate of by Waddle Robt.	388 4 0	97 1 0
Waggoner, Henry	12 10 0	3 2 6
Warner or Wanner Chrn	125 10 0	31 7 6
Wiley, William	23 0 0	5 15 0

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Jonnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber.
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration having, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Fees of Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND

WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further, His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eno		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kahador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex. O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallin, viz—L. No 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the B sale, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 26—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No, 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara.		150 acres
Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.		
do. 134,	do do	
do 120,	do do	
do 289,	do do	
do 133,	do do	
do 39,	do do	

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug 25 1823

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

26—*tf.* By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton,	900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of	do. do.

Lot No 10, 11, & 12, in the 8th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do. }
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 9, in the 2d Conc. south of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, July 31st, 1823. }

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26–tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Crea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements thereon; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix —I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mersea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, and Lots No. 55 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsil, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and Willian Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty seven and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D. S.

No. 23—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as Belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2	23 4th Con	Darlington } 300
13 "	do. 14 3d	Con. Clarke, } 800
13 "	do. 14 4th	do do. }

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st. February, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq—at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No, 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
13th May, 1824 } 14—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Three and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist-mill, Saw-mill, Distillery, Fulling-mill, Dry house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln; Storehouses, Barn and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the Firs. Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house thereon; also the Lease of Lots No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres: all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Tenth day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

☞ or SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, D. S. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 8th Nov. 1823. } t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the Fourteenth day of July next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

One Hundred Barrels to be delivered immediately into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation,—warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

THE Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Assist. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 11th June, 1824 } 25.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN OF MIDDLESEX,—ON the DAY OF ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY and DETERMINED, (*if called upon by* YOU) to SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.

J. MATTHEWS.

26–tf

NOTICE.

ST. CATHERINES, }
10th June, 1824 }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held this day, an Instalment of Two and one half per cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 10th day of July as provided by the 26th Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
(Signed) GEO. KEEFER, Junior, Sec'y.

N. B. Subscribers will pay their Instalments to the Agents in the different Districts who will remit the same

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19–tf. SECRETARY. *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 28th April, 1824. 19–tf

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21st April, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Stockholders at a General Meeting duly held this day, an Instalment of *Seven and a half Per Cent.* upon the Capital Stock subscribed is required to be paid into the Bank on or before the 14th day of July next ensuing, as provided by the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
18–10w. CASHIER.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15–tf. *Cashier*

NOTICE.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York on Monday the 7th inst the following Persons were duly Elected and chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, viz —

WILLIAM ALLAN, ESQUIRE.
The Hon Joseph Wells.
George Monro, Esq
William Warren Baldwin, Esq.
Christopher Widmer, Esq
The Hon. George Crookshank.
Robert G. Anderson, Esq.
John S. Baldwin, Esq.
Samuel Ridout, Esq.
Benjamin Thorne, Esq.
George Ridout, Esquire.
The Hon James Baby, H. M. Inspector General.
John Robinson, Esq H M Atty. Genl.
Henry J Boulton, Esq H M Sol Genl. and
D'Arcy Boulton Junior, Esq.

And at a Meeting of the Board of Directors on the same day, William Allan Esquire, was unanimously re elected as President.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th June, 1824 } 27 – 2w.

LOST.

ON THE 3d or 4th of May last, in the Vicinity of Queen Street, a POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes of Hand, *Viz* —

One against William Fenton, for 8 Bushels Wheat.			
do	do Whitney Traviss	5	do do.
do	do Chr Lepard	5	do do.
do	do Jacob Beifry,	16	do do.
do	do Charles Clark,	9	do do.
do	do Harvey Munro,	£2	Cur'y.

Together with several Receipts and other Papers of less consequence.

Any Person having found said Pocket-Book are forbidden to attempt Collecting any of said Notes upon penalty of the Law.

RANDAL WIXSON.

East Guillimsbury }
22d June, 1824. } 27.—3 w.

NOTICE.

SHUTER AND WILKINS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in Upper Canada, that they have removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Z. THAYER & Co. opposite the Hospital, in St. Paul Street.

They expect immediately on the opening of the Navigation an Extensive Assortment of NEW GOODS, particularly, Earthen, China, and Glass-ware, which have been selected in England, by one of the Firm, expressly for this Market, and being laid in very Low, will be disposed of at *considerably reduced prices.*

They will receive, likewise, by the First Arrivals, a Complete Assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. fit for the Trade of Upper Canada, which will be sold *cheap* for Cash, or on approved credit.

No. 121, St. Paul Street, }
Montreal, 17th April, 1824 } No. 18–tf.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 6th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the 1st day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	36,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 12th June, 1824. 25–t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Duke's King's Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 54, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

ALso —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the first last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends and fellow-freeholders of the Counties of York and Simcoe, to offer myself as a Candidate to represent them in the next Provincial Parliament, I have consented to comply with their wishes, and shall be happy to meet them at the Hustings, on the day appointed for the Election.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WILLCOCKS.

York, 10th June, 1824.

Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the Liberty of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support out of support, ing, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brother Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humble Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, }
February 25th, 1824. }

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

ELECTORS!

I Have thought necessary to acquaint you of my resolution, in compliance with your proposals, to offer myself at the ensuing Election as one of your Candidates, &c.

I am,
ELECTORS,
Your
Obt. Servant,
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 31st May, 1824. 23.—t. f.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 24 June, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock, paid in, has been this day declared for the last Six Months, payable at the Bank on and after the 13th July next ensuing, and that the Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th of that month.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. G RIDOUT
Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 27.

THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We understand that some delay in the Elections for the Niagara District is likely to be occasioned by a doubt which the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery has stated; whether, under the last Act, regulating the return of Members for the different Counties of the Province, the four Members to represent the County of Lincoln ought not to be returned under *one Writ*, to represent the County at large, instead of being separately chosen by each Riding respectively.

As this question is probably under the consideration of the proper authorities, we forbear to offer an opinion upon it; but, on turning to the Act, we find, the general provision to be, that every County containing (as the County of Lincoln does) more than Four Thousand Souls* shall be represented by two Members, which it would seem would have given but two Members to the County of Lincoln instead of one for each Riding, as appointed by the Laws repealed, if there had not been a subsequent Clause† in the Act which provides that the number of Members in any County shall not be lessened. This Clause does not mention the District of Niagara or the County of Lincoln, but we presume it must be under this Clause, only, that the four Members have been, and are, to be chosen.

By a short extract from the *London Sun*, under our Domestic head, it will be seen that a reduction of 3d per lb in favour of Tobacco, the growth of these Provinces, has been granted by the British Ministry.—This concession has been made in consequence of the Resolutions and Prayer of our House of Assembly of last Session, and is another proof how much may be done by a proper and respect ul representation of our wants to the Imperial Government at Home, which is perpetually anxious for the universal good of the Empire at large.—The cultivation of Tobacco on a large scale must now become an object of primary importance in this Province.

* 60. Geo 3. Ch. 2. Sec. 2.
† and Sec. 6.

We have received a notice from the *Ottawa District* signed C. D.—If the forwarder of that notice wishes his point to be carried, he must send us such a direction as will enable us to correspond—as the notice sent will require a Six Months insertion to be effective.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

UNITARIAN MARRIAGES BILL.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said it was perfectly true that the Unitarians denied the doctrine of the Divine Trinity; for they questioned both the divinity of Jesus Christ and the personality of the Holy Ghost; and it was because they denied these religious points, that they now asked relief from their Lordships. Did the House wish under such circumstances, to obtain a simulating or seeming acquiescence in the doctrines of the Established Church, from persons who so far dissented from them? It would, he believed, be as much a relief to Ministers of the Establishment not to be under the obligation of marrying such persons, as for the Unitarians not to be so united in marriage.

A bill the object of which was to permit officers of the army to be married without the consent of the English Church, was rejected in the House of Lords, 105 to 66.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In concluding a Debate Mr. Canning said, there is not a naval station in the universe, where the English forces are not superior to those of all other powers.

Among other petitions presented, was one, the object of which was to prevent the employment of criminals upon the Treadwheel, as an unsafe and unconstitutional mode of punishment; and inflicted to an extremity by cruel keepers, by making criminals, as Mr. Hobhouse observed, run round like a dog on a wheel for the amusement of those who might choose to stand and gape at them. The petition was ordered to be printed.

London, May 11.

SETTING OF THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.—Saturday being appointed for the sailing from Deptford of the Hecla and Fury, on the voyage of discovery, every arrangement was made to facilitate that object by the superintendant of the dock-yard, but on Friday night the Fury was ordered to remain until Saturday morning's tide. The officers and crew of the Hecla mustered on board, on Friday night with many friends, among whom were several females, who could not be prevailed upon to depart until the last moment. At 5 o'clock in the morning the anchor was raised, and the Hecla swung upon the buoy with the tide, and at 7 o'clock, the signal for sailing was hoisted; the Comet steam-yacht was then finally moored along side to tow her down. Capt. Parry, a few minutes after 7 o'clock, came on board in the pinnace, with several ladies and gentlemen, who were received by the First Lieutenant, Mr Wynn. At this moment the river and shore presented a very animated spectacle; several boats with company, bidding adieu to the crew of the Hecla, were visible; and many of the ships of war's crew were out, cheering the hardy adventurers.

The final orders for getting under weigh were given at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock, and a very affecting scene took place on board the transport; several sailors at one time rushed into the arms of some females, and, snatching a hasty embrace jumped into the Hecla, in a manner that many who have taken such farewells cannot forget.

The Comet got under weigh, and proceeded with the Hecla in tow, down the river, and was soon out of sight.

The crew of the Griper gave three cheers as she passed, which was answered by the Hecla's crew. This incident is very interesting, as the Griper is taking out the Land Expedition, and the next intercourse of those brave men will probably be in regions of desolation and misery.

DEATH OF R. P. KNIGHT ESQ.—On Wednesday last, died, at his house in Soho square, Richard Payne Knight, Esq who was long distinguished in the literary circles of Europe. He had the reputation of being one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his day.

We understand Mr. Payne Knight has bequeathed his matchless collection of Medals, Drawings, and Bronzes, worth at least £200,000. to the British Museum. They include a single volume of drawings by the inimitable Claude, which we recollect Mr. Knight purchased for £1600, from a private individual, who, a short time previously, had given £3 for the same volume. Mr. Knight's general library is by no means particularly distinguished for either rare or splendid works:

FATE PAS IN HIGH LIFE!—The following particulars of the *recent fatal* pas in high life have transpired, as well as the extraordinary incident by means of which the guilt of the fair fatal one was fully made known to her much injured husband.—The one was fully made known to her much injured husband.—The extreme wealth of the parties makes it almost unnecessary to say, that wherever they travelled, they lived in a style suitable to it. The lady's display of jewels at Paris, as well as in London, was most magnificent and many a belle of higher rank in the beau monde has beheld with no less envy, the charms of the wearer, and their dazzling lustre. On the Lady's arrival in this country, the usual first visit received in it was paid to her by the excise-man, who instituted his search for smuggled goods. Having seen the case containing the jewels, with other articles of immense value, he conceived they were not British manufacture, and therefore liable to seizure. In vain the lady declared she had brought them from this country originally, the wary excise-man had too often heard similar declarations as fervently made by our fair country women on their return laden with French manufactures. His cupidity being excited by their great value, he remained unmoved by her entreaties, and the more anxious she was to get back the articles, the more he congratulated himself on the richness of the supposed prize. The lady announced herself—all that she could obtain by doing so was, that they should be restored if her husband could prove what was asserted by her. He went down for that purpose, and met the lady with a mind disturbed by various rumors with which her character had been assailed during her excursion to the Continent. Those stories received some confirmation when he learned that she was accompanied by the person who was supposed to have caused them.—"To be at once in doubt, is to be at once resolved." amongst the articles detained was an escritoire of curious workmanship, which, having been restored, he examined, and found in some secret drawers several letters that too plainly conveyed to him the knowledge of her unworthiness, and that she, whom he had selected as his greatest source had forever blasted his happiness. With unparalleled generosity he restored her the jewels, and then told her they must part forever; and he has since given up to her a large fortune received by him on his marriage. The gay *Lothario* had started. He is the brother of a Baronet of sporting celebrity, a son of Mars, though not much distinguished in his service—certainly much more distinguished for his attachment to the Noble Marquis at the head of the Irish Government, having made himself conspicuous, on the other kingdom by a personal encounter with a Dublin Editor, in whose paper some animadversions had been passed on his conduct.—Well would it have been that he had continued there, and fixed with such objects, and not have thus involved his injured wife in a scandalous suit. It is supposed the guilty pair only waited for a divorce to be united. The husband's generosity to the lady has given the gentleman a weighty consideration for such a treasure—her fortune, now at her own disposal, by this act, in money and jewels, being nearly two hundred thousand pounds

LIEUT. MAITLAND lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he said his servant or pretending to cry, in the corner of the room—"None of your hypocritical tears you d—d dog," said his master; "you know you are very glad for now you will have only one boot to clean instead of two."

WILL OF THE LATE LUKE WHITE, Esq.—The Will of the late Luke White, Esq. has been lodged in the Prerogative Court. His property amounted to 30 000l. a year real estate, and 100,000l. in money and securities. This which remained after the enormous sum of 200,000l. expended upon elections, he has bequeathed by will as follows:

To his eldest son, Col. Thomas White, of Woodlands, County of Dublin, who in 1819 married Juliana, daughter of Viscount Gort, 5000l. a year. This includes the estate of Luttrel's Town, near Dublin, purchased from the Earl of Carhampton for a sum of 100 000l.

To his second son, married to Miss Robb, 7000l. a year

To his third son, not married, 4500l a year.

To his fourth son, not married, the present representative of the County of Dublin, 13 000l. a year.

To his son by a second wife, 500l a year for a certain time and then 10,000l. to himself that annuity.

To his three daughters, 12,000l. each.

The marriage settlement on his widow is 1000l a year

It is said that his eldest son offended him by refusing to offer himself a Candidate for Dublin, with a promise to support the Catholic cause

Lord Cochrane is now said to be on his way to England. This determination has been hastened by the Brazilian Emperor's withholding the prize money due to him.

The celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert has returned to London from Paris, and, it is said, still retains her beauty.

The Bristol coach has performed the distance to London, [120 miles,] in 11 hours

EMIGRATION OF PLAYERS!—Mr Dowton, we understand is about to visit the United States. It is reported that Mr Price, the American Manager, offered Mr. Bunnan £10 000, secured on the Bank of England, for twelve months' engagement. A Liverpool paper says—We can also from good authority, that Mr Kean has offered to guarantee Mrs Mc'ulloh £3,000. clear of all expenses, provided she and her husband will accompany him to America. Mr. Webb the Irish Comedian, is also said to have received an invitation to America

DARING PURSUIT OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.—In the month of March last Baron Stein, a Russian Officer, made a secret excursion for the purpose of a journey from the mouth of the Kyssma to the northward over the ice. In the first attempt he was stopped by an open sea, on which neither ice nor land was visible in any direction. In the second he had nearly perished. He had entered advanced fifty werst when a gale of wind broke up the ice all around him, and he found himself on an open sea to sail about on a floe of ice eighty fathoms long and forty broad. He stood about at the mercy of the wind and current which however, by divers ugly changes, half dragged and half drifted him, at length on the 3d day, to the Asiatic shore, not far from Behring's Straits.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE AND EGYPT.

From the Morning Chronicle of May 10.

Letters were received this morning via Marseilles, from Alexandria in Egypt, dated on the 5th of April, communicating the news of great importance to Greece, to the authenticity of which the utmost reliance may be placed. It has been known, that for some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea, but more probably with the view of protecting the independence of his own Government from the Grand Seignor himself. The advices received this day from Alexandria, state that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that three thousand Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at not less than ten millions of Spanish dollars; and one of the effects of this event will probably be the abandonment of the expedition from Alexandria into the Morea, it his Highness the Egyptian Pacha ever seriously intended to waste his resources in a cause so entirely hopeless as the reduction of Greece to the Ottoman yoke of barbarism His Highness the Captain Pacha had arrived at Alexandria with a part of the Turkish fleet, and the remainder of his naval force was expected soon to join him at that place. It was at Alexandria that the fourth expedition of the Turks against the Christians was to have been first dined, for at Constantinople the Treasury was not replenished sufficiently with money to enable the government to obtain the necessary supplies for such an important undertaking.—The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece weaker than ever.

France.—The surveys for a grand canal to establish a communication between the Mediterranean, the Ocean and the interior of France, were prosecuting with great activity. The rivers Rhine, Saone Menthe, Moselle, Meuse and Mawl will be made to communicate

Spain.—Advices from Spain are down to the 30th of April inclusive. The Madrid papers and letters furnish the accustomed anticipations and changes of ministers and narrations of disorders. The announcement of any approach to stability in the government, or tranquility in the country, are the only *novelties* that could be received from Spain. A private letter from Madrid, dated April 29. says:—"I scarcely dare to relate to you the many reports that are at present in circulation respecting the situation of our provinces; if they are true, they would sufficiently justify the entrance of new French troops.

Portugal.—It is said that the King of Portugal has declared war against Brazil, and that an expedition of 9,000 men, commanded by Bernardo Silveira, was preparing at Lisbon to proceed against that country.

FALL OF LIMA.

Our unfavourable forebodings as to the situation of the Patriot cause in Peru, have at length been more than realised and both Callao and Lima, it appears are again in the hands of the Royalists. The affairs of the Patriots in that quarter have been in an unheard way, ever since the defeat of Santa Cruz, which was so obstinately denied by certain papers in this country; but still, we have the best of the arrangements of Bolivar would have been such, as to have preserved the capital. The Royal army was computed at about 9,000 men, being 2,000 more than of the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was shortly expected to take place—and letters were entertained of the defeat of the Patriots

Com Adv.

Mexico.—A letter received in London, from Mexico, dated March 18, speaks in very favourable terms of the country, but takes no notice of any favourable change, the prospects in that Capital. No agreeable change, the writer says, has taken place in that city. "Instead of the Spaniards here having up all the goods and sending the produce for sale at their own prices, they themselves are now coming to Mexico and buying assortments on the way of coming to Mexico and buying assortments, of goods on the iron ore accounts. I went the other day into the shop of a Spaniard who advertised to sell cheap, and found it was a sort of auctioneering they have not been accustomed to here, all trade having been a mere monopoly. It was crowded with purchasers. Two things are now occupying public attention here, almost entirely. The first is, the Loan to Government, and the second, the Mining Company, which we have just received advice of from London. If both these operations go forward, they will produce efforts on the condition of this country, not to be conceived. The Loan will give the Government all the strength that it wants, and the Mining Company will be the means of distributing wealth throughout the country in every direction." An improvement of the police is spoke of as being much wanted. Neither persons nor property are quite so secure as they should be. The *numerous* gatherings of the people against the old Spaniards is such, that they are hardly safe, and if any serious rumor was to get afloat of Old Spain being disposed to make any fresh attempt against the country, the life of any Spaniard would not be safe for twenty-four hours.

VOLCANOES IN THE SUN.—A German Journal contains the following curious facts, by Count Moscati and his assistant M. Quirio Mauri, which were drawn up at Milan, having been deduced from observations of the former in that city;—On the 3d of October, 1824, the craters of the three volcanoes lately discovered in the surface of the sun, appeared quite distinct, but elleptical; they were situated about the edge of the sun, in the form of a transverse belt. On the 4th the two nearest to the edge were invisible, owing to the sun's revolution, and the contour of the other was less distinctly marked than before. On the opposite edge, however, appeared very plainly on the sun's disk, two detached planetary masses, in conjunction; on the 5th was observed, a single but thicker mass of the same kind, likewise in conjunction. On the 7th, half of the middle crater of the 3d was seen nearly circular, because it had approached to the centre of the solar disk. On the 1st the circumference of this crater appeared lengthened and the crater observed on the 4th seemed almost round, and nearest to the centre of the disk, on did, in its turn, the last and only one visible on the 6th. On the 17th were remarked three different planetary masses in conjunction like those above mentioned but not so large: on the 18th appeared three small but probably similar masses; on the 19th, three smaller; on the 23d three still smaller; on the 29th five, little different from the proceeding; and, finally, on the 30th, near the edge of the sun, a small portion of one of the craters described above. All these masses without exception, were in the above-mentioned zone. The powers of the telescope would not allow of any further discoveries during the time specified.

From these phenomena M. Maura deduces the following inferences: The sun must be considered as a body, containing a matter capable of producing distinct volcanoes, because it has recently exhibited traces of such craters, and the projected masses really, or at least to appearance, covered the luminous surface in several places. There is every reason to believe that the sun is a solid, not a fluid body; because the volcanic craters were distinctly to be seen open for a considerable time together. The sun is, on the other hand a cold body, not so hot as to melt or produce a red glow; because the parts observed in these abysses, were not fiery, but black. The sun has for the promotion of fertility, a luminous slightly fluid, envelope, like the green carpet that covers our fields; because some folds of luminous matter inclined downward in order to cover the bare places or some of the inner edges of the craters. The sun surrounded the above mentioned envelope, is not luminous; because the interior of the newly opened craters was quite dark as well as the masses thrown up by them. The sun has, probably a warmth nearly approaching to the temperature of our earth's because volcanoes which are hotter than the rest of the mass of the earth, make their appearance in the sun. The sun reproduces the luminous envelope wherever the latter is broken through, because the volcanoes are gradually covered again with it, after the manner of an organic, and, to us, unknown matter. The sun eruptions its duty to maintain about one hundred and eighty hours of our time. The period is ascertained by the re-appearance of the individual cra-

ters discernable by us on the surface of the sun; and on this occasion it may be affirmed, that the spots, as they are called, upon the sun, which have hitherto been considered as attached to its body, are either atmospheric phenomena, or aerolites, passing about it, because they change their situation with respect to each other. Perhaps they may be wrecks from that remote catastrophe described by Moses: perhaps fragments though of smaller dimensions, yet of a similar nature with those which we have in a former place denominated planetary masses: fragments of that kind, which I remarked in diverging columns, more or less fan-shaped, which accompanied the last beautiful comet, like an atmosphere illuminated in opposition with the sun, and through which, on account of the inferior power of reflecting light, I discovered the real opaque nucles of that meteor. I could appeal, for the truth of this, to the testimony of various eye-witnesses, and among the rest of a professor, who observed it with me, and who entertained no doubt of the reality of the phenomenon. The sun has, on its surface, prodigious concavities, and proportionate protuberances; because the situation of the elliptic axis of the crater differed from that of those which would have been produced on a perfectly level sphere. Besides its annual and diurnal motion, the sun has a conical revolution round its pole, which is performed by its axis in about twenty-seven days of our time; because the last portion of crater, in the zone originally discovered, re-appeared in that period, after the positive passage of the craters into other zones. I might mention some other discoveries worthy of notice; but this letter is already long enough. Allow me, however, to express my ardent wish, that astronomers, possessed of the requisite instruments and skill, would examine and confirm the discovery of the latest planets that have issued from the sun. The three largest seemed to me to belong to the class of Venus and Mercury. If the sun's light should preclude observations of them at present, in their elliptical situation, they might be found hereafter in a more favourable position. The discoverers might then give them what appellation they please, with the exception of the three largest, which I reserve to myself be right of naming.

SILVER MINES OF MEXICO.

From the London Philosophical Magazine and Journal for February, 1824.

Great public interest has been excited of late by the formation of companies in London, whose object it is to work the silver mines of Mexico, who have raised large capitals for that purpose. We have made the best inquiries in our power upon this subject, and we are enabled to lay before our readers some correct information, which will, we have no doubt, be acceptable as it relates to undertakings which may have great influence on political events, may enlarge our commercial relations, and extend the field of scientific research.

The mines of Mexico, though rich have been abandoned, owing to the joint operation of natural causes and of others arising from long continued domestic contentions. The first of these causes relate principally to the difficulties arising from increasing depth, and the consequent insufficiency of the means possessed to extract the water and the ore: these, it is expected, will be easily overcome by the application of our machinery, directed by competent skill to be supplied by persons sent from this country: the other obstacles are likely, it is hoped, to be removed by the settlement of differences among the provincial governments and the arrangement of a legislative body agreeable to the whole.

The first company which has actually contracted for the mines is called the *Anglo-Mexican Mining Association*, and possesses a capital of one million sterling in shares of 100£ each. The mines which are engaged are principally in the Real Guanaxuato, near the city of that name, about 200 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico; they include that of Valenciana, which is stated to have been carried to the extraordinary depth of 350 fathoms. This mine is spoken of at large by Baron Humboldt, in his interesting works upon New Spain, and is reckoned by him to have alone produced one fourth of the silver of Mexico. It was originally quite free from water, but has been inundated by the influx from water, but has been inundated by the influx from an adjoining mine, Tepeyac, and has been nearly filled in the last 12 years, owing principally to the neglect caused by civil commotion. There are other mines also situated upon the same vein (the veta madre of Guanaxuato) some of which will be worked by the company.

Several steam engines, as well for pumping out the water, as for drawing up the ores, and for stamping and reducing them to a proper state for amalgamation and smelting, are already constructing in this country, and a select body of miners from Cornwall are engaged to go out to conduct the various operations. The enterprize will be intrusted to Colonel Robinson, an officer of distinguished activity and merit, who will shortly leave England to commence operations. The directors in London have been chosen from among gentlemen of great respectability and influence; and the establishment, which will be of an extent commensurate with the magnitude of the object, is arranging under the direction of John Taylor Esq. whose connexion with the largest mines in this country is very well known.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON ODDITIES.

(From an Article in Blackwood's Magazine.)

Every thing in London depends upon the choice of season. Irving, flung up into vogue, chiefly by the extreme idleness of the time at which he was recognized among the cobwebs and grim physiognomies of the Caledonian Chapel, would have been unheard of but for the closing of Parliament, the Theatres, the Law Courts, and all other places detrimental to preaching and puritanism. The "intellectual and imaginative" world would never have hazarded the abrasion of a shinbone, or the loss of a shoe, in the crush of cross streets, but for the fatal abundance of time that afflicts it from July to November. The return of "something to do," has, therefore extinguished the orator; and, the humblest record of the wonders and absurdities of this mighty metropolis that tempts the passers by, at twopence a number, would now disdain to allude to the performances of the Rev. E. Irving. Thurtell's affair was not less prosperous in its *tempus*. From the latter end of February, through the merry months of spring, and the merrier months of summer, Thurtell would have been tried without a whisper outside the walls of the Court, and hung with no other consideration than that which the Ordinary and the hangman give to the family of cutthroats. It is to be told, in vindication of the monstrous and disgusting interest that gathered round this villain and his associates, that the populace had nothing else to talk of, and, in addition that the newspapers had nothing else to publish. All was tranquil, every where through the land. Every man from Inverness to Scilly, was eating and drinking, walking, and sleeping, *more majorum*; the old firm of tumult was broken up; Cobbett was splitting straw for bonnets; Hunt was roasting corn for coffee; Manchester cried not forth; and Sheffield and Birmingham were hammering away with equal patience and pleasantness: in short, the newspapers, deprived of their natural nutriment, were like mice in an exhausted receiver, they gasped, and must have in nine instances out of ten, gasped their last, but for the sudden intelligence from Hertfordshire.

The histories a thousandfold of the frightful-atrocity itself, the added histories of every thing human, bestial, inanimate, that could be connected with it: the crowding down to the trial; the visages of the criminals lithographed in all directions; the shilling a piece for a peep into Gill's hill cottage; the sale of the horse and gig; the sofa, and the supper-table that became sacred to this insane curiosity; and lastly, the exhibition of those moveables at the suburb theatres, which exulted in dividing those relicks of the transaction: were all accountable in the same way; the prevailing famine of public subjects. Yet, some of this interest was pushed within the confines of idiotism. What are we to say to the foolery that brought locks of the murderer's hair for fond remembrance, to the tender solicitations for his snuff box and shoe-strings, or, last and greatest, to the purchase, at ten times its worth, of the pistol rusted with blood? This is the rabidness of a curiosity that deserves the cat-o'nine-tails. If ever there was a murder, merciless, cold-blooded, and brutal, it was this murder; if ever there was a villain who deserved to be expunged from the earth, as a disgrace and horror to his species, it was this murderer, and yet, it was round this savage and sanguinary villain that those foolish affections of sensibility were displayed. No language can be too strong for the horror of this crime, and no contempt too bitter for the miserable sympathy that attempted to turn him into a victim of a hero.

Domestic.

From the Quebec Mercury.—The St. Lawrence, Captain Douglass, sailed this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, with detachments completed service men, invalids, &c. belonging to the different regiments in the Canadas. Lt. Col. Harvey, D. A. G. and family, Lt. Col. Cockburn, D. Q. M. G. Ensign Dalgetty 70th Regt. Dr. Lamond, Hospital Staff, wife and two children, likewise embarked; George Ryland, Esquire, and Miss Thomson were also passengers for London.

Appointment of Col. Ready.—Letters, this morning, arrived in town, which confirm the appointment of Col. Ready, as Governor of Prince Edward's Island. His Excellency, we understand, proposes to arrive at his government by the beginning of September next.

LORD DALHOUSIE.—The Montreal Herald, in alluding to the article which we published last week, respecting the changes in the governments of India and these Provinces, says:—

"We have sufficient authority to state that this piece of intelligence is so far correct; but that, previous to his departure for Europe, Lord Dalhousie expressed his determination to decline the situation thus offered him."

PERTH RIOTS!—At a Court of Quarter Sessions held lately at Perth, in Upper Canada, two of the Township of Ramsay rioters were sentenced to six months imprisonment, and fined £3 each, with costs, for assault, &c. Some, for the same charge were acquitted for want of evidence; but others, for crimes of a more serious nature, have been fully committed to take their trial during the assizes in August next. At the Quarter Sessions a true Bill was found against one of the rioters for *perjury*; but instead of finding the ordinary bail, we understand that he found some means to take what is so well known among such rogues as "*leg bail*." During the trials a threatening and intimidating letter from one of the prisoners was handed by the Gaoler to the Bench of Magistrates; but it met with the reception it deserved, the Magistrates ordering the bearer of it from the prisoner to the Gaoler, into solitary confinement.

Canada Tobacco.—We are authorized to state, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to reduce the duty on tobacco 3d. per pound upon the growth of Canada.—*London Sun.*

Communication.

For the Weekly Register.

The Author of the sorry Stanzas to X. Y. Z. is respectfully solicited to Chasten the favour of his Muse, and prevent her intrusion into the affairs of others. Such uncalled for interferences and audacious meddling, can only command the thorough contempt of the author of this admonition, and the pitying decision of another whom he would thus attempt publicly to convict of indelicacy.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant— NOW KNOW YE, that We, do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Councellors, and the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-Fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the Payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, from time to time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereabefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Jno B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Upper Canada.

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P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Jno B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Ch. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. } 19-tf.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of July next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of ____ in the District of ____ do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of ____ in the District of ____ one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of ____ in the District of ____ who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted ____ his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrator to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.		TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
	A.						
Alward, William		22	14	0	5	13	6
	B.						
Barber, John		70	0	0	17	10	0
Barron, Charles		64	4	6	16	1	1½
Beach, Michael		19	0	0	4	15	0
Brown, Jacob		9	0	0	2	5	0
Brown, Neil		12	10	0	3	2	6
Brown, William		15	0	0	3	15	0
Buck, William		15	0	0	3	15	0
	C.						
Cairns, Matthew		18	2	0	4	10	6
	D.						
Davie or Davies, Peter Estate of		27	12	6	6	18	1½
Dean, Israel Estate of		20	10	0	5	2	6
	E.						
Edsale, John		69	0	0	17	5	0
Empey, Philip C.		31	5	6	7	16	4½
	F.						
Forsyth. Caleb		75	0	0	18	15	0
Fowler, Nathan		30	13	6	7	13	4½
Fulton, John Estate of		37	10	0	9	7	6
	G.						
Gentle, John		195	0	0	48	15	0
Grant, Alex.		10	0	0	2	10	0
Grant, John		5	0	0	1	5	0
	H.						
Haines, Lewis		12	10	0	3	2	6
Hanaberry, Abraham		12	10	0	3	2	6
Hartsough, Christ.		70	11	0	17	12	9
Henes, Phœbe		33	0	0	8	5	0
Hopkins, Peter		48	10	0	12	2	6
Horts, John		19	19	0	4	19	9
Huntsberry, John		18	5	0	4	11	3
	K.						
Kirkpatrick, Robert		49	10	0	12	7	6
	L						
Lutz, Geo. Estate of		169	15	0	40	18	9
	M.						
M'Arthur, Donald		30	0	0	7	10	0
M'Clintock, James		17	0	0	4	5	0
M'Donell, Alex. (Kenith's Son,)		12	0	0	3	0	0
M'Donell, Alex.		4	11	0	1	2	9
M'Donell, John		5	10	0	1	7	6
M'Intosh, Arthur		10	0	0	2	10	0
M'Lauchlin, Malcom		33	17	6	8	9	4½
M'Lauchlin, William		15	0	0	3	15	0
M'Nairn, Alexander		12	10	0	3	2	6
Maisonville, Alex.		13	4	0	3	6	0
Meisner, John		18	15	0	4	8	9
Miller, Jacob		82	10	0	20	12	6
Montross, Abraham		6	0	0	1	10	0
Montross, Silas		487	10	0	121	17	6
Muirhead, John Estate of		322	0	0	80	10	0
Murchison, John		5	17	0	1	9	3
	P.						
Pitts, James		6	0	0	1	10	0
	R.						
Riley, Marlow		103	15	0	25	18	9
Rose, Charles		6	15	0	1	13	9
Rose, Hugh.		56	11	0	14	2	9
	S.						
Scott, John		197	12	6	49	8	1½
Smith, David		27	10	0	6	17	6
Swayze, Samuel		23	10	0	5	17	6
Symington, John Estate of		575	0	0	143	15	0
	T.						
Tachelot, Henry		9	15	0	2	8	9
Thrasher Eazaliel		15	0	0	3	15	0
Townsend, Asa		30	10	0	7	12	6
	V.						
Van Wyck, Sam. Estate of		23	0	0	5	15	0
	W.						
Waddle, Francis by Waddle Jane deceased Estate of by Waddle Robt.		388	4	0	97	1	0
Waggoner, Henry		12	10	0	3	2	6
Warner or Wanner Chrm		125	10	0	31	7	6
Wiley, William		28	0	0	5	15	0

Executive Council Office, *York, 14th April, 1824.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'o. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, *York, 31st January, 1824.*

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Rounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, *York, February 7th 1821.*

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged that the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 7th Nov. 1821.*

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter mentioned on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta,	to be called Eldon
N. of Ep		Feuelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mota	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jua	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmont	Carlo	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District to wit.

ON Thursday the 12th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz.—Lot No. 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, protherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT to wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No, 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 166,	in the	Town of	Niagara.
do. 134,	do		do
do 120,	do		do
do 289,	do		do
do 135,	do		do
do 39,	do		do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 25th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug. 25 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by morigage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
26—6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, } 900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do.

Lot No. 17, & 18, in the 8th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 500 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough. } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—Also of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26–6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Nathan Fields, at the suit of William M'Crea, Executor, &c. of Thomas M'Crea, and John Dolson, Executor of Mathew Dolson, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Nathan Fields, Lot No. Seventeen, in the Front Concession of the Township of Harwich, containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, with Dwelling house, Out-houses, and extensive improvements there on; which I will sell at Public Auction at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh day of December next, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, for Cash only.

WILLIAM HANDS, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, 9th Dec. 1823

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above stated premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WESTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, at the suit of Paul Joseph La Croix —I have seized and taken as belonging to the said Mathew Donovan Nelson, and Jonathan Nelson, Lots No. 5 & 6 in 5th Concession of Mersea in the County of Essex, containing four hundred acres of Land, also Lots No. 53 in the 1st & 2d Con. of the Township of Sandwich, containing 216 Acres of Land more or less, with Dwelling Houses, Out Houses, and extensive improvements thereon, which I will sell at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Eleventh Day of December next, at two o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash only.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 9th December, 1823. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

Wm. HANDS, Sheriff.

No. 23,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of Two Writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Nicholas Whitsel, at the suits of D'Arcy Boulton and William Proudfoot and Joshua Clarkson, I have seized and taken in Execution Lot Number Twenty-nine and Thirty, in the Second Concession of the Township of Toronto, containing One hundred and fifty acres, Sixty of which are Cleared and Fenced with Two good Log Houses thereon erected. All of which Property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the Tenth day of July 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York at noon.

GEORGE PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York 1st April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

GEO. PLAYTER, D S.

No. 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington		300
13 " do 14 3d Con. Clarke,		80
13 " do. 14 4th do do.		
	Acres	380

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dy. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour. —

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, Dy. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 13th *May*, 1824. 14—td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the said Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of Babington Nolan, Esq. at the suit of William Allan, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots number Four and Four, in the Third Concession of the Township of Markham, containing 400 acres, upon which is a Grist-mill, Saw-mill, Distillery, Fulling-mill, Dry-house, two Dwelling Houses, Brewery, Malthouse and Kiln; Storehouses, Barns and other buildings thereon erected, all in operation and in complete order, now in the possession of William Allan, Esq. Also 75 acres on Yonge Street, being part of the West Half of Lot No. 29 in the First Concession of the said Township of Markham, a part of which is cleared, with a good dwelling house there on; also the Lease of Lots No. Two, being a Clergy Reserve; and Lot No. Five, being a Crown Reserve, in the Third Concession; also Lot No. Three, being a Clergy Reserve in the Second Concession of the said Township of Markham; making together, one thousand and seventy five acres: all of which valuable property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the Tenth day of July, 1824, at the Market House in the Town of York, at the hour of noon.

A or SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, Deputy Sheriff, H. D.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

For SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff, H. D.
GEO. PLAYTER, D. S. H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th Nov. 1823. } t d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR *FLOUR.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the Fourteenth day of July next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR,

One Hundred Barrels to be delivered immediately into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous to the closing of the navigation,—warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months.

THE Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep. Assist. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, York, 11th June, 1824 } 25.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN OF MIDDLESEX,—On the DAY OF ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY and DETERMINED, *if called upon by You*) to SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.

26–*tf* J. MATHEWS.

NOTICE.

ST. CATHERINES, } 10th June, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held this day, an Instalment of Two and one half per cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 10th day of July as provided by the 26th Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order

(Signed) GEO. KEEFER Junior, Sec'y.

N B. Subscribers will pay their Instalments to the Agents in the different Districts who will remit the same

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLAIR, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 36 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats, and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
16–tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FARM, on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Messrs. MEIGHAN. The Premises are well calculated for a Tavern or Store, being large and commodious, and pleasantly situated on the Mimicoke Creek, in the Township of Etobicoke, within Eight Miles of York.—There are One Hundred Acres of Excellent Land; about Thirty of which are cultivated, and a good Mill Seat on the Premises.—For particulars apply to,

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, 28th April, 1824. 19 tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15 *tf.*

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, held at York on Monday the 7th inst. the following Persons were duly Elected and chosen to serve as Directors for the ensuing year, viz —

WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquire.
The Hon. Joseph Wells.
George Monro, Esq
William Warren Baldwin, Esq.
Christopher Widmer, Esq
The Hon. George Crookshank.
Robert G. Anderson, Esq.
John S. Baldwin, Esq.
Samuel Ridout, Esq.
Benjamin Thorne, Esq.
George Ridout, Esquire.

The Hon. James Baby, H. M. Inspector General.
John B. Robinson, Esq. H. M Atty. Genl.
Henry J. Boulton, Esq. H M. Sol. Genl. and
D'Arcy Boulton Junior, Esq.

And at a Meeting of the Board of Directors on the same day, William Allan Esquire, was unanimously re-elected as President.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 29th June, 1824. } 27 – 2w.

LOST.

ON THE 3d or 4th of May last, in the Vicinity of Queen Street, a POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes of Hand, *Viz* —

One against William Fenton, for	8	Bushels	Wheat.
do do Whitney Travis	5	do	do.
do do Chr. Lepard	5	do	do.
do do Jacob Beltry,	16	do	do.
do do Charles Clark,	9	do	do.
do do Harvey Munro,	£2	Cur'y.	

Together with several Receipts and other Papers of less consequence.

Any Person having found said Pocket Book are forbidden to attempt Collecting any of said Notes upon penalty of the Law.

RANDAL WIXSON.

East Guillimsbury } 22d June, 1824. } 27.—3 w.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendence of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	}	Blandford, about	20,000
		Houghton, " "	19,000
		Middleton, " "	14,000
		Southwold, " "	17,903
		Yarmouth, " "	11,903
		Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,		Sheffield, " "	56,685
Newcastle do.		Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—3t.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 719 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 119 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stanley Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of my brother Farmers and Freeholders of several of the Townships in these Counties, to come forward as a Candidate at the ensuing General Election, to represent you in Parliament, I now take the LIBERTY of offering myself in that capacity for your consideration.

Having been raised among you from my youth, and having had the pleasure of serving my King and Country, through the whole of the late war, with the greater part of the young men of our Townships, I therefore believe there are but few of you to whom I am not known.

Gentlemen, I do declare that I am a Free and Independent Farmer, for it is by my Farms that I have to live; and as I have no other occupation, I can have no view in soliciting your support but that of supporting, to the best of my abilities, all measures, which tend to advance the Agricultural interests and the general good of the Province.

I shall not, Gentlemen, presume to say, that I am in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of so important an Office; but I will venture to assert, that the few talents which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow upon me, shall be devoted to the benefit of the Country and the welfare of the Farmer.

I have the honor to be,
Brot er Farmers,
Your most Obed't,
Humbl. Servant
GEORGE T. DENISON.

Township of York, } *11th June*, 1824.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 21 June, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend of Four per cent upon the Capital Stock, paid in, has been this day declared for the last Six Months, payable at the Bank on and after the 13th July next ensuing, and that the Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th of that month.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. G RIDOUT
Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALl Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance AND
LOAN COMPANY,"
OF NEW YORK,

is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in*, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.
Montreal, 28th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin	Benjamin Bailey
President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S. Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus.
George Griswold	Frederick A. Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S. Crary.
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm. Osburn
G. L. Lewis	David S. Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. H. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No. 24—1m.—6ms

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

60,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet;

37,400 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet;

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 23d, 1824

No. 28—1. f.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE U. C. GAZETTE.
Niagara Falls, June 30th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sir,

From what is stated in Numbers Three and Four of a Paper lately Published at Queenston styled the "Colonial Advocate" it might be inferred that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, had been remiss in their duty, & that they had employed William Lyon Mackenzie to superintend in their stead—but such is not the case;—It is thus:—

Shortly after the death of one of the Commissioners (Colonel Nichol,) I consulted with the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and with other gentlemen of the District, as to the propriety of having a procession of ceremony at laying the foundation—when it was agreed; from the recent death of Col. Nichol, and from the short time there was to invite over from York, the gentlemen from thence, to form the necessary Masonic procession; that the ceremony should be deferred until the Monument was finished and when the remains of the late Major General would be deposited in the Vault of the Monument.

The Contractors informed Mr. Hall, Engineer, superintending the Erection of the Monument and myself, that they would be ready to commence the Foundation in the first week in June; they were directed to proceed when ready, as there would be no ceremony at the laying of it. On the first day of June I had appointed to be at Burlington Beach as a Canal Commissioner, as was well see by Public Notice in your Gazette of May last, whereby I accordingly went, accompanied by Mr. Hall the Engineer.—On that day, the coast being clear, (the only remaining Commissioner Mr. Thomas Dickson from indisposition not being able to leave his room) Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, took upon himself unknown to the Commissioners, to perform his impertinent and officious ceremonies at the laying the foundation of the monument.

For the information of the public I have to state, that William Lyon Mackenzie's wide mouthed bottle, and his wider mouthed securitous paper are now removed from under the monument.

And am Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS CLARK.
Commissioner for Erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Maj. General Sir Isaac Brock.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 8th, 1824.

ERRATUM

In the Communication given in our last for *favour* READ *favour.*

Editorial Commentary.

LORD BYRON, the greatest Poet, and one of the most extraordinary men, of modern times is dead.—We have difficulty in suppressing those serious reflections which naturally arise from the contemplation of such an event; particularly as we are in possession of some original anecdotes which serve to throw a new light, and which may us probably considered as shedding new lustre, upon the remarkable character and genius of that great Poet; but our confined limits of this week forbid the attempt.

FEW amongst our readers will be surprised at the anxiety express ed in the Communication received from the Hon. COLONEL CLARK (and which is published in this day's Gazette) relative to the deposit, recently made in the foundation stone of General BROCK's monument at Queenston, by the *loyal* and *patriotic* Mackenzie "of all the Montezzas" a *self appointed* Commissioner for the *laudable* purpose of handing down to posterity a villous and malicious libel on the very Patrons under whose auspices the monument itself is erected; but which, for the credit of Upper Canada, has been dis-inhumed.—We must give this little Hero of Radicalism however full credit for the *boldness* of his attempt to perpetuate a species of political malignity, against all legitimate authority unknown in former times—and which, under such circumstances, could not fail to excite the astonishment of posterity.—If this illustrious descendant of the breechless marauders of the north, had *enclosed* that number of his Advocate, also, wherein he endeavours to prove *his own* loyalty by *proving* and *vindicating* the *rebellion* of his great progenitors under the flag of the Pretender—some excuse indeed might be found in the apparent insanity of this unfortunate candidate for posthumous fame.—But enough:—

THE Election for the the Counties of York and Simcoe is carried on with great spirit—The State of the Poll on Tuesday evening was as follows:

Thompson	266
Playter	230
Ree	217
Baldwin	161
Small	146
Boulton	116
Total	1,139

Messrs. Dunnish, Sherrard, Goeetman, and Wilcox declined the Contest the same evening;—and, we have just heard (*Wednesday*) that the *Solicitor General* has also declined;—and, by the same authority, we learnt that *Mr Roe* was *second* on the Poll.

THE Election for the Town began yesterday—when one of the most eloquent, energetic, and electrifying, orations ever heard in this or any other country was delivered by our worthy and highly accomplished ATTORNEY GENERAL whose every word, unmounting from truth, evidently sank deep in the minds of his hearers.—We have no hesitation in saying that if this Gentleman is not re-elected for the Town of York its character is gone for ever, and an ETERNITY OF DISGRACE must rest upon it.—Whilst we are penning this paragraph, Mr. Robinson is only 6 a-head of Mr. Duggan !!!!!!—

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LONDON, May 24.

It is reported that a Cabinet Council was to be held this morning at the Duke of Wellington's, in consequence of his Grace being to much indisposed to leave his house; and his presence is considered necessary on account of the late intelligence from of Lisbon. It is also reported that the Ganoe, 74 gun ship, Capt Sir Thomas Livingston, is ordered to proceed to the Tagus

It is reported that intelligence has been received from the Gold Coast of the safety of Sir Charles M'Carthy, who, it is said, had escaped to one of the neutral tribes, who afforded him protection. We give this report as we have heard it, and shall be happy to find it confirmed.—Sun.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK will leave England in the fall to act as *Ambassador* or *Governor General of India.*

The correspondence respecting the duel between Lord Londonderry and Mr. BATTIER is published. It does no good to Mr. B.

Officers after 23 year's service, are to be allowed to sell their commissions.

SIR CHARLES M'CARTHY.

The following letter is taken from an Evening Paper.

TO THE EDITOR,

8, QUEEN'S SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, MAY 4.

SIR,—As great fears are entertained for the safety of our excellent Governor Sir Charles M'Carthy, and as it may be some consolation to his friends in this country (among whom I am proud to consider myself one not the least interested,) to learn that there are still hopes of his being in existence, permit me to offer the following observations upon this subject:—

Although it cannot be disputed that the Ashantees are a barbarous nation, yet as I have been among them, and witnessed their humanity to prisoners which they captured in their late wars with the Buntakoos, I am, of course, speak with confidence upon that subject; and if the same King (Zay Tootoo Quamina) who was alive when I was at Coomassie, is still in existence, I can pledge myself for the safety of Sir Charles M'Carthy, being well acquainted with his noble Majesty's disposition, and having the utmost confidence in his humanity. The following reasons absolutely force me to think Sir Charles's life will be preserved

1st. When I was at Coomassie, in 1820, I saw one of the Chiefs of the Bonlakoos, who had been taken prisoner by the Ashantees, walking about with his attendants enjoying his liberty, and every attention and respect.

2d. After the battle of Bonda, where the Fantee were defeated by the Ashantees, one of their Chiefs, named Ate, was taken prisoner and sent to Coomassie, where he was set at liberty, and offered to be restored to the Fantees upon the payment of 60*l.* which was demanded for his ransom.

3d. It is not by any means a case without precedent for the Ashantees to have a European Governor in their possession, as a prisoner, and treating him kindly; as they some years ago captured a Governor Flindt and kept him for five months, during which time he was treated with the greatest humanity and respect; after which he was ransomed for 400*l.*

In all these occasions, Apoko, the General in Chief of the Ashantees, commanded, and as there is little doubt that he is with the army who have captured Sir Charles, there is reason to hope, that as he saved the lives of others, he will also spare that of Sir Charles M'Carthy. Sincerely wishing that this may be true case,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM HUTTON.

Horrid Fanaticism.

GENEVA, April 24.—A little piece of news was published here a few days ago of a very *piquant* nature, the details of all the horrors lately committed in a village of the Canton of Zurich, by a troop of fanatics. It describes a sad state of Libertinism, & by a troop of fanatics. It describes a sad state of Libertinism, & of Fanaticism. A young woman, who had lived for some time a very irregular life, persuaded herself, all at once, that God demanded her life, to obtain at the price of her blood the salvation of sinners. She succeeded in making her family adopt this idea. One of her sisters under her tuition devoted herself also to death.—They armed the hands of their parents and friends, and expired slowly under their blows. According to their express commands they were tied to crosslets, and their executioners waited patiently for three days in expectation of their resurrection, agreeable to the assurances of the young prophetess. The murderers and their accomplices, to the number of eleven, having among them the father, a brother, sisters, and the lover of the principal, have been condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for life or, for a period of years in proportion as they took a more or less active part in the horrid scene of carnage.—The house where this dead was perpetrated has been demolished, and it has been forbidden to build another on the spot.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.—The death of the Bishops of Chichester, and Bath and Wells, has placed much valuable ecclesiastical preferment in the hands of Ministers. Dr. Bloomfield is to be raised to the Bishopric of Chester, the present Bishop of Chester being translated to Bath and Wells. Dr. Carr, Dean of Hereford, is spoken of as the new Bishop of Chichester, in which case the living of Brighton will become vacant.—The valuable Rectory of St. Giles in-the-Fields, in the gift of the King, is also vacated by the Death of Bishop Burkett, while that of Bishopsgate will likewise fall to the Crown by the promotion of the present Rector, Dr. Bloomfield.

THE LATE DUEL.—We find also the following further particulars of the Duel between Lord Londonderry and Mr Battier, from which it appears that the original matter of challenge having been disposed of by the fire and nine fire, and Mr B having declared himself satisfied, Sir Henry Hardinge begged the principals to advance, and informed Col. Westenra, in their presence, that as Mr B. had received the satisfaction he demanded, he wished to make two observations upon the last published letter of Mr. B. The first related to an assertion, made by Mr B. that Lord L. had, by his rank sheltered himself from the consequences of an arbitrary act, which of course Mr. B said his second admitted to be fully disproved by that meeting. The second was, that Mr. B had also said, that although Lord Londonderry denied having seen or perused a certain letter or letters, conveying a censure upon the officers of the 10th Hussars for their conduct towards Mr. B. he (Mr. B.) knew that Lord Londonderry had seen those papers. On the part of Lord L. Sir H. Hardinge declared that this assertion contained in Mr. B's letter was false. Mr. B. observed, that if it was intended to add new insults to those he had already received, they had better proceed. Sir H. H said, that Mr B. might have been misinformed, but he could not retract his assertion, and that his principal was ready to resume his ground in support of it.—Mr Battier referred the matter to his second —They (Col. W and Mr. B.) withdrew for a few minutes, when the Colonel returned and said, Mr. B. was contented that the matter should rest as it did.

The statement of which the above is the substance, is signed by Sir H Hardinge and Colonel Western.

The same paper gives the names of the parties in the late elopement in high life, which has been spoken of in the English papers The adulterer is Captain Webster, A. D. C. to the Marquis Wellesley and brother to a Baronet well known as a bang up leader of the *Farming* end of a stock not unknown in the annals of gallantry. The adulteress is Mrs Hervey B——, an injured husband, with a liberality her conduct but ill deserves has given up to his frail partner her marriage portion and her jewels, a mounting together, it is said, to nearly £20,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, May 16.

The Chester Chronicle, received this morning, contains the following:—

END OF THE WAR WITH ALGIERS.

"We have just been favoured with a right of a letter from Malta, of the recent date of April 9. It co mmunicates some interesting information, on which we place full reliance, in very few words:

"The Algerine war is over; a brig of war from the squadron brought us the news last Tuesd y, (the 6th) and also stated, that the Admiral had sailed with despatches to Marseilles.

"The terms extorted from the Barbarians we are of course unacquainted with, but we have no doubt, they are such as will afford immediately for the past and security for the future. A few days will furnish full particulars."

We can only say that no official accounts, either to confirm or contradict the above statement, have reached Government; but the thing is probable enough.—*Courier.*

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are deplorable as usual. In Catalonia the soldiers of the Faith, devout as they are, have taken to robbing Churches. Several have been arrested, and others are pursued. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne conveys news that the corps of reserve on the frontier had orders to hold itself in readiness to enter Spain. Four other French Regiments have also received orders to get ready for marching.

PORTUGAL.

Expresses from Paris this morning, bring important intelligence from Lisbon. Very serious disturbances have taken place in that capital. The soldiery assembled in a tumultuous manner, and seized the person of the Queen, under the suspicion that she was intriguing for a change in the existing Government. Several of the Foreign Ministers were arrested, but at the time of the departure of the courier they were again released. The greatest agitation continues to prevail.

It is said, that the French, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors were among those arrested and kept in confinement for some hours, and that Don Miguel was also seized by the troops, who refused to embark for the Brazils.

London Globe, 17th May.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, April 24th.

It is observed here with great uneasiness, that religious enthusiasm is spreading, even among the better classes, and instances of religious melancholy which has been frequently followed by total mental alienation, become every year more numerous.

GREECE.

By the Courier which brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lord Byron, Greek Chronicles have been received down to the 18th April. Considered seems again established among the Greeks and Colocotroni, whose intriguing and dangerous character had caused, it seems, many alarms, has been entirely deserted by his soldiers. The news of the organization for the loan had been received in Greece, with unmingled satisfaction.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU.—The Patriot cause appears to *be utterly hopeless in Peru.* Both Callao and Lima are again in the hands of the Royalists, whose forces are stated at 9,000, whilst the Patriots have not above 7,000: another engagement is expected, but fears are entertained for the Patriots.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The question of South American Independence approaches to a crisis. It would that Lord Elliot who has reached London from Madrid, is the bearer of important despatches to Government. The Courier makes no allusion to this circumstance; the following notices appear in other Journals:—

We are assured from a high authority that Lord Elliot arrived last night at the Foreign Office with despatches from Madrid, bringing the ultimatum of the Spanish Court. The answer given to our proposals is, that the independence of any State in South American will not be acknowledged under any circumstances.—*Globe.*

The important intelligence has this day been received by express from Paris, that Lord Elliot has passed through that capital on Friday, as a Courier extraordinary, with despatches for the British Government from Madrid, which city his Lordship left on the 6th instant. The object of the despatches is to state the positive determination of the King of Spain, and his Cabinet, not to recognise the independence of the South American States, and on the contrary, his inflexible resolution to adopt every practicable and efficacious means for their recovery. The result of this decision must of course lead to a speedy and final determination of the policy to be pursued by Great Britain.—*Alfion.*

The arrival of Lord Elliott is also noticed in one of the private letters, inserted below. The Funds were depressed in consequence, South American Securities especially.

Connected with this subject, we have the following important notification.—*London Courier.*

We can state upon authority, that the Ex Emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, who has been for some months in this country, sailed from Southampton, for Mexico, on Thursday last, in an armed vessel accompanied by a Staff of 14 persons. We understand he is assured of being joined by a numerous party in Mexico, when he arrives, who will assist him in recovering his abdicated throne. His departure was managed with the greatest secrecy.—The persons who have accompanied him are all of them foreigners, and the greater part of them, we believe Italians. Among them is an Aide-de Camp who had served with him in all his Mexican campaigns. He has taken his wife with him, and two infant children. Six other of his children have been sent at School in England, where they are to remain. In all, we understand, he has on board, and other military stores, also a printing press, with its apparatus complete, for the purpose of printing and circulating proclamations upon his landing. We have no means of precisely knowing what may be the amount of treasure; but one thing seems certain, that such an enterprize would not be undertaken without some supposed adequate grounds, and the result, therefore, is likely to be, what all must deplore, a renewed civil war in that country.

"Paris, January 1st.—A Congress at Prague is again talked of, and July is said to be the time fixed for the assembling of the Allied Sovereigns, and that a formal demand will be made by Ferdinand for the withdrawing of the French Troops in Spain. This news has occasioned some bustle among the politicians here; but, as you will perceive by the speculations of the French Funds, an unfavourable impression has long been upon them. It is extremely probable that the report of a new Congress, which was circulated so actively at the Bourse, has been set afloat by the speculators here, in order to throw obstacles in the way of the Government, which is about to reduce the interest of the Rentes.

LORD BYRON.

DEATH OF LORD BYRON.—The following letter, announcing the death of Lord BYRON, has been addressed, by Prince Mavrocordato, to the Secretary to the Greek Committee.

MISSOLONGHI, 9th (20th) April, 1814.

"Sir, and my very dear friend! It is with the greatest affliction that I fulfil the duty of giving you the sad news of the death of Lord Byron, after an illness of ten days. Our loss is irreparable, and it is with justice that we abandon ourselves to inconsolable sorrow. Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which I am placed, I shall attempt to perform my duty towards this great man: the eternal gratitude of my country will perhaps be the only true tribute to his memory. The Deputies will communicate to you the details of this melancholy event, on which the grief which I feel will not allow me to dwell longer. You will excuse—you will justify, by being overwhelmed with sorrow, and accept the assurance of my devotion &c.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.

"To J. Bowring, Esq.
Secretary to the Greek Committee."

George Gordon Lord Byron, born in 1788, was the representative of a family which ascends to the Norman conquest, and many of his ancestors fill a distinguished place in the history of this country. The Peerage was conferred on Sir John Byron for his services to the Royal cause in the battles of Edgehill and Newbury, in which he was engaged with six of his brothers.

William Lord Byron, who succeeded to the family honors, in 1736, was created a Peer of the Town in 1759

for killing Mr. Chaworth, in a duel. This Lord died at Newstead Abbey, May 17, 1798.

The Hon. John Byron, his brother born at Newstead Abbey, on the 8th Nov. 1723. is distinguished in our Naval history for the hardships he encountered in the expedition under Commodore Anson, and for the expedition he himself commanded shortly after the commencement of the last reign. The son of this veteran, John Byron, the father of the poet, was born in 1751. He distinguished himself in the annals of gallantry, by the seduction of the Marchioness of Carmarthen, whom after her divorce he married. On her death he married the mother of the poet, Miss Gordon, a Scotch lady of noble descent, an heiress to an estate at Rayne, in the district of Garrwith, in the county of Aberdeen; he died at Valenciennes, on the 2d of Augt. 1791. His Lordship's mother died in Scotland, while he was on his travels, in 1811.

Lord Byron succeeded to the title and estates on the death of William the Fifth, Lord Byron, which, as we have already stated, took place in 1798, when he was only ten years of age.

Up to that period he had lived in Aberdeenshire, and it appears that the wild scenery of the spot in which he passed his early years remained always deeply engraven on his memory.

Towards the close of the year 1798, he was removed to Harrow. Speaking of his studies there, his Lordship says in a note to the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold, "In some parts of the Continent, young persons are taught from more common authors, and do not read the best Classics till their maturity. I certainly do not speak on this point from any pique or aversion towards the plan of my education. I was not a slow though an idle boy; and I believe no one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason —a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor (the Rev. Dr Joseph Drury) was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered but too well, but too late when I have erred," &c.

At the age of little more than sixteen, he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College.

At the age of 17, he left the University for Newstead Abby, and the same year gave to the world his "Hours of Idleness."

Among the early amusements of his Lordship, were swimming and mauging a boat, in both of which he is said to have acquired great dexterity, even in his Childhood. In his aquatic exercises near Newstead Abbey, he had seldom any other companion than a large Newfoundland dog, to try whose sagacity and fidelity he would sometimes fall out of the boat, as if by accident, when the dog would seize him and drag him ashore. On losing this dog in the autumn of 1808, his Lordship caused a monument to be erected, commemorative of its attachment, with an inscription, from which we extract the following lines:—

> "Ye who, perchance, behold this simple urn
> Pass—it honours none you wish to mourn!
> To mark a friend's remains these stones arise—
> I never knew but one, and here he lies"

On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the Peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with Mr. Hobhouse.

The travels of his Lordship are described in Childe Harold and the Notes. It is somewhat singular that his Lordship should have then had a narrow escape from a fever in the vicinity of the place where he has just ended his life:

"When, in 1810," he says, "after the departure of my friend Mr. Hobhouse, for England, I was seized with a severe fever in the Morea; these men (Albanians) saved my life, by frightening away my physician, whose throat they threatened to cut, if I was not cured within a given time. To this consultary assurance of posthumous retribution, and a resolute refusal of Dr. Romanelli's prescriptions, I attribute my recovery. I had lost my last remaining English servant at Athens; my dragoman or interpreter was as ill as myself and my poor Albanian nursed me with an attention which would have done honour to civilization."

He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of *Childe Harold* made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this poem in rapid succession followed the *Giaour* and the *Bride of Abydos*, two Turkish stories; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poem of the *Corsair*.

On the 2d January, 1815, his Lordship married, at Seham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart. and towards the close of the year his Lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however after that event, a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a prodigious sensation at the time. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the cause he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom with the resolution never to return.

He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the north of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his *Childe Harold*.

At Venice, Lord Byron avoided as much as possible all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian Dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelly, and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt!!!

His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase by the death of Lord Byron's mother, and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth 500,000£. had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England, so that at his death he must have been in the possession of a large income.

One production of his Lordship will be looked for with more anxiety than any of his former publications. We allude to his life, written by himself, which he gave to his friend Mr. Thomas Moore, and which has been some time in this country. If report is to be credited, Lord Byron, has in this work examined himself with an unsparing severity of which few men are capable.

On the day of Lord Byron's death, and when he appeared in imminent danger, the Prince Mavrocordato wrote to his Lordship's friend and companion, Count Gamba; requesting that a committee might be immediately appointed to take the necessary measures for the security of his property; in consequence of which four gentlemen have been nominated to act until other arrangements can be made.

The intelligence of the death of Lord Byron has produced a deep and very general impression of sorrow, not less creditable to those who have shown it, than to the object of it.

The following particulars will fill up all that is known of this melancholy event:—

On the 9th of April Lord Byron, who had been living very low, exposed himself in a violent rain; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by his abstinence, and probably by some of the remaining effects of his previous illness, made him unwilling—at any rate he refused to submit—to be bled. It is to be lamented that no one was near his Lordship who had sufficient influence over his mind, or who was himself sufficiently aware of the necessity of the case, to induce him to submit to the remedy, which in all human probability would have saved a life so valuable to Greece. The inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th April.

There are no letters of his Lordship's of a date subsequent to the commencement of his illness. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bourk, and Count Gamba.

Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided, an inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause, and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane and even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives.

One of the letters from Corfu, received this morning, and dated April 23, states that Lord Byron died possessed of considerable property in Greece, having for some time resolved to pass his life there, and received considerable sums from England for the purpose of investment. The Hon. Leicester Stanhope, had signified his intention of quitting Greece for family affairs in this coutry, but he had received a pressing invitation from Prince Mavrocordato to remain; and Major Hastings, a gentleman who had been for some time there, had also had inducements offered to him to remain firm to the cause which he had so mainly assisted

The Morning Chronicle on this subject says "that has perished in the flower of his age, in the noblest of causes, one of the greatest Poets England ever produced. His death, at this moment, is, no doubt, a severe misfortune to the struggling people for whom he has so generously devoted himself.

His character we shall not attempt to draw. He had virtues, and he had failings; the latter were in a great measure the result of the means of indulgence which were placed within his reach at so early a period of his life. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," said the inspired writer, and certainly it may be said that the gift of riches is an unfortunate one for the possessor —The aim which men, who are not born to wealth, have constantly before them, gives a relish to existence to which the hereditarily opulent must ever be strangers. Gratifications of every kind soon loose their attention, the game of life is played without interest, for that which can be obtained without effort is never highly prized.

It is fortunate for the great when they can escape from themselves into some persuit, which, by fixing their ambition, gives a stimulus to their active powers. We rejoiced to see Lord Byron engaged in a cause which afforded such motives for exertions, and we anticipated from him many days of glory. But it has been otherwise decreed."

Domestic.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Early on Saturday last Mr. Elijah Lyons was unfortunately shot by Mr. John Lowe, a young gentleman in the employ of C. A. Hagerman, Esq Collector of the Customs at this Port. *(Kingston)* The circumstances attending this unhappy affair are briefly as follows.—At about half past one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Hagerman and two of his students, Messrs. Lowe and Kirkpatrick, went out in search of Smugglers, of whose approach, it appears, information had been previously given. In a short time Mr. Lowe, who had parted from his companions, encountered Lyons, while in the act of carrying a Chest of Tea from the river side, and commanded him, in the King's name, to surrender it. The latter refused, and immediately struck Lowe in the face. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which a Pistol was discharged, and the ball passed thro' Lyons' body, a little above the heart. Every attention has been paid to the unfortunate sufferer, who now lies in a dangerous state, but some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

From the Quebec Gazette.

With reference to the article in a late Albion, mentioning the probable removal of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie to the command of India, we have reason to believe that such change is not at present in contemplation, at least as regards our present Governor in Chief. The command of the Forces in India is now separated from the dignity of Governor General, and has been seldom united with it, only, we believe, in the cases of Lords Cornwallis and Hastings. The Earl of Dalhousie previously to his departure for Great Britain had declined the command of the Forces in India; and as far as depends on himself, it is His Lordship's intention to resume the Government of these Provinces as before. A short absence from this place has prevented our earlier notice of this rumour.

Moose Deer.—Some Indians brought into town a fine female moose calf, of a year old, which they exhibited at the Robin-Hood Tavern; it is about five feet high on the withers and appears very gentle, when approached by a stranger, it utters a plaintive moaning cry; we were informed that it was taken near the source of the river Nicolet; this species of animals, once common, has become exceeding rare in this Country, and the mufle or head of the moose, formerly so highly extolled by our epicures, is now hardly known.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor,

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant — NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-Fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary,*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our People of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known unto our Royal Will and pleasure, And we do hereby Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the ninth day of August next ensuing. And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing out Writs in due form, Summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty Fourth day of June, instant, and to be Returnable the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

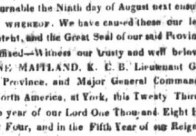
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*



Upper Canada

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the 8th day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty-four, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise no com monly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of said Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to distinguish or ascertain, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingston should no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

God save the King.

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824.

19—*tf.*

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of July next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrator to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Total Amount Awarded.			Twenty-Five Per Cent.		
A.						
Alward, William	22	14	0	5	13	6
B.						
Barber, John	70	0	0	17	10	0
Barron, Charles	64	4	6	16	1	1½
Beach, Michael	19	0	0	4	15	0
Brown, Jacob	9	0	0	2	5	0
Brown, Neil	12	10	0	3	2	6
Brown, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Buck, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
C.						
Cairns, Matthew	18	2	0	4	10	6
D.						
Davie or Davies, Peter Estate of	27	12	6	6	18	1½
Doan, Israel Estate of	20	10	0	5	2	6
E.						
Edsale, John	69	0	0	17	5	0
Empey, Philip C.	31	5	6	7	16	4½
F.						
Forsyth. Caleb	75	0	0	18	15	0
Fowler, Nathan	30	13	6	7	13	4½
Folton, John Estate of	37	10	0	9	7	6
G.						
Gentle, John	195	0	0	48	15	0
Grant, Alex.	10	0	0	2	10	0
Grant, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
H.						
Haines, Lewis	12	10	0	3	2	6
Hansberry, Abraham	12	10	0	3	2	6
Hartsough, Christ.	70	11	0	17	12	9
Henes, Phœbe	33	0	0	8	5	0
Hopkins, Peter	48	10	0	12	2	6
Horte, John	19	19	0	4	19	9
Huckberry, John	18	5	0	4	11	3
K.						
Kirkpatrick, Robert	49	10	0	12	7	6
L.						
Lutz, Geo. Estate of	163	15	0	40	18	9
M.						
M'Arthur, Donald	30	0	0	7	10	0
M'Clintock, James	17	0	0	4	5	0
M'Donell, Alex. (Keith's Son,)	12	0	0	3	0	0
M'Donell, Alex.	4	11	0	1	2	9
M'Donell, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
M'Donell, John	10	0	0	2	10	0
M'Intosh, Arthur	33	17	6	8	9	4½
M'Lauchlin, Malcom	15	0	0	3	15	0
M'Lauchlin, William	12	10	0	3	2	6
M'Nairn, Alexander	13	4	0	3	6	9
Maisonville, Alex.	16	15	0	4	3	9
Meisner, John	32	10	0	20	12	6
Miller, Jacob	6	0	0	1	10	0
Montross, Abraham	487	10	0	121	17	6
Montross, Silas	322	0	0	80	10	0
Muirhead, John Estate of	5	17	0	1	9	3
Murchison, John P.						
Pitts, James R.	6	0	0	1	10	0
Riley, Marlow	103	15	0	25	18	9
Rose, Charles	6	15	0	1	13	9
Rose, Hugh.	56	11	0	14	2	9
S.						
Scott, John	197	12	6	49	8	1½
Smith, David	27	10	0	6	17	6
Swayze, Samuel	23	10	0	5	17	6
Symington, John Estate of	575	0	0	143	15	0
T.						
Tachelot, Henry	9	15	0	2	8	9
Thrasher Bazaliel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Townsend, Asa	30	10	0	7	12	6
V.						
Van Wyck, Sam. Estate of	23	0	0	5	15	0
W.						
Waddle, Francis by Waddle Jane deceased Estate of by Waddle Robt.	388	4	0	97	1	0
Waggoner, Henry	12	10	0	3	2	6
Warner or Wanner Chrn	125	10	0	31	7	6
Wiley, William	23	0	0	5	15	0

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C. 18th *June* 1824.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz.—

FIRST REGIMENT OF GRENVILLE.

To be Lieutenant.

Commission dated.

Ensign, Joseph Adams, vice Thomas Fraser left the limits of the Regt. 18th June 1824.

To be Ensigns.

James Mcilmoyl, Gent. vice Adams promoted, do do do

Stephen Peters, Gent. vice McQueen left the limits of the Regiment, 19 do do

Curtis Adams, Junr. Gent. vice Mc Millan, do do 21 do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LEEDS.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Samuel Shipman, vice Smith left the limits of the Regiment 18 do do

Lieut. Truelove Butler, to fill a vacancy, 19 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign, John Williams, vice Butler promoted, 18 do do

Rossington Elms, Gent. vice Shipman, promoted, 19 do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LENNOX.

To be Captain.

Lieut. James McGregor, from the 2d Regt. of Frontenac Militia, vice Carscallon residing beyond the limits of the County, 18 do do

To be Quarter Master.

John Van Dyck, Gent. vice Church promoted, do do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF GORE.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Peter McCollum, vice Atkinson promoted, do do do

Lieut. Walter W. Simons, vice Chisholm, promoted, 19 do do

Lieut. Duncan McQueen, vice Smith promoted in the 4th Gore, 21 do do

Lieut. Alex. Brown, vice Brown do do. 22 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign, Geo. King vice McCullum promoted, 18 do do

Ensign, Wm. Chisholm, vice Simons promoted, 19 po do

Ensign, John Lawrason, vice McQueen, promoted, 21 do do

Ensign, Abner Everitt, vice Brown promoted, 22 do do

William Nevills, Gent, vice Lucas do in the 4th Gore, 23 do do

John McCullum, Gent. vice Smith promoted, 24 do do

John McCarthy, Gent. vice McKay resigned, 25 do do

Charles Biggars, Gent. to fill a vacancy, 26 do do

James Thompson, Gent. do 28 do do

Wm McKay, Gent. do 29 do do

To be Ensigns.

George Notman, Gent. vice King promoted, 18 do do

Samuel Mullatt, Gent. vice Chisholm do 19 do do

Wm. Young, Gent. vice Lawrason do 21 do do

James L. Harty, Gent. vice Everitt do 22 do do

Henry Johnson Kerr, vice Cochrane promoted in the 4th Gore. 23 do do

To be Quarter Master, with the Rank of Ensign

Barnard Mulhollan, Gent. vice Nevills promoted. 18 do do

To be Surgeon.

Nathaniel Bell, Esquire. 18 do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF ESSEX.

To be Major

Capt. T. Maisonville, vice Askin promoted. 18 do do

To be Captains.

Wm. Hands, Jun. Esquire, vice Maisonville promoted. 18 do do

Lieutenant Thomas Martin, vice Pierre T. Keiume left the limits of the Regiment 19 do do

To be Lieutenants

Ensign Louis A. Mazon, vice Martin promoted. 18 do do

Ensign Jacques Parrent, Baby left the County. 19 do do

Ensign Chrysostom Paggot, vice McGregor do 21 do do

Ensign Antoine Ouillette, to fill a vacancy. 22 do do

To be Ensigns.

Alexis Parrent, Gent vice Nelson left the County. 18 do do

Joseph Lewis, Gent. vice Baby do. 19 do do

Narcisse Tourneaux, Gent. vice Pierre Tourneaux do 21 do do

John Jacob, Gent. vice Mazon promoted 22 do do

James Woods, Gent. vice Parrent do. 23 do do

Joseph Woods, Gent. vice Paggot do. 24 do do

Thomas Smith, Gent. vice Ouillete do 25 do do

To be Quarter Master.

Benjamin Lavallé, vice McIntosh resigned. 18 do do

To be Surgeon.

Henry Haskin, Esquire. 18 do do

HIS Excellency is also pleased to authorize the raising of a Troop of Cavelry within the Limits of the Second Regiment of Gore Militia to be attached to that Regiment, and to appoint Alexander Robertson to be Captain thereof.

Commission dated 23 do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.

Adjt. Genl. Militia Forces.

Executive Council Office } *York, 14th April,* 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Jonnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.

Clk. Ex'e Council. 17—6*m.*

Executive Council Chamber, } *York, 31st January,* 1824. }

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the cause of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 6th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Office, } AT YORK, 20th JAN. 1824. }

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *In Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition; His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, } *York, February 7th* 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payement therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within

Months after the expiration of that period, to the Applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall are such subsequent application, have lodged a ntificate of his having performed the Settling Du-
JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Locations, the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmara	Ninia	Lake
N. of Medoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Alban Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No. 67, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forrest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
9th April, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara.		150 acres
Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.		
do. 134,	do do.	
do 120,	do do	
do 289,	do do	
do 133,	do do	
do 39,	do do	

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagra, Aug 25 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
26-6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do.	900 acres
Lot No 10, 11, & 12, in the 8th Concession of do. do.	
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.	
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.	800 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro'	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & 4, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, July 31st, 1823. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 15th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26-6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Nova-Scotia District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington		300
13 " do. 14 3d Con. Clarke,		800
13 " do. 14 4th do do.		
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st February, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.		330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,	200	do.
Lot No. 26 3 do.	200	do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE:—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
13th May, 1824. } 14—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN OF MIDDLESEX,—On the DAY of ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY and DETERMINED, (*if called upon by You*) to SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.
26—tf J. MATHEWS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

Crown Office, York, }
July 15th, 1824. }

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall	on Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	28th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, Halifax Currency*, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscribers is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per an num.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15-tf. *Cashier*

NOTICE.

BERND. TURQUAND Esq. of the Town of York, has been duly appointed Agent to the Welland Canal Company for the Home District.—Subscribers will pay in their Instalments to him, as notified the 30th ultimo.

By Order,
(*Signed*)
GEORGE KEEPER, Junr.
Secretary.

St. Catherine's, }
8th July 1824. }

NOTICE.

AS I am to remove from Canada to Jamaica, I request all by debtors and Creditors to settle with me, at Mr. George H. Boormaster's, at York, on 20th July 1824.

(*Signed*)
JOHN GOESSMAN.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of choice Lot in the Township of Flos and Tiny—situated, and bordering on the Banks of the *Nataawaysaugu*, the Shore of Lake Huron and Penetanguishene Bay;—And, on Yonge Street, a House with six Acres of Land —to be sold at Moderate Terms, enquire at Mr. Turquand, at York, Clerk at Surveyor General's Office.—For the authenticity of the statement of situation &c. apply to the Subscriber.

(SIGNED)
JOHN GOESSMAN.

Markham, 10th }
July, 1824. } No. 29,—t. f.

LOST.

ON the 3d or 4th of May last, in the Vicinity of Queen Street, a POCKET BOOK, containing the following Notes of Hand, Viz.—

One against	William Fenton, for	8 Bushels Wheat.
do	do Whitney Teavis	5 do do.
do	do Chr. Lepard	5 do do.
do	do Jacob Beltry,	16 do do.
do	do Charles Clark,	9 do do.
do	do Harvey Munro,	£2 Cur'y.

Together with several Receipts and other Papers of less consequence.

Any Person having found said Pocket-Book are forbidden to attempt Collecting any of said Notes upon penalty of the Law.

RANDAL WIXSON.

East Guillimsbury }
22d June, 1824. } 27.—3 w.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is duly authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blanford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.-t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 132 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 132 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 132 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained Permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach. —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

50,080 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824.

No. 28—t f.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE U C GAZETTE.
Niagara Falls, June 30th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sir,

From what is stated in Numbers Three and Four of a Paper lately Published at Queenston styled the "Colonial Advocate" it might be inferred that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, had been remiss in their duty, in that they had employed William Lyon Mackenzie to superintend in their stead—but such is not the case;—it is thus:—

Shortly after the death of one of the Commissioners (Colonel Nichol,) I consulted with the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and with other gentlemen of the District, as to the propriety of having a procession of ceremony at laying the foundation—when it was agreed; from the recent death of Col. Nichol, and from the short time there was to invite over from York, the gentlemen from that, to form the necessary Masonic procession; that the ceremony should be deferred until the Monument was finished and when the remains of the late Major General would be deposited in the Vault of the Monument.

The Contractors informed Mr. Hall, Engineer, superintending the Erection of the Monument and myself, that they would be ready to commence the Foundation in the first week in June; they were directed to proceed when ready, as there would be no ceremony at the laying of it. On the first day of June I had appointed to be at Burlington Beach as a Canal Commissioner—as you will see by Public notice in your Gazette of May last, who I accordingly went, accompanied by Mr Hall the Engineer.—On that day the east I being close, (the only remaining Commissioner Mr. Thomas Dickson from indisposition not being able to leave his room) Mr. Lyon Mackenzie took upon himself unknown to the Commissioners, to perform his ungentlemanly & officious ceremonies at the laying the foundation of the monument.

For the information of the public I have to state that Walden Lyon Mackenzie's wide mouthed bottle, and his wider mouthed & scurrilous paper are now removed from under the monument,

and am Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK.
Commissioner for Erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Maj. General Sir Isaac Brock.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. III. — No. 29. — THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1824.

LATRATUM.

For "*amounting from truth*" in our last Commentary read "emanating from truth."

Editorial Commentary.

THE ELECTION for the TOWN of YORK closed early on Thursday last in favour of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, amidst the general greetings of the public.—Even his opponents had no objection—indeed, it was impossible for them to have any objection against him, as a man, an able statesman, and a good citizen.—It was his situation, as the *First Crown Lawyer*, alone, that was objected to by some; but, with what degree of justice, remains, and will probably long remain, a matter of mere opinion.

As an abstract political question, it certainly appears more objectionable that the eldest sons of Peers, whom it may be impossible to divest of an undue share of aristocratical feeling, should sit amongst the Commons of England. In this infant colony we require all the aid that can be given;—and, for the present, it must be evident that the talents of the Attorney General cannot be dispensed with.

THE CONTEST for the COUNTIES of YORK and SIMCOE, was severe, and close, to the last moment. It terminated at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening; last, and the following will be found an accurate statement of the six day's Polling:—

CANDIDATES	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	TOTAL
Thompson,	86	182	108	56	54	41	524
Playter,	126	104	97	53	58	62	499
Baldwin,	55	106	96	57	74	91	478
Small,	71	75	47	32	40	27	292
Roe,	24	198	65	45	13	—	360
Boulton,	50	66	—	—	—	—	116
Dennison,	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sherrard,	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Goetzman,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wilcox,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
						TOTAL,	2,307

ON MONDAY the 12th inst:—a very numerous and respectable body of Orangemen, amounting to several hundreds entered York in procession to celebrate their annual festivities; which was done in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and which could give offence to no one.—We have been favoured with the sight of some important resolutions, to be signed by the heads of the Lodges then present, holding forth the hand of good will and reconciliation to the Roman Catholic fellow subjects in this Province, which cannot fail to be productive of the happiest results.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "FULL PRIVATE" is under consideration.

We are sorry that the whimsical account of the York and Simcoe Races about 12 miles up Yonge Street, cannot appear until our next.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Harris, who lately ascended in a balloon from the city road London, was unfortunately killed in descending in Redding on Park near Croydon, Surry. A very fine lady who accompanied him, had her thigh broken, and was otherwise seriously injured

The name of Mr Battier, has by His Majesty's command, been erased from the list of the Army.

A morning Paper states that Mr Battier met Sir H. Harding in Westminster, and shook a horse-whip over his head; Sir H. did not notice this insult.

A General Order has issued, dated, Horse-Guards, 13th May: expressing His Majesty's disapprobation of Lord Londonderry's conduct, in accepting a challenge from Cor. Battier.

The expected Brevet has not taken place.

LORD BYRON.—Capt. George Anson Byron, R. N. cousin to the late noble Lord, succeeds to the titles. Lord Byron was 37 years of age. His body is on its way to England to be deposited in Westminster Abbey. Lady Byron succeeds to his property, which affords an income of £10,000 per year.

There is one circumstance connected with his Lordship's lameness, which, we believe, is not generally known. He was born with what is termed a club foot, and at the age of sixteen had the tardinde to submit to a painful and dangerous operation for removing the blemish. This fortunately succeeded, so as to enable him to indulge in every description of athletic exercises, of which he was exceedingly fond, and to remove the defect so that it was hardly perceptible.

THE PLAGUE.—The plague was raging violently at Alexandria. Letters from Malta, completely confirm the explosion at Cairo, 5000 persons lost their lives, with half a million of property.

The Joint Stock Company Bill passed the House of Commons on the 28th.

SAINTS PLAY AT PIQUET!—M. De Cosnas, Archbishop of Aix, was at a very advanced age when he learned that St. Francois de Sales had been canonized. "What!" cried he, 'my old friend! I am delighted at his good fortune; he was a gallant man, an amiable man, and an honest man too, although he would sometimes cheat at piquet, at which we have often played together. But, Sir,' said some one present, 'is it possible that a Saint could be a sharper at play?'—'No,' replied the Archbishop; but could be a sharper at play?—'No,' replied the Archbishop; but could be a sharper at play?—'No,' replied the Archbishop; but could be a sharper at play?

contest again and again, and came always off with distinction, almost always with complete triumph. As various in composition as Shakespeare himself (this will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his Don Juan,) he has embraced every topic of human life, and sounded every string on the divine harp, from its slightest to its most powerful and heart astounding tones. There is scarce a passion, or a situation, which has escaped his pen; and he might be drawn, like Garrick, between the weeping and laughing muse, although his most powerful efforts have certainly been dedicated to Melpomene. His genius seemed as prolific as various. The most prodigal use did not exhaust his powers, nay, seemed rather to increase their vigour. Neither Childe Haroldе, nor any of the most beautiful of Byron's earliest tales, contain more exquisite morsels of poetry than are to be found scattered throughout the pages of Don Juan. Amidst verses which the author appears to have thrown on with an effort as spontaneous as that of a tree designing its leaves to the wind. But that noble tree will never more bear fruit or blossom. It has been cut down in its strength and the past is all that remains to us of Byron. We can scarce reconcile ourselves to the idea—cannot think that the voice is silent for ever, which bursting so often on our ear, was as often heard with rapturous admiration, sometimes with regret, but always with the deepest interest.

All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest!

With a strong feeling of awful sorrow, we take leave of the subject. Death creeps upon our most serious as well as upon our most idle employments; and it is a reflection solemn and gratifying, that he found our Byron in no moment of levity, but contributing his fortune and hazarding his life in behalf of a people only endeared to him by their just glories and fellow creatures suffering under the yoke of a heathen oppressor. To have fallen in a crusade for freedom and humanity, as in olden time, it would have been an atonement for the blackest crimes, may in the present be allowed to expiate greater follies than even exaggerating enemmy has propagated against Lord Byron

Lord and Lady Byron.—We have been assured, that when they last parted a perfect amity prevailed between them. Lady Byron left him to visit her parental roof, upon his promise that he would speedily rejoin her, and we are assured that every day during her absence, she wrote to him the most affectionate letters, pressing for his presence. It was therefore determined between him and a most respectable gentleman, allied to the family, that they should together leave London on the following Tuesday, but on the Saturday, Lord Byron received a letter prohibiting his intended visit, and intimating, not from herself, that his Lady should not be permitted to join him any more. Wherefore this lofty spirit declined to enquire the reason of this prohibition we have not learned, but we have been assured that some relations and friends of the family in vain attempted to have the prohibition annulled. This circumstance must remove the prejudices which have been raised against the domestic conduct of Lord Byron, and we may be permitted in his favor to observe, that the severe lines which he addressed to the female whom he suspected to have alienated the affections of his wife if his suspicion was well founded, must certainly be considered as a well merited infliction.—*London Sun.*

HOME CIRCUIT—HERTFORD.

Shortly after the murder of Weare, an affray took place in the same part of Hertfordshire, between a Mr. Connolly and some Sheriff's Officers who came to arrest him, which ended in homicide—Connolly refused them admittance, and they endeavoured to force the door, one of the pannels of which they beat out. Connolly still resisted and kept them off with a pitchfork, wounding one of the officers, who, failed in taking the prisoner, procured a warrant against him for a breach of the peace, which they gave to a constable to enforce, and thus strengthened again attacked the house Connolly had in the mean time, by means of harsevent Horan, procured a gun, which, when the second attack was made, he discharged at the assailants, and the constable was unfortunately killed:—Horan was likewise active in assisting Connolly in resisting the officers For this act Connolly and Horan were capitally indicted, at the Spring Assizes held at Hertford, and were severally sentenced as follows:

THE SENTENCE.

This morning the prisoners, *Connolly* and *Horan*, were placed at the bar to receive the sentence of the Law.

Mr KNAPP, Clerk of Assize, addressed them severally, and asked them what they had to say in arrest of judgment.

Mr Connolly said he would submit himself to the merciful consideration of the Learned Judge.

Hugh Horan said nothing.

Mr. Justice PARK then addressed the prisoners to the following effect:—Patrick Connolly and Hugh Horan, the most painful, the most awful duty of a Judge is to express his discretion in a case of this description Would to God that the condition of human nature would allow that there should be fixed rules to govern us in every case If that could have been the case in this instance, much—much of pain and anxiety would have been spared to me since that time I have agitated last night I have thought of the character which has been given to you both. I have endeavoured, consistently with my duty to the country, to give full effect to that character. In the case of one of you—I mean you, Hugh Horan—happy to say that I feel I can give effect to it. You undoubtedly had a share in this transaction, which was most improper; but I have no doubt that you acted under a mistaken sense of duty to a person whom you considered your master. I hope, however, that that punishment which you will suffer will teach you, and other persons in your situation, that though it is your duty to obey the lawful command of your master, and obey them with cheerfulness, yet that your duty to God and your country requires you to resist when your master requires you to do any thing against the law—against the rules of morality. There is, however, one strong circumstance in your favour, that you did not execute the dreadful, the savage command which he gave you, when you were armed with a gun, and directed by Connolly to shoot one of the officers. You abstained from doing so, and there is no evidence of any actual personal violence offered by you to any body in this unfortunate transaction. You will find this circumstance, connected with the good character given you by your master, have had their effect upon my mind, and have produced a much more lenient sentence than I shall feel myself compelled to pass upon the other offender.

With respect to you, Patrick Connolly, there is no doubt that the proceedings of the Sheriff's officer were originally improper. I so consider them, and also those of the unfortunate person who attempted to execute the peace warrant. It is in consideration of this, and from the wilderness which the law of the country bears to the liberty of the subject—from its desire that its processes shall be regularly and temperately executed, that your life is spared. But for that, it is my duty to tell you, for the sake of others, that if the warrant had been directed to a regular officer, and had been executed properly within the scope of his authority, it would have been impossible for me to interpose to prevent your suffering on Monday next an ignominious death You owe the preservation of your life, not to any merits of your own, but to the tender regard which the law bears to the liberty of the subject Though your case is not murder, there is but a slight shade of difference between it and that horrid crime. If a man's house is improperly broken, when he knows that the utmost effort of the breaking will be a personal trespass on himself, is he to execute vengeance by his own hand? Should he not repress the violence of his temper, and appeal to the laws of his country, which will abundantly redress any injury he has sustained? Is he not to bear with submission the wrong done him, when he knows that the law will afford him relief? If he is improperly arrested, the Judges of the country will order him to be released; and if the officer misconducts himself he is answerable to the law, either upon action of trespass, or to punishment by indictment as a criminal It cannot be permitted in this country, that in case of any irregularity in the execution of process either criminal or civil, that a man shall be allowed to take the dreadful vengeance which you have taken into your own hands. I come now to that part of your conduct which will form from me the sentence that I am about to pronounce; and I solemnly assure you, but for that (considering the character you have borne) you would have been differently treated. In my experience of Courts of Justice, and from what I have learnt of human nature, I never knew a man before to conduct himself so ferociously after you had fired this gun. I have often heard that the murderer, with his hands reeking with blood, has been seen weeping and lamenting over the victim he had destroyed 'This was not your case. It is distinctly in evidence that after you must have known the result of your desperate act—after you knew that one of your fellow-creatures had been sent to another world by your rash hand, you fired a second gun, and prepared to fire a third; for, after the house was entered, a gun was found primed and loaded, which you would have discharged if not thus prevented. I state to you again, that this is a which convinces me that you are a person unworthy to remain any longer in this country. I therefore pass upon you the sentence I am now called upon to pronounce, and considering the respectability of your friends and connexions I do it with pain —I do it with reluctance, but I do it because I feel it is my duty to the country to do it. The sentence of the Court is, that for this offence you, Patrick Connolly, be transported to such parts beyond the seas as his Majesty, by the advice of his Council, shall direct and appoint, for the term of your natural life. Upon you, Hugh Horan, the sentence of the Court is, that for this offence, you be imprisoned in the House of Correction for this country for six months, and be kept to hard labour.

Mr Connolly appeared deeply affected by the Learned Judge's address, and at the close bowed respectfully.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday.

INFIDELITY

Counteracted by its own weapons.

At the time when infidelity was making enormous strides in Europe, one mode was adopted for its promulgation: short extracts from the writings of Voltaire and the rest of the literary banditti of his day were printed and disseminated amongst the lower orders of the people. Religion was thus, with incredible industry, exposed to popular scorn and contempt. Infidelity became fashionable in that mass of population in which the physical strength of a kingdom resides This hint furnished by an abandoned set of philosophical atheists, was the occasion of all those tract-societies now extending in every part of the Christian world. Religion fights infidelity with its own weapons—little indeed did those atheistical philosophers imagine, that they were laying the very efforts which they were making for the abolition of Christianity, contributing to the still further extension of the word of Divine truth.

All this has been brought about in a few revolving years. There is scarce any occurrence that shews more forcibly than this, the superintending and controling hand of a God. How many Christians trembled, when they beheld the promulgation of infidelity, little dreaming at the same time, that all this was preliminary to the triumphant advances of the standard of our Redeemer, in places where before was never heard the sound of the silver trumpet of Salvation; another remark arising from the subject, is this, that the real Christian when he beholds the advance of infidelity, has no occasion with such an example before his eyes, to feel despondence. The darkness by which he is surrounded, may be only preparatory to the full blaze of gospel day; it may be the season when the morning star will begin to sparkel upon the shadows. The times and seasons for the display of Divine grace, are under the control of the same Almighty Hand, that compelled the disciples of Voltaire, to become involuntary agents for the promulgation of the Gospel.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—It is ascertained that 471,417 Indians are connected with the U States; 120,000 of whom are scattered through the States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; 150,000 between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; 170,000 between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. Of those who reside within the limits of the U. States 5000 are supposed to be in the state of New York consisting chiefly of Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagoes and Tuscaroras, being the remnants of the former confederacy of the Six Nations, 2500 of the various tribes are in New-England; 2400 in Ohio; and 45,000 in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c. A remnant of the Catawba nation, amounting to about 150 reside in two villages on the Catawba river, in this state, on what is called the Indian Land, 15 miles square. They occasionly visit Charleston. Drunkenness, that scourge of the human race, is their prevailing vice, and has associated their persons and benumbed their faculties.

Domestic.

RESIGNATION OF JOHN GOESSMAN ESQ.

We are requested to publish the following address delivered from the Hustings, at the ELECTION for the COUNTIES of YORK, and SIMCOE on Mr. G's declining the Contest, on the second day of the Poll:—

GENTLEMEN,

I am very sorry that even the faintest obligation that might have rendered me your thankful debtor, has been placed to that access beyond my reach, that I much more creditable had banished from me the idea of ever assuming the attitude of conferring to you any advice or hint to preserve your privileges.—The ties that might have connected me to such a duty are dissolved, and for the few moments I shall have to remain among you, I shall only apply for the privileges of a very stranger, to this nation, though I may properly say that I was certainly a born British Subject, before a great number of you did even draw breath, and have certainly borne more oppressions during the late French war, than any child of this country, that never peeped beyond the boundary even of this continent, where only a small twig of that all crushing war struck.

Our Sovereign has not been always powerful enough to defend all his dominions. We Hanoverians have been left the greater part during that contest to our own fate; we have been crushed to yield our privileges to the subjection of Buonaparte, his greatest antagonist. I have during the whole period of that tumult, never bowed my face to any other power, than that which I serve now and hope that I may have at least as good a claim for the reputation of a true Britton than any of the by standers.

We Hanoverians had not lost our British spirit after having been confined to a subduction of their foes for more than ten years.

Our attachment to our true Sovereign had not then faded, we were able to preserve during that long period of suppression still courage sufficient to shake off the yoke at the first sight of our true masters friends.

(A true Copy)

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GAZETTE OFFICE.

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New Series.

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province. and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant— NOW KNOW YE, that WE, do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament accordingly, and the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knights Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-Fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed— WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet our people of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial matters, We do make known unto you Royal will and pleasure, And we do here by Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the ninth day of August next ensuing: And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province We do this day seven writers for the issuing out Writs in due form, commanding and enjoining together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear date the Twenty Fourth day of June instant, and to be returned on the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

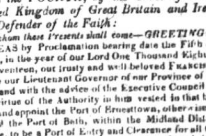
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper-Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expences in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation had never been recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, wherein is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Government House, 17th July, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint George S. Boulton, Esq. to be Register of the County of Northumberland, vice David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. deceased.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of July next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, *&c.*

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrator to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.		
A.						
Alward, William	22	14	0	5	13	6
B.						
Barber, John	70	0	0	17	10	0
Barron, Charles	64	4	6	16	1	1h
Beach, Michael	19	0	0	4	15	0
Brown, Jacob	9	0	0	2	5	0
Brown, Neil	12	10	0	3	2	6
Brown, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Buck, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
C.						
Cairns, Matthew	18	2	0	4	10	6
D.						
Davie or Davies, Peter Estate of	27	12	6	6	18	1h
Dean, Israel Estate of	20	10	0	5	2	6
E.						
Edsale, John	69	0	0	17	5	0
Empey, Philip C.	31	5	6	7	16	4h
F.						
Forsyth. Caleb	75	0	0	18	15	0
Fowler, Nathan	30	13	6	7	13	4h
Fulton, John Estate of	37	10	0	9	7	6
G.						
Gentle, John	195	0	0	48	15	0
Grant, Alex.	10	0	0	2	10	0
Grant, John	5	0	0	1	5	0
H.						
Haines, Lewis	12	10	0	3	2	6
Hansberry, Abraham	12	10	0	3	2	6
Hartsough, Christ.	70	11	0	17	12	9
Henes, Phœbes	33	0	0	8	5	0
Hopkins, Peter	48	10	0	12	2	6
Horts, John	19	19	0	4	19	9
Huntsberry, John	18	5	0	4	11	3
K.						
Kirkpatrick, Robert	49	10	0	12	7	6
L						
Lang, Geo. Estate of	163	15	0	40	18	9
M.						
M'Arthur, Donald	30	0	0	7	10	0
M'Clintock, James	17	0	0	4	5	0
M'Donell, Alex. (Kenith's Son,)	12	0	0	3	0	0
M'Donell, Alex.	4	11	0	1	2	9
M'Donell, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
M'Intosh, Arthur	10	0	0	2	10	0
M'Lauchlin, Malcom	33	17	6	8	9	4h
M'Lauchlin, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
M'Nairn. Alexander	12	10	0	3	2	6
Maisonville, Alex.	15	4	0	3	6	0
Meisner, John	16	15	0	4	3	9
Miller, Jacob	82	10	0	20	12	6
Montross, Abraham	6	0	0	1	10	0
Montross, Silas	487	10	0	121	17	6
Muirhead, John Estate of	322	0	0	80	10	0
Murchison, John	5	17	0	1	9	3
P.						
Pitts, James	6	0	0	1	10	0
R.						
Riley, Marlow	103	15	0	25	18	9
Rose, Charles	6	15	0	1	13	9
Rose, Hugh.	56	11	0	14	2	9
S.						
Scott, John	197	12	6	49	8	1h
Smith, David	27	10	0	6	17	6
Swayze, Samuel	23	10	0	5	17	6
Symington, John Estate of	573	0	0	143	15	0
T.						
Tachelot, Henry	9	15	0	2	8	9
Thrasher Bazsliel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Townsend, Asa	30	10	0	7	12	6
V.						
Van Wyck, Sam. Estate of	23	0	0	5	15	0
W.						
Waddle, Francis by Waddle Jane deceased Estate of by Waddle Robt.	388	4	0	97	1	0
Waggoner, Henry	12	10	0	3	2	6
Warner or Wanner Chrn	125	10	0	31	7	6
Wiley, William	23	0	0	5	15	0

Government House,
July, 15th 1824.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to License the following Gentlemen to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province:—

THOMAS D. MORRISON,
and
STEPHEN W. AVERY.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johns, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admits, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1824.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	O den	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No. 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the Gear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
9th April, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No, 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 166, in the Town of Niagara.

do.	134,	do	do
do	120,	do	do
do	289,	do	do
do	133,	do	do
do	39,	do	do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 15th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
Niagara, Aug. 25 1823. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

26-6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton,	900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9; in the 6th Concession of do. do.	
Lot No 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do. do.	
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.	
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby,	800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.	
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro'	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823. }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26–8 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *To wit.* } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2 23	4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do. 14	3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do. 14	4th do do.	
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 1st. February, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dolbe, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.	
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. *Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, Nos. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } *13th May,* 1824. } 14—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.

Militia Pension Office, }
York, 15th July, 1824 }

EDWD. M'MAHON.
Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.
No. 30.—13 wks.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24 in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	380 Acres

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.	400 Acres.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.
19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN OF MIDDLESEX,—ON THE DAY OF ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY AND DETERMINED, (*if called upon by* YOU) TO SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY!
26—*tf* J. MATHEWS

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE OF PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.
No. 21—13wks.

Crown Office, York, } *July 15th,* 1824. }

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes,	at Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29 —t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

BERND. TURQUAND Esq. of the Town of York, has been duly appointed Agent to the Welland Canal Company for the Home District.—Subscribers will pay in their Instalments to him, as notified the 10th ultimo.

By Order,
(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER, Junr.
Secretary.

St. Catherine's, } *8th July,* 1824. } No 29—t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	. .	20,000
	Houghton, "	" . . .	19,000
	Middleton, "	" . . .	14,000
	Southwold, "	" . . .	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	" . . .	11,983
	Westminster, "	" . . .	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	" . . .	56,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	" . . .	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Agent for the *Welland Canal Company* of the Home District, will be prepared to receive the two and one half Per Cent on Subscriptions, as Notified on the 10th ult. at his House on Dundas Street, a few doors West of the Register Generals on Monday next, and every subsequent day (Wednesday excepted,) any time before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 3 P. M.

B. TURQUAND,
AGENT.

York, 20th July, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24 April, 1823 } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach

—Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 28 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824
No. 28—t f.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE U. C. GAZETTE.
Niagara Falls, June 30th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette,

SIR,

From what is stated in Numbers Three and Four of a Paper lately Published at Queenstown styled the "Colonial Advocate" it might be inferred that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, had been remiss in their duty, in that they had employed William Lyon Mackenzie to superintend in their stead—but such is not the case—it is thus:—

Shortly after the death of one of the Commissioners (Colonel Nichol), I consulted with the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and with other gentlemen of the District, as to the propriety of having a procession of ceremony at laying the foundation—when it was agreed; from the recent death of Col. Nichol, and from the short time there was to invite over from York, the gentlemen from thence, to form the necessary Masonic procession; that the ceremony should be deferred until the Monument was finished and when the remains of the late Major General would be deposited in the Vault of the Monument.

The Contractors informed Mr. Hall, Engineer, superintending the Erection of the Monument and myself, that they would be ready to commence the Foundation in the first week in June; they were directed to proceed when ready, as there would be no ceremony at the laying of it. On the first day of June I had appointed to be at Burlington Beach as a Canal Commissioner, as you will see by Public Notice in your Gazette of May last, where I accordingly went, accompanied by Mr. Hall the Engineer.—On that day, the most being clear, (the only remaining Commissioner Mr Thomas Dickson from indisposition not being able to leave his room)—Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, took upon himself unknown to the Commissioners, to perform his impertinent and offensive ceremonies at the laying the foundation of the monument.

For the information of the public I have to state, that William Lyon Mackenzie's wide mouthed bottle, and his wider mouthed assertions paper are now removed from under the monument, and safe, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK.
Commissioner for Erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Maj General Sir Isaac Brock.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 30.

THURSDAY, JULY 22d, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

SICILIAN DWARF.

(*London Literary Gazette*)

"Seeing is believing," and upon my conscience, unless I had seen the Sicilian Dwarf with mine own eyes, I could not have credited so extraordinary a variety in humane nature. This creature is a female, and of the name of Cramachi; a Sicilian by birth, and now within a few months of being ten years old. But it is impossible to describe the miracle of her appearance, or its effect upon the mind. Those rationality, sportiveness, and intelligence, all the faculties of humanity, in a being so inconceiveable below the standard at which we have ever witnessed them, so overturns all previous impressions that, even with the fact before us, we doubt the evidence of our own senses. A tolerable sized doll, acting, and speaking would not astonish us so much—for nature is in this instance, far more wonderful than art could be. Only imagine a creature about half as large as a new born infant; perfect in all parts and lineaments, uttering words in a strange unearthly voice understanding what you say, and replying to your questions; imagine, I say, this figure of about nineteen inches in height and five pounds in weight—and you have some idea of the most extraordinary phenomenon and the more you look, the more you reflect,—the more incredible it appears that this can be real—But true it is: here is the fairy of your superstition in actual life: here is the progy of ancient mythology brought down to your own day. The expression of her countenance varies with whatever effects her mind (for, on faith, there is a mind and soul in this diminutive frame) her beautiful tiny hand (for the fore finger of which, the ring of a very small shirt button would be much too wide a round) has all the motions and graces which rare found in the same member of a lovely woman; she laughs, she threatens, she displays her fondness for finery, she likes her drop of wine, she shows her displeasure, she chooses and rejects; in fine, she is as perfect as a common child of the same age. Her walk is rather tottering, and her voice (as I have said) very remarkable. Her general appearance is not unpleasing, though there is a little of the simia in the form of the features: her health is good, and her body, limbs &c. are complete.

I shall visit her again and again, for she is to me the wonder of wonders. I took her up caressed and saluted her; and it was most laughable to see how reverse the latter freedom wiping her cheek, and expressing her dislike of the rough chin. But her great antipathy is

to Doctors; these have offended her by examining her too minutely, and whenever they are mentioned she doubles her fibert of a fist, and manifests her decided displeasure. Of her trinkets she seems very proud, taking off her ring to show it, and pointing to her earrings with the joyous exclamation of "Very pretty,"—for she has already learnt a little English But, go and see her or you never can conceive the true meaning of Milton's phrase—

"Mimim of nature"

CAUSE OF THE SEPERATION OF LORD AND LADY BYRON.

At the time of Lord Byron's separation from his Lady, many different and contradictory stories were in circulation as to the real cause of such an event. Scandal was not idle on the occasion, and reports highly prejudicial to his Lordship's character were most industriously circulated by his enemies. A domestic division, which arose from a very trifling circumstance, was laid hold of with avidity, in order to propagate the heaviest imputations against the morals of Lord Byron, that the most malicious heart could possibly devise.

The real cause of this occurrence originated in jealousy on the part of Lady Byron Her Ladyship was filled with constant suspicions of the fidelity of her Lord; these doubts, it is said, had been infused into her mind by a favourite *confident* who had been a governess, and who had come with Lady Byron after her marriage, in the capacity of a friend. This person, actuated, one would imagine, by the spirit of a fiend, formed the design, from some hellish motives, of destroying the domestic felicity of the noble pair under whose roof she was a sojourner. This female *Iago* confirmed by vague imputations, dark insinuendos and damnable surmises respecting Lord Byron, whose every action she watched with the eye of an Argos, to *misrepresent* with the cool calculating malevolence of a demon. She at length got so complete an ascendancy over the mind of Lady Byron, that her Ladyship was incapable of viewing any thing, except through the jaundiced medium in which this monster chose to present it. Though Lord Byron, previously to his marriage with Miss Noel, daughter of Sir Ralph Noel, had lived a free and dissipated life; yet it is asserted by his most intimate friends, that no man could have been more restrained in his conduct than he was after his marriage, and at the precise time of the quarrel which took place between the parties, and which terminated in their eternal separation.

At this period Lord Byron was one of the Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, and frequently had theatrical persons, both male and female, calling at his residence on affairs connected with the Committee.—This circumstance was artfully seized on by the person who was the confidant of Lady Byron, and was construed by her into a means of still further deluding her Ladyship's mind. Lord Byron was represented as having affairs of gallantry with several actresses. As "trifles light as air are to the jealous, confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ," so a trivial matter which occurred tended to inflame the mind of Lady Byron, already prepared by the machinations of the person above alluded to.

The beautiful Mrs. Mardyn, at that time a member of the Drury-Lane Company, had occasion to call on Lord Byron, at his residence, relative to some theatrical business, and was shewn into his Lordships library. During her stay there came a dreadful storm of rain; and when the lady was about to depart, Lord Byron sent a servant to procure a hackney coach. There not being a single coach to be found, his Lordship very politely offered his carriage to convey her home. Lady Byron, who had received information that Mrs. Mardyn was in the house, on learning that the coach was ordered for her, directed the servant to say that his Lordship's carriage had been lent and was abroad.—"Then," said Lord Byron, "I am requested that this was an excuse arising from the jealous mind of his Lady, and her consequent disinclination that such a conveyance should be provided for the female stranger) with some impetuosity, "let lady Byron's carriage be instantly got ready." Lady Byron's answer to this was, "go to the theatre master that" Mrs. Mardyn shall never ride in a carriage belonging to me." Hereupon Lord Byron, with great *sang froid*, observed, that as Mrs. Mardyn could not be procured any kind of conveyance home, she should stay all night. Dinner was announced, and the Noble Lord led Mrs Mardyn to the dinning room, where Lady Byron had just preceded them. On their entrance, he presented Mrs. Mardyn to his Lady, who, with an air and manner manifesting the deepest indignation, made some caustic observation on Mrs. Mardyn's character, and left the room, and burst out of the room. The consciousness of his integrity of conduct, and the injustice of Lady Byron's suspicions, roused in turn a momentary, though perhaps, a too warm resentment, in the bosom of his Lordship; and as he believed his Lady to be the door, he betrayed more of defiance, even than reproach, and quickly slapped it to as Lady Byron retired. This was too much for a woman full of love and passion, and with *another* feeling superinduced by both. She re-entered Her proud spirit was dispected to her countenance; and with a firmness and a fierceness of tone and determination from which she never relaxed, she exclaimed,

"I leave you for ever—never will I live with that man again!" These were the last words Lord Byron ever heard his Lady utter—he saw her now for the last time! The carriage which had been gotten ready by his Lordship's subsequent orders, for Mrs Mardyn, served to convey his Lady from his house to return no more! She threw a mantle over her shoulders—*fled*, as it were, from her home; she paid hastily into her chariot, and drove to her father's residence—leaving the astonished husband, and the almost fainting cause of so much domestic disquietude, wrapt in confusion and astonishment. From this apparent trifling cause arose their separation; being very passionate, and his Lordship too proud to make even the slightest concession. The individual who had irritated Lady Byron against her husband, had caused her to suspect that her Lord had an intrigue with Mrs. Mardyn. Mrs. Mardyn, however, deples in the most solemn manner, ever having any commerce of the kind with Lord Byron. Thus it would appear, but for the insidious insinuations of a base wretch, the domestic happiness of the noble pair would not have been impaired; the separation would never have taken place; and England would not now have to lament his loss.—*Dublin Star.*

From the (London) New Monthly Magazine.

BUONAPARTE AND TALMA.—Talma mentioned to me some singular circumstances of Buonaparte, which may be of interest, as they are derived from an authentic source. The early acquaintance of Talma with Buonaparte originated from its passion for the stage, Talma had an opportunity of gratifying it, by giving him free admissions, when the finances of the "emperor to be" were too limited for a frequent indulgence in what every Frenchman considers as almost a necessary of life.—Their acquaintance soon ripened into familiarity, and the hours which were not devoted to their respective professions, were often passed together. They used frequently to stroll through the streets of Paris in the evening. Buonaparte was so immoderately found of coffee, that he could not refrain from entering every tavern by which they passed, in which, his favourite beverage could be procured. His love for it arose from its exciting qualities.—After he had swallowed large draughts, and when his spirits were awakened into unusual vivacity, he indulged in all sorts of ambitious speculation. His friend could not help smiling at the confidence with which he predicted his future greatness, for he was ever commencing with futurity, and by anticipation was already a great man. All his notions were vast and daring; he expressed himself in wild and dreamy imagery, which was well united to his high and aspiring thoughts. Talma said, that at this time his conversation was nearly Ossianic, from which I took occasion to inquire from him if it was true that Buonaparte had so much partiality for the writer whom he little suspected for a modern Scotsman, who had arrayed his conceptions in the mists of his own grey hills and contrived to impose upon the world in this ingenious and fantastic masquerade. Talma did not seem to be quite pleased at my being so incredulous of the authenticity of the favorite author of his imperial friend; for he assured me that from the earliest period of their acquaintance, he remembered Buonaparte's passion for what he considered as among the sublimest fragments of antiquity. He used to carry a small edition of Ossian about him. No doubt, the style more or less communicated something of its own colour to his mind; and we account for the occasional hyperboles to be found in his public documents, by referring them to that very likely source. I asked Talma whether Buonaparte's temper was as violent before he attained his elevation, as it was said to have been afterwards. He denied, and that with no little warmth, that his temper had ever been remarkable for its vehemence, and asserted, that on the contrary, though subject to gusts of a sudden and transitory kind, he was generally gentle, and exceedingly good-natured. As a proof of it, he mentioned the deep attachment of all those who were immediately about his person. Talma was often much affected in speaking of the man, who had loaded him with favours, and upon one or two occasions he was moved to tears. He could not help admitting the evils which Buonaparte had inflicted, and that he was a foe to liberty; but at the same time he said, that those who knew him best indulged in the hope that age might have calmed his ambition, and given his mind a more pacific cast—an opinion which, from politeness I did not care to controvert. Talma always found a ready access to Buonaparte, even in the days of his loftiest prosperity. The emperor used to chat with him, with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance, he inquired minutely into all the concerns of the theatre, and dwelt upon the subject with a real and unimpaired delight. Corneille was Buonaparte's favorite dramatist; and of all his works, he chiefly admired Cinna It occurred to me indeed, when I saw that noble tragedy, that the sentiments it conveyed must have been greatly agreeable to him, as the evils of a republic, and the imminently and distracted times, are strongly inculcated.—Talma played Augustus for the first time whilst I was in Paris, and to Lutond, who had till then performed the former part, Cinna was committed. Their was a rivalry between the two actors, which gave additional interest to the performance. Talma soon left competition at an immense distance, and carried all the applause of the house, which was crowded to excess. The deepest emotion was produced among the spectators, by the many references to the scenes of Roman conception, which afforded a painful association with what they had themselves so recently beheld.—The terrific descriptions of the poet, given with all the power of the most masterly declamation, approaches at moments, to the vividness of reality. Scarcely a sentiment was uttered which did not find an echo in every bosom around me, and I could not refrain from praying, that in the theatres of my own country I should never be a witness to emotions derived from any kindred cause. Talma appeared to me, in his personation of Agustus, to aim at presenting some shadows of Buonaparte. Indeed, there was a vehemence and abruptness in his acting, so little conformable with my own ideas of the character, that I was satisfied that he intended to pourtray the great product of the revolution. Talma afterwards mentioned that Cinna was the play which Buonaparte chiefly liked; and that one day, after witnessing its representation, he mentioned, that the depth and justice of the political reflections which every where occur in the writings of Corneille, had so much impressed him with admiration for the genious of the poet, that if he had been living in his time, he would have made him his prime minister.

LORD BLARNEY.

(Some valuable information relative to the affairs of Ireland.)

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The two former volumes of this lively and intelligent observer of men and manners, were duly noticed and properly praised by us, though it happened that some of our severe critics were not so well disposed to be pleased as we were with his facetious anecdotes and humourous descriptions. The present volume we think must be more to the taste of the severe censors of the press, for the noble writer has here given a sober and statistical account of the sister kingdom, which will be found highly interesting to politicians. His lordship is too shrewdly acquainted with human nature to deny the degraded condition of the Irish peasantry, but while he paints it in its true colours, and illustrates it with all the feeling of a patriot, he forms no visionary ideas of amending the evil by schemes of reform, which are merely tools for ambitious minds to gain possession of power, or of crafty knaves to procure riches. He calls loudly upon the gentry of the land to return to their duty, and instead of wandering from their native country, to employ their time, their influence, and their property, in bettering the condition of the indigent classes, educating the poor children, promoting industry, allaying faction, and above all, in counteracting a tyrannical priesthood. Lord Blayney is a steady friend to toleration, and he manifests great liberality of sentiment; but he possesses too much good sense not to perceive that the privilege of legislating contended for by the Roman Catholics and their blind or furious advocates would inevitably be the establishment of their church in Ireland. He sees & has acknowledged that if this measure be carried in an evil hour, the consequences will be the complete subjection of the Protestant interests for no member will be returned to parliament but Romanists in faith or connexion. Mischief enough has already been done in the way of concession, and one which is here mentioned as coming more immediately within his lordship's observation speaks so emphatically that we shall be forgiven for extracting the passage in this place:—The evil alluded to is the order given by the British government for the soldiers to choose their respective places of worship, in Ireland, and to attend them at pleasure. "The consequence was," says Lord Blayney, "the greater part preferred going to a Roman Catholic Chapel; because there, after divine service, they always met the dissolute and depraved, in order to drink whiskey, with a chance of imbibing the pernicious doctrines which they may and can hardly fail to receive, from the lowest, the most vile, and the most degraded of his Majesty's subjects. The soldiers never entertained a thought otherwise than that they were to attend divine service according to the roles of the established religion. The author commanded a regiment for many years; every non-commissioned officer and soldier went regularly to church; they never hesitated, nor was it a question that entered into their ideas, until informed of it by the authority of a general officer—The effect has been, that the very best men in the regiment have been corrupted; order, morality, discipline, and regularity, for which they had been previously conspicuous, were set at defiance, and through the influence of the priests, and the examples received from their flocks, the best behaved, and most exemplary men for good conduct in the regiment, soon became the worst. Ferdinand VII, the modern prince of blockheads, never could have been guilty of so fatal an error as to sow discord in his own army, by means of dividing them on religious opinions; or, as is called in England, toleration. Had not this fatal measure been acquiesced in, the Roman Catholic soldiers would have seen the world in a different point of view; their ideas would have been expanded; and on their return home they would have by their conversations instructed others, their friends and relations who had not the same opportunities. Where now, on their return home, the soldier is held hold of by the priest, who counts him, during his absence, a lost child. No influence or exertion on his part is wanting, (in which he always succeeds) of bringing him back to nearly his former state of bigotry and ignorance. The same influence disorders the Roman Catholic soldiers of the militia from entering into the line, and not one in five volunteered that would otherwise have offered themselves had not the government been persuaded to adopt that pernicious measure. It will be said that the British soldiers fought as well abroad; they have ever done so abroad, because they are removed from the influence of their priests; and they have never fought well at home, because they are ever under the control of that influence."

From a shall have a full, a new English Dress.

A PRISON ——AUGE.—Are we to suffer ourselves to be molested in our *domestic circle*, in the *lucubrations* of our private lives, in our *otium cum dignitate?* Gentlemen of the Jail! (*cheering*)—Is not our residence here for the country's good? (*cheering*) Would it not be well for the country if ten times as men, that hold their heads high, outside these walls, were now inside them?—(*cheering*)—I return to appeal to your passions; but shall we suffer our *honorable* straw, our *venerable* bread and water, our *virtuous* slumbers, and our *useful* days, to be invaded, curbed, and enfeebled, by the iron boot heel of arrogance and authority? (*cheering.*) No! freedom is like the air we breathe, with-out it we die!—No! my noble cell is my castle By the law, we *live* here; and should not *all* that *live by the law, die by the law?* Now, gentlemen, a general cheer! here's Liberty, Property, and Purity of Principle! (*cheering.*)

A JAIL SONG.

He who lives in a jail
Will never run pale
With a dun at his door,
For his bolts are his bail;
He may dance, drink, and sing,
As free as his king,
From Monday to Monday morning.
(Chorus repeats)

When once he's here,
At the world he may jeer,
And pay no more debts than a prince or a peer,
But takes his sling,
Till he takes his swing,
All on Monday morning.

THE FANCY.

SPRING AND LANGAN.—These first rate heroes of the fist, left London yesterday for close training. The former takes up his old quarters in Surrey, where he trained so clean for Neate. Langan is gone for the days, sea bathing, until Tuesday next, when he will be press-nt at the fight between Hudson and Sampson. He will afterwards pursue close training in the ne ghbourhood of Cheltenham. Betting remains stational at 2 to 1 on Spring.

HUDSON AND SAMPSON.—Hudson has won the toss to name the place of fighting on Tuesday next. The articles state that the battle should be fought within 100 miles of London, and report states that it will be seventy miles off. Josh. Hudson is the favourite at 6 to 4.

We extract the following from the "Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain. written by himself," as affording something like a key to the spirit of the work.

As long as Ireland shall pretend,
Like sugar-loaf, turn'd upside down,
To stand upon its smaller end,
So long shall live old Rock's renown.
As long as Popish spade and scythe
Shall cut the Sassenagh's* tithe;
And Popish purses pay the tolls,
On heaven's road, for Sassanagh souls—
As long as Millions shall kneel down
To ask of Thousands for their own,
While Thousands proudly turn away,
And to the Millions at wer "Nay,"—
So long the merry reign shall be
Of Captain Rock and his Family.

* The Irish term for a Protestant, or Englishman.

SAILORS PETITION.—The following is a literal, and genuine copy of an irresistibly humorous petition which came last Friday under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom it was remitted to the commissioners of Stamps with a favourable recommendation:

To the most noble Lords and Gentlemen of his Majesty's (God bless him) Treasury. A bit of a petition from C——P——(seaman,) a prisoner in the County Goal, Devon, Commanded by Mr. Cole, Esq.

"Most Noble Gentlemen.—You will please to excuse your poor petitioner, in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate, Mr Lockyeare, esq. who committed him, that it is to your lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your lordships know for what he was put in there, My most noble gentlemen, your petitioner is by trade a sailor, and he served his majesty in a man of war sixteen years, and first and his larboard arm in fighting for him, on board his majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his larboard fin, and not being willing to leave to commenced to sell little books at Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not about my master, the King, or any of your lordships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work, when he was bawled by a land shark, (a Jew), who is a constable at Plymouth, and carried before Mr Lockyeare, esq. who inquired in the business and told your petitioner he must either [illegible] and [illegible] or pay £5 and [illegible] not, or to goal I was brought; where I am laid up in hevour r, like Paddy Ward's pig, for three months, unless your Lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which, please God, I hope you will, and I will praise your Lordships all the days of my life—Signed C——P——. Exeter High Gaol, April 3d, 1824."

OPIUM EATING.—This practice does not appear to be so general with the Turks as is commonly believed But there is a set of people at Constantinople devoted to this drug; the Theriakis, as they are called, have that hollow and livid aspect, the fixed dullness of the eye at one time, and the unnatural brightness at another, which tell too plainly of this destructive habit. They seldom live beyond thirty, lose all appetite for food; and as their strength decreases, the craving for opium increases. It is useless to warn a Theriaki, that he is hurrying to the grave. He comes in the morning to a large coffee room, a well known resort for this purpose. Having swallowed his pill, he seats himself in the portico in front, which is shaded by trees. He has no wish to change his position, for motion would disturb his happiness, which he tells you is indescribable. He gazes on the river beneath, covered with the sails of every nation; and on the majestic shores of Asia opposite. There, till sunset, the Theriaki revels in love, in splendour, or in pride. He sees the beauties of Circassia striving whose charms will most delight him; the Ottoman fleet sails beneath his flag as Captain Pacha; or seated in the Divan, voices hail, and turbaned heads are bowed before him. But evening comes, and he awakes to a sense of wretchedness and helplessness, to a gnawing hunger, which is the effect of his vice; and he hurries home, to suffer, till the morning sun reveals to him his paradise.—*New Monthly Magazine:* art, "Constantinople."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Bill to permit bonded Wheat to be converted in o flour and exported was read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th May Mr. Huddisand first moved its second reading that day six months, i. e. to reject the Bill. Mr Huskison on this occasion explained himself as follows:—"That the history of the Bill originated in representations were made to him by West India Merchants, that flour was imported into this country from Dantzig and Hamburgh, to be sent to our West India Colonies; he then asked himself this question, was it right that the country should be drained for years to its great injury, perhaps total destruction, which if allowed to be made into flour could be sent to our Colonies? and he would now ask the House whether they would allow the British capital which was employed in Foreign Wheat, to the amount of two and a half millions annually, to remain useless, rather than allow that Wheat to be manufactured into flour and exported"

MR. ELLIS begged leave then to observe, that when the Bonded Wheat Bill came before the House, he would move a clause to exempt Canadian Wheat, at present in Bond, from duty. That Wheat was now admissable under the Law, but from some particular circumstance in the market, it was subject to a duty of 12s per quarter. He trusted when the subject came before the House, he should show such good reasons, that he should meet with an almost unanimous vote in his favour.

An interesting conversation took place on Thursday, in the House of Commons, on the subject of the existing Corn Laws, in consequence of which a total change of the system will perhaps take place Mr. Curteis, the Member for Sussex, and a gentleman who, we believe, resides much and has his own management, complained that the averages by which the importation of foreign grain was to be regulated were never fairly struck. It would be a miracle if they were, when those to whom the business is recorded have a direct interest, and a very personal feeling, against discharging their duty honestly A different tax, as suggested by Mr. Huskison, upon imported corn, is a more rational proceeding than the present prohibition of its entry till native grain has mounted up to a certain price.

PORTUGAL.

From Nelson's (Quebec) Gazette.

We have been politely favoured by Capt. Whiteside, of the Brig Ann, 36 days from Lisbon, with the following particulars of the late re-surrection in that City. The latest advices from this place at London, on the 26th May, were only to the 6th of that month.

When Capt. Whiteside arrived at Lisbon, which was on the 10th of May, all was in confusion and quietness at a stand. The King the day before had gone on board the British 74, "Windsor Castle," Capt. Dashwood, where he remained some days, and did not return to the city until order was restored. The plot was got up by the King's son, a young man of 22 years of age, without education, to whom the King had given the command of the army. The [illegible] [illegible] were, by order, thrown into prison; the greater part were Military Officers, known to be attached to His Majesty, and belonging to the first families in Portugal, who it was alledged, had the plot succeeded were to have been shot on the 13th, the King's birth-day. When the Prince had done this, he wrote to his father that a conspiracy had been formed against the Royal Family, by the persons imprisoned, and wished his Majesty to sanction his proceedings. The King hesitated, and sent for the Foreign Ambassadors, by whom he was informed of his son's intentions and taking alarm for his safety, immediately went on board the Windsor Castle. Upon the Tagus, from which he issued orders to release those who had been imprisoned. On the 15th, the Prince, who had been brought a prisoner on board the Windsor Castle, was sent off in the Pearl, Portuguese Frigate, accompanied by the English Frigate Lively, and a French Brig of War. It was understood that he had been banished to France. The Marquis of Abrantes had fled; he was generally supposed to have been the murderer of the late Marquis of Marialva. The Portuguese evinced much dissatisfaction at the King's going on board an English Man of War, while there were several of their own in the River. The Queen, it was said, would go into a convent.—All was quite on the 27th May.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

You will doubtless gratify some of your readers by inserting the following brief hints.

The subscriber has recently returned from a journey to Sandwich where he has been travelling, with a view of promoting Sunday Schools and juvinile libraries.

The friends of religion will rejoice to hear, that these valuable institutions are increasing, and becoming more extensively useful.

It is a most gratifying circumstance, that all denominations of Christians are uniting their efforts towards carrying this very important design into operation.

Upon the river Thames six Societies have recently been organized for promoting the moral and religious instruction of the youth upon the Sabbath. And it is the determination of the committee, which has been appointed by each society to make the necessary arrangements for setting up a small library, of the most interesting books, to which all the children and youth may have access. This method of rewarding the youth and prompting their punctual attendance is much better than to give presents in small books, as was formerly practised; for, upon this plan, one book may be rendered useful to many; in this way also much property can be saved; for, it would require a very considerable sum of money to furnish each child with a good assortment of interesting books; but a very small sum from each parent and head of a family, paid yearly to the treasurer of a Sunday School Society, would provide a good library and keep it in repair. But, very great care and attention should be paid to the choice of books, which are to constitute such libraries; vain novels and plays ought to be wholly excluded, from every library, especially from a Sunday School library. All the books, that may be put into such a library ought to be of a moral and religious tendency particularly as they are to be taken out and returned upon the Sabbath. And, in a country like this, where every Sabbath School is expected to consist of children and youths, whose parents belong to different denominations, nothing of a party nature, designed to wound the feelings of real Christians of any denomination should be admitted into a Sunday School Library.

There are two respectable Societies in London from which books may be obtained, at a very reasonable price, viz: The Society for *Promoting Christian Knowledge* and the *Sunday School Union*. The former is composed of gentlemen of the Episcopal Church only; but the latter is constituted of Christians of different denominations.

A Sunday School Union has been formed in Montreal, Kingston, York, and Niagara, and a correspondence has been opened between each of these Societies and the Society in London. Books to the amount of £200 have been ordered this year from that society. And all country schools, which now are or may be formed in Canada, may be supplied through this channel with a very excellent assortment of Sunday School Books at the most reasonable price.—This is a very great accommodation to the small schools in this country. And it is hoped, that the secretary of each Sunday School, will write as soon as practicable to the secretary of the Union Society through which they may wish to obtain their books, inclosing the sum which may be raised, and what kind of books are needed.—And it is requested that the number of scholars in each school may be stated and such interesting facts, as may be thought worthy of a place in the annual report of the Sunday School Union Society of Canada.

That the most vigorous efforts may be made, for the accomplishment of this laudable design, is the fervent prayer of the Public's

Humble Servant,
T. OSGOOD.

Agent for Sunday Schools.

York, July 22, 1824

POETRY.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 17.

VERSES ON THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

Thyself had'st said, that in the cloudy clime
Which gave thee birth, thou willing wouldst not die;
The wish thou breath'd, in thy prophetic rhyme,
Has granted been by answering destiny.

Greece saw thee die—Greece fully made thine own—
By all the ties thy genius could impose;
Greece claim'd thee living as her fav'rite son,
And dead, immerits thee with a nation's woes.

Oh! well *Childe Harold* has his fame restored—
And well his wayward pilgrimage has closed;
In arms for liberty, by Greece adored,
He died, to Moslem tyranny opposed.

Oh, had his sword but drunk the oppressor's blood;
His dying voice but rais'd the victor's *cry*:
The pilgrim's glorious death would then have stood
A crowning worthy of his poetry.

A Harrow School-Fellow of Lord Byron.

From the London Literary Chronicle.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON, IN GREECE.

He sleeps in the land of his earliest dream,
In the scene of his brightest story:
The language that kindled his patriot flame
Has chaunted the dirge of his glory!—

And the sons of the heroes of ancient days,
O'er the grave of their brother are mourning;
For he came to their succour, he came for their praise,
Like the might of their fathers returning.

Oh, his was a spirit, great, gloomy, and dread,
Where Hector and Homer were blended,
When the cloud of the grave round his brightness was spread,
Then the flash of his thunder descended.

He haunted the patriot's earliest tomb,
And sung like an orphan his sadness;
For vainly he look'd o'er the valies of g om,
For the heirs of that freedom and gladness!

He has hallow'd their cause, it has hallowed his name,
Their fame is embalmed with his glory;
E'en the Turk, while he bleeds on his pages with shame,
Immortally lives in their story.

But Britain must mourn, with a deeper distress,
And silent and lonely her weeping;
For who can reply with a soothing address,
Like the song of the bard that is sleeping?

Oh, then, let the light of his pages be sought.
Let her breathe in his language his sorrow;
She cannot be wrong with an unguiding thought,
But there she its language may borrow.

The course of his spirit was awfully high,
Among the dread regions of thunder;
It flashed through the deep, and it flamed through the sky—
It went every trammel asunder!

He looked on the world—it was splendour or gloom,
All midnight or noon, in his mirror—
He searched heaven and earth, and he rent every tomb,
For the stories of rapture and terror.

For think not the soft harp of passion unstrung,
In sympathy, sadness or pleasure;
Like the syren he wept—like the syren he sung,
With a magical sweetness of measure.

The gloom and the tempest would pass from the sphere,
And the landscape bloom lovely and tender;
His genius would beam in the dew of a tear,
Or rise from the ocean in splendour.

But he rests in the chilly embraces of death,
And his soul to its home is taken;
The angel has hushed the wild strains of his breath,
And who shall its slumbers awaken?

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poet, which, says the Endinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with, in the Spanish language, except the odes of Luis de Leon.

O! let the soul its slumber break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories, glides away,
And the stern footstep of decay
Comes stealing on.

How pleasure, like the passing wind,
Blows by, and leaves us nought behind.
But grief at last;
How still our present happiness
Seems, to the wayward fancy, less
Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
A way so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To morrow than to-day,
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight—
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
Tant into one engulphing sea
Are doomed to fall;
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

* * * * * * * * * *

Our birth is but a starting place,
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our steps at last are brought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth,
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here:
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear.

Long ere the damps of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair;
Age came, and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where are the strength that mocked decay,
The step that rose so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?—
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe
When age comes on.

Domestic.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.—The contest between Mr. Cumming and Mr Hagerman, for the honour of representing this Town in Parliament, was decided yesterday. The poll at its close stood as follows:

For Mr. Cumming, 93
For Mr. Hagerman, 82

exhibiting a majority of 11 in favour of the former gentleman.

The opening speeches of both Candidates were reciprocal in expressions of amicable feeling and respect—and a correspondent line of conduct was maintained by both gentlemen throughout the contest—not a word at variance with their sentiments having passed between them.

At the close of the poll, Mr. Hagerman, in a most conciliatory speech, which amply justified his reputation for eloquence, with an air of great sincerity, complimented the Town of Kingston on the character of the Member elect, who after expressing his gratitude to his friends for their effectual support, in his turn declared, that had he not been himself a Candidate, his opponent was the person of all whom he knew the best entitled to his conscientious vote.

The Election of two Members to represent the County of Frontenac commenced at Waterloo on Tuesday the 13th instant, pursuant to notice, and on Wednesday Messrs. Thomson and Atkinson were declared duly elected. The number of votes were for

Mr Thomson,	159
" Atkinson,	144
" Dalton,	72

Kingston Chronicle.

Messrs. John Willson and Geo. Hamilton, are returned for the County of Wentworth.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On the evening of the 25th ult. Mr. Joseph Haskins and his nephew Joseph Hutton, manned his Canoe and dropped down the river (*Rideau*) from the Haskin farm, in quest of game. Another canoe about three miles below, set off to cruise up the river on the same evening; this last was managed by William & Smith, and his brother George Smith. William was in the bow with the fire arms and a torch, and George in the stern. In passing up on the Montague shore, they observed by the noise in the water that some animal was in the edge of the stream near the place where they were: but when William had lighted the torch, it immediately fled. After this they continued for a while to proceed up the river, but becoming weary, they concluded to return by the way they came, and at, or near the place where they found the animal on their way up, they observed something in the water, and supposing it unquestionably the animal which they had just before driven out of the river, were eager to secure it; George who was still in the stern, in a low voice desired his brother to fire without lighting up, on which William (who notwithstanding the darkness of the night, discovered something above the surface of the water) immediately discharged his piece, an' dreadful to relate! the ball after perforating the upper edge of the canoe, passed through the body of Hutton, from the left to the right lip; he sallied backwards in his sitting position, and expired without uttering a word. Haskins was so stunned and blinded by the discharge of the gun, that it was some time before he could recollect himself; but as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he made himself known. But who can describe the emotions of the parties, on discovering the extent of mischief which had been done? They, however, united their efforts to convey him to the house of his mother, about a mile distant, whose feelings may be more easily imagined than described. An Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "accidental death," was unanimously returned.—*Brockville Recorder.*

The following particulars of the unfortunate affair, to which it relates is from the pen of Doct. T. Raymond, who was a passenger on board.

On Thursday the 1st instant, as the new and elegant Schooner, Union, Capt. J. Mosher, Owner and Master, was sailing up the St Lawrence, under a light though unsteady air breeze having on board the Captain and crew, 6 in number, 6 carpenters and 20 passengers among whom was a family consisting of the husband, the wife and five children, and 16 tons of merchandize besides about 9 tons of ballast. When the vessel was about two miles above Brockville, in a rapid Current, a sudden flaw, or gust of wind struck her sails, and notwithstanding the Captain was at the helm, and all hands promptly stationed to ease off in the event of danger and but one topsail up, yet so sudden and violent was the gust, that no efforts could save her from upsetting for in four or five seconds she was on her beam ends, and the ballast and cargo having shifted prevented her from righting.

The five children were in the hold, and their parents were on deck, the women fell over board, and with much difficulty was saved, two children, one seven years old, and the other an infant, were killed by the falling of some part of the cargo upon them; and as the vessel did not fill for twelve or fifteen minutes, two of the children were saved, but all exertions failed to save one boy about 12 years old, who was in the hold when it filled, at that time, when his hopes were all gone, it was truly horrible to hear his shrieks within, answered by responding cries of parents, and children without.—But discription can tell no tales of keen distress.

All on board were saved except the three children.—This happened about half past eleven o'clock A. M. near an island, to which the vessel was hauled. It is but justice here to observe highly to the credit of the people of Brockville and its vicinity that sufficient assistance soon arrived, taking an active and interesting part on this occasion, so that by 2 o'clock P. M. the vessel was righted though nearly all under water.—*Ib.*

Casualties.—Three men belonging to a raft lying near the Falls of Montmorenci while raising the anchor on Tuesday night last were thrown into the water. Two of them were saved by the Steam-Boat Experiment, but the other, a Canadian from Laprairie, was drowned.

A well dressed man, in the act of passing from Hunt's Wharf to the Steam Boat Quebec, last Saturday morning fell from the plank and was drowned, every means were used to save him, but without effect. The body has not been found.

The same evening John Tillery, Cook of the Brig Herald, lying at the same wharf, when proceeding to his vessel, fell through that part of the platform which is in an unfinished state and was drowned—he was found about half an hour afterwards, and was buried this morning—we understand he belonged to Greenock, and has left a wife and four children.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith;

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Assembly of our said Province, Called and chosen to our present Provincial Parliament, of our said Province, and to all our Loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS, We have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, of our said Province of Upper Canada, to dissolve the present Provincial Parliament of our said Province, which stands prorogued to the Twenty-Fourth day of June instant.—NOW KNOW YE, that We, do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation and do hereby dissolve the said Provincial Parliament according ly, and the Legislative Counsellors, and the Knight-Citizens and Burgesses of the House of Assembly, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Twenty-Fourth day of June.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be to meet our people of our said Province of Upper Canada, and to have their advice in Provincial Parliament, We do make known such our Royal will and pleasure, And we do here by Summon and call together an Assembly in and for our said Province to meet on the Ninth day of August next ensuing. And do hereby further declare that with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, We have this day given orders for the issuing our Writs in due Form, Summoning and calling together an Assembly in and for the said Province, which Writs are to bear teste the Twenty Fourth day of June, instant, and to be Returnable the Ninth day of August next ensuing.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS Gore, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Frederickstown, (otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," It is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the Advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in each Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence to the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Frederickstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Frederickstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so Held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Ch. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824.

19-f.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of July next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent. on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the Person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a Sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorised to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, [or Attornies,] to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrator to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.			NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
A.							M'Arthur, Donald	30	0	0	7	10	0
Alward, William	22	14	0	5	13	6	M'Clintock, James	17	0	0	4	5	0
B.							M'Donell, Alex. (Kenith's Son),	12	0	0	3	0	0
Barber, John	7	0	0	17	10	0	M'Donell, Alex.	4	11	0	1	2	9
Barron, Charles	64	4	6	16	1	1h	M'Donell, John	5	10	0	1	7	6
Beach, Michael	19	0	0	4	15	0	M'Intosh, Arthur	10	0	0	2	10	4h
Brown, Jacob	9	0	0	2	5	0	M'Lauchlin, Malcom	33	17	6	8	9	4h
Brown, Neil	12	10	0	3	2	6	M'Lauchlin, William	15	0	0	3	15	0
Brown, William	15	0	0	3	15	0	M'Nairn, Alexander	12	10	0	3	2	6
Buck, William	15	0	0	3	15	0	Maisonville, Alex.	18	4	0	3	6	9
C.							Meisner, John	16	15	0	4	3	9
Cairns, Matthew	18	2	0	4	10	6	Miller, Jacob	82	10	0	20	12	6
D.							Montross, Abraham	6	0	0	1	10	0
Davie or Davies, Peter Estate of	27	12	6	6	18	1h	Montross, Silas	487	10	0	121	17	6
Dean, Israel Estate of	20	10	0	5	2	6	Muirhead, John Estate of	322	0	0	80	10	0
E.							Murchison, John	5	17	0	1	9	3
Edsale, John	69	8	0	17	5	0	P.						
Empey, Philip C.	21	5	6	7	16	4h	Pitts, James	6	0	0	1	10	0
F.							R.						
Forsyth. Caleb	75	0	0	18	15	0	Riley, Marlow	103	15	0	25	18	9
Fowler, Nathan	30	13	6	7	13	4h	Rose, Charles	6	13	0	1	13	9
Fulton, John Estate of	37	10	0	9	7	6	Rose, Hugh.	56	11	0	14	2	9
G.							S.						
Gentle, John	195	0	0	48	15	0	Scott, John	197	12	6	49	8	1h
Grant, Alex.	10	0	0	2	10	0	Smith, David	27	10	0	6	17	6
Grant, John	5	0	0	1	5	0	Swayze, Samuel	23	10	0	5	17	6
H.							Symmgton, John Estate of	573	0	0	143	15	0
Haines, Lewis	12	10	0	3	2	6	T.						
Hansberry, Abraham	12	10	0	3	2	6	Tachelot, Henry	9	15	0	2	8	9
Harbaugh, Christ.	70	11	0	17	12	9	Thrasher Bazaliel	15	0	0	3	15	0
Hess, Phœbe	33	0	0	8	5	0	Townsend, Asa	30	10	0	7	12	6
Hopkins, Peter	48	10	0	12	2	6	V.						
Horts, John	19	19	0	4	19	9	Van Wyck, Sam. Estate of	23	0	0	5	15	0
Huntsberry, John	18	5	0	4	11	3	W.						
K.							Waddle, Francis by Waddle Jane deceased Estate of by Waddle Robt.	388	4	0	97	1	0
Kirkpatrick, Robert	49	10	0	12	7	6	Waggoner, Henry	12	10	0	3	2	6
L.							Warner or Wanner Chrn	125	10	0	31	7	6
Lutz, Geo. Estate of	163	15	0	40	18	9	Wiley, William	23	0	0	5	15	0
M.													

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular and Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty:

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kuladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit.

ON Thursday the 12th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of King-ton, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No. 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 22—1 d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

☞ The Sale of the above House and Premises is adjourned to Saturday the 7th August next, for want of bidders. Sale to commence at the Market House as above, precisely at noon of the same day.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
24 July 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 130 acres

Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.
do. 134, do do
do 120, do do
do 289, do do
do 153, do do
do 30, do do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

P. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug. 25 1823

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 28th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
26-6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, } 900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do. }

Lot No. 10, 11, & 18, in the 8th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 11, in the 7th concession of do. do.

Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 acres

do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.

Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 400 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.

Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro' } 400 acres

Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff*.
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 21st, 1823. }

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff*.
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26—6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 54 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington	}	300
13 " do 14 3d Con. Clarke,		800
13 " do. 14. 4th do do.		
	Acres	1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 13th February, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*.
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 28th day of July next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } *13th May*, 1824. } 14—td.

TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.

Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON.

30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	}	620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13. 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	360 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.	}	400 Acres.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf*.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

Crown Office, York, } *July 15th*, 1824. }

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Amiss,	at Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	13th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29.—t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier
15-tf

NOTICE.

BERND. TURQUAND Esq. of the Town of York, has been duly appointed Agent to the Welland Canal Company for the Home District.—Subscribers will pay in their Instalments to him, as notified the 10th ultimo.

By Order,
(*Signed*)
GEORGE KEEFER, Junr.
Secretary.

St. Catherine's, } *8th July* 1824. } No. 29—t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	17,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,000
	Westminster, "	9,257
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,000
Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 119 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. C.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Agent for the *Welland Canal Company* for the Home District, will be prepared to receive the two and one half Per Cent on Subscriptions, as Notified on the 10th ult. at his House on Dundas Street, a few doors West of the Receiver Generals, on Monday next, and every subsequent day (Wednesday excepted,) any time before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 3 P. M.

B. TURQUAND,
AGENT.

York, 20th July, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to lie engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ins.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824

No. 28—t. f.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE U. C. GAZETTE.

Niagara Falls, June 20th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

From what is stated in Numbers Three and Four of a Paper lately Published at Queenstown styled the "Colonial Advocate" it might be inferred that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, had been remiss in their duty, & that they had employed William Lyon Mackenzie to superintend in their stead—but such is not the case;—it is thus:—

Shortly after the death of one of the Commissioners (Colonel Nichol,) I consulted with the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and with other gentlemen of the District, as to the propriety of having a procession of ceremony at laying the foundation—when it was agreed; from the recent death of Col. Nichol, and from the short time there was to invite over from York, the gentlemen from thence, to form the necessary Masonic procession; that the ceremony should be deferred until the Monument was finished and when the remains of the late Major General would be deposited in the Vault of the Monument.

The Contractors informed Mr. Hall, Engineer, superintending the Erection of the Monument and myself, that they would be ready to commence the Foundation in the first week in June; they were directed to proceed, so as to be ready, as there would be no ceremony at the laying of it On the first day of June I had appointed to be at Burlington Beach as a Canal Commissioner, as you will see by Public Notice in your Gazette of May last, when I accordingly went, accompanied by Mr. Hall the Engineer.—On that day, the coast being clear, (the only remaining Commissioner Mr Thomas Dickson from indisposition not being able to leave his room) Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, took upon himself, unknown to the Commissioners, to perform his impertinent and officious ceremonies at the laying the foundation of the monument.

For the information of the public I have to state, that William Lyon Mackenzie's wide mouthed bottle, and his wider mouthed querulous paper are now removed from under the monument,

and am Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK,
Commissioner for Erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Maj. General Sir Isaac Brock.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office,

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 31.

THURSDAY, JULY 29th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

THE DURHAM ELECTION, which has excited so much interest both in the *Home* and *Newcastle* Districts, is not yet at an end;—although the Poll was closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last—after the warmest contest ever known in that part of the country.—At the close of the Poll, the numbers stood as follows viz:—

FOTHERGILL,	148
BOULTON,	138
WILMOT,	19
ORTON,	0

MR. WILMOT declined the contest on the morning of the third, and Orton at the close of the first, day.—The following statement of the six days Poll will shew with what steady perseverance the independent interest of the Older Townships gradually brought up their Candidate to a *tie* with the Candidate of a very opposite interest.

CANDIDATES	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	TOTAL
FOTHERGILL,	20	36	28	22	18	24	148
BOULTON,	59	53	13	4	3	16	138
WILMOT,	19	9	—	—	—	—	19
ORTON,	0	0	—	—	—	—	0

AFTER the Poll was closed at 7 o'clock precisely, as was previously agreed upon—and the numbers were cast up and found to be equal.

THE Returning Officer, at the suggestion of one of Mr. Boulton's numerous *legal* advisers, seemed disposed to strike off four from Mr. F's list in order to give Mr. B a nominal superiority—Against this unjust measure, Mr F. entered his formal protest, and demanded a *general* and not a *partial*, scrutiny—to both sides.—That scrutiny is fixed for Monday next, the 2d of August.

BOTH the Returning officer, and his Adviser on this occasion, ought to know, that when a voter is *numerically* admitted on the Poll—the words *objected* or *rejected* being placed opposite his name do not reject him from being added upon—(*see Heyward on Contested Elections*). It is only upon an *abstaining* the right of vote, upon a general scrutiny that he can be declared inadmissible.—If the voter is willing to swear himself duly qualified the Sheriff *is bound to receive his vote*, he has "*See Tidwell's Cases, v. 2 p. 19.*

As there is a tie, and there is not time between the 2d and 9th of August (the return day) for a general scrutiny—The only safe way, in our opinion to pursue is to make a double return—when a new Election must be the necessary consequence. We are assured that MR. FOTHERGILL, so far from having any dread of a general scrutiny, is confident of possessing at this very moment, a large majority of sound, INDEPENDENT VOTES!

So remarkable are many of the circumstances attending this Election—and so important are they to the general and the dearest interests of the country at large—that it has been determined to publish the *Cheque Poll-Book*, with remarks and annotations, and send a copy to *every Freeholder* in the County.

plained to the person who cut him down, that she had hanged her brother "for to send him to heaven," and that she would cut her own throat to go along with him. She attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented. The Jury found her "not guilty, believing her to have been insane when she committed the crime. During the trial, she fainted away and was carried out in strong convulsions. This poor girl had been in the habit of attending the "Revival" meetings of the Methodists. According to one of the witnesses, "a Revival is an 'out pouring of the spirit,' and causes the congregation to cry aloud to the Lord for mercy. The Revival continues for a month or six weeks. The members of the church meet every night. Revivals are held in the stated places of worship of particular congregations, and sometimes continue open for three nights and days in succession. Those who are 'convinced of sin,' as it is called, fall on their knees, and with uplifted hands, and their bodies working to and fro, call as loud as they are able to the Lord for help. Their ejaculations are such as, 'Oh! Christ pardon me my sins'—'O Lord! give me grace!'—and a variety of other similar expressions, adopted as the zeal of the moment may suggest. The Revival is open by night as well as by day. There is no appointment as to the time when the Revival is to be held; a congregation may be met, and at prayers, when perhaps some member will fall on his knees and call aloud to heaven for mercy. When this happens; the other Members are generally moved by the same spirit, and the Revival commences. This continues till the preacher pronounces a benediction, and he tells his flock 'the moment of conversion' is come, and they may expect 'a ray of hope, of comfort, and joy.' The moment of the coming of the 'ray of hope' is uncertain, and the congregation continue their extravagant devotions till they are 'convinced' or 'converted.'" One night, her mother went to fetch her home; and when Emma caught a sight of her, "immediately she lifted up both her arms, as if she was going to fly to the top of the room, and called on her dear mother and father to pray to the Lord to help them, for that they could not see the danger they were in. At this meeting she lost her clock, bonnet, handkerchief, and pattens. She had been moving from one part of the meeting to the other; and, in her unbounded zeal, had dropped her cloths, and they were trodden under feet. On another occasion, she came home, praying in a *horrible* manner for the conversion of her father and mother."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Two days later from England.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 1st of June inclusive, for extracts from which we are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser, Courier, and Centinel.

The prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place about the 20th of June.

On the 31st of May, Mr. Canning laid upon the table of the House of Commons, copies of two commercial treaties, with the governments of Prussia and Sweden.

Two Catholic petitions were presented to the House of Lords. They contained some insinuations that the Duke of York was the patron of the Orangemen. On account of some informality they were withdrawn. Mr. Brougham presented a counter petition which was read. In the course of his remarks upon the petition, Mr. B. enforced his favorite doctrine, "that there is nothing so sacred in his eyes, as the rights of subjects to say what they like of kings, princes, and ministers."

Another petition was also presented, praying for the suppression of the Catholic Association.

Mr. Gouldburn gave notice that he should move the next day for the renewal of the insurrection act.

The London Courier of June 1, says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the house of Commons."

It is stated in the same paper that a rumor was current, derived from Mexican sources, that the British commissioners were on their return from Mexico. The rumour is declared to be unfounded.

A paragraph from Berlin, May 22, affirms, that Information has been received there, that Lord Byron completed his emancipation of Don Juan before he left Corfu, and sent it to England. He had written to Gamba, that he would pay him a visit at Woltman on his return from Greece.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived on the 19th of May at Prague, where they were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

A paragraph from Hague, May 27, says, "In the debate on the treaty of London, Messrs de Coltes, Beelaerts, and Van Alphen, spoke at some length on the freedom of commerce, and expressed a hope that the example given in this respect by the Netherlands, may be followed by other powers. M. Beelaert, spoke of the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, and concluded with a wish that circumstances might again restore it to the Netherlands."

Paris dates are to May 30.—The Prince de Polignac Ambassador to London had not arrived but was expected every moment. His expected arrival gives rise to many political conjectures.—Some say that he is to enter the Ministry, others affirm that he is to be present at the approaching Congress, when the Sovereigns of the Holy Alliance are to deliberate in person respecting the affairs of South America and Greece.

Galignani's Messenger of May 29, says, the Money market has been very dull, notwithstanding the approach of settling day. The Price of Stocks has experienced a decline, which is attributed to the fall in the Exchanges on Russia, and the uncertainty of the decision of the Chamber of Peers relative to the reimbursement of the Five per Cents.

From London Papers received at Boston.

'London, June 1st.

Letters have this morning been received from Trieste, dated on the 14th May, which advise the receipt of intelligence from Missolonghi, dated on the 3d May. It must afford sincere satisfaction to those who are friendly to the restoration of Grecian civilization, to learn, that General Colocotroni, his sons, and his partizans, have not only submitted themselves to the orders of the Senate, but that their influence and exertions have been again restored to the services of their country; for the Senate, as soon as it was convinced of the sincerity of General Colocotroni's submission, restored to him its confidence, and directed him to resume the investment of Patras, which will now therefore secure the speedy surrender of that important fortress. The Senate also directed one of the General's sons to proceed to Candia with reinforcements, and, if possible to liberate that island from the yoke of the barbarians. The consequence of the submission of Colocotroni was the occupation of Napoli di Romania by the Senate. The greatest unanimity prevailed amongst all classes in the Morea, and preparations had been made on the most extensive scale to repel the Turkish invasion, should any be actually attempted. None of their ships, however, had at these dates appeared on the coast.

Letters were received this morning from Constantinople, dated on the 26th April, but they only communicate news tending to confirm the already generally entertained idea, that vice has at length nearly concluded the effects of her influence in that part of the world, by the now pending destruction of the once mighty Ottoman Empire. The following is an extract of one of these letters, written by a gentleman who is certainly not very friendly generally, in his communications to the cause of Greece:—"The fleet has at last sailed, thanks be to God! and taken with it the very dregs of villainy.—This is a harsh expression, but had you seen their *fine troops*, you would willingly sanction it. The Captain Pasha, after his departure on Wednesday last, returned to take fresh orders, and it is said that he is to make his first attack on the islands. This, however, is uncertain; the Turks left this quietly, but in very bad spirits, and one hundred and twenty of them made off the day before the expedition sailed.—The 84 gun ship is a very fine vessel, but still the Captain Pacha preferred to sail in a corvette. It is reported that 250 Europeans are on board the line-of-battle ship, but the manner in which she was handled on her departure, says little for their seamanship. It afforded much amusement to observe her sometimes with head, sometimes with stern way, and frequently running on board of vessels which it was the object of the crew to avoid. To all appearance, this ship cannot defend herself against the enterprise of the Grecian seamen, and the Capt Pacha certainly has, therefore, discovered considerable prudence in preferring the corvette for the protection of himself. The Divan exhibits much uneasiness, and it is attributed to the receipt of bad news. There are 6000 men to be sent away the end of next month, but it is all nonsense, for they will never do any good. The plague has broken out in Talvoda or St. Dimitri, a village near Pera. Trade is dull, owing to the holidays, &c. &c.

From every quarter, the intelligence received respecting Greece is highly satisfactory, and a short time only is requisite to enable the inhabitants to enjoy the reward of their persevering exertions in the cause of independence and civilization.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the ship Fabius from Cadiz, papers have been received to the 29th of May. The King had issued a decree to re-organize the militia. Those individuals however, who are wanting in fidelity to their sovereign are not to be enrolled. By advices from Paraguay, it appears that Pereira entered into a convention with the government of Buenos Ayres, in the name of H. C. M. whereby a friendly understanding between the governments may be established. This arrangement was not sanctioned by the King, and the same has been declared by him null and void.—*Com. Adv.*

Domestic.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, June 12th, 1824.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—It now becomes our painful duty, beyond a doubt, to record that melancholy loss of the brig Jessie, with all the passengers and crew, twenty six in number. She sailed from Three Rivers (in Prince Edward Island) on the 25th day of December last, for Liverpool, G. B. and was seen passing Chelicaw, (Cape Breton,) on the evening of the 27th, and it is most probable she run on shore that night on St. Paul's island (a desolate island opposite Cape North in Cape Breton.) From the currency of several reports from the adjacent shores of the wreck of a brig on that island, a small vessel was despatched from the house of Messrs. M'Kay's (the owners) which returned on Tuesday last with the most conclusive proofs of the fatal loss. The wreck of the Jessie lies within 200 yards of the south west point of the island, and on the west side of the point, eleven bodies were discovered about half a mile from the wreck; among whom were recognized Donald M'Kay, Esq. Mr. Forbes, (a merchant of Miramichi) and captain M'Alpine, who were lying together. It would appear that they must have perished from the severity of the weather, as some provisions were found. The passengers who left Three Rivers in the Jessie, Captain M'Alpine, were Donald M'Kay Esq. Mr. Forbes, Mr. John Lowe, Mrs. Williams (wife of Mr. John Williams) and two of her family. The loss of each individual is sincerely to be deplored, but the blank which Mr. M'Kay leaves will be severely felt by every person in this island, and indeed all who had the happiness of knowing him. The excellence of his whole character, the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, and his affable and truly gentlemanlike manners will be long remembered—no man perhaps ever possessed a warmer or more feeling heart, or enjoyed a greater share of the good will of mankind—A schooner left this town yesterday to bring some of the bodies here for interment, and on her return we hope to be enabled to give more detailed particulars.

Extract of a letter dated Sydney, June 11.—"A fishing vessel has lately returned to Margaree, from St. Paul's island off Cape North, where they discovered eleven dead bodies of persons lying in a tent on the Island, supposed to have perished from cold and starvation, as there appeared signs of their having lived on each other."

The Bark Dunscombe, Harrison, from Bristol to Miramichi, in ballast was lost about the 1st June on Scaterie island near Main à Dieu, (Cape Breton.)

Besides the above vessel which had not been heard of before, there is the Brig Sampson which sailed about the same time

Drowned.—On Monday the 12th inst. near the mouth of Chesseguay River, Mr. Samuel Hardy. He was unfortunately knocked overboard by the boom of the Durham boat on his passage to Montreal, the exertions of the Captain and crew to save him were unavailing. The deceased resided at Farr's Mills on the Humber, York, U. Canada, and had in his charge 14 barrels Ashes, marked S. H which, together with his valise, have been left with D. W. Eager: his body has not yet been found. His friends or relations will receive further information, by applying to Mr. Eager.—*Canadian Courant.*

Singular Disappointment.—The Steam Boat Lady Sherbrooke on her last trip from Quebec to this city, had on board amongst other cabin passengers a female who was known by a gentleman on board, and who had been brought up by a family at Quebec as their adopted child: upon being interrogated by the gentleman who was acquainted with her, he ascertained that she had deserted her paternal home, and placed herself under the protection of a man who was a steerage passenger. Enquirery was then made, who this man was, when he proved to be a trader from Saint Albans, U. S. where he has a wife and family. Upon this being communicated to her, and the absurdity of such an unpremeditated elopement, she consented to go ashore at Three Rivers and return to Quebec. When the boat reached that place, she was smuggled ashore, and as her enamoured swain was in a different part of the boat, he did not find out his disappointment till the boat had conveyed him "*far from his desire*" but his surprise and chagrin may be easily imagined when he found out the trick which had been played upon him.

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New Series.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned. Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue; so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear, are to be held or constrained. For We do will that you and each of you be as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated: Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Erieststown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Erieststown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Erieststown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
July, 20th 1824.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

John Smyth, Gent. to be a Deputy Land Surveyor, and

Joseph C. Lewis, Gent. to be Inspector of Beef and Pork:—and of Flour, Pot, and Pearl Ashes, Western District.

Government House,
March 23d, 1824.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint G. T. Burke, Esquire, to be Register of the County of Lanark, in the Bathurst District.

CORONERS.

EASTERN.
Albert French,
Ambrose Blacklock
John McDonell,

OTTAWA.
John Chesser,
Charles Waters,

JOHNSTON.
Oliver Everts,
Charles McDonell,
Joseph K. Heartwell,

BATHURST.
William Pitts,
Herbert Whitmarsh,

MIDLAND.
Simeon Washburn,
Robert Stanton,
Robert Smith,
William Johnston McKay,

NEWCASTLE.
Benjamin Ewing,
Thomas Harris,

HOME.
William Lee,
Hugh Richardson,
Allan Robinette,
Arad Smalley,

GORE.
John Burwell,
Peter McGregor,
William Holmes,

NIAGARA.
Amos McKenney,
Gilbert McMecking,
Cyrenus Hall,
Edmund Burton,

LONDON.
R. L. Cocroft,
Mahlon Burwell,

WESTERN.
John Wilson,
James Richardson.
James W. Little,
John Patton,

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, wherein is done through the means of Agency.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.—17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Governor having recently exte[nd]ed their assistance to the class of emigrants

which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed the settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further, His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of extending any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.:

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

		Zone, to be called
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenuebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date

Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON.

30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

☞ The Sale of the above House and Premises is adjourned to Saturday the 7th August next, for want of bidders. Sale to commence at the Market House as above, precisely at noon of the same day.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
24 July 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.
do. 134, do do
do 120, do do
do 289, do do
do 133, do do
do 39, do do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD. *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug 25 1823.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

26—6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesy's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, } 900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do.

Lot No '0, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do. } 495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

26—6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2 23	4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do 14	3d Con. Clarke, }	800
13 " do. 14	4th do do. }	

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale 23 td

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*

By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dy Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 25th day of August next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 14—td.
28th July, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

Crown Office, York,
July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes,	at Cornwall	on Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23d do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Victoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29.—t f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, AT NO LESS ONE TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Comm.ttee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19—tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount.

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

15 *tf.*

NOTICE.

BERNARD TURQUAND Esq. of the Town of York, has been duly appointed Agent to the Welland Canal Company for the Home District.—Subscribers will pay in their Instalments to him, as notified the 10th ultimo.

By Order,
(*Signed*)
GEORGE KEEFER, Junr.
Secretary.

St. Catherine's,
8th July, 1824. No. 29—t. f.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District		Blandford, about	20,000
		Houghton, " "	19,000
		Middleton, " "	14,000
		Southwold, " "	17,000
		Yarmouth, " "	11,903
		Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,		Sheffield, " "	56,688
Newcastle do.		Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance AND *LOAN COMPANY*" OF NEW-YORK,

is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in*, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is

subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Place, and a reference to some person in this place.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.

Montreal, 29th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin	Benjamin Bailey
President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus
George Griswold	Frederick A Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S. Crary
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm Osburn
G L. Lewis	David S. Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. H. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No, 24—1 m.—6ms

Lobo, 10th June, 1824.

MEN of MIDDLESEX,—On the DAY of ELECTION I shall be at my POST, READY and DETERMINED, *(if called upon by You)* to SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.

26-*f* J. MATHEWS.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDS & PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. 4—t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Agent for the *Welland Canal Company* for the Home District, will be prepared to receive the two and one half Per Cent on Subscriptions, as Notified on the 10th ult. at his House on Dundas Street, a few doors West of the Re-ver Generals', on Monday next, and every subsequent day (Wednesday excepted,) any time before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 3 P. M.

B. TURQUAND.
AGENT.

York, 20th July, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 3d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824.

No. 28—t. f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

TO LABORING FARMERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LABORING FARMER'S MAN and his Wife, to take charge of a Farm in the Country, on which there are about Fifty Acres of Land cleared. The qualifications required, will be honesty, sobriety, industry and cleanliness.—*Apply at the Gazette Office*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE U. C. GAZETTE.

Niagara Falls, June 30th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette.

SIR,

From what is stated in Numbers Three and Four of a Paper lately Published at Queenston styled the "Colonial Advocate" it might be inferred that the Commissioners appointed to superintend the Erection of the Monument to the Memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, had been remiss in their duty, & that they had employed William Lyon Mackenzie to superintend in their stead—but such is not the case;—it is thus:—

Shortly after the death of one of the Commissioners (Colonel Nichol,) I consulted with the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and with other gentlemen of the District, as to the propriety of having a procession of ceremony at laying the foundation—when it was agreed; from the recent death of Col. Nichol, and from the short time there was to invite over from York, the gentlemen from thence, to form the necessary Masonic procession; that the ceremony should be deferred until the Monument was finished and when the remains of the late Major General would be deposited in the Vault of the Monument.

The Contractors informed Mr. Hall, Engineer, superintending the Erection of the Monument and myself, that they would be ready to commence the Foundation in the first week in June; they were directed to proceed when ready, as there would be no ceremony at the laying of it. On the first day of June I had appointed to be at Burlington Beach as a Canal Commissioner, as you will see by Public Notice in your Gazette of May last, where I accordingly went, accompanied by Mr. Hall the Engineer.—On that day, the coast being clear, (the only remaining Commissioner Mr. Thomas Dickson from indisposition not being able to leave his room) Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, took upon himself unknown to the Commissioners, to perform his impertinent and officious ceremonies at the laying the foundation of the monument.

For the information of the public I have to state, that William Lyon Mackenzie's wide mouthed bottle, and his elder mouthed scurrilous paper are now removed from under the monument.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS CLARK.
Commissioner for Erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Maj. General Sir Isaac Brock.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence each every subsequent insertion.

Six to twelve lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the sixpence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission 50*l* per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 32.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

THE DURHAM ELECTION is destined to become a subject of much deeper interest than could have been anticipated. After being on Monday last, the 2nd instant, for a general scrutiny—and after Mr. FOTHERGILL had been put to the expense and trouble of bringing forward a vast mass of evidence, as well as being provided with Counsel—the Returning Officer thought proper to deny the scrutiny he had, himself, appointed—and on his own responsibility struck off four of Mr. F's voters—and returned Mr. Boulton as *duly* elected.

Since the very extraordinary circumstances of this case will be brought before the Legislature as soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament;—and, as the conduct of some individuals, will be brought before the Cognizance of our Courts of Justice—we shall forbear going into further particulars at present otherwise than by saying that we doubt whether all the electioneering annals of England, since the first institution of Parliament, can furnish a parrallel to this case, which cannot fail to become memorable in the political history of this Province.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Carlton Palace had narrowly escaped being destroyed by a fire which broke out in one of the sitting rooms, on the night of the 8th. The damage done in that room was irreparable, as four inestimable portraits were destroyed. They consisted of a beautiful full length portrait of the late Duke of Cumberland, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds; another of the Duke of Clarence, by the celebrated Hoppner; another fine portrait of Louis XV. and another of the Duke of Orleans. This was supposed to be one of the finest pictures ever executed by Sir Joshua. A half length portrait of George II. and a full length portrait of the late Queen Caroline, were the only two saved.

A proposition had been discussed at a public meeting in London, for forming a canal between Bristol and the English Channel, large enough for ship navigation. The object is to avoid the dangerous passage around the Land's End, especially in winter. The cost is estimated at £1,200,000. The resolutions were adopted.

The King of England held a levee on the 5th June, at which were present all the cabinet and foreign ministers. After the levee his Majesty held an installation of the Order of the Bath. Sir John Oswald was invested with the Order of a Knight Grand Cross, in the room of the late Sir Thos. Maitland.

PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Liverpool, dated May 22d, 1824.

"You would be surprised, should you return, to see poor old England in such a flourishing state,—no complaints, no wants, all in full work. Spinning and manufacturing, I think, is nearly doubled since you left, and I cannot see to what extent we shall not go. The South American and East India markets take off such abundance of goods, that no man living can set bounds to our prospects. Some very clever men think our manufactures only in their infancy, and I am inclined to think so too. The Town of Bolton, I think, is nearly doubled since you left us. Come and see; for no letter can convey to you the flourishing and prosperous state this country is now in!"

Extract of a letter dated Glasgow, May 29.

"We are going on most prosperously here. Four hundred houses are building. A house, bought for me two months ago for £2,000, was yesterday offered £2,200 for. All description of goods and wages are on the advance."

MASSACRE OF SIR CHARLES MCCARTHY.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) May 27th, 1824.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Anne, from Cape Coast Castle, last from Accra, which place she left on the 23d April, the melancholy intelligence of the massacre of Sir CHARLES MCCARTHY and his gallant followers, has been confirmed by a gentleman. (Mr. Williams,) whose life was miraculously saved on this occasion: we say miraculously, because the Ashantees are a nation, whose victories are always followed by the blood of their captives, and in no one instance before was it ever known that they spared a single one. This gentleman was among the number who were knocked down with the back part of a sabre and left for dead upon the field, whilst they were preparing to sever the heads from the prisoners they had already taken. Mr. Williams having recovered from his stupor was immediately surrounded, and the knife was instantly applied to his throat, when one of the chiefs suddenly drew his sabre and swore "on the head of the Ashantee King," that "while it could be spared," it would remain where it was. The gentleman, (but he was present when they took off the head of Sir Charles McCarthy:—he states that after they had effected this (which they considered a great trophy of victory to be presented to their King,) shocking to the feelings of humanity to relate, they threw wrong bits heart from his breast, which they exposed to the mockery of their companions, and then deliberately proceeded to cut his joint from joint, until they had removed every limb from his body; after which they placed his body upon the head of a barrel and scorched it until it became as black as their own skins.

In having been reported at the Cape that a white man had been seen among the Ashantees since the battle, enquiry was immediately made as to the fact, through a private agent and the report found to be correct. The Governor of St. George D'El Mina the head quarters of the Dutch settlement, being upon good terms with the Ashantees, was applied to, who interested himself upon the occasion and they were induced by the offer of a ransom, (a profitable traffic hitherto unknown among them) to give him up, on the condition that he was neither to go to the Cape or to Europe: It appears however that they very soon repented of their bargain, or they were distrustful of the Dutch Officer, for they made an additional demand that four Ashantees should remain constantly with him as a guard: In other respects he has been rendered very comfortable by the hospitality and kind attention of the Governor. Mr. Williams having reached the castle perfectly naked and otherwise in a deplorable condition. Two gentlemen of the party, merchants, seeing the dreadful havoc among their unfortunate companions and the awful ceremonies they were undergoing, finding all attempts at escape fruitless, each drew a pistol from his belt and shot himself. It is added that previous to Sir Charles being overpowered, he received two or three wounds, one of which was said to be mortal. The battle took place on the 21st January, (as before stated by us) at two o'clock P. M. and lasted until sun-set, when Sir Charles finding his ammunition expended, made a desperate charge upon them; but was immediately borne down by legions, when the general massacre commenced.

A SKETCH.—By LORD BYRON.

"Honest!—Honest Iago!
"If that thou be an a devil, I cannot kill thee."

SHAKESPEARE.

BORN in the garret, in the kitchen bred,
Promoted thence to deck her mistress' head;
Next—(quick gradation from the toilet)—to her waist,
And from its wages only to be guess'd—
Raised from the toilet to the table,—where
Her wandering batters wait behind her chair.
With eye unmoved, and forehead unabash'd,
She dines from off the plate she lately wash'd.
Quick with the taste, and ready with the lie—
The genial confidante, and general spy—
Who could, ye gods! her next employment guess—
An ivory lodge's earliest governess!
She taught the child to read, and taught so well,
That she herself, by teaching, learn'd to spell.
An adept next in penmanship she grows,
As many a tradesman's slander daily shows:
What she had made the pupil of her art,
None know—but that high Soul secured the heart,
And panted for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and undeluded ear.
Full well was reservation by that youthful mind,
Which Flattery foul'd not—Baseness could not blind,
Deceit infect not—near contagion soil—
Indulgence weaken—nor Example spoil—
Yet suffer'd secret grief her step to look down
On dauntless talents with a pitying frown—
Nor Genius swell—nor Beauty render vain—
Nor Envy ruffle to retaliate pain—
Nor Fortune change—Pride's cold mien—nor Passion bow,
Nor wit, nor even austerity—till now.
Serenely purest of her sex that live,
But wanting one sweet weakness—to forgive.
Too shock'd at faults her soul can never know,
She deems that all should be like her below;
Foe to all vice, yet hardly Virtue's friend,
For Virtue pardons those she would amend.
But to the theme—now laid aside too long
The baleful burthen of this honest song—
Though all her former functions are no more,
She rules the circle which she served before:
If mothers—none know why—before her quake;
If daughters dread he for the mother's sake;
If early bachs—whose false hinks, which lead

At times the loftiest to the meanest mind,
Have given her power too deeply to intwine
The angry essence of her deadly will;
If like a snake she steal within your walls,
Still the black slime betray her as she crawls;
If like a viper to the heart she wind,
And leave the venom there she did not find;
What marvel that this hag of hatred works
Eternal evil intent as she lurks,
To make the Pandemonium where she dwells,
And reign the Hecate of domestic hells?
Skill'd by a touch to deepen scandal's tints
With all the kind mendacity of hints
While mingling truth with falsehood—sneers with smiles;
A thread of candour with a web of wiles;
A plain blunt show of briefly-spoken seeming,
To hide her blondless heart's soul-harden'd scheming;
A tip of lies—a face form'd to conceal;
And, without feeling, mask at all who feel:
Within, with murk the Gorgon would disown;
A cheek of parchment and an eye of stone.
Mark, how the channels of her yellow blood
Ooze to her skin, and stagnate there to mud,
Cased like the centipede in saffron mail,
Or darker grayness of the scorpion's scale—
(For drawn from reptiles only may we trace
Congenial colours to that soul or face)—
Look on her features! and should her mind
Be in a mirror of itself defined:
Look on the picture! deem it not o'er charged;
There is no trait which might not be enlarged;
Yet true to "Nature's journeyment," who made
This monster when their mistress left off trade,
This female dog star of her little sky,
Where all beneath her influence droop or die.
Oh! wretch without a tear—without a thought,
Save joy above the ruin thou hast wrought—
The time shall come, nor long remote, when thou
Shalt feel her more than thou hadst not now;
Feel for thy vile self loving self in vain,
And turn thee howling in unpitied pain.
May the stung nerves of soul and sense delight
Back on thy bosom with reflected blight!
And make thee in thy leprosy of mind
As loathsome to thyself as to mankind!
Till all thy self-created sins infest,
Black—as by will for others would create:
Till thy hard heart be calcined into dust,
And thy soul ashier in its hideous crust.
Oh! may thy grave be sleepless as thine bed,
Yet wishin'd long as life, with every plague outspread!
Then, when thou foin wouldst weary heaven with prayer,
Look to thine earthly victims, and despair!
Down to the dust!—and, as thou rott'st away,
Even worms shall perish on thy poisonous prey!
But for the love I bore, and still must bear,
To her thy malice from all ties would tear—
Thy name—thy human name—to every eye
The climax of all scorn should hang on high,
Exalted o'er thy less abhor'd compeers,
And festering in the infamy of years.

From the Norfolk Herald of July 17.

We insert with great pleasure the following striking and exemplary instance of juvenile heroism, communicated by a Suffolk Correspondent.

Remarkable instance of intrepidity in a youth.

Some five or six boys were standing on *Jordan's wharf* a few days ago, one of whom, *(John Driver,* about 12 years of age,) having gone too near the brink of the wharf, accidentally slipped it in eight or ten feet water, and, as he could not swim, would instantly have perished in that situation, but for the friendly aid and assistance which he received from one of his schoolmates, (Josiah, son of Thos P. Smith, Esq. of this place,) who has not yet attained his eighth year. The intrepid youth, perfectly regardless of the imminent danger necessarily attending an undertaking of this sort, and thoughtless of the great inconvenience of his clothes quickly leaped into the briny element, determined to rescue his companion or be buried with him in a watery grave; after great mystical exertion on the part of little Smith, he succeeded in reaching the shore, swimming with one arm, and buoying his almost exhausted schoolmate with the other. Thus by his heroic and exemplary interposition, he has succeeded in restoring a fellow being from an untimely end

Much credit, I conceive, is here due to our little hero, as his juvenility alone necessarily precludes a suspicion of his having been actuated by any other than the purest motives, a friendship and love that could possibly flow from the philanthropic breast.

Singular Love Case.—A man by the name of Smith, cut off the ears of one Taylor, in Nassau, New Providence, he was tried

and convicted under the statute of *Mayhem*, which is a capital offence; an arrest of judgment was moved, on the ground that the ear was not a "*member of the body*," as referred to in the statute.

The Court took a week to consider, and gave a learned opinion, shewing clearly that the ear was a member of the body, and in citing authorities, the following were referred to from St. Paul, in his first epistle to the Corinthians:

14. For the body is not one member, but many.

15. If the foot shall say, because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?

16 And if the ear shall say, because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it not therefore of the body?

17 If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the smelling?

18 — But now hath God set the members every one of them in the body, as it hath pleased him.

Sentence of death was then solemnly pronounced by the Court.—*N. Sirocco*.

Anatomical Phenomena —The body of a gentleman, who died in this place a few days since, was opened by some members of the faculty, for inspection; from which the following remarkable visceral transposition was discovered: the heart was found in the right cavity of the breast, with the situation of its auricles and ventricles reversed, and the aorta or great artery, arching towards the right instead of the left side, descending the spine in the usual course of the vena cava, which last, were situated where the aorta should have been. The great lobe of the liver occupied the left hypochondriac region, with the small lobe extending a little to the right. The spleen was found in the right side, where the liver should have been situated. The stomach was reversed with regard to its position, having the larger curvature on the right, the small curvature and the pyloric orifice on the left. The intestines were likewise changed in their order of arrangement, the deodenus commencing, and lying principally on the left side, and the segmoid flexure of the colon on the right.

This examination was extended far enough, to satisfy those present, that this anomally was a lusus naturæ of the remotest embryotic origin, and could not possibly have resulted from disease, at any period of his life. This gentleman died in his thirtieth year, and is said to have been remarkably healthy and athletic until two or three years past, during which time, he had suffered much from disarrangement of the liver and spleen, probably produced by his removal from a northern to a southern climate, of which disease he ultimately died.—*Louisville Post.*

CONCILIATION OF IRELAND.

TO——ROBERTSON, ESQ. M. P.

Concluded.

These results cannot be attained by Catholic Emancipation alone, still less by those futile measures which are now in progress; if the mind of the nation be not well directed, and the public will made to cooperate with the Legislature, the disease may be repressed, or shifted, but no renovating principle of health will be infused into the frame of society.

Catholic Emancipation will not remedy the evils of the tithe system, it will not allay the fervour of religious zeal—the perpetual clashing of two Churches, one elevated, the other fallen, both high-minded, perhaps intolerant; it will not check the rancorous animosities with which different sects assail each other; it will not remove all suspicion of partiality in the Government were Antonius himself the Viceroy; it will not create that sympathy between the different orders in the state which is ever mainly dependant on religion, nor produce that unlimited confidence between man and man, which is the strongest foundation on which public welfare can repose, as well as the most certain pledge of a nation's prosperity.—Withal Catholic Emancipation is a great public measure, and of itself not only would effect much, but open a passage to ulterior measures, which a prudent Legislature could without difficulty effect.

The Union of the Churches, however, which you have had the singular merit of suggesting to the Commons of the United Kingdom, would together and at once effect a total change in the dispositions of men; it would bring all classes to co-operate zealously in promoting the prosperity of Ireland, and in securing her allegiance for ever to the British Throne. The question of Emancipation would be swallowed up in the great enquiry, how Ireland could be enriched and strengthened, and in place of the Prime Minister devising arguments to screen an odious oppression, and reconcile an insurrection Act of five and twenty years duration, with the Habeas Corpus Act and Magna Charta, we would find him receiving the plaudits of the Senate, the thanks of the Sovereign, and the blessings of millions for the favours which he could so easily dispense.

This union, on which so much depends, is not as you have justly observed, so difficult as it appears to many; and the present time is peculiarly well calculated for attempting, at least, to carry it into effect.

It is not difficult; for in the discussions which were held, and the correspondence which occurred on this subject early in the last century, as well as that in which Archbishop Tillotson was engaged, as well as the others which were carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz, it appeared that the points of agreement between the Churches, were numerous, those on which the parties hesitated few, and apparently not the most important. The effort which was then made, was not attended with success, but its failure was owing more to Princes than to Priests, more to State policy than to a difference of belief. But the same reasons which at that period disappointed the hopes of every good Christian in Europe would at present operate favourably. For what interest can England *now* have, which is opposed to such a Union, and what nation or church in the Universe can have stronger motives for desiring it than Great Britain, if by it she could preserve her Church Establishment, perfect her internal policy, and secure her external dominion.

The time is favourable; for the Government is powerful and at peace, the Pope is powerless and anxious to conciliate, the Irish Catholics are wearied and fatigued, exceedingly desirous of repose; the established religion is almost frittered away, and the Monarchy, a thing unprecedented in a Christain state, is left in one country with only the staff of the Church, to use an expression of Mr. Hume, and in the other with less than a moiety of the people attached to the hierarchy. Add to this the improvement of men's minds during the last century, the light and liberality which distinguish the present, the revival of Christian piety since the overthrow of the French Revolution, and the disposition of even religious disputants to conciliate and explain.

In Ireland, I am confident that, notwithstanding the ferment which now prevails, a proposition, such as you have made, if adopted by Government, would be heartily embraced. The Clergy of the establishment are unpopular, and they feel it; they are without flocks, and every professional man wishes for employment; their property is attacked, and even endangered, for the State has touched it, and the people have no respect for it. The Dissenters have encroached on them, and the Catholic Clergy have despoiled them, in many places, of their flocks. The Catholic Laity, as I before mentioned, are tired of their degradation; they are wearied in pursuit of freedom; they love their country, and are anxious for repose. Their Clergy, without, I believe, an exception, would make every possible sacrifice to effect a union; I myself would most cheerfully, and without fee, pension, emolument, or hope, resign the office which I hold, if by doing so, I could in any way contribute to the union of my brethren, and the happiness of my country.

The Proprietors and Capitalists in Ireland, are affected at the prospect which lies before them, and are if not blind to self-interest as well as dead to patriotism, anxious to establish peace and security amongst us.—The Government has no interest in preserving disunion, unless for the purpose of securing its power, and should it find an honourable and safe substitute for so detestable and precarious a system, it should be hailed and greeted if it did not embrace it.

The King who rules over us is liberal, wise and enlightened, beyond any of his predecessors; and as he is at the head of the State, so he has been for some time through life in bestowing his royal countenance and support on whatever could contribute to the honour or religion, to the good of his subjects, or to the glory of his reign.—Whatever, then, time and circumstances can contribute to a great and good undertaking seems now to favour a project for the union of Christians too long divided — Had they been so favourable in the sixteenth century, the separation which produced such numberless calamities, would certainly have been prevented.

It may not become so humble an individual as I am to hint even at a plan for effecting so great a purpose as the union of Catholics and Protestants in one great body of Christians; but as the difficulty does not appear to me to be at all proportioned to the magnitude of the object to be attained, I would presume to state, that if Protestant and Catholic Divines of learning, and a conciliatory character, were summoned by the Crown, to ascertain the points of agreement and difference between the Churches, and that the result of their conferences were made the basis of a project to be treated on between the heads of the Church of Rome and England, the result might be more favourable than at present would be anticipated.

The chief points to be discussed are, the Canon of the Sacred Scriptures, Faith, Justification, the Mass, the Sacraments, the Authority of Tradition, of Councils, of the Pope, the Celibacy of the Clergy, Language of the Liturgy, Invocation of Saints respect for images, prayers for the Dead.

On most of these it appears to me that there is no essential difference between Catholics and Protestants; the existing diversity of opinion arises, in most cases, from certain forms of words which admit of satisfactory explanation, or from the ignorance or misconception which ancient prejudice and ill will produce and strengthen, but which could be removed, they are pride and points of honour, which keep us divided on many subjects, not a love of Christian humility charity, and truth

It should be the duty, as it is obviously the interest of the ruling powers, to provide for the happiness of the people, by enlightening there minds and curbing their passions; not by reproachful feelings and coercive laws, but by means suited to their real wants; and if through the wisdom of Parliament and the efforts of Government, the Churches of these countries could be united, a new era of happiness would commence in our history. The laws of this country could be equalized, the most perfect confidence would prevail between the Government and the subjects; their natural protectors would be restored to a generous and warm-hearted people; the aristocracy would become what it never has been in Ireland—a link between the Prince and the peasant; industry would be protected; capital would flow into the country; all the resources of the soil, climate, genius and talent of the nation would be called into life and activity: the union of the countries would be consolidated, and Great Britain would not only be Queen of the ocean, but Mistress of the world.

Hoping that you will again call the attention of Parliament to the consideration of this important subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servent,
J. DOYLE.

Carlow, May 13, 1824.

TO—— ROBERTSON, ESQ. M. P.

SIR,—The public mind being much occupied with the consideration of the Rev. Dr. Doyle's Letter to you, on the practicability of a union between the Churches of England and Rome; I feel it will not be unbecoming in a Protestant Divine to endeavour to remove the persuasion which is so universally entertained, that the union he contemplates is visionary in the extreme. The history of the attemps which was made in the year 1718, to unite the English and Gallic Churches, will clearly prove the practicability of the measure, and that the failure of "the effort then made was more owing to Princes than Priests—to State policy, than to a difference of belief."

When the Pope (Clement XI.) had issued the Bull, *Unigenitus*, condemning Paschasius Quenel's translation of the New Testament, a considerable number of the French Clergy took offence at the proceeding and appealed from the Bull to a general Council. At this period, Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, was informed by Beauvoir, Chaplain to the Earl of Stair, the English Ambassador at Paris, that a strong desire existed on the part of the French Clergy to effect a union with the Church of England. Frequent letters passed upon the subject between the Archbishop and the celebrated Dr. Du Pin. These letters were all read in the Sorbonne, and at last Du Pin sent the

result of a commonitorium or advice, relating to the method of uniting the Churches as read and approved by that body. "The Doctors of the Sorbonne having examined the Articles of the Church of England, wholly approve in this commonitorium of the five first; would not make the 6th an occasion of quarrelling; wholly approve of the 7th, 8th, and 9th; agree, if they rightly understand it to the 10th; agree to the 11th, as explained by the 12th; would not dispute about the 13th; do not entirely agree with the 14th; make no objection to the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, and that it was needless to say that all churches might err; consent to the 20th, and with some modification to the 21st; explain away a good deal of the controverted points in the 22d; approve of the 23d; do not complain of the 24th; in speaking of the 25th; insist on the acknowledgement of the five Romish Sacraments; approve of the 26th, and 27th articles; and endeavour to express the doctrine of transubstantiation (which word they purpose to leave out) in a kind of ambiguous and accommodating manner; are for mutual toleration on the 30th; are not disposed to concession on the 31st; will not quarrel on the 32d; wholly agree with the 33d, and 34th; suspend their judgement, as they had not read the Homilies, on the 35th; as to the 36th, do not deny the validity of orders in the church of England, admit the 37th; but insist on a primacy in the Pope; approve of the 38th, and 39th Articles; and see neither in the discipline nor worship of the Church of England any thing amiss."

The correspondence on this subject soon transpired, and, owing to the complaints of the Jesuits, the ambition of the Abbe Du Bois, the death of Du Pin, and above all, the intrigues of the Spanish party at the court of France, the project of union was defeated. —Thus, Sir, may we be led to believe, that if it were attempted by men of liberal and enlightened minds, heartily disposed to effect a union between the Churches of England and Rome in this country, that union might be accomplished. The day of its consummation would be the happiest that ever shone on our unhappy country. Instead of its being the theatre of distraction, poverty, and bloodshed, it would be the scene of peace and happiness, of civil and religious concord. The generous and ardent temper of our countrymen, which now, perverted by bigotry, or a sense of wrong, is the occasion of our being held up as a barbarous and unwarily and irreclaimable race, would then find a field for generous and patriotic enterprise in the improvement of all our natural advantages. England would for our importance, would appreciate and caltivate us. Enjoying the full blessings of the British Constitution, the subjects of the Queen of Nations, *free and a united people*, we would indeed be happy. It would be man's interest to perpetuate discord; and we, of the same country, worshipping the same God, through the same Redeemer, should not dread each other worse than a foreign enemy.—The benevolent Christian, the enlightened patriot, the liberal statesman, of each persuasion, may yet prove the project to be more than the dream of an enthusiast. Had I, Sir, many lives to lose, I would cheerfully lay them down to see that day. I would then say with Simeon, "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

I have the honour to remain, &c,
T. H.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Extract of a letter, dated Thurso, May 31

"The Hecla and Fury passed through the Pentland Frith yesterday afternoon, with their colours flying. They had a fine favorable breeze, and as it still continues, it is supposed that this evening these brave men will, for a time, bid farewell to the *haven of their native isle*.

"They were piloted through the frith by a fishing smack, the master of which reports that the crews of both vessels were in great spirits, and most of them also could write, gladly embraced the opportunity of his returning to the shore, to forward a few farewell lines to their relations and friends.

"An official despatch for the Admiralty, and a bag of letters from each ship, which were sent to the custom house here, accompanied by a polite card from Capt Parry, have, in terms of he request, been forwarded by the mail, agreeable to their several addresses. The impression on the seals of many of the seamen's letters was, "Though lost to sight to memory dear," a

motto no doubt suggested to the feelings of their friends at home, who from this time must feel a deep anxiety for the success and safety of these brave and intrepid adventurers, a feeling in which their countrymen in general must also participate."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

NEW YORK, JULY 8th.

The packet ship Alexander, Captain Baldwin, arrived yesterday at Philadelphia from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 9th June, and Liverpool of the 8th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A grand entertainment has been given to the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, by Mr. Canning. Their Majesties evinced much satisfaction at their reception, and with every thing they took place. Upwards of 200 persons of the first rank and fashion were invited to meet them, including their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, most of the Cabinet Ministers, and nearly the whole of the Corps Diplomatique. Their Majesties were attended by the Hon. Mr. Byng, who was appointed to attend them while they remain in that country.

The opposition in steam boat navigation, in some parts of Great Britain, exceeds that of the North River and Brunswick boats. The fare of a passage from the Clyde to Belfast, is only *five pence!* In consequence, great crowds of passengers throng the boats.

The 90th Regiment, now at Manchester, is to embark for Halifax.

Independence of South America—The Courier says the question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most assiduously to occupy public attention. We can venture to assure our readers, that on the part of the present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons by Mr. Canning.

The Lord Chancellor is supposed to be the most opposed to the recognition of the South American Governments. He has refused an injunction on the part of the Colombian Government, to perform a contract made with Jeremy Bentham. He says "I can take no notice—no notice of the Colombian Government."

A large meeting has been held at Liverpool, to petition the Government to acknowledge the independence of the South American states.—The Mayor, Charles Lawrence, Esq. presided in addition to His Majesty, many forth the great commercial advantages to be derived from the measure, was adopted.

Parliamentary—Mr. Brougham brought forward his motion relative to the case of the unfortunate missionary Smith, on the 31st June. An interesting debate ensued, which was adjourned over, until after the holidays—many gentlemen who wished to take part in it having left town.

The project of the Great West India Company is abandoned, the majority refusing to charter it. The bill for incorporating the Great Marine Insurance Company, has passed. This Company are to give a bonus to the government of three hundred thousand pounds sterling!! The act for the better regulation and management of pilots, for the conducting of ships and vessels into and out of the port of Liverpool, has received the royal assent.

FRANCE.

The only articles of intelligence, of any importance, from France, is the following, from a London paper of June 6. "An express from Paris arrived yesterday, bringing the Etoile on Friday, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than would have been anticipated. What makes this rejection the more remarkable was, that it was preceded by a speech from M. De Villele, in which he had declared his intention to establish an institution, to assign annuitants of or below £40 sterling yearly dividend, to invest their capital at a fixed rate of interest. This proposition proved of no avail, and the project was rejected by a majority of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fourteen. All the other propositions, founded on the first were likewise rejected to the same end, and rejected, and the Chamber adjourned without fixing the day of its next meeting. The rejection of the project had occasioned an immediate fall in the rents of about 2 per cent. At the time the express left, they were down at twenty six 1023 10c. They had been at 106f. 25c. Various reports, both in regard to the ministers and rejected, and the Chamber adjourned without fixing the day of its next meeting. The rejection of the project had occasioned an immediate fall in the rents of about 2 per cent. At the time the express left, they were down at twenty six 1023 10c. They had been at 106f. 25c. Various reports, both in regard to the ministers and among other things, it was said that a change of Ministers would be the first consequence of this defeat. We believe, however, that the best informed parties do not apprehend this result."

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 20th ult. state that the decree of amnesty has excited an intense sensation in that capital. The royalist volunteers are by no means satisfied with the exceptions numerous as they are, for they hate the very name of mercy; but steps have been taken to keep them in order. Those persons who are allowed the measure of *purification* have been informed that they must present their claims within 15 days from the publication of the amnesty, on pain of forfeiting the provision made in their favour. A committee, formed from Ex-Members of the Inquisition, is sitting day and night to make out a catalogue of prohibited books; and an order has been issued for all persons who were formerly employed under the French administration, and who are now without occupation, to quit Spain without delay. £2,000 more than I now desire, and

A London paper of the 4th of June, says, advices from Madrid, via Paris, state that the Spanish Charge d'Affaires at the U States, has informed his government that *fourteen vessels under American colours had sailed to cruize against the Spanish trade.*

SWEDEN.

Two proclamations have been issued by the King of Sweden dated 20th April, the one placing British produce, and American manufactures imported into Sweden, in British vessels, upon the same footing with respect to duties of customs, as if imported in Swedish vessels; and the other placing British vessels, in respect to duties of every description, upon a perfect equality with Swedish vessels.

ALGIERS.

It was confidently believed at Genoa, on the 22d May, that the Dey of Algiers has offered any concession to England, provided a new Consul was appointed, as the present one had made himself personally obnoxious to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WANTS OF A LADY OF FORTUNE.

The following paragraphs are extracted from Miss Aikins Life of King James.

"In the year 1610, died Sir John Spencer, formerly Lord Mayor of London, respecting whom some circumstances have been recorded worthy of notice, as illustrative of manners and private life. He was perhaps the richest citizen of his time, but the amount of his wealth cannot be ascertained, as it was vehemently stated at three, five and eight hundred thousand pounds. His only son and heir was Sir William, who married the eldest daughter of Lord Compton, afterwards created Earl of Northampton. At the funeral of Sir John, about one thousand persons followed in mourning cloaks and gowns. The amount of the inheritance seems to have exceeded all the expectations of Lord Compton: inasmuch that on the first news of it, either through the vehement apprehension of joy for such a plentiful accession, or of carriage how to take it up and dispose of it, he became distracted and so continued for a considerable length of time. It would probably have been well for his recovery that his wife addressed to him a letter, which may be regarded as the most perfect exposition we possess of the wants and wishes of a lady of quality in the age of James *First*.

"My sweet life, now I have declared to you my mind for the settling your estate, I suppose that it were best for me to betake myself to London, where I shall either be more assisted for me, I pray and beseech you to get me your most kind and loving wife the sum of £2,000 quarterly to be paid Also, I would be glad that all manner, have £600 quarterly to be paid, for the preferment of gentlemen's sons, both of the one and the other sex, if you will not, spare of these said women, that will have for maintenance of their children at home. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet for myself, with four very fine horses; and coach for my women, lined with cloth and laced with gold, other lined with scarlet and laced with silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two good coachmen, one for my coach the other for my women. Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only coaches but spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as shall be fitting for all orderly, not pestering my things with my women's, nor theirs with either chambermaids, nor theirs with wash maids.

Also, for laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before with the carriages, to see all safe, and the chamber maids I will have go before, that the chamber may be ready, sweet and clean. Also, for that it is indecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse to attend me either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And for my desire is, that you defray all charges for me. And for my self beside my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country and six other of them very excellent good ones Also, I would have to put to my purse, £2,000, and £200, and so, you to pay my debts. Also, I would have £6,000 to buy me jewels and £4,000 to buy me a pearl chain.

"Now, seeing I have been and am so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants, one good woman, their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit; as beds, stools, chairs, tainted cushions, carpets, silver warming pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings and such like. So for my drawing chambers in all houses, I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, or things thereunto belonging. Also, my desire is, that ye pay your debts, build up Ashley house, and parcks and do so many, as you love God, to my lord who would have all, perhaps your life from

I have declared to you what I would have.
I would not have, I pray you when you
£2,000 more than I now desire, and

LADIES TAKING THE VEIL.

The following is a description of the ceremony which takes place at the time of ladies taking the veil in France, and is given by an eye witness:

"When I was in the capital of this country, I had an opportunity of being present at the time when a lady took the White Veil, or in other words, formed a resolution to retire from the world, and shut herself up in a cloister. It may be interesting to give a short account of the forms observed upon this occasion. In the first place, this person, who was young was dressed in her secular attire, as it may be denominated, and placed in an arm chair in front of the altar; she was immediately surrounded by her friends, and those whom curiosity had attracted to the spot to be spectators of the solemnity. A Priest ascended a temporary pulpit, placed at the corner of the altar, and in front of the lady. At this time he delivered a discourse in which he pointed out the vanities of the world, the nature of the obligation she had undertaken to fulfil and the beneficial effects which would be derived from a life of contemplation in retirement. On this being ended she appeared under a considerable degree of agitation and embarrassment, particularly at the moment when her father gave her his hand, and led her from the seat out of the church. From thence she entered a contiguous convent, where there was a window at the side of the altar of the church secured by a close iron grating, and here the fair one appeared to be most completely metamorphosed.—Her hair had been cut off, she was stripped of her dress, and robed in the costume of the monastery where the spectators of the previous scene were permitted to see her through the iron bars. At this particular moment the scene appeared to be of a nature tragical and affecting. I observed her accompanied by a number of nuns, whose faces were concealed, with her own, in veils, who walked in slow procession round the place, preceded by one of them carrying a crucifix, when a mournful chaunt of praise took place by the whole, in which they were joined by some of the spectators. This being ended, a curtain was drawn over the grating. Although a promise of this nature is made after the proposed nun is allowed to deliberate a year from the period of the wish she expressed to seclude herself in the convent, yet should she enter this establishment, still there is a locus penitentiæ in one view attached to the obligation as to the white veil, since at the expiration of one year *after* having received it, she has it in her power to depart, and return to the world. During this year however, which may be considered a probationary state, a marked attention is paid to the young Nun, in order to induce her to go through another formality, namely, that of taking the *black* veil. Should she assume this, it constitutes a most effectual barrier to her quitting the Convent, and she is shut up in it for life"

HINTS TO FEMALES.—A London paper speaking of the ladies says: "We have of ourselves a still greater fault to find with a revival of the system of *high pressure* as an engineer would call it; we mean the odious screwing in of the waist, now springing up. If women fancy it graceful, they are woefully deceived, and if they do not find it prejudicial to their health, why, we are deceived and not they.

We believe it is owing entirely to the ease and freedom of the female dress for the last few years, that our young girls are all so healthy, so well formed, and so forward in their growth. All this will be checked by most unnatural screwing in and torturing of the body.

To talk about *health* to a girl in oppos tion to *fashion*, we fancy is useless: and we will take up the *screwing system* upon its effect, which is to make fat elderly ladies look like oil jars, and young ones like hour glasses. Four or five years ago we had *fools* among our *men*, so *supremely fools*, as to squeeze in their waists, and this during the time the ladies had abandoned their torture, as if they were wearing out the corsets of their female relations, and to strengthen this supposition, as soon as these persons have abandoned the folly, our fair country women adopt it—a folly which has not the merit of being either *pleasant* or *becoming*.

Simplicity in dress is its greatest beauty—artificiality becomes distortion, and we seriously recommend an immediate abandonment of the vice in question; assuring our fair readers that ladies unlike ships, are much best "*when slack in stays.*"

Communication.

For the Weekly Register.

St. Thomas's, 22d July, 1824.

The triumph of independence in Middlesex is complete; Mr. Rolph and Captain Matthews have been returned by a large majority, which would have been doubled or trebled had the poll been kept open but one day longer; and such were the feelings of the Northern Townships towards Capt. Matthews, (where he is best known) that if location tickets had been permitted to vote (as they have hitherto done), he would have had at least 500 plumpers to have added to his already overwhelming majority.

The true character of that gentleman begins to appear, tho' nothing has been kept untried, by a few malicious and interested individuals to destroy it.

Capt. Matthews was escorted to his residence in Lobo, a distance of 20 or 30 miles, by the members elect of Oxford, his worthy fellow member elect, by the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the London District, and by as gallant as numerous, and independent a troop of honest honourable and loyal men, as perhaps ever trotted that distance together.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
TRUTH.

Domestic.

FOR THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Ancaster 13th July, 1824.

MR. FOTHERGILL,

SIR,

By inserting in your very valuable Paper the following *authentic* account of the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the New Church, now erecting in this village, you will confer a favour on the parties interested, and on the inhabitants of this part of the country in general.

Few villages on the Continent of America have increased within the last two years, equal to that of Ancaster, which is now about to be further improved by the addition of a very handsome frame Church, to be dedicated indiscriminately to the worshipers of God, of every Christian profession without distinction of sect or party—with this reservation, viz: That the resident minister of the Episcopal Church is at all times to have the right of preaching in it once a day, and oftener if no minister of a different persuasion is provided. Twenty five hundred Dollars has already been subscribed, the building contracted for and the preparations for raising it being in such a state of forwardness as to admit of the corner stone being laid. The 7th July was the day appointed for the ceremony, and the Masonic Union Lodge of this village, by permission of the Deputy Grand Master and of the Church Committee was appointed to officiate upon the occasion, a public dinner was ordered at Rousen's Hotel, upwards of 200 invitations were issued; Col. T. G. Simons and Col. James Crooks, Esq. request of the Committee of management, consented to act, the former as Marshall and the later as President of the day.

The day was remarkably fine, and the occasion being altogether a novel one in this part of the country, a great number of persons was assembled to join in the procession, which being arranged under the direction of Col. Simons, moved off to the ground precisely at two o'clock; preceded by a part of the Military Band of the 76th Regt. with the Lieut. Governor, with his Characteristic kindness—a kindness which has inspired every one liberated upon this occasion with the most grateful sentiments towards His Excellency—had ordered to attend upon this occasion.

Upon the arrival of the procession on the ground a solemn Masonic air was played, and the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone was performed agreeable to the rites of the fraternity; several pieces of Coin and the following scroll were deposited.

The Scroll.

On the Seventh day of July,
In the year of Our Lord
1824,
And of Masonry
5824;
In the 58th year of the reign of
His Majesty
King George the IV.
The Corner Stone
of the
Ancaster Free Church
Was laid with Masonic honors,
by
Thos. G. Simons, Esquire,
Marshall of the day,

Acting in the name and by appointment of the
Union Lodge of Free and accepted Masons,
of Ancaster.

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq. Grand Master, and JAMES T. GIBBS, Esq. Deputy Grand Master.

Lieutenant General, the Right Honourable GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. Governor General of the British Provinces in North America.

His Excellency, Major General SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in Upper Canada.

After the ceremony was performed, an excellent and very appropriate oration was delivered by John M. A. Cameron, Esq. of Dundas, in which the progress of Masonry was traced from the earliest ages to the present period, and its benefits to society depicted in a manner that evidently delighted the fraternity—inspired the uninitiated with a high opinion of the Masonic Institution and pleased every one.

After the return of the procession, about an hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner, which had been prepared under an awning, on a lawn adjoining the hotel, the band playing "the Roast Beef of Old England." After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were proposed by the President (Col. Crooks,) and drank with great applause.

The King and the Craft, with 4 Cheers.
TUNE,—*God save the King.*

The Brethren all over the Globe.
A Masonic Air.

The Duke of York and the Army.
Duke of York's March.

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
Rule Britania.

The Governor General.
Dalhousie's March.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the Land we live in—3 Cheers.
Waterloo Dance.

May the Edifice, the Corner Stone of which we have this day assisted in laying, as it is a temple of peace, prove a blessing to this neighbourhood.
German Hymn.

Lady Sarah Maitland, and the fair of Upper Canada.—3 Cheers.—*A favourite of Lady Sarah's, name unknown.*

Col. Crooks, the President of the day, was drank with 3 Cheers, who in a neat Speech returned thanks.

Col Simons, the Vice was also drank with similar applause, several other toasts were proposed; before the close of the day, when the company retired into the hotel, where several other toasts were drank, the most prominent of which were the following:—

Major Coles of the 76th—which was prefaced by the Chairman with a neat address, expressive of the obligation which himself and every Gentlemen present were under to Major C. for the very handsome manner in which he had seconded the wishes of the Governor in permitting the Military Band to attend us, and for the promptitude with which he had acted upon the occasion.—This toast was drank in a bumper with 3 Cheers.

The most able and enlightened minister of the age.—The Rt. Hon. George Canning.—3 Cheers.

Several other Volunteer toasts and many very excellent songs were sung during the Evening. The President and Vice President retired about 11 o'clock; but the festivity of the day were continued to a much later hour.

By order of the Committee,
GEO. GURNETT.

His Majesty's Ship Athol with the Earl of Dalhousie on board, all well, was spoken on the 15th June in long 53, (about the Banks of Newfoundland) by the Eddystone, arrived at Prince Edward's Island. The Eddystone had a London paper of the 16th May, which was presented to his Excellency.

The bodies of Donald M'Kay, Esq. and Captain M'Alpine, had been brought from St. Paul's Island; nine were buried on the spot, and of the fifteen more no traces were found. The loss of so many valuable lives, of which we gave an account in Thursday's paper, had created an unusual gloom in Charlotte Town. On Monday last, the anniversary of the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty George the IV, a Royal salute was fired at noon from the Citadel by a detachment of Royal Artillery, and the Royal Standard hoisted.

The head quarter division, 60th Rifle Regiment, commanded by Lt. Colonel McKenzie, embarked on Monday for England—*Quebec Gazette.*

On Sunday evening a private soldier of the 37th Regt. while in the act of washing his feet in rear of the mess room, accidentally slipped into the river and was drowned.—*U. C. Herald.*

BIRTH.

On Sunday 18th ult. Mrs. Major Powell, 76 Regt. of a Son.

DIED

At his residence in this Town, on the morning of the 20th ult. the Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned. Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear, are to be held or constrained. For We do will that you and each of you be as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON. *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on such Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, had appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the accommodation of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Government House,
August 9th 1824.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Coroners, in and for the several Districts of this Province, respectively.

CORONERS.

EASTERN.	HOME.
Albert French,	William Lee,
Ambrose Blacklock	Hugh Richardson,
John McDonell,	Allen Robinette,
OTTAWA.	Arad Smalley,
John Cleaser,	GORE.
Charles Waters,	John Burwell,
JOHNSTON.	Peter McGregor,
Oliver Everts,	William Holmes,
Charles McDonell,	NIAGARA.
Joseph K. Heartwell,	Amos McKenney,
BATHURST.	Gilbert McMerkin,
William Pitts,	Cyrenus Hall,
Herbert Whitmarsh,	Edmund Burton,
MIDLAND.	LONDON.
Simeon Washburn,	R. L. Cocroft,
Robert Stanton,	Malilon Burwell,
Robert Smith,	WESTERN.
William Johnston McKay,	John Wilson,
NEWCASTLE.	James Richardson,
Benjamin Ewing,	James W. Little,
Thomas Harris,	John Patton,

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respecawely, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Con-

session of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTANANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one reason seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND

WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinaf ter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep[illegible]		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dumpier	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date

Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN M'LEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

☞ The Sale of the above House and Premises is adjourned to Saturday the 21st instant, for want of bidders. Sale to commence at the Market House as above, precisely at noon of the same day.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
24 July 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No, 66, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 166, in the Town of Niagara.
do. 134, do do
do 120, do do
do 289, do do
do 133, do do
do 39, do do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 25th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug 25 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
26—6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton,	}	900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do.	}	do.
Lot No 10, 11, & 15, in the 8th Concession of do.		do.
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do.		do.
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.		do.
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	}	400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.		do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o	}	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26—6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 24	23	4th Con. Darlington	300
13	do. 14	3d Con. Clarke,	800
13	do. 14	4th do do.	

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 25th day of August next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 14—td.
28th July, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.
VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	}	620 Acres.
Township of York		
Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	380 Acres.
Township of Percy		
Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.		

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.
19th *July*, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

Crown Office, York,
July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29—t. f.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER and SALE of PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LANDS may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.
Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P.M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 8d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
15 *tf.* *Cashier*

NOTICE.

BERND. TURQUAND Esq. of the Town of York, has been duly appointed Agent to the Welland Canal Company for the Home District.—Subscribers will pay in their Instalments to him, as notified the 10th ultimo.

By Order,
(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER, Junr.
Secretary.

St. Catherine's, } No. 29—1. f.
8th July 1824.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorized to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,668
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*
York, 26th July, 1823. 1f—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE Agent for the *Welland Canal Company* for the Home District, will be prepared to receive the two and one half Per Cent on Subscriptions, as Notified on the 10th ult. at his House on Dundas Street, a few doors West of the Receiver Generals, on Monday next, and every subsequent day (Wednesday excepted,) any time before 10 o'clock A. M. and after 3 P. M.

B. TURQUAND,
Agent.

York, 20th July, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach, —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 53 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches square, and long enough for cutting from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d. 1824
No. 28—t. f.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied by positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;* —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission 5of· per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 38.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Liverpool, June 8.

MR. GRAHAM'S AERIAL EXCURSION.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Graham made another ascent in his balloon, accompanied by Mrs. Graham. The place fixed upon to ascend from was White Conduit House, near London—a fatal result of the recent attempt of Mr. Harris, had thrown a doubt on the present a degree of interest which would not have otherwise attended it, and the number of spectators was consequently great. From 11 o'clock in the morning, great crowds were hastening to the scene of action, and by 3 the gardens were nearly filled with respectable company, and the concourse of people outside was immense. In every direction, as far as the eye can reach, the crowd was a dense as it was possible to be, and the roofs of the houses which commanded a view of the gardens were covered with spectators. About a quarter before 5 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Graham came from the tavern and ascended the stage amid loud plaudits. Mr. Graham was dressed in a suit of black, and wore a cap, and his lady was attired in a pelisse and bonnet of white satin. She seemed in delightful health, but perfectly collected, and conversed cheerfully with those about her while the final preparations were making. At twenty-five minutes past 5 Mr. and Mrs. G. entered the car, and the suspending cords having been brought up and lashed to the balloon, (his friends meanwhile holding it down) and every thing being ready, Mr. G. gave the word, and the balloon was let go. It ascended only five or six yards, and then lowered nearly to the ground, and there were apprehensions that it would come in contact with a row of houses adjoining the garden; but a long rope had been attached to the car which was held by those upon the stage, and they pulled with all their strength, cleared it of the houses, and it ascended speedily and majestically. Mr. and Mrs. Graham stood up in the car, and bowed repeatedly to the crowd below, and the cheering was loud and hearty. The balloon proceeded rather slowly in a south-westerly direction, and it had not arrived at a great altitude when Mr Graham discharged a quantity of ballast, and the ke repeated several times before the balloon disappeared from view. It is impossible to conceive a finer ascent.

The Æronauts descended at Cuckfield, in Sussex, *forty miles* from London, at five minutes before seven o'clock, having been exactly one hour and twenty minutes on their voyage. Soon after starting, they got into a dense cloud, which had such an effect on them as almost to prevent their hearing each other talk They alighted in a field belonging to Mr. Browne, a farmer, who rendered every assistance. The thermometer, at a quarter past six, was at freezing point, and at half past six so low as 20. They arrived in Pelland Street at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, from whence they instantly proceeded to White Conduit Gardens. Both Mr. and Mrs. Graham were in good health and spirits.

It is a singular coincidence, that at the moment Mr. Graham's balloon passed over Tottenham court road, the mourners of Mr. Harris were returning from St. James's burial ground, where they had just deposited the remains of that unfortunate adventurer.

In an account given by Mr Graham of his voyage he says; I need not say any thing concerning Mrs. Graham on this occasion.—Her conduct on entering the car was quite sufficient to prove the pleasure I experienced from her company and remarks during the voyage. The length of line to the grapling-iron was two hundred and seventy feet. Mrs. G. looking over the car observed the grapple looked about the size of a small knife.—The greatest height we reached appeared to be, by the gauge, two miles and a half. Mrs Graham threw over the car an empty ballast bag; after this bad descended a considerable distance, it became inflated, and ascended to the level of the car, and remained with us till we descended, being at one time reached as high as the equator of the balloon. After quitting the car, Mrs. Graham wrote five slips of paper, and fastened them to the pigeons we had taken up, but the heavy storm that prevailed at the time of the flight, prevented them reaching their homes as soon as was expected.

London, June 11.

LAND EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

The final orders from the Lords of the Admiralty for the sailing of the expedition to co-operate with Capt. Parry, in the event of being able to meet in the Arctic Regions, were received on Wednesday evening, and the Griper, which is to take out the expedition and proceed with it, was immediately swung upon the buoy in the tier in readiness for departure in the morning. Capt. Lyon came on board at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, and was accompanied by the whole of his officers. The crew were on board the transports, and on shore, and were, by permission, allowed to remain with their friends, and to enjoy the festivities of Greenwich Fair, and were not mustered until half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning; they were inspected by Capt. Lyon and his officers. The men appeared in excellent health and spirits. At ten o'clock the Commander from the quarter deck gave the signal for sailing, and the Blue Peter was run up. The Comet steam-yatch was then towed along side, and moored fast to the Griper. Notwithstanding the incessant rain, which at this moment came down in torrents, the shores and dock-yards were lined with spectators, who seemed to take a great interest in the departure of the bandy adventurers. A few minutes after ten o'clock, the tide serving, the Comet proceeded to "cleave the liquid way," with the Griper in company. The crews of the different ships in the river gave three cheers as the Griper passed down, which were answered by her crew. The departure of the vessel produced a very great excitation of sympathy from the spectators. The Griper is a fine sailing brig, and her tonnage does not now exceed 320 tons, having undergone a great part of her stores into the Snap transport, which accompanies her to Davis's Straits. The crew of the Griper is composed of only 35 men, who are commanded by eight officers, not including the gentlemen who accompany the expedition for scientific purposes. The vessel went as far as Northfleet yesterday, where the remainder of the stores were to be taken on board, and the arms and ammunition shipped. All the instruments of science have been on board some days. Upwards of 6,000 persons visited the Griper within the last few weeks.

Intelligence from the East Indies give alarming accounts of a scarcity of provisions. Madras and the surrounding country was in a state of famine towards the last of December. A letter from Madras, Dec. 23. says—"In the bazaars rice is not to be procured, and only one bankshall is now open for its sale, consequently the rush of the people to obtain a portion of this small supply is dreadful, and the North Beach is covered with hundreds, waiting with the faint hope of being at least fortunate enough to reach its door Many European gentlemen are seen mingled with the crowd, endeavouring to procure grain for their servants, which, after having succeeded, the difficulty of carrying it away in safety is considerable, at the right of the strongest, the only law which, as necessity, seems universally acknowledged. Some few merchants are dealing out their stock of rice scantily and secretly during the middle of the night, to avoid the scene of confusion and violence attendant on a public sale of it. The native inhabitants of Pondicherry are said to learn, are also sufferers for want of food We can now no longer indulge the expectation that a fall of rain may yet save the harvest of the coming year, as we understand from those acquainted with the subject that the crops are already destroyed."

Another letter says:—"On Monday night a vast multitude assembled in the Black Town, and proceeded to break open some of the rice stores belonging to native merchants, which were plundered, and much grain carried off. Guards of native troops were sent to protect property of this description; the mob, however, behaved in the most daring and outrageous manner towards the sepoys—while the latter, we understand, acted with the greatest forbearance, under the circumstances; two of the mob, however, are reported to be wounded, and one killed It is imagined that not less than 100,000 persons were collected."

PUGILISM.

SECOND BATTLE BETWEEN SPRING AND LANGAN FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The great fight between Spring and Langan, for 500l. a-side, took place at Chichester, on the 8th of June, on a stage six feet high from the ground, and twenty four feet square, planked with three inch planks. Langan was attended by Tom Belcher, and his countryman, O Neil, a rough unpolished mountaineer; the former as second, the latter as bottle holder. Cribb was second to Spring, and Painter was his bottle holder. Both men were brought into the ring—after which a car was quite sufficient to stage; their left elbow resting upon it; and Langan's being a *black* flag, was tied over the blue bunting. A bye-stander observed that "things looked black" "Aye," cried another, "as somebody will look blue before it is over." The queen coming to the ninth knocked extremely well in point of condition—Spring was stated to weigh thirteen stone seven pounds, and Langan twelve stone four pounds and a half. On setting to, three to one was offered in favour of Spring; and after a few rounds enough appeared to convince every one that there was no chance for Langan. The superior science of Spring enabled him to plant his blows wherever he pleased both right and left, and he punished his man dreadfully. At the 71st round, there were cries of "shame" from various quarters, and Col. O'Neil was called aside and spoken to privately. Col O'Neil was desired by the umpires, and said he left the man in Belcher's care. From the state of Spring's hands, it was impossible he could receive any more punishment, and as Langan had 200l. of his own money on the fight, he did not like to interfere.

72. Another round—Spring fibbed his man, and laid him down gently, evidently wishing to avoid administering more punishment.

74 Langan pushed down without a blow.

75 As Langan sat almost senseless on O Neil's knees Cribb advanced him, and said, "So help me God, Langan, you are as brave a man as ever stepped in leather, but you have not a shadow of a chance, so don't be gammoned to some again." Langan, however, tried it once more, and fell almost senseless.

76. Langan was again at his post. Spring fibbed him gently, and dropped The umpires now said that it was cruel to go further, and Belcher reluctantly gave in.

The battle lasted an hour and forty-eight minutes; and Langan was most shockingly sacrificed The heads from the ring to take him away from the 24th to the 70th rounds, were vehement. He was blind of both eyes, but still refused to yield. A braver man was never seen.

The latest accounts from Chichester say, that Langan is doing as well as can be expected, considering the severe punishment he received. On Wednesday last he was able to walk about his room for a short time, but in a state of total darkness. He complains most of his head, and particularly of a spot over his right temple, which, he says, was struck just one of the points of the stage in a fall. At first it was thought that his skull was fractured in that part, but it now ascertained that this is not the case. Many persons went up to see him in the after part of the day of the fight, some of whom dropped their sovereigns as a mark of their admiration of his bravery.

It is not probable that he will be in a state fit to be removed for some days O'Neil, his countryman, who we into the ring with him, attends him constantly Spring arrived in London on Wednesday; he suffers much pain from his hands, particularly his right one. He went to see Langan before he left Chichester; and we hear that he generously gave the fallen man ten pounds

It is supposed that the injury done to Spring's fists is such that it will be impossible for him, were he disposed, to fight again.—Langan seems to have calculated on the effects of his iron head upon his adversary's knuckles, and in this he was right He ran in head foremost, regardless of the most tremendous blows on that nob, which, if it sweetened not his breath, was proof that it would suppose could have no room in it for brains. After all, though the Irishman was no match for Spring in science or length, it was no sinecure to thump such a piece of stuff as Langan for two hours.

The above contest has exhibited nothing but science on one side, opposed by a hard head on the other, and a foolish and obstinate determination not to give up as long as a spark of life was left.

Such was the interest felt in London on the result of this battle, that one evening paper published two thousand of a second edition after nine o'clock in the evening of the day the fight took place.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

On the night of Thursday se'night an aged couple, residing without Elgin gate in this city (Hereford) were amused by a loud knocking at the door, and called upon by a noisy intruder. The husband and wife, to whom this singular intruder proved to be, were astonished, and the more so when he addressed them by their names, and proceeded to bore the marks of small pox on his face before he went abroad, but nothing of the sort was visible now. *The soldier* assured her they had been obliterated by a fever very peculiar to the East; this, however, did not satisfy the dame, and at length the cross examination became so perplexing that the dutiful son declared his mother mad, and appealed so powerfully to his father, that the old man asserted he was satisfied, and consented ther, that the old man asserted he was satisfied, and consented that his son should go to Leominster to receive the £400. Towards Leominster the hero accordingly proceeded, but at Din more he met with an awkward, "skirmisher in advance" in the shape of a constable who made him a prisoner, on a charge of having obtained £4. from another father, in or nea Leominster, to whom he had claimed kindred with the completest success This was a thunderbolt to the father with four hundred, who was astonished to find this—child of many fathers—no son of his and he returned to his better half to compliment her sagacity, and to acknowledge the truth of a certain proverb, which declareth that "he is a wise father who knows his own child." There is little doubt that the imposter had served in the British army, and in the confidence of complaisancy had learned from 22d), and in the confidence of complaisancy had learned from some of the inhabitants residence of their parents and friends in England, besides various domestic occurences, which enabled him on his return to this country to manœuvre a campaign of different complexion from that which, but for a little want rather a novel description of *ventriloquism*—in consequence of a squabble, he would probably have made son fillon to the tune of £400. The fellow was very improperly suffered to depart on refunding the £4. and doubtless will be attempting to play the old soldier and practise similar manœuvres in other places.—*Hereford Journal.*

VENTRILOQUISM.

(From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.)

The attraction of M Alexandre, that most astonishing of all ventriloquists, appears to increase rather than diminish, judging by that surest of all tests—the numbers that attend his performances. We went to see them last night, and, having been rather late, were received at the door with the encouraging information, that there was tolerable *standing room* In fact, the place was crowded to overflow. All the feats of vocal magic were repeated with unabated effect; and a new one was gratuitously (for it was not in the bill) added, to the excessive entertainment of the hearers—that of instructing one of the ignorant in the *mysteries* of ventriloquism. We have neither time nor room for particulars; but it was as graciously received as gratefully intended.

This ingenious foreigner was on a visit at Abbotsford some days since; and having chanced to mention to his distinguished host that he kept a sort of Album, or Scrap book, in which were reposited various tributes which had been paid to his talents by many eminent individuals of the countries he had visited, Sir Walter slept aside, while the carriage was getting ready for his guest's departure, and immediately presented to him the following good humoured and characteristic lines:—

TO MONS. ALEXANDRE.

Of yore, in Old England, it was not thought good,
To carry two visages under one hood:
What should folks say to one, who with ease two faces sports?
That from under one hood you last night shew'd us twenty!
Stand forth, arch deceiver! and tell us, in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?
Man, woman, or child? or a dog, or a mouse?
Or are you at once, each live thing in its house?
Each live thing, did I ask? each dead implement too!
A work shop in your person—saw, chisel, and screw.
Above all, are you one individual? I know
You must be, at least, Alexandre *and Co.*
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage—a mob—
And that I, as the Sheriff must take up the job;
And, instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act, and bid you disperse;

Abbotsford, April 23. WALTER SCOTT.

A few days ago, a servant girl entered the shop of courteous silk-mercer in a fashionable town not quite a hundred miles from the banks of the *Chelt*, and asked for some pink ribands. The shop-keeper, who does not like himself dislike a joke, determined to banter the poor damsel, and placing some *purple* ribband on the counter, facetiously asked her whether she could not "fancy it was pink?" "Oh yes," replied the arch Abigail, "certainly sir; please to cut me twelve yards of it." The bewildered shop-keeper obsequiously obeyed her high behest," measured the required quantity, and with his most graceful bow presented it to his customer, who after thanking him for his civility, thus played one of the best retorts that we have heard of for a long time. "To oblige you, sir, I *fancied* this purple ribband was pink—to oblige me pray *fancy* yourself paid!" and bowing left the shop The scene we pronounce inimitable!—Thus "fancy does all colours show."—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

A circumstance of a very interesting and affecting kind occured some time since in one of the Greek Isles. A number of the inhabitants, terrified at the approach of a Turkish force, hurried on board a large boat, and pushed off from the land The wife of one of them, a young woman of uncommon loveliness, seeing her husband departing, stood on the shore stretching out her hands towards the boat, and imploring, in the most moving terms, to be taken on board. The Greek saw it without concern or pity, and, without aiding her escape, bade his companions, hasten their flight. This unfortunate woman, left unprotected in the midst of her enemies, struggled through scenes of difficulty and danger, of insult and suffering, till her failing health and strength, with a heart broken by sorrow, brought her to her death bed. She had never heard from her lord or his band; and when wandering among the mountains, or lying ill in some wretched habitation, or compelled to urge her flight amidst cruel fatigues, her affections for him and the hope of meeting again, bore up her courage through all. He came at last, when the enemy had retreated, and the Greeks had brought their homes again, and learning her situation, was touched with the deepest remorse.—But all hopes of life was then extinguished; her spirit had been tried to the utmost: love had changed to aversion, and she refused to see or forgive him. There is at times, in the character of a Greek woman, as more than one occasion occurred of observing, a strength and sternness that is remarkable. Her sister and relations were standing round her bed; and never in the days of her health and love did she appear more touchingly beautiful as then; her fine dark eyes were turned on them with a look, as if she mourned not to die, but still felt deeply her wrongs; the natural paleness of her cheek was crimsoned with a heetic hue, and the rich tresses of her hair fell dishevelled by her side. Her friends, with tears, entreated her to speak to and forgive her husband; but she turned her face to the wall, and waved her hand for him to be gone. Soon the last pang came over, and affection conquered; she turned suddenly round, raised a look of forgiveness to him, placed her hand in his, and died.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Both Houses of Parliament were to be Prorogued on the 24th.

The Hon. Capt. W. L. Fitz Gerald De Roos, of the 1st Regt. of Life Guards, was married on the morning of the 7th, at St. George's, Hanover square, to Lady Georgiana Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Mrs. Opie, of the theatre has turned Quakeress, and Mr. Macready, also of the theatre, has taken orders in the Church.

Miss Cracchami, the Sicilian dwarf, died suddenly in London.

Mr. Osberry, the Commedian, died suddenly in London on the 9th June.

A subscription for the Greeks has been commenced at Calcutta, and up to the 8th January, 18,764 sicca rupees had been subscribed.

It is said the Danish Government has contracted a loan with some English houses of four and a half millions, at the rate of 4 per cent.

The celebrated Robert Gourlay has made a strange assault upon Mr. Brougham, in the lobby of the House of Commons.—Physicians had been sent to visit Gourlay, as it was supposed that he was deranged. Indeed in detailing the particulars of the assault, when Mr. B was brought up to custody, Mr. Brougham intimated that he thought him to be insane, and this was the general opinion of the House. Mr. B. however, was very indulgent at this supposition, as will be seen by the following note addressed, — Com. Adv.

To the Editor of the Courier.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 12th 1824.

SIR,—Seeing it this day reported in Parliamentary Debates that I had been insane, with insinuations that my conduct, yesterday, in the lobby of this House, had proceeded from something of the kind, will you allow me to assure my friends and the public, through the medium of your paper, that I never was in such a state; nor ever more free from mental disease than now.

Let it be considered, that circumstances will justify extraordinary measures, let it be remembered that Christ whipt the rascals out of the temple; and, before I am condemned, let me have fair opportunity of being heard.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

The Editor of the Colonist and Weekly Courier says he evidently labours under a complete and melancholy delusion. His appearance is dessyed and debilitated; and when removed into one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, he let fall his head upon his hand, as a person labouring under the collapse incidental to violent excitement. He complained of some neglect of Mr. Brougham's respecting the presentation of a petition from Canada, which we understand has no foundation. On being told that if he would express any contrition for his outrage, Mr. Brougham would instantly move for his discharge; he refused, but said he had no objection to petition the House. He added, that he was determined to have a fight with Mr. Brougham, because he had shamefully deserted his cause, and taken up that of a dead missionary.

DISMISSAL OF VISCOUNT CHATEAUBRIAND.—Late arrivals from France announce the sudden and unceremonious dismissal of Viscount Chateaubriand, from the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The causes which led to this measure are involved in impenetrable obscurity, and the proceedings altogether unlooked for by the minister himself.

"He, it said, was on his way to the Tuileries, when he was apprised that an important communication had been sent to his hotel. He returned and found a laconic intimation from M. de Villele that he was no longer a minister. He replied with equal brevity, that he no longer occupied the hotel of foreign affairs, and it was at the service of his successor. The *Journal des Debats*, (the Ex Minister's own paper) makes no secret of the cause of his disgrace, by distinctly admitting that he was punished for remaining silent in the discussion of the law of Repies."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The great question respecting a negotiation of the independence of South America, was brought up in the House of Commons, by Sir James Mackintosh, on presenting the petition of the merchants of London. The speech, says the Courier, "with which the Honend Learned Member introduced his motion, was an able and argumentative exposition of those principles of public law, by which a question like the one now pending must be regulated.—The reply of Mr. Canning was brief, if compared with the matter thrown out by Sir James Mackintosh, but ample enough, in reference to the information which was sought. Our readers may remember that when last this subject was before Parliament, the course which England might take was conditionally bound up in that of the Mother Country; it was wished, if possible, that Spain should have the benefits as well as the credit, of taking the lead in recognizing the independence of her former Colonies. This state of things no longer exists. Mr. Canning distinctly declared, and repeated the declaration, that with respect to any further steps to be taken by this country towards South America, she must act for herself. More than this, in the way of information, Mr. Canning declined to state. Indeed, he admitted that more than this, he scarcely had any thing to state, which could be called information. The question, therefore, now stripped of its last embarrassment, as respects any foreign obligation, and England is free to act, at any moment, and in any manner, her own interests may suggest.

"Two points were urged by Mr. Canning, to which we may be permitted to advert, because they are strongly corroborative of the views we have constantly taken in reference to this subject. The one is, that whenever the recognition takes place, it will be of such separate and distinct portions of South America, as have made the greatest progress towards consolidating their respective forms of government; the other, that England is not prepared so to shape the act of recognition, as to carry with it any implicit obligations of making common cause, or of co operating, with the states so recognised. Recognition by a neutral power, may be merely a simple acknowledgement of a fact; but without this caution, it might be accepted as a sort of treaty of alliance and co-operation. "I am, therefore," said Mr. Canning, "most anxious that exaggerated expectations should not be indulged in on that head, by the immediate consequence of recognition."

The communication of Mr. Canning may be reduced to the following heads:—

1. That his Majesty's Government is no longer bound in considering the question of recognition, to wait for any communication with Spain, but that it is wholly free to act on a view of its own interests.

2. That the Government will consider the question of each state separately, and not South America *en masse*.

3. That Ministers have taken means to inform themselves of the actual condition of the respective governments, but that no information upon the subject has yet reached them.

4. That his Majesty's Government will steadfastly adhere to the declarations it has made on this subject, and which are before Parliament.

Lastly. That it has the second time refused the urgent entreaty of Spain to become a party to a Congress for considering this question.

Mr. John Hunt, publisher of the Examiner, has been tried and convicted of a libel contained in the *Vision of Judgement*, by Lord Byron. The court imposed a fine of £100, and required sureties for good behaviour, himself in £1000 and two others of £500 each. Hunt having stated on trial that he was about to publish a new edition in which he would omit the parts declared to be libellous by the jury, Mr. Justice Bayley remarked,—"I am not aware of all the contents of this work. There may be other passages equally objectionable, with those brought before the court; if, therefore, you re-publish the work, even omitting the passages now specially pointed out to the court, you will bear in mind that you do it at your peril. Should you re-publish any part of the work, and should any of the passages in such re-publication be complained of, and brought before the court, after this warning, the court will know how to deal with you on such offence.

Mr. Robert Gourlay remains in custody at the House of Commons—he is with two messengers in the prison rooms. A friend appeared, in consequence of what was said in the House of Commons by Mr. Canning, and proferred to take some care, to make some arrangements with Mr. Gourlay; but Mr. Gourlay would not accept of them. His insisted on remaining in custody, and on being called to the bar. He has prepared several petitions, which have been forwarded to an Hon. Member, but which he complains were not presented. The prisoner is well provided by Mr. Bellamy, the Commons' Coffee-house-keeper. He has caused to be published in the morning papers several certificates as to his mental sanity, and also another letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in which he says his plan was laid five months ago, in concert with a Dr. Hamilton, who formerly lived in Canada.

The Widow of Riego was in a dying state on the 18th, and her physicians considered her case utterly hopeless.

Lady Byron has given up her jointure of £2000 per annum to the present Lord Byron.

News from Bengal had been received to the 14th Feb. All was "quite in the Company's own possessions, but a late war with the Birmans seemed inevitable. Mr. Chew, a Bengal Branch Pilot, had been seized by the Birmans and sent to the capital, Umerapoora. A large detachment of troops, with a train of artillery, had marched towards the Birman frontier, and it was reported that the 13th Light Infantry, under Colonel M'Creagh, were to proceed thither by water from Calcutta. All articles of Indian produce were high, particularly the finer sorts of Indigo, owing to a great failure of the crop, which was only one half of former years.

Official Accounts have at length been received, confirming the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, but the despatches containing the details of the operations with the Ashantees have not yet reached England. We give such particulars below as were received.

CAPE COAST, March 10.

"His Excellency Sir Charles M'Carthy, arrived here from Sierra Leone in December last, and in the early part of January marched to the interior towards the river Pree, with an army of between six and seven thousand men, chiefly natives, and a West India regiment. On the 21st January, near Free, a most sanguinary battle was fought, in which nearly 1000 of the enemy were slain, but the amunition being expended, our little army was surrounded by above 15,000, and the greater part cut to death with long knives, in a most horrible manner. The heads of nine White Officers were exhibited near one spot, with the jaw bones taken out, an invariable practice with these savages when they take an enemy alive.

"A considerable force under Capt. Blankarne, of the West India Regiment, has marched to take ample revenge. An action is hourly expected.

"The Owen Glendower has been very active along the coast in destroying all that came within her reach. She sails to-morrow morning to destroy a town that had seized on an English merchantman and murdered the crew."

The following is an extract of a letter dated Elmina, March, 1824:

"It was my fortune to be near our lamented chief, when he received his wound, which was at all probability, a mortal one. Buckle, Wetherall, and myself conveyed him for shelter against a tree; but we were soon discovered by the enemy, a number of whom rushed on us. I had one very severe cut on the left side of my neck, but just as the fellow was making a more complete effort, his arm was arrested by one of his chiefs, and I was saved. On looking round, I beheld the headless trunks of my friends. I was bound and conveyed towards their camp."

DEATHS.—His Excellency Sir Charles M'Carthy, Dr. Tedly, Messrs. Buckle, chief engineer; Wetherall, Sir Charles' secretary; Brandon, ordnance storekeeper; Hedley, merchant; and Robinson, merchant; killed by the enemy. Capt. L'Estrange, and Mr. Raydon, merchant, of fatigue. Lieut. Theed; Lieut. Torrane, of the Owen Glendower; Mr. Mends, of do; Lieut. M'Clean, W. I. R; Mr. Belzoni, the traveller; Mr. Hamlyn; Mr. Keffen, assistant commissary: Mr. Gordon, printer to the colony, Mr. Tedley, merchant; and Mr. Picton, staff assistant surgeon, of fever.

It would only add to the grief of the friends of our lamented countrymen, were we to add all the particulars that have come to our knowledge of the *refined* cruelty practiced on their remains.

ENGLAND AND ALGIERS.

News have been received at Genoa of the Blockade of Algiers to the 9th of May. The Dey will listen to no proposition of arrangement which includes an obligation to receive the former English Consul, Macdonald. The number of English ships of war was nine, without including two gunboats. The entrance of the port was shut with a great iron chain, which the Regency had procured from England some time ago. The Dey has made various arrangements to place his ships beyond the reach of danger in case of an attack. He has likewise caused hospitals to be established for the wounded

FRANCE.

Baron de Royer is appointed Minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon; M. de Maltzahn succeeds M. de Royer at Madrid. Don Miguel arrived at Angers on the 12th inst. on his way to Paris. A tremendous hail-storm on the 9th inst. ravaged several Communes of the Northern Departments of France.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected the project of an address to the king to ask indemnities, and has left the initiative on this subject,—The Journal des Debats adds, by a great majority; and there were but 8, or as others say, 11, who opposed it. Is that a majority?

The marriage of M. Rothschild, of Paris, will shortly be celebrated at Frankfort. It is said that the head of the House of Rothschild, at Frankfort, who has no children, has added a million to the three millions which are the marriage portion of his niece.

The criminal section of the Court of Cassation was lead to try a question of extraordinary interest. It is this.—"Whether a Frenchman, who has served under the flag of Colombia, and assisted in the capture of a Sardinian vessel, declared to be a good prize by the Admiralty Court at Carracas, can now be subject to a criminal prosecution before the French tribunals, as having exposed France to measures of reprisal on the part of his Majesty the King of Sardinia?" A London editor remarks, "This question bears a similarity to that which is the subject of the remonstrances made by the Ottoman Porte to the Cabinet of Great Britain, with regard to Lord Byron and other English subjects who have embraced the cause of the Greeks."

Speculation and controversy, about M. de Chateaubriand, seem nearly at an end; and we suppose the Ex-Minister is doomed to discover that the whole government did not centre in him or his party. M de Villele, we learn, is expected to hold the *Portfeuille* of Foreign Affairs, provisionally, for some time yet; it is said, until every thing is arranged—until the ebullition has entirely subsided. It is said he continues high in the King's favour.

SPAIN.

Very little is said in these papers, respecting the affairs of Spain. The Quotidienne of the 16th says:—Reports were yesterday in circulation at the Bourse, that troubles had broken out in Spain. Nothing could be more void of foundation: the most perfect tranquility reigns on all points of the Peninsula. The amnesty was carrying into execution without opposition. The disturbance created by Gen. Capape had been suppressed. He could not prevail upon more than about 40 persons to join him: he had been arrested, and was on his way to Madrid to stand his trial.

GREEK REVOLUTION.

A private letter from Greece states that the Turks have effected a landing in Candia and Negropont, but that at the first mentioned place they were repulsed with great slaughter. The force of Ulysses at Negropont was considerable, and it was fully expected that the utmost extent of the evil of the arrival of Turkish troops, would be to prolong the resistance of the forces of Negropont. No details are given of the affair in Candia. According to this letter, the Turks have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea this summer. [We hope it may be true; but we have so many fictions from the East, that we are obliged to receive every thing with great caution.]

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Constitutionnel contains part of a note of Lord Strangford to the Sublime Porte, dated April 10, 1824, respecting the differences between Russia and Turkey. These differences, according to his Lordship, arose on two interests—commercial and political. The first had been satisfactorily arranged, and the latter would be finally settled by the evacuation of the Principalities of the Danube.

SWEDEN.

On the 22d of May the Norwegian Diet unanimously rejected all the thirteen alterations in the Constitution proposed to them by their Sovereign. They, at the same time, resolved to present an address to his Majesty, stating the grounds of rejection. Signor Moreno Y. Davis, Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Stockholm, died on the 30th of May. He had retained his embassy forty years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ROSE *v Ollier*.—This action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is Miss Sarah Rose, one of the daughters of Mr. Micah Rose formerly a tradesman of Manchester but now retired from business, and residing at Northern, near that town. The defendant is Mr. J. S. Ollier, head clerk to the distributor of stamps, at Manchester, and son of the late Dr. Ollier of that town. It is rather a peculiar feature of this case, that the defendant is not yet married. Messrs. Scarlett, Williams, and Brougham were engaged for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Alderson and Wightman for the defendant. The Court was crowded particularly by ladies. After Mr. Brougham had opened the pleadings, Mr. Scarlett stated the facts of the case, which were briefly these:—The families of both parties, which were highly respectable, had been known to each other for a very long period, and the plaintiff and defendant had been mutually acquainted almost from their infancy. The friendship should ripen into something more ardent was as they advanced in years, perfectly natural; and the result was, that, in the summer of 1823, Mr. Ollier openly declared himself the lover of Miss Rose, and began to pay her those attentions which might be expected in consequence. On his second or third visit to her he had a conference with Mr. Rose, and asked him permission to pay his addresses to Miss Sarah. Mr. Rose was rather pleased at the proposals, as the gentleman was of good character and family; and, as he thought highly of Mr. Ollier's character and family; but he said that if he indulged the expectation of a large fortune with her he would be disappointed, as he had decided not to give portions to any of his children (four daughters,) until his death, which, at his time of life, could not be long, and then a few thousands would be divided among them. Besides this, Miss Sarah would have £300 from another source. Mr Ollier expressed himself perfectly satisfied on that head, as his only object was to make her his wife. Money was not at all his object; and he requested Mr. Rose would speak to his (Mr. Ollier's) father, on the subject of his present application. From that time Mr. Ollier was received on the footing of an honourable lover, and as he was of gentlemanly manners and very good person, a mutual attachment took place, and the result of which no doubt was entertained. Mr. O. was introduced to the friends of Mr. Rose's family; he accompanied Miss Sarah frequently to parties, to Church, and other places. Shortly after Mr. Ollier's declaration, Mr. Rose called upon Dr. Ollier, and conversed with him on the probable union between their families, at the same time mentioning what he had told Mr Ollier as to money matters. Dr Ollier made no reply, at first on the subject of Mr. R's call—but the intimacy continued between the young parties as before. From that time until Whitsuntide, 1823. About three weeks before the latter period, Mr. Rose met Dr. Ollier, who then said he wished the match might be put off, as his family were not agreeable to it. With this sentiment, as the family did not object to it; and he In the evening Mr. Rose mentioned the circumstance to Mr. O. who considered himself to be of age to judge for himself. (Mr O. is now about 30 and Miss R. about 23.) On the same evening Mr. O invited Mr. Rose to go and see the house in which he has taken a preparatory to the marriage; but Mr. R. declined going that evening. After the conversation Mr Ollier only visited Miss Rose two or three times, when he entirely discontinued his visits without any difference having been perceived in his behaviour, or without his assigning any reason whatever for his absence and Mr. Scarlett commented on this part of the conduct of the defendant, which he characterized as base and dishonourable towards the plaintiff, whose affections he had gained, who was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, whose affections he had engaged as if for his mere amusement, and the gratification of his vanity; with whom he had been received in society as betrothed husband, and whom he thus suddenly abandoned, exposed to the cruel and unjust suspicions in which a censorious world might choose to indulge, as to the cause of so extraordinary a change in his conduct. In July following, Mr Grundy, the godfather of Mr Rose, inquired from Mr. Ollier himself the cause of his withdrawing his attentions; when the latter declared that the obstacle to the match was his father's objections, to which he felt himself bound to attend, as his father was his surety in £10,000 at the Stamp Office; but that his conduct had been, in all respects, censured by any part of Miss R's behaviour or character, of which he spoke with warm respect, to the great satisfaction of the godfather. About September following, Dr Ollier died, when Mr Grundy again saw Mr. Ollier in October, when he inquired whether his father's death would remove the obstacle which had prevented his marriage with Miss Rose. Mr. O. said it would not, for that he had several sisters who now required his assistance and protection, and that his father's affairs were not settled. Mr Holland, cousin to Miss Rose, also called upon him to know if he intended to fulfil his engagement with Miss Rose, when, after questioning his authority to interfere, he declared he did not intend to fulfil it. Words then ensued between Mr. Ollier and Mr. Holland, and this action was soon afterwards brought. Mr Rose, Mrs Wood (his eldest daughter) Miss Mary Rose (his youngest daughter) Mr. Grundy, Mr. Holland, and Mr Burgess, proved the facts of the case. To show that the family of Dr Ollier did not desire the courtship, it was proved that the Dr and the two families continued to be intimate, and that the former and the two families continued to be intimate, and that the former and the two families continued to be intimate, and that the former and the two families continued to be intimate, and that the former and the two families continued together. A note from Miss Olivia Ollier was produced, addressed to Miss Rose, and brought to her by Mr Ollier. Miss Ollier had written on a part of the envelope, "Miss S. Rose Miss Ollier had written on a part of the envelope, "Miss S. Rose the words "For star read gondolune," on another part of the envelope. This showed the writer's knowledge of the court-hip. This showed the writer's knowledge of the court-hip. This showed the writer's knowledge of the court-hip

The slightest transolation visible in the traveller has often determined the guides, notwithstanding the most lucrative offers, to return to the neighbouring valley of Chamouni.

The summit of the mountain, which is visible at the distance of 204 miles, is so narrow, as scarcely to permit two persons to walk abreast, especially on the western side, which is very steep, and terminates in frightful precipices, fearful to behold. The cold is here so intense, that fire can scarcely be maintained in the chafing dish, provisions are entirely frozen, and ink even is congealed To the rarefaction of the air is to be attributed the singular appearances of the sky which is almost black; and, on looking through a tube, the stars are visible at noon.

Communication.

ON THE DEATH OF THE HON. THOMAS SCOTT.

Oh mournful muse! now pomene I arise—
She comes with solemn steps and down cast eyes,
Raises her hand points to the earthly bed,
Where rests the ashes of the virtuous dead.

Soft heaves her bosom while her accents roll,
With sad remembrance thrilling to the soul;
There Scot remains in solemn silence sleep,
There Science, Virtue, Truth and Justice weep.

There lies a man whose upright heart and hand,
Once bore the sword of justice in your land,
Once stood the champion of his country's cause,
Th' impartial guardian of his country's laws.

There lies the empty casket where is fled
That gem the spirit, lo! from earth 'tis freed,
Aerial it flies, mounts on triumphant wing,
Nor heeds of grave the power, of death the sting.

Peace to his ashes on that clay-cold bed,
'Till the last triumph shall wake the slum'bring dead,
Then shall he rise, shall join the angelic choir,
And feel a seraph's love, a seraph's fire.

Where's now the sword of justice lo! 'tis borne,
By one his station fitted to adorn,
By one whose deeds demand from truth the praise,
Where POWELL sitsin judgment justice sways.

Long may he live to guard his country's laws,
And feel that high reward his hearts applause,
And then like Scott in honour sink to rest,
Rever'd by all regretted by the best.

J. G. S.

York, 9th August.

Domestic.

THE UNION.

Letters have been received by a respectable mercantile House in this city, from London, mentioning that a bill for uniting the Provinces of Lower and Upper canada, was recently brought before the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed. The letters further state that His Majesty's Ministers intend to act on this bill in the early part of next session.—*C. Cou't.*

Extract of a letter to a Commercial House in this City, dated London, June, 4, 1824.

"The East India Company have just made public their intention of opening a Trade in *Teas* direct to Canada from China; and a bill is now in progress through the Houses of Parliament to allow them.—The detail is not arranged; but it is intended to have public sales—the monies received to be paid into the Colonial Treasury; to be accounted for with the Company at home. The Tea is ordered to be in readiness at Canton in January next."—*Canadian Times.*

Accidents.—On Friday evening as Mr. and Mrs. William Wragg were taking a ride in a calesh, the horse stumbled near the entrance of the St. Antoine Suburbs, and the sudden jolt threw Mr. W. (who was not in a good state of health) out of the Carriage, he fell on the side of his head, and right shoulder, his collar bone was broken, and his shoulder dislocated. He bled profusely from the ear, and lay for some time in a state of total insensibility. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, and we are happy to say he is now in a fair way of recovery. Mr. W. was left in the Carriage; her feelings at that moment cannot be described, the crowd which immediately collected on the occasion frightened the horse, and he ran with full speed towards the bridge, some persons attempted to stop him at the entrance, but he made a violent plunge, and narrowly escaped the creek. Mrs. W. cried out to let the horse pass, and no further resistance was then made by those on the bridge, over which he bounded furiously; many unavailing attempts were made to stop his progress in the suburb, during which time Mrs. W. thought destruction inevitable, she did not however in this perilous predicament lose her presence of mind, she made a successful effort to reach from the carriage and hold fast by the harness, considering that in the event of the calesh being overturned, she might be more secure in that position. While she was thus situated, the reins fortunately met her eye, she seized them, and regaining her place in the carriage drew tight the reins and was most providentially saved from the impending danger. The spectators cried out "you are safe"; it was then that her feelings overpowered her, she sank down in the carriage and remained for a considerable time deprived of all powers of recollection. We have seldom had occasion to notice a circumstance which so strongly marks the protecting care of a merciful providence, as the one above mentioned.

Messrs. Auclair and Marion, with their wives went from this city on Sunday last to visit some friends on the opposite side of the river; they stopped at a house a few miles from La Prairie to give the horse some water, the men got out of the waggon, leaving the women in it, the bridle was taken off the horse, and one of the husbands held him by the mane. Some persons returning from church drove past at the time, and the cracking of their whips frightened the horse, who disengaged himself from the hold, and ran off violently; the waggon was dashed against a fence, and the women thrown out. We understand that Mrs. Auclair had three ribs broken, and Mrs. Marion (her sister) had her arm broke. They were carried to town on Monday morning.

On the same day, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson, Baker, residing in Commissioners Street, which runs along the banks of the river, had just got into a calesh, when the horse in place of proceeding as she intended, continued to back towards the river, where the bank is remarkably high, over which he would have been precipitated had not the wheels of the carriage come in contact with a large Potash Kettle which was lying within a short distance of the edge of the bank; by the violence of this resistence, Mrs. J. was thrown from the calesh and we are sorry to state had one of her legs broken.—*Canadian Courant.*

THE LAUNCH.

The long expected launch of the *great ship* took place on Wednesday morning last at the point of the Island of Orleans, in presence of a large concourse of people, assembled to witness an event which forms as important an epoch in the history of naval architecture, as it does in the annals of this province. The St. Lawrence, which but a few years ago, comparatively speaking, had borne on its wave only the rudely constructed canoe of the native Indian, has now floating on its waters the largest ship in existence, or of the building of which for navigable purposes we have any authentic record. This immense vessel, has, with great propriety been named *The Columbus.*

Her dimensions are as follows—length 300 feet, breadth of beam 50 feet and depth of hold 30 feet, her model is also as extraordinary as her dimensions, being precisely that of a Candian batteau, that is, perfectly flat bottomed and wall sided, the stem and stern post nearly or altogether perpendicular, and both ends sharp alike, without any fullness as is the case in the bows and sterns of ships of the usual construction. So that her floor may be compared to a parallel ogram, with an acute equicrural triangle at either extremity. Her tonnage by register is 3,690 tons, but she is thought to be capable of carrying at least 6,000 tons freight, her stowage is somewhat embarrassed by the massy beams which connect her side timbers, or she would probably freight 7,000 tons.

This ship has been an object of general curiosity since she was first laid down, her dimensions, so far exceeding any which have yet been attempted in the largest ships of war, that even a faithful report of the bulk was received with suspicion, and a number of vague stories were set afloat as to the intention of the builders in framing this wonderful craft, it was imagined by many, that a solid mass of timber was to be built in, something like the shape of a vessel, and covered with an outward sheathing of plank sufficiently strong to render her capable of traversing the ocean at a favourable season when good weather might be expected, but as the work advanced, it became evident from the regular plan pursued and the solid manner in which her massy frame was connected, that something more was intended than a mere ship shaped raft, she is now a complete vessel, and it is expected will prove sufficiently managable, but will not probably perform more than one voyage. Every precaution has, however, been taken for the safety and comfort of those who are to navigate her. Her cabin and a safety room being prepared, that should the vessel by any means become water logged, the crew would endure but little inconvenience. Many persons entertained doubts of the possibility of launching this stupendous fabric, and there were not wanting those who affirmed that she would never float, but remain on the blocks where she was built, a monument of the presumptuous folly of the projectors.

The events of Wednesday proved how much the *wonderers and doubters had been mistaken*, and cheered by how able the work had been conducted and how minutely and justly the builder had made his calculations. At half past or 35 minutes past seven, this ponderous mass was put in motion with as much facility as any smaller vessel and slid majestically into the St. Lawrence. The length of the ways was somewhat less than 600 feet, and precisely one minute elapsed between the period when she moved and that of her reaching the water, her entrance into which was greeted by appropriate airs from the military bands in attendance, and repeated salutes from the guns of the Steamboats, and some which had been planted on the shore for that purpose. Her ways were much scorched by the friction of her motion, and so great a smoke arose, that distant spectators imagined some accident to have taken place. From her peculiar construction in the wedge-like form of her stern, and the small proportion her breadth bears to her length, she created but little swell, even the smallest boats were hardly tossed, and no sensible motion was experienced on board the Steamboats and larger vessels.

Three of her four masts were standing, that is, the first and second main-mast-, and her try-sail mast—the sheers were also up for shipping the fore-mast and her bowsprit was in: the whole of these appear so small when compared with the bulk of the hull, that they look like jury spars, her main-sail is not larger than that of a small 74. As soon as she lost way, she was taken in tow by the Steam-boats, Swiftsure, Lady Sherbrooke and Malsham; and conducted to the Montmorenci channel, where she dropped her anchor, which did not appear to us larger than we have seen on board a first rate ship of War.—The weight is 18 Cwt. 2 Qrs.

The day was remarkably fine and the river presented an animated spectacle, no less than seven steamboats and an amazing number of rowing and sailing boats being upon the water. Those who contented themselves with a view from the works of the Town or Cape Diamond, though they had but a distant sight of the launch had the pleasure of enjoying the moving scene upon the St. Lawrence as in a panorama. The effect of the military bands upon the water was very fine; the Swiftsure, which after the business of the launch was over, made the tour of the Island of Orleans, had on board the band and bugles of the 71st Regt.; the 68th band enlivened the Lady Sherbrooke, whilst the admirers of the pibroch were gratified by the pipers of the former Regt. who were on board the Laprairie in full national costume.

Amongst the company in the different boats we saw some strangers from the United States, and several gentlemen from Montreal; what greatly enhances the pleasure afforded by this memorable occasion is, that we have not heard of any, even the most trivial accident occuring.—*Quebec Mercury.*

☞ To our Correspondent.—"JULIAN" has been received, but cannot appear before the return of the Editor.

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear, are to be held or constrained. For We do will that you and each of you be as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*



Upper Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

TO all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited, and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that We with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and bearing date the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By this Excellency's Command,

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO B ROBINSON *Attorney Gen.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licences of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 18-tf.

NOTICE.

HIS MAJESTY'S Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada, will be prepared to commence, on Monday the 14th day of June next, to pay to the Claimants for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America Twenty-five per cent on the Amounts Awarded by the Commission appointed under the Provincial Act of Parliament passed in the 4th Year of His Majesty's Reign, Cap. 4.

The List of Persons, and the sums awarded respectively, will appear in a future Gazette, as well as instructions for the Receipt of the Money, where it is done through the means of Agency.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made in any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Ster. Sterling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee being 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR sub mitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,

Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C.E.C. Cons.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Cons.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Seymour	Nipa	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebenezer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date

Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON,
Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.

30.—13 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Thursday the 12th day of
to wit. } August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing, together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

☞ The Sale of the above House and Premises is adjourned to Saturday the 21st instant, for want of bidders. Sale to commence at the Market House as above, precisely at noon of the same day.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
24 July 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 69 & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara,	}	150 acres
Lot No 166, in the Town of Niagara.		
do. 134,	do do	
do 140,	do do	
do 289,	do do	
do 133,	do do	
do 30,	do do	

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug. 25 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

26—6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton,	}	900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do.		
Lot No 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do. do.		
Lot No. 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.		
Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.		
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	}	400 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.		
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o	}	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & 1, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, July 31st, 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26—6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 34 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington	}	300
13 " do. 14 3d Con. Clarke,	}	800
13 " do. 14 4th do do.		
Acres		1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale. 23td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do.		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the In[illegible] occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of [illegible]burg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*

By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 25th day of August next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14—td.
28th July, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.

York, 17th August, 1824. 34-tf.

FINE CUT GLASS WARE, CHINA, BRITANNIA METAL WARE, &c. &c.

For Sale opposite the English Church, a few doors West of P. McDougalls, an Assortment of

FLINT GLASS,

From the Waterford Glass Works, of this Years Importation,

CONSISTING of Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers, Water Jugs, Fruit Dishes, Finger Basons, Wine Coolers, Custard Cups; Wine, Claret, and Liquor Glasses, &c. Cut and Plain:—and a quantity of Common Tumblers and Wine Glasses.

Also, a few Dinner Sets fine Blue Earthenware; Tea pots, Pitchers, Sugar-basons, &c. &c.

Cruet and Liquor Frames newest patterns with Cut Glass; a few Sets Claims, and China Gilt Ornaments—Superiror Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots. A few Sets Cadmans Dinner and Desert Knives & Forks, warranted best Quality. Also, Gilt and Plain British Letter and Writing Paper; Quills and Ink Powder—Shoe Brushes; Pins in packets; Starch in 14lb packages; Calf Skins; Glauber Salts, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber intending to stop but a few weeks requests those in want of the above to favor him with their Orders.

Wm. RORKE.

York, August 19th, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a MEDICAL SCHOOL is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of CHARLES DUNCOMB, Esq. Licentiate, and the immediate patronage of the HON. COLONEL TALBOT, where the Education of young men for the Profession of Medicine and Surgery will be carfully superintended and every opportunity offered them to become intimately acquainted with the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body. Every Student before admission is expected to have a competent knowledge of the Latin Language or give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a competent teacher will be resident in the village.

CHARLES DUNCOMB, will give a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN ROLPH, is expected to give the first course of Lectures and Demonstrations during the ensuing season on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.

St. Thomas, Talbot Street, }
August 5th, 1824. } 34—6w.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan		
Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	}	620 Acres.
Township of York		
Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, Westhalf of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	350 Acres
Township of Percy		
Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.		

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

Crown Office, York, }
July 15th, 1824. }

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do Perth,	do	23rd do
Do Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29—t. f.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

FOR DARLINGTON, WHITBY, AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

AN OFFICE is opened in DARLINGTON for the REGISTER AND SALE OF PROPERTY in that, and the adjoining Townships, *Proprietors* of Land who wish to dispose of it, are requested to Communicate particulars thereof. EMIGRANTS, and others, wishing to obtain LAND may receive information by applying to Mr. JAMES BLACK, Post Office DARLINGTON.

N. B. The High Road from Kingston to York passes through these Townships, Darlington being 38 miles from the latter place,—the Land is of the first quality, is well watered, with excellent Mill Seats and is on the Border of the Lake, where there is good convenience for Landing and Shipping Goods, &c.

No. 21—13wks.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Day of Discount, WEDNESDAY.

Notes offered for Discount should be enclosed to the Cashier, and given in before the day of discount

Hours for public business at the Bank, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

French Silver Coins of five Livres each, are received and paid at the rate of 4s. 6d.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

15-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,983
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 132 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 132 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 132 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BARWICK, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach.

—Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

50,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet.

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824.

No. 28—t f.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seveapence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and tlirsepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at the price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5*s* per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure" — *we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.*

VOL. III. No. 34.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

An account of the proceedings under the insurrection act, during the last year, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It appears, that no less than seventeen hundred and seven persons were brought to trial, after periods of imprisonment, amounting in many instances, to two and even three months, though not more than 271 were convicted, and sentence was actually carried into execution upon only 75.

A bull was lately slaughtered at Aisle, in Cheshire, which weighed one ton one hundred and eighty pounds: the rough fat taken from him weighed three hundred and eleven pounds. He was eight years old. Of a bull previously killed, at the same place, one rib weighed twenty-three pounds.

Mr. Keen the tragedian, has purchased ground for building a villa in the island of Bute. The situation, on the banks of Loch Fad, is truly beautiful, and the villa, in which he intends to reside, is now in a state of great forwardness. It is to consist of two stories, with a neat front.

We mention for the information of our female friends, that an entirely new article, called Circassian, or Cassinette, is now manufacturing in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, in very considerable quantities, principally for exportation to the Continent. The warp is of cotton, and the weft woollen, and all colours, qualities, and widths may be had. It wears well, and, in some colours look very genteel. The chief recommendations of this fabric are, its cheapness, durability and incombustibility; not that it will not burn, but it takes fire with difficulty, and is, on that account, well adapted for children's wear.—The Cassinette makes a very pleasant dress, particularly in the winter season; and, though it is little more than the same price as calico, it will wear three times as long, and save a fourth dress in washing.

There are serious differences between the spring knife makers and their employers, at Sheffield; the former demand what they call the prices of 1810, which the latter, it appears cannot accede to. About 1500 men are out of employ, in consequence of refusing to work.

It is determined by the relatives of Lord Byron, that his remains shall be interred in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

At the Old Bailey, lately, William Campion was convicted of publishing a profane and blasphemous libel on the Holy Scriptures and the Christian Religion, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in Newgate. Richard Hassall was found guilty in the same court, of a similar offence, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to enter into his own recognisance to £100 to be of good behaviour during his life.

In the Court of King's Bench Thomas Thurtell, [brother of the notorious John Thurtell,] William Anderson, and J. B. Snowden were tried for a conspiracy in setting fire to their premises, situate in Watling street, in the year 1822, and for defrauding the County Fire Office of the sum of £1930. The Jury found Thurtell and Snowden guilty, and Anderson not guilty. The defendant Thomas Thurtell sat in court with great composure till the Lord Chief Justice began his charge, when he retired.—The trial lasted till near midnight.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar has, by a series of experiments in Scotland, ascertained, that, when a queen bee is wanting for a hive, her majesty can be, and is produced from the egg of a working bee. In one experiment, having removed the queen, the bees set about constructing royal cells, and placing common larvæ in them: seven days two queens were formed. One of these killed the other; and though, while in a virgin state, treated with no distinction whatever, she no sooner began to lay, than she became the object of constant solicitude and respect to crowds of her admiring subjects, who fed and watched upon her.

At a farm-house, at Hooton, a short time ago, there was a little pet duck, which was accustomed regularly to suck a cat with her kittens; and at the hunting stable there is a large gentleman cat, which was purloined by a terrier bitch, which fondled with it as freely as with its own whelps. In the kitchen there, also, is a young cub fox, reared by a cat, who took the utmost care of the young one's charge.

At the conclusion of the June Races, at Epsom, a number of ruffians on horseback, in chaises, waggons, carts, &c. galloped down the course, broke down a chain placed to prevent their egress, and indiscriminately knocked down and drove over many persons on foot. One lady had her jaw broke by a horse treading on her; a countryman's arm was fractured, a boy was so dreadfully injured that his life is despaired of; a coachman was kicked by a horse, and died at the Magpie, in Epsom, in about an hour; a groom had his skull fractured and his horse killed; and many others were severely bruised.

A poor woman at Glasgow, one of those furious creatures who pick up their living on dunghills, chanced, a few days ago, to light on a small parcel which she took for meal: home she hastened, and made what she thought a delicious mess of pottage; but alas! there was arsenic in it, (used probably for destroying rats,) and she perished in great agony.

At Sheffield, a man was lately so dreadfully lacerated by a bear, which he kept for the purpose of baiting, that he died shortly afterwards. A boy 12 years old, was also stung in the leg by an adder, in a wood near Dumfries, the effects of which nearly proved fatal to him.

A Dr. Thornton has projected a balloon, and solicited subscribers at ten guineas each, to patronize his scheme. He describes this new vehicle as having wings and a tail, worked by a steam engine and mechanical powers; made to ascend and descend at pleasure, and to travel 100 miles within the hour, in any direction, and to carry letters and persons to any distance.

The following is the direction of a letter sent from Sheffield to Dublin, a few days ago: "For John——, private soldier, 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, King's Military, Infirmary, Dublin. *If dead please to read this letter.*

DREADFUL PARTY CONFLICT.

IRELAND.—The Enniskillen Chronicle gives the following account of the conflict at Inniniore:—"On Monday last, a scene the most alarming among the many that have degraded this quarter of the country for some time, took place in Inniniore, a large island about five miles distant from Enniskillen. From the circumstances which we have been able to collect, it appears that a duel was to have been fought in the morning, between two as fine young men as ever trod the soil of Fermanagh, the latter a Roman Catholic, and that the friends and adherents of both parties assembled on the occasion in great numbers. From the interference of some gentlemen, the quarrel was made up; but the bad feelings of the parties led to a general conflict, in which the Protestants who were at first by much the weaker party, were overpowered and beaten; and one of them, named M'Cleery, had his skull fractured, and was left senseless on the field. The alarm of this affair, with the usual exaggerations, shortly after spread through the country, and a reinforcement armed with guns, bayonets, and other weapons, repaired to the scene of action—*On the appearance of fire arms*, the Catholics *retreated* to their cots on the opposite shore, on the Monlaugh side of the country. The protestants irritated by the circumstances above stated fired and wounded several persons, and afterwards committed considerable excesses in the island. On the news reaching town, two companies of the 66th regiment, accompanied by Magistrates, set off without delay, each taking a different side of the lake, and on their arrivals at the island, the mischief had nearly subsided. Some of the parties on both sides were made prisoners, and a few muskets seized and brought into town. On Tuesday the Magistrates assembled to investigate the business, and have proposed taking information on both sides. That we believe, the matter at present rests. M'Cleery, whose skull is fractured, was not dead a few the last accounts reached us, but remained in a most dangerous state. A fair was held in Maguire-bridge yesterday, which, we understand, was also a scene of battery and bloodshed. On the evening of Sunday last, a Mr Graham, the Permanent Sergeant of the yeomanry corps of this town, was returning from the country, he was attacked by a party near Lisbellaw and beaten in such a savage manner that he was unable to proceed home. Mr Graham is a man of the most peaceable disposition and inoffensive manners; but in the present disorganized state of society here, the best disposed persons are equally the victims of the lawless and turbulent ruffians that distract the neighbourhood."

Genuine Heroism.—When the plague raged violently at Marseilles, every link of affection was broken; the father turned from the child—the child from the father; cowardice and ingratitude, no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height, when it thus destroys every generous feeling—thus dissolves every tie of humanity. The city became a desert, grass grew in the streets, a funeral met you at every step. The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a consultation on the fearful disease, for which no remedy had been discovered. After a long deliberation, they decided, unanimously, that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse alone might develope—an operation, it was impossible to attempt, since the operator must infallibly become a victim in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies. A dead pause met added this fatal declaration. Soon after, a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, rose, and said, firmly "Be it so: I devote myself for the safety of my country. Before this numerous assembly, I promise in the name of humanity and religion, that tomorrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down, as I proceed, what I observe." He left the assembly instantly. They admire him, lament his fate, and doubt whether he will persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, animated by all the sublime energy religion can inspire, acted up to his word. He had never married, he was rich, and immediately made his will, dictated by justice and piety; he confessed, and in the middle of the night, received the sacrament. A man had died of the plague, in his house, within four and twenty hours. Guyon, at day break, shut himself up in the same room; in his cool and steady hand, he held a pen, and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or more collected; kneeling before the corpse, he wrote—" Mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without horror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible disease, which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy: thou will render my sacrifice useful. Oh God (continued he) thou will bless the action thou hast thyself inspired." He began—he finished the dreadful operation, and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and afterwards sought the lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours—a death too blest amid times more glorious than the warrior's, who, to save his country, rushes on the enemies ranks—since he advances with hope at least, sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, June 8.

Yesterday evening a melancholy circumstance occurred here. A Danish gentleman named Gardiner, received information that his wife, a beautiful young woman, of twenty years of age, had formed an improper connexion with a young Englishman or German of good appearance, and respectability, and he therefore made arrangements for proceeding to Copenhagen, in order to place the lady in charge of her mother. He was to sail on the 25th instant, and the lover had also taken his passage for Puerto Cavello. Every thing was settled, and nothing remarkable occurred till yesterday evening, when the wife of Gardiner took advantage of his being occupied in dressing at four o'clock, left his house and proceeded to that of the young man, which she joined before Gardiner's. On entering she locked the door, and immediately afterwards two shots were heard. The people of the house forced open the door, and discovered the young lady a corpse on the bed, with a pistol wound in the lower part of her face, and the pistol at a considerable distance; whilst the young man was on the ground, likewise mortally wounded, having discharged his pistol through his mouth. It is presumed that he first destroyed her, and afterwards himself. It would seem also from the position of the bodies that she urged him to the act, as well as from the circumstances of a letter having been previously written by her, to her husband, confessing her infidelity, commending him and blessing him to marry a worthy woman, and to forget her, and more especially if upon reading his virtues. This is the account given, as the young man had manifested no previous unpleasantness but conversed cheerful y with some friends in his counting house, until within half an hour of the fatal moment: more especially was predetermination to die on the part of the woman evident, as upon discharging his hand, he suddenly seemed to make a grasp at the jaws of the folding gate and door, which had come against his body whilst struggling; his hand, however, struck against one of the jaws, and he immediately dropt it to his side, clenching his fingers in apparent agony. He struggled long and violently. The body was cut down after it had hung about three hours. He was cut off by his father and brother in a cart with all speed, under the fond but delusive hope, that efforts to restore animation would not prove unavailing. We understand the father had, a day or two previously, called on a medical gentleman in St Nicholas, and mentioned what he intended to do on getting the body of his son.—The surgeon immediately opened a vein in the temple, but without effect. He was more successful on opening the jugular vein, which flowed so freely that he could have taken any quantity of blood. The body was rubbed, and the usual methods adopted for producing circulation put in practice, but without effect; for no sooner was the blood drawn than the body became cold—the aspect of the countenance, and every thing pointing it beyond doubt that the functions of life had now been too long suspended to expect that any human efforts could recal them again into action. He is, however, confident, that if Campbell had been suspended for ten minutes less, the result would have been very different.—Above five pounds of blood have been taken from the arm under all the circumstances of the case, he had strong hopes of success had he been aided with the assistance of a galvanic battery.—*Stirling Journal.*

The Eye.—This very delicate and beautiful organ is exposed to many injuries, though protected by several admirable contrivances, which demonstrate design and considerate kindness on the part of the Creator.

A fact is stated in the Newspapers, of a person's becoming blind, in consequence of the eyes being pressed by another person in sport, is a remarkable instance. No visible injury had been sustained by his eyes; but it is at least probable, that, in the struggle, the optic nerves were either ruptured, or otherwise rendered useless. It is well known that the eye is merely an *instrument*. By means of its humours which answer the purpose of lenses, the rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, forming an image of the external object. The retina is an extension of the medullary portion of the optic nerves, which are connected with the brain. If these nerves are divided, the communication is destroyed, and the eyes are rendered useless, though otherwise perfect. The following case, related by and English Surgeon, is in point:—

In going through an hospital on the Quay at Ostend, in order to assist the wounded French officers that arrived from Waterloo the night before, I was accosted by a tall man of about fifty years of age, a Brigadier General. He was a true picture of the old Napoleon soldier—the thick mustachio—the dark carried and careless looks—the stern countenance—the round earrings—the decoration of the legion of honour—all marked him out as one of the sons of glory. I advanced towards me bowing, and seemed to fix his full black eyes on mine, as he asked for my assistance. I begged to know where he was wounded; and he informed me that he had been shot through the head, that the wounds were nearly healed but that he was quite blind. I looked at his eye, and found no alteration in them from the natural appearances;—but on closer inspection found the pupils dilated and fixed. He then allowed me the extraction and exit of the ball. It entered between the top line of the ear and whisker, and pierced between the top line of the ear and whisker, and having passed across the head, came out exactly opposite but a little between the other ear and whisker. It was therefore evident that the loss of vision was occasioned by the optic nerves having been totally divided by the ball in its passage. From the intensity with which I examined his case he seemed to gather hopes of relief. I hesitated as I told him of the irreparable loss of his sight, and I saw the tears start from those fine, but now useless eyes, with a sympathy that instantly affected my own—it was one of the most extraordinary wounds I ever witnessed which did not prove fatal.

From the Albion.

Among the numerous passengers by the New York, we notice the arrival of three members of the British Parliament:—The Honorable Edward Geoffery Stanley, for Stockbridge, grandson of Earl Derby; John Evelyn Denison, Esq. for New Castle under Lyme, Staffordshire, and James Stuart Wortley, for Bossiney, in Cornwall. They are quite young members having all been returned to Parliament since the last general election. These Gentlemen have commenced their tour by proceeding up the Hudson, and will visit the Canal, Niagara falls, the Canada s, and the Eastern States, and return to New York in the autumn. It is

we understand, their intention to proceed to the south, and to be at Washington during the next Session of Congress. We are gratified to learn, that they have determined to rough it, and perform their journey like true travellers, by taking the regular conveyances of the roads; a plan which will bring them in contact with all classes of the American people, and of course afford them the best facilities of acquiring a true knowledge of the state of the country they have come to visit. Mr. Stuart Wortley is the son of James Archibald Stuart Wortley, the loyal and independent Member for Yorkshire. The Hon Edward Geoffrey Stanley will after the demise of his father and grandfather, being in the direct line of succession, succeed to the titles and estates of Earl Derby. The title of Earl Derby is, we believe, one of the oldest in the Peerage. Its bearers having on various occasions adorned the page of history with feats of their bravery and patriotism. The Earldom was first granted to Thomas Lord Stanley, (second Baron) by Henry VII. in 1485, for his eminent services at the battle of Bosworth Field.—James, the seventh Earl, was taken prisoner at the fatal battle of Worcester, in 1651, during the civil wars, and was beheaded at Bolton shortly afterwards, notwithstanding his plea of having surrendered to one Capt. Edge, upon the condition of quarters being given.

This noble Earl was truly loyal, and of a great and heroic spirit; he fell a sacrifice to the dastardly revenge of Oliver Cromwell, who sent a letter, offering him his own terms, if he would deliver up the Isle of Man; to which the Earl returned the following spirited answer:

"I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my sovereign; or else you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late Majesty's service; from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers, I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him, who accounts it the chiefest glory to be,

"His Majesty's
"Most loyal and
"Obedient subject,
"DERBY."

[*Debrett's Peerage.*

"Castle Town, 12th July, 1649.,,

Those who have read that excellent Novel, the *King of the Peak*, founded on facts which occurred during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, will recollect the amiable character of the Earl of Derby of that day; although, as the author remarks, the then Edward Stanley "was the proud, fierce, and wicked character here pourtrayed, I have to request that he (Earl Derby) will pardon me for having raked up the ashes of the only bad man of his house, to supply a picture in my gallery."

From the Boston Palladium of July 30.

SHIP EDWARD NEWTON.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Bertody, late Commander of the ship Edward Newton, of Boston, to the owners, Messrs S. G. Perkins & Co.

"*St. Phillip de Benguela, March* 12, 1824.

"Gentlemen,—I have the painful task to perform of giving you an account of the destruction of the Edward Newton by fire. The impression forces itself upon me, and I cannot help remarking the great mercy of God in our preservation through the perils of a hitherto ocean in open boats, and finally, when our case seemed hopeless, and death (either by sword or famine,) appeared inevitable, by our sudden and unexpected deliverance into the hands of civilized and hospitable people.

"I will endeavour, as well as the bewildered state of my faculties will admit, to give you some particulars of this distressing affair. I left Calcutta on the 18th of December; Madras and Pondicherry on the 28th of the same month—had rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and was making the most of a fair wind, with the prospect of a short passage, when, on the 20th of Feb. in lat. 29. S. long. 10 1-2 E. this dreadful calamity befel us. On the day above mentioned, at half past 5 o'clock in the evening, smoke was discovered issuing from beneath the cabin deck, through the apertures of the ten scuttle, which being instantly removed, discovered the ship to be on fire. Every exertion was made to smother the flames, but all to no purpose, as by opening the hatch it took vent, and fanned the flames, which rushing furiously up, filled the cabin, and obliged us to retreat or perish where we were. The fire followed us so closely and spread so rapidly on the deck, and the thick sulphureous smoke produced by burning saltpetre, having penetrated every part of the hull, we gave up all hope of saving the ship, and turned our attention to the preservation of our lives; and it was by the greatest exertions only that the boats were got out, and that we succeeded in clearing the ship. Some of the particular details are incredible, but is no less true, that in fifty minutes from the time the discovery was made, we were all in the boats, and the ship in a sea of flame, exceeding every thing I ever saw. The flames from all rushed along the main deck with such impetuosity, that the instant the launch was brought to the starn, a lady passenger, with three children, (one an infant) were actually caught up and thrown into her. There was no possibility of getting below after our first retreat from the cabin; consequently not an article could be saved, with the exception of papers, and a bag containing 15 lbs. of bread with a basket of potatoes, we pushed off from the ship, being at the time so entirely enveloped in smoke, as not to be able to discern each other in the same boat. After pulling off, we remained for some time motionless and awe-struck, with all eyes fixed on the shocking scene before us. The flames had now got possession of every part of the hull, and had ascended the masts as before stated to the royal mast heads—the whole presenting one solid body of fire—the dense columns of smoke shooting up and mingling with this dreadful scene sufficient to appal the stoutest heart. At half past 6 o'clock, our goodly ship being dismasted, and burnt to the lower deck, (which had previously blown up) disappeared, and sunk, and nothing remained of her except a few floating fragments of burnt spars, which closed the scene, and left us to realize the misery of our situation. There remained no hope of obtaining any thing that might float from the wreck. All the provisions being below, were destroyed with the ship, and our small stock threatened us with starvation. We had therefore no time to lose, but to take every means in our power to reach the Coast of Africa; and with the help of two pieces of burnt sails and a compass, without charts, or covering of any description, except what we stood in, we shaped our course (as we supposed) for the nearest part of the Continent, in boats—myself, Mrs. Nixon and children; and 10 men in the launch, the officers and three men in the other. Strong south erly winds and a northerly current, greatly protracted our passage, and prevented our making the coast until the 29th. We made the land 5 leagues to the northward of Cabenda, a steep, rocky coast, inhabited by wild negroes and wild beasts, and preventing to us nothing but mountains of burning sands, and, on the sea coast affording no fresh water. To have landed here, would doubtless have been certain death to us, and to attempt to proceed without a supply of water, was impossible, as we were reduced by thirst to a state bordering on desperation, our mouths still prevailed, and we had the fortitude to keep the sea with the land in sight,—and after suffering all that human nature could endure during twenty days, in the boats, we arrived on the 10th inst. at this settlement, and were received by his Governor in the most kind and hospitable manner, whom generous and unremitted exertions to supply our wants, and render our situation comfortable, do honour to himself, and entitle him to our lasting gratitude.

"Since my arrival here, I have interrogated the ship's steward respecting the immediate cause of this sad affair. I mean not to impute to him a design to destroy the ship. I believe the act of setting fire to be accidental; but his own confession to me, proves him to have been guilty of a most unpardonable breach of trust, in disregarding a well known, long established order from me, prohibiting the use of lights in the magazine in any case whatever. He states that not readily finding an article he was in search of, he took advantage of the opportunity, and ventured to use a lanthorn; and there remains no other conclusion, but that fire was communicated in this way to a quantity of straw used for stowage of bott -This took place at 4 o'clock, and the discovery was not made until half past 5. By this time, the fire, as it proved, had communicated with the hold, and no doubt the whole after part of the ship was burning when the smoke was first discovered.

"The constant burning heats of the sun to which I have been exposed, during the days of suffering in the boats, has so affected my eyes, that it is with the greatest pain and difficulty that I use to write, and I find myself obliged to omit many particulars, which I added, could have no other object than to swell the list of past sufferings, which, through the great mercy of God, seem for the present to have ended.

"We are here well fed and comfortably lodged, and gradual ly recovering ourselves, with the promise of being shortly furnished with a passage to the Brazils.

"Mrs. Nixon, the lady passenger before mentioned, is the widow of an officer of the King's 45th Regiment, now in Bengal, a native of Halifax, for whom our friend, Mr. Newton, at Calcutta, interested himself to procure a passage to America.

"Gentlemen, your Obedient Servant.

A. BERTODY."

[Capt Bertody has arrived in Hampton Roads, a passenger on board the Brig Eliza Reilly, from Rio Janeiro]

THE SEDUCER.

The man who lays a snare to entrap innocence, however shielded by the specious name of gallantry or gayety of disposition, is a fiend, and a monster that should be shunned and detested by society.

View thyself seducer! What are thy triumphs! Thou hast perhaps destroyed the fairest bloom of nature—planted the thorn of never ceasing woe, in the bosom of one who loved you—who trusted you; one who, perhaps had formed the tenderest wishes for your welfare, and who prized life, but as your happiness was centered in it; who thought to have nanued you by the most endearing of titles; expectations miserably disappointed! Unfortunate girl! The man whom you hoped one day to have called by the fond name of husband, or protector, has proved you their direst enemy—your cruel destroyer

As the rose that blushes in the garden, if plucked by the hand of the wanton spoiler, is thrown under foot, neglected and forgotten. Alas! like unto it, art thou child of simplicity. Thy innocence had issued in thy ruin; he who once vowed eternal fidelity to thee, by him art thou forsaken and viewed only as an object of contempt.

Yet wretch! canst thou view thyself as her superior;—from whence the guilt that sinks her below thy level? It was from loving you and trusting you—this was her guilt her shame. Betrayed, perhaps, through love, to a momentary weakness, (which her better principles condemn,) your labours are accomplished—you have conqured! but despicable the exultation.

"Amid roses, fierce repentance rears,
Her snaky crest, a quick returning pang
Shoots through the conscious heart."—

She knew of no disguise and expected none. Now view the heart of the afflicted penitent! see the pangs which rend her struggling bosom! The thorn of anguish rankling at her heart, instead of innocence and cheerful gayety—instead of that ease which arises from a knowledge of inward purity and worth, you see the conscious blush of shame, warm her pallid cheek—trembling lest all there might read her crime. Stung when alone by keen reflection—tortured by the pangs of neglected love and lost innocence—contemned by an unfeeling world, she dreads solitude, whilst the society of the virtuous is a constant reproach; and at length, having fallen a prey to sensations too acute, either sinks into an untimely grave, or buries recollection in the commission of new crimes.

Canst thou then, despoiler, behold the unhappy victim of thy desires, sink into the cold arms of death for relief from miseries of which thou art the cause! or see her plunge (by thee led to the brink) into the gulph of woe and infamy! Blush miscreant! Whilst contemplating the deformity of thine own image, nor think the picture exaggerated, and abhor thyself.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, JUNE 9.

Yesterday a Special General Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-Street, for the purpose of considering the draft of a Bill before Parliament to authorise the East India Company to import tea direct from Canton in China, to Quebec and other ports in British North America.

The Court met a 12 o'clock, when the proceedings of the last Court were read and approved of.

TEA TRADE IN CANADA.—The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the draft of the Bill which was before Parliament respecting the Tea Trade with North America. The objects of that bill, and all the circumstances which led to it, would be found fully explained in a letter from *Mr.* Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, which would be read to the Court. Any information which this correspondence did not afford, he professed himself willing to supply to the best of his power.

This letter and the Chairman's answer were then read. The letter bore date the 26th ult. and began by calling the attention of the Court of Directors to the state of the Tea Trade with North America. From official communications made to Government, it appeared that upwards of 10,000 or 12,000 chests of Tea were annually consumed in British America, not a tenth part of which was supplied by the East India Company, but was supplied in from the United States. That by this means a revenue of upwards of £90,000 was levied on the consumption for the use of the treasury of United States. The attention of the Legislature had been called to the subject, and assumed was an Address to the Crown, together with a report of the Assembly of Upper Canada, to which, after alluding to the loss of revenue before stated, three remedies were proposed: namely—Britly, to permit the East India Company to import Teas direct from Canton to Quebec, or some other convenient port for British America; secondly, to open that trade to individual merchants; thirdly, to legalize the traffic already going on, and by imposing some duty on Teas imported from the United States, to indemnify the revenue, in some measure, against loss. Of these propositions, the last was objectionable, that Government would not recommend its adoption, unless nothing better could be devised; and the second was referred to the consideration of the Company, as such a permission would interfere with their Charter. But it was otherwise open to grant the first, and the permission might be immediately or at a short distance of time. The letter concluded with requesting the Court to signify their opinion as to the expediency of strong recommendation to the Company to send to Quebec such a quantity of cheap Tea as would meet the demand there. The inducement to smuggling was stated to be the cheapness of the rate of charging American duties; and running all other goods into the country, although that was subsidiary to Teas imported from this country, although that was subject to no duties outward. The Teas were of inferior quality, but the Company would be no more difficulty in obtaining the same than the Americans. The letter concluded with expressing a strong conviction, that the Company would comply with the suggestion, and that in so doing they would not act for any views of private emolument to influence general principles of commerce.

The answer of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman was then read. It was dated the 29th ult. addressed to Mr. Huskisson. It stated that the Court of Directors were not unobservant of the illegal trade in tea which was carried on with Canada, and the prejudice which the revenue suffered for the benefit of the Company. Being anxious to correct this evil, the Company professed its willingness to import a supply of tea from Canton for the American market, and in fact, orders had been despatched to the Council of Supercargoes at Canton to buy up a quantity of Inferior tea, which was to be ready by the 10th of July next. But it was stated that an Act of Parliament was necessary to legalize this trade, as from the laws respecting the Company, no such intercourse could now take place.

The Chairman said that it was under the circumstances detailed in the correspondence which had been just read, that the Act now under consideration was brought into Parliament. That correspondence was so explicit as to the objects of the Act, that there remained very little to add. It would be observed that the Company had not parted with any of their privileged rights, and that they had done was at the request of Government. They had certainly complied with the wishes of Government, more from considerations of a public and commercial nature than from any views of profit to themselves. He then moved that the Resolutions of the Court of Directors might be confirmed by the Court. He added that the powers given to the Company in the Bill were in the alternative either to trade themselves or to license others to do so.

Mr. Randal Jackson said it was important to know, first, whether the Company meant to trade on their own account; and secondly whether this direct trade from China was to be confined solely to North America, or to extend to the West India islands.

The Chairman said that, for the present, the Company were disposed to engage in the trade in ships freighted by themselves, but he could not answer for future arrangements; and he, for his part, could not answer for future arrangements; and he, for his part, could not answer for future arrangements; and he, for his part,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEFT EYE.

A CALMUC TALE, TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN.

A rich old man, who resided at the extremity of the camp, quite apart from the rest, had three daughters, the youngest of whom, named Kookju, was as much distinguished for her beauty as for her extraordinary wisdom.

One morning as he was about driving his cattle for sale to the Chan's market-place, he begged his daughters to tell him what presents they wished him to bring to them on his return.—The two eldest asked him for trinkets; but the handsome and wise Kookju said that she wanted no present, but that she had a request to make which it would be difficult and even dangerous for him to execute. Upon which the father, who loved her more than the two others, swore that he would do her wish, though it were the price of his life. "I'll be no replied Kookju, "I beg you do as follows: sell all your cattle except the silver-tailed ox, and ask no other price for it except the *Chan's left eye*." The old man was startled; however remembering his oath, and confiding in his daughter's wisdom, he resolved to do as she bade him.

After having sold all his cattle, and being asked for the price of the short-tailed ox, he said that he would sell it for nothing else but the Chan's left eye. The report of this singular and daring request soon reached the ears of the Chan's courtiers. At first they admonished him not to use such an offensive speech against the Sovereign; but when they found that he persevered in his strange demand, they bound him and carried him as a madman before the Chan. The old man threw himself at the Prince's feet, and confessed that his demand had been made at the request of his daughter, of whose motives he was perfectly ignorant; and the Chan, suspecting that some secret must be hidden under this extraordinary request, dismissed the old man, under the condition that he would bring him that daughter who had spoke it.

Kookju appeared, and the Chan asked:

"Why didst thou instruct thy father to demand my left eye?"

"Because I expected, my Prince, that after so strange a request, curiosity would urge thee to send for me."

"And why afore dost thou desire to see me?"

"I wish to tell thee a truth important to thyself and thy people."

"Name it!"

"Prince," replied Kookju, "when two persons appear before thee in a cause, the wealthy and noble generally stand on thy right hand, whilst the poor and humble stand on thy left. I have heard in my solitude that thou most frequently favourest the noble and rich. This is the reason why I persuaded my father to ask for thy *Left eye*; it being of no use to thee, since thou never seest the poor as I suspected."

The Chan, incensed and surprised at the daring of this maiden, commanded his court to try her. The Court was opened, and the president, who was the eldest Lama, proposed that they should try, whether her strange proceeding was the effect of malice or of wisdom.

Their first step was to send to Kookju a log of wood, cut even on all sides, ordering her to find out which was the root and which the top? Kookju threw it into the water, and soon knew the answer, on seeing the root sinking, whilst the top rose to the surface.

After this they sent her two snakes, in order to determine which was a male and which was a female. The wise maiden laid them on mutton, and on seeing that one smelled first and ran up a ring, whilst the other crept away, she judged that the latter was a male and the former a female.

From these trials the court was convinced that Kookju had not offended the Chan from motives of malice, but the imputation of wisdom granted her from above. But not so the Chan; his vanity was hurt; and he resolved to puzzle her with questions, in order to prove that she was not wise. He therefore ordered her before him, and asked:

"On sending a number of maidens into the wood to gather apples, which of them will bring home most?"

"She," replied Kookju, "who, instead of climbing up the trees, remains below and picks up those which have fallen off from maturity or the shaking of the branches."

The Chan then led her to a fen, and asked her which would be the readiest way to get over it; and Kookju said, "to cross it would be farthest, going round, nearest." The Chan felt vexed at the readiness and propriety of her replies; and, after having reflected for some time, he again inquired:

"Which is the safest means of becoming known to many?"

"By assisting many that are unknown."

"Which is the surest means of always leading a virtuous life?"

"To begin every morning with prayer, and conclude every evening with a good action."

"Who is truly wise?"

"He who does not believe himself so."

"Which are the requisites of a good wife?"

"She should be beautiful as a jessamin, gentle as a lamb, prudent as a mouse, just as a faithful mirror, pure as the scale of a fish; she must mourn for her deceased husband like a she-camel, and live in her widowhood like a bird which has lost its wings."

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookju; yet, enraged at her having reproached him with injustice, he still wished to destroy her.

After a few days he thought he had found the means for attaining his object. He sent to her and asked her to determine the true worth of all his treasures; after which he promised to absolve her from malice in questioning his justice, and to admit that she intended as a wise woman merely to warn him.

The maiden consented, yet under the condition that the Chan would promise her implicit obedience to her commands for four days. She requested that he would eat no food during that time. On the last day, she placed a dish of meat before him, and said, "Confess, O Chan! that all thy treasures are not worth as much as this joint of meat!" The Chan was so struck with the truth of her remark, that he confessed the truth of it, acknowledged her as wise, married her to his son, and permitted her constantly to remind him to use his *Left Eye*.

POETRY.

LINES.

Addressed by the late lamented Lord Byron to his Lady.

And will thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady, speak those words again,
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so!
I would not give thy bosom pain.

My heart is cold, my veins congeal,
My blood runs coldly through my breast;
And in my head a thousand reasons reel,
Will sigh above my place of rest.
And yet methinks, a gleam of peace
Doth through my cloud of anguish shine!
And for a while my sorrows cease,
To know thy heart hath felt for mine!

Oh lady, blessed be that tear!
It falls for one that cannot weep;
Such precious drops are doubly dear
To those whose eyes no tears may steep.

Sweet lady, once my heart was warm
With every feeling soft as thine;
But beauty's self hath ceased to charm
A wretch created to repine.

Yet will thou weep when I am low?
Sweet lady, speak those words again!
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so!
I would not give thy bosom pain.

Domestic.

A handsome boat of about 30 tons burthen, with excellent accommodations for passengers, has been fitted up for the purpose of plying on the LaChine Canal, which is expected to be opened for uninterrupted Navigation from St. Gabriel's Farm to LaChine, a distance of about 9 miles, before the end of next week.—We expect to be enabled in our Thursday's paper to give more satisfactory information relative to this interesting event, and to detail the particular objects which the proprietors of this boat have in view.

We understand that the Commissioners of the Canal are making every possible exertion for putting things in such a state of forwardness, so as to enable them to complete this desirable work early in the ensuing season; but until that is effected, the distance from Town to the farm is so short, as to render it only a pleasant walk to where the passage boat will ply from, in time to meet the Steam-Boat Perseverance previous to her departure from LaChine to the Cascades.—*Canadian Courant.*

GAOL BREAKING.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 28th ult. the sentinal in front of the Gaol of this city saw a man jammed J. B. Verdon, decending from a window of the tower next the Court House, he immediately ran towards him with charged bayonet, the culprit was instantly secured, and returned to prison where he was placed in irons. This circumstance being known, the ward whence Verdon descended, was examined, when it was ascertained that the following old, and notorious offenders had made their escape, viz. J. M. Desjardins, Joseph Jolicoer, Joseph Moreau, Louis Dufort, Francis Maturin (this fellow formerly escaped from the Goal of Quebec, and was most probably the contriver of the late elopement) and John Reiley.

A prisoner in the room where those men had been confined states that they procured two old knives which they used as files for cutting the bars of the window, and when they had accomplished this part of their design, they cut up the ticking of their beds into stripes, which they tied together, by which they were enabled to lower themselves to the ground; tha they did alternately when the sentry left that part of the prison on his walk to the other end, a considerable distance, and as the projection of the center part of the building prevented their being observed by the sentry they succeeded in escaping. From the manner in which they executed their purpose, there cannot be any blame attached to the sentinel then on duty.

We understand, that double sentries are placed in front and rear of the Gaol every evening at 8 o'clock, this being known by the prisoners they choose an earlier hour for their opperations; we think from the extent of the building, that two centries are necessary in day time as well as night. Not long before the transaction above mentioned Mr. Holland the Gaoler, with the Smith of the prison went to examine the different wards, they found one of the nuts of a screw in an iron gate of the window through which the prisoners escaped, nearly cut off, whereby they could with little exertion force the gate open, and cut the bars of the window. The Smith secured the gate, but the ingenuity of the fellows within overcame all difficulties, and through the very place which had been so lately secured they made their exit.

It is to be hoped for the benefit of Society that these vagabonds will be speedily returned to their old quarters; vigilent search is now making for them, which we trust will prove successful.—*ib.*

Awful Warning.—A few days ago a child of between 4 and 5 years of age, the son of Mr. Moore clerk to the Brigade Major, got out of Bed, and perceiving a decanter with spirits drank a sufficient quantity to cause his death on the following morning. The most skilful medical aid was procured, but every effort to save the life of the poor child proved unavailing.—*ib.*

Yamaska Mountain, July 31st, 1824.

REMARKABLE LEAP.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th July, as several persons were returning home to this place from the Circuit Court at St. Denis in carts, and were passing over Jean Bte. Deneville's Bridge across Yamaska River, the horse in the forward cart sheering a little to the right, the end of the axletree struck against the railing of the bridge, which caused the cart to stop suddenly; the persons in the cart being fatigued with the journey and travelling all night, were a little drowsy at the time; the hat of Mr. Lorenzo Wells who was sitting on the right side of the cart fell off, and between sleeping and waking he leaped suddenly from his cart to recover his hat, and jumped fairly over the railing of the bridge about twenty five feet into the rapids of the river below. Being very athletic, and a Shoemaker by trade, and much use to sitting, he had the good fortune to seat himself very easily in a small bason of water about thirty inches deep and just wide enough to receive him, surrounded by sharp cragged rocks on all sides.—His flight was so sudden, and it being very dark, the other Gentleman in the cart was totally at a loss to know where he was, whether he had like Elijah of old in passing the river Jordan suddenly ascended, or had fallen like Lucifer son of the morning; but Mr. Wells not leaving his mantle behind him, nor a double portion of his spirit, as the old Patriarch did, and the other Gentleman not seeing any chariot and horses of fire, he called out very audibly "Wells where are you?". When he (Mr. Wells) vociferated from his seat below, "here I am under the bridge, and am not dead yet!" He was immediately got out but soon fainted, a Surgeon was immediately called, and after proper treatment is now nearly recovered. A very singular fact is that his skin was not broken, except a small scratch on one finger, and in his side pocket he had a looking glass of about ten inches square, which was not injured.—*Canadian Times.*

HARTFORD, July 12.

Cows.—A number of Cows in Wethersfield, have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them. Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they dried up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three Cows in Windsor have lately died, in consequence of this treatment. If it is so, if should be made known, that the *use* of this "Invention" may proceed no farther; and gentlemen, in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrences take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of *time* to the boys or girls who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it, are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the animals is unwarrantable.—This is not making a fuss about a trifle—a little reflection will convince people that newspaper paragraphs rarely mention matters of half the importance of this single mischief.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of You—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day at August instant, at our said Town to appear, are to be held or constrained. For We do thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOH. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of the Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to Establish or Increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOH. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system indistinctly prescribed, or Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebes, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licences of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex's. Council. 17—6m

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration being, the fainte Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 6th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 29th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Surveyor's Reports of their respective Lands, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had expressed His Excellency to that effect, for the Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Grafts in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any immediate disposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Com.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Com.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Peta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Penelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of M...	Nic...	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Ape	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jos	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, ... March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date

Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON.
Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

30.—13 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District
to wit.

ON Thursday the 12th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard Bullock, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first at the suit of John Kirby, Alex O'Petrie and Thomas Parker, Trustees to the Estate of the late Allan Taylor, and the other at the suit of Edward McCallan, viz—Lot No 87, and one half of 79, 4th Con. from the Bay side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in the said District.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on he above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 20th, 1824. 27—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT
TO WIT.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and directed to the Sheriff of the Home District, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest at the Suit of Alexander Wood, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No Ten on the North side of King Street, and the rear half of Lot No. Nine on the North side of King Street, in the Town of York, containing together three tenths of an Acre, together with the Buildings thereon erected, which are known by the name of the Mansion House Hotel.

All of which property will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the twenty fourth day of July next at the Market House in the Town of York.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
9th April, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

26—6 wks.

☞ The Sale of the above House and Premises is adjourned to Saturday the 21st instant, for want of bidders. Sale to commence at the Market House as above, precisely at noon of the same day.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
24 July 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT
TO WIT.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Andrew Heron, at the suit of Alexander Fraser, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 5, 6, & East half of Lot 67 in the Township of Niagara. } 150 acres

Lot No 156, in the Town of Niagara.

do.	134,	do	do
do	120,	do	do
do	289,	do	do
do	133,	do	do
do	39,	do	do

And Lot No 16, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro', containing 200 acres; also, Lot No 15, in the 13th, Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 100 acres.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 28th day of August, 1824, at the Court House, in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagra, Aug. 25 1823.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

26—6 w. By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT,
TO WIT

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 7, 8, & 9, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, } 900 acres
Lot No. 7, 8, & 9, in the 6th Concession of do. do.

Lot No 10, 11, & 13, in the 8th Concession of do. do.
Lot No 11, in the 7th Concession of do. do.

Lot No. 4, 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 800 acres
do. do. 4, in the 2nd Concession of do.

Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 400 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.

Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbo'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 73, 74, 95, 96, & ¼, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, July 21st, 1823.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of Sept. next, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*
26—6 w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District,
To wit.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington } 300
15 & do. 14 3d Con. Clarke, } 200
13 " do. 14 4th do do. }

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

☞ The sale of the above Lots No 24 and half of 23 in the 4th Concession of Darlington, is postponed until the 29th day of September next, at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
August 9th, 1824. 35—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District,
to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Executio as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 25th day of August next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
28th July, 1824. 34—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston
17th August 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday, the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rottawasaga River. From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishine.

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "NAVAL STOREKEEPER," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
H M. Naval Storekeeper.

35—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 26th, 1824. No. 35.—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th July, 1824. 35—6w.

ELOPEMENT.

WHEREAS Catherine, my wife, has Eloped from my bed and board, without provocation, or just cause.—I hereby forbid all Persons whatsoever from harbouring, or trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract whilst thus absent.

STEPHEN SMITH.

Whitby, August 23, 1824. 35—3w.

FINE CUT GLASS WARE, CHINA, BRITANNIA METAL WARE, &c. &c.

For Sale opposite the English Church, a few doors West of P. McDougalls, an Assortment of

FLINT GLASS,

From the Waterford Glass Works, of this Years Importation,

CONSISTING of Decanters, Goblets, Tumblers, Water Jugs, Fruit Dishes, Finger Bowls, Wine Coolers, Custard Cups; Wine, Claret, and Liquor Glasses, &c. Cut and Plain:—and a quantity of Common Tumblers and Wine Glasses.

Also, a few Dinner Sets fine Blue Earthenware; Tea pots, Pitchers, Sugar-boxes, &c. &c.

Cruet and Liquor Frames newest patterns with Cut Glass; a few Sets China, and China Gilt Ornaments—Superior Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots.

A few Sets Cadeau Dinner and Desert Knives & Forks, warranted best Quality. Also, Gilt and Plain British Letter and Writing Paper; Quills and Ink Powder—Shoe Brushes; Pins in packets; Starch in 14lb packages; Calf Skins; Glauber Salts, &c. &c.

☞ The Subscriber intending to stop but a few weeks requests those in want of the above to favor him with their Orders.

Wm. ROBKE.

York, August 19th, 1824.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.

York, 17th August, 1824. 34-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a MEDICAL SCHOOL is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of CHARLES DUNCOMB, Esq. Licentiate, and the immediate patronage of the HON. COLONEL TALBOT, where the Education of young men for the Profession of Medicine and Surgery will be carefully superintended and every opportunity offered them to become intimately acquainted with the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body. Every Student before admission is expected to have a competent knowledge of the Latin Language or give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a competent teacher will be resident in the village.

CHARLES DUNCOMB, will give a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN ROLPH, is expected to give the first course of Lectures and Demonstrations during the ensuing season on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.

St. Thomas, Talbot Street,
August 5th, 1824. 34—6w.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

Crown Office, York, }
July 15th, 1824. }

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. Justice Campbell.

Assizes, at	Cornwall	on Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Boulton.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Chief Justice

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29 —t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, or not less than Ten, a Loan of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

19-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	5,688
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 28th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance
AND
LOAN COMPANY"
OF NEW YORK,

is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in,* and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.

Montreal, 28th May, 1824. 1y—95

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin	Benjamin Bailey
President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus
George Griswold	Frederick A Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S Crary
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm Osburn
G L. Lewis	David S. Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. H. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No, 24—1 m.—6ms

M 1795

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.-t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th }
May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 28th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach.—Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of

TIMBER.

50,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d. 1824

No. 23—t f.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence nalfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Bills and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;* —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive besides his own paper, a Commission of five per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 35

we shall exterminate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We wish to appriss many valuable correspondents in the Canadas, who write to the Editor of reading communications for insertion in this paper—that we have made it a rule to admit none whose authors are entirely unknown to us—or, which may not be traced, should it be necessary to ascertain the writer—Not that we could be induced, by any personal consideration, to give up the name of such an author or communicant—but, for our own satisfaction. It is for this reason that, however much we approve a paper late ly sent to us, and subscribed "A By-Stander" it cannot appear until we know from what quarter it has been sent.

Julian shall appear in due time, and probably with some comments that may not be unacceptable to the readers of his well, written, and well-intended, production.

Our readers must have observed that we have not been regular in noticing the returns of Members, from the various Towns and Counties of the Province entitled to Representation in the new Parliament. The cause of this apparent negligence originated in our willingness to wait until we could give a general return for the whole Province—designating the new, from the *old.* Members;—which it is our intention to do, as soon as we have all the necessary information.

Several interesting communications on the subject of the late remarkable Contest for the County of Durham are under consideration. Some of those on the conduct of the Returning Officer are inadmissible from their over-violence—for, however much we may have reason to condemn his proceedings, as the whole of his conduct will be inquired into by a competent Tribunal—it would be improper in us to create an unfair bias by any premature exposure of facts regarding his inexplicable conduct.—How a man who is neither a Freeholder, nor an inhabitant, of the County in which he has exercised so high a ministerial function, came to be recommended, is a question quite too delicate, mysterious, and important for us to answer—although we may probably indulge the inquirer, at some future period, with a few remarks on this head.

This number of the paper being nearly made up, before his return, Mr. Fothergill's address of thanks and congratulation to the Independent Freeholders of the County of Durham—cannot appear until next week.

The Speech of His Majesty on the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament, has just reached us, and will be read with that lively interest and satisfaction which the certainty of national prosperity cannot fail to create. Most fervently do we pray that the people of this country will cultivate those feelings of content and attachment to the Constitution so powerfully recommended by our illustrious and beloved Monarch, which He so well knows how to appreciate, and on which not only our individual happiness, but the high station which the British Empire holds among the nations of the world, does indeed, so mainly depend.—A never to be sufficiently praised Constitution; which should be the study of every man in Canada—(the only Colony in the world blessed by its possession,) as the only sure foundation of lasting greatness.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Biographical Curiosity.—It is asserted that the greatest characters the world has known, have arisen from obscure origin. The following list in proof of this assertion, might be greatly enlarged and particularly by those who have been, or now are, eminent in the United States. Diagoras was the son of a forgeman; Virgil of a baker; Horace of a freedman; Theophrates of an old clothesman; Rosseau, the poet, of a shoemaker; I. J. Ramsden was a watchmaker; Rollin the historian, of a cutler; Massinello of a tanner; James Cook a very indigent peasant; Shakespeare of very poor parents; Benjamin Franklin of a tallow chandler, and himself a printer; James Munroe was the son of a mason; Richardson was a confectioner; Ben Jonson was the son of poor young man of genius. Through the means of industry, perseverance, of good habits, every obstacle to the road of ever lasting fame has often been surmounted. If a young man of talents resolves to be eminent, and pursues the requisite course, he will become eminent.

FROM THE LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER.

Nervousness.—Nothing is more common with people who are and are habitually melancholy, than to feel, as they say, "a sinking" in the breast, a heaviness in respiration and frequently a pain. These symptoms are produced from depressed spirits.—What is the first symptoms of a depression of the mind?—A sighing which is no more than an involuntary exertion of the respiratory muscles to keep themselves free from the weight newly imposed upon them; or, in other words, from the sluggishness which the nerves supplying life to the heart, lungs, and great blood vessels, are disposed to. If this first cause (grief) continues, this sluggishness will follow, and therefore heavy sighing, still increasing as it goes on. The digestive organs—stomach, liver, and spleen, being supplied with nerves from nearly the same branches, are also oppressed—that is, the nerves do not so powerfully convey life to the blood. There acts upon the nervous system, and indigestion and disease is the consequence. No wonder to Carrick; but Caulfield persuaded Hickey not to separate from then that men under affections of the mind become diseased. So him. After the consultation, Caulfield re-joined the first, and suffered with undisturbed composure. A more minute account of great a sympathy exists between the brain, the organs of digestion, and the circulation, that some ancient philosophers supposed the seat of the soul to be the stomach.

The par vagum, or eight pair of nerves, is the largest that comes out from the brain, and this descends to supply the stomach with life and feeling; while the parts immediately surrounding the stomach are supplied with nerves from the spinal marrow.—The brain *itself* communicates with the stomach *directly.* Hence affections of the mind in most cases operate upon the stomach—grief, joy, anger, at the strong passions seem to derange it at once. Who has not observed, that after the receipt of a sudden agreeable family favours to eat; in like manner, if a child be punished any thing delightful to it—such as to be taken to the play, the stomach does not crave supply.

Convenient and valuable remedy.—The season has returned when bilious complaints and disorders arising from debility will be found to prevail, and bilious cholic: and for the summer complaint of children. It is specific. If taken in time; the quantity may be increased at pleasure, without the least danger. Every family should be provided with a supply, ready for the moments, as it often happens that a person is suddenly and violently attacked, perhaps in the night, when it is extremely inconvenient if not impossible to prepare it.

Skaneateles.—*Grand Trunk, or Trent and Murray Canals.*

The additional tunnel through Hardcastle Hill, was commenced last month. It is calculated to occupy the labor of five years, during which several hundred of men must be employed. The expense has been estimated at a guinea an inch, for the whole distance being about one mile and three quarters, or 2880 yards, which alone will make 103,680 guineas. The total expense has been calculated at a quarter of a million sterling. Shafts will be sunk, and steam engines erected for raising the earth, &c at different points of elevation—the deepest of which will be seventy yards in depth from the surface of the hill. The Grand Trunk Canal was begun in 1667 and finished in 1777, and such is the richness of the Company and the interest of the Canal, that the cost is no object compared to the advantages to be gained.—*Letter from New Monthly Magazine, for June* 1824.

The new Canal is about 130 miles in length, and crosses a hill of 642 feet by 75 locks, and has also a by one tunnel though Hardcastle Hill, 2-88 yards in length, 9 feet wide and 12 feet high, another of French Grass hill, of 1241 yards, and at Barnsley, 572 yards at Salterwood another of 350 yards, and at Preston Brook, 1200 yards.

It has several reservoirs to feed the summit, covering together about 200 acres and there are a number of Fly locks, the boats use no fly reel 1 log and 6 feet wide and the locks 7 of which 11 are to rise 7 feet each.

The rates of tonnage are a penny halfpenny per ton per mile, and the articles carried in general are coals, salt, lime stone, lime, gypsum, slate, and agricultural products. The shares, originally £50 each, sold as high as £2000 each, in May, 1824.

Extraordinary Dream.—Frederick Caulfield was tried for murder before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir George Caulfield, July 25th, 1759, and executed on the 5th of August following. The principal evidence against Caulfield was Adam Rogers; a man of good sense and repute, who kept a public house in Portsmouth. Caulfield, a half pay officer from Waterford in Ireland, Hickey, a journeyman carpenter, had left his business in company with Hickey, the murdered person; but in one of new shoes which Hickey wore, had been on the feet of Caulfield when apprehended, and a pair of old shoes worn by the latter, were on the feet of the deceased. He also described their appearance and clothing with great precision. On his cross examination, Caulfield asked him shrewdly, whether it was not extraordinary that he, who kept a public house, should take so particular notice of the dress of strangers who only called there? Rogers acknowledged he had a particular motive, but resisted to explain it. On being urged, he called upon Mr. Browne, a respectable Roman Catholic Priest, to testify, whether he had not related to him a remarkable dream several days before Hickey and the prisoner had come to Waterford. The priest was ordered to detail the particulars of this dream, and Rogers declared that his wife should be questioned on the same head. She was separately examined and gave the dream nearly as Mr. Brooke rehearsed it, as she also affirmed, that when Hickey and Caulfield came to the house, her husband ran to the inner room, desiring her to take notice that three men were the slaves of their avarice, but that one of them was destined that night to be murdered in his bed, by a traveller. Rogers had been impressed with Hickey to rest for a day, and that he would accompany him to Carrick; but Caulfield persuaded Hickey not to separate from his friend, and gave the dream another turn, which so pleased the latter, that men under affections of the mind become diseased. So him. After the consultation, Caulfield re-joined the first, and suffered with undisturbed composure. A more minute account of this remarkable dream of the perpetration of the crime proven, cleared, will be found in *Ackerman's Repository of the Arts, for March,* 1824.

DEATH OF MADAME RIEGO.

On Saturday last, Donna Maria Theresa del Riego y Riego, widow of General Don Rafael del Riego y Riego, died at her residence—No. 14, Seymour place, little Chelsea.

This Lady, whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Miguel del Riego y Florez. She was born on the 10th May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having at the time of her death their brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the calamities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucia, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial.

In her infancy, Donna Riego was adopted as an object of peculiar care and affection by her maternal grandmother, with whom she resided in the village of Puna; and to her year the child was obliged, together with himself and the rest of his family, to follow from place to place on the mountains of Asturias, to avoid by from place to place on the mountains of Asturias, to avoid by the incursions of the French Armies. Her father and mother united to her early youth; and in some such years after she lost her affectionate relatives she had adopted her, upon which the care and guardianship of herself, and the other six children, devolved upon the near connection and relation, Don Miguel del Riego, Canon of the Cathedral of Oviedo, in which city he resided, and they with him.

On the 15th October, 1821, she was married by proxy, according to the custom of the country, at Cangas de Tineo, to the affianced husband of whom she was known from her infancy. In February, 1822, they fixed their residence in the city of Madrid, but the political confusion and continued agitation of the time, rendering it necessary to the health of the general proceeded with her, in the month of September following, to Grenada, with the view of effecting the re-establishment of her constitution by a residence in a more southern climate.

During the short but extraordinary Cortes for October, 1822, they returned to Madrid, and continued to be its inmates again! He placed her only for a short time, as he often previously had done, under the guardianship of his brother-in-law, Don Joaquin Freire, a Member of the Cortes, who conveyed her to Madrid, a short time previous to the calamity of its atmosphere. Donna Riego, Grenada, continued in the Cortes, and returned to Madrid, with her attached suite. Donna Lucia and the Canon, to the Capital of Andalusia, and accordingly she embarked, together proceeded to England, and accordingly she embarked, together with her attached suite. Donna Lucia and the Canon, to the Capital of Andalusia, and accordingly she embarked, together with her attached suite. Donna Lucia and the Canon, to the French Channel in the 17th of August.

It was not the month for her to expect that now, at least, she

sufferings would find some rest; but the visitation that impended over her was still more calamitous than all that had preceded it. Bereft of parents, separated from her relations, a fugitive from her native land, her anxieties still found a stay in the consoling hope, that she should, some day or other, enjoy the society of her husband as the reward of her more fortitude. Never was there disappointment more terrible or severe belming. It is not necessary to detail the persecutions of her husband, or the consummation which concluded them. Suffice to say, that within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetrated which extinguished every present consolation and future hope. The account of his death reached on the 15th November. Her poor frame could no longer rally or resist; she wasted and withered daily, under the corroding influence of a restless decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable Canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence, and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard towards the widow.

Some few days previous to her dissolution she intimated to those around her an anxious desire to execute a testamentary document, and on the 12th last she duly made her last will. In this instrument she not only arranges her private affairs, but furnishes additional proofs of unabated attachment to her native land and solicitude for its happiness. She does ample justice to Great Britain, and directs her Executor, the Canon, to assure the British people of the gratitude which she felt towards them at her dying moments, for the sympathy and support which they extended to her in the hours of her bitter adversity, but what makes the will peculiarly affecting is her solemn and impressive though somewhat obscure attestation to the purity and sincerity of the political life of General Riego, for she states that she esteems it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband, solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her GOD, before whose judgment-seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country corresponded with his public actions and profession in defence of its liberties.

Thus perished, in her youth, this amiable and accomplished lady, the story of whose life abounds with incidents of melancholy interest. All those whose feelings or opinions are worthy of consideration will readily extend to her memory the tribute of respectful sympathy.

London Paper, June 22d.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the Commercial Advertiser.)

The ship William Penn, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, bringing Liverpool papers to the 15th, and London to the 25th—being one day later than our preceding advices —We lay before our readers the following items, together with the Speech from the Throne, at the prorogation of Parliament.

LONDON, June 25.

Prorogation of Parliament.—At 12 o'clock, the passage from Whitehall to the House of Lords, was completely stopt by carriages.

By half past 12 the benches appropriated to the ladies were completely occupied; many stood in the passages. The front benches, on both sides, were for the most part reserved for Peers —The display of splendid dresses, elegant plumes, and every variety of ornaments, was brilliant in the extreme. There were about 300 ladies in the House.

A few minutes before one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered at the lower door, and proceeded, slowly, in full robes, to the wool sack.

The Bishop of Chester immediately read prayers—Dr. Carr took the oaths and his seat as the Bishop of Chichester.

The Peers continued to enter in their robes. —The twelve Judges took their places on the wool sack.—The Duke of Yorkappeared a few minutes before two. The Ambassadors of the several Powers were stationed at the end of the Bishop's benches.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, the firing of guns announced the arrival of His Majesty.—The ladies immediately leaped upon the benches, and every eye was directed to the entrance to the right of the throne.—At half past two, His Majesty took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown on his head.

The folding doors were then thrown open for the Commons, when two Speaker entered, accompanied by Mr. Canning and the other Ministers, and followed by a great crowd of Members. The rush was so great that many members cried out for "Order." A cloud of dust was thrown along the House.

The Speaker then addressed His Majesty. He commenced by stating that the House of Commons had attended to all the recommendations of His Majesty's Speech, at the opening of this Session.

In relieving the burthens of the people, two courses had presented themselves to their view, either a direct repeal of direct taxation, or to disencumber the trade of the country from the impediments which restricted it, and which were condemned by enlarged and enlightened views of policy.

With the view of removing these restrictions such alterations had been made in our commercial laws as they hoped would improve the great national resources of this country. But they had never lost sight of the necessity of proceeding cautiously in breaking down a system, which however impolitic, had been the growth of ages.

They had found it their painful duty to re-enact the Insurrection Act in Ireland, not with the vain hope of its curing the evil, not concealing from themselves its harshness and severity, and not as a permanent measure, but such as the pressure of the existing emergency rendered necessary, not only for the protection of the innocent, but in mercy to the guilty.

It would ill become him to detain His Majesty by more minute details of their proceedings. He had only to express a hope that the conduct of his faithful Commons would meet with the gracious approbation of His Majesty.

In conclusion he tendered the appropriation bill, to which, and to several bills, the royal assent was given.

His Majesty then delivered the following gracious Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot dismiss you from your attendance in this Session of Parliament, without returning you my warmest acknowledgements for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects of public interest which have been submitted to your consideration.

"I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves of renewing for a further period, measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland. I entirely approve of the inquires which you have instituted as to the true nature of the evils which have long disturbed a part of that country, and I have no doubt you will find it expedient to renew them in another Session of Parliament.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their disposition to preserve their friendly relations with this country, and you may rely on the continuance of my efforts to maintain the peace of Europe, and to extend the commercial relations of my subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and more especially for the great liberality with which you have provided for the interests of religion and for the maintenance of the splendour of the Crown.

"I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be justly expected from the relief you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national interests."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating my congratulations to you on the general and increasing prosperity of the country, I am persuaded that you will carry with you to your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your proceedings, and that you will cultivate amongst all classes of my people those feelings of confidence in the laws and attachment to the Constitution, on the continuance of which, under Providence, depends not only their individual happiness, but the high station which this country holds among the nations of the world."

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next; and his Majesty withdrew in the same form as he entered.

It was stated some time ago, in the newspapers, that Mr. Macready was about to quit the sock and buskin for the church; but if the following paragraph from the York Herald be true, it would appear that he has chosen the bar.—"Granby Inn, Harrogate.—We understand that the purchaser of this well established and excellent Inn, which was lately advertised for sale in the York Herald, is no other than the celebrated Mr. Macready, of theatrical notoriety."

The Valeria frigate has arrived in England from Mexico, with $800,000 specie, and an Ambassador from the Mexican Government.

A loan for one million, sterling, to the Buenos Ayres Government, was negotiating.

The Bank Directors have come to the resolution of lending money at the rate of 4 per cent, on Government Securities or on Bank Stock. The advances on Government Securities will be to the amount of three fourths of the market value and for a period of not less than one month, nor more than six months.

This circumstance and the pacific intentions of the Continental powers, announced in the King's Speech, have improved the funds. Consols for Act. 93¾.

The Globe and Traveller of June 25th says, we are assured from a high source, that a loan to the Government of Buenos Ayres will make its appearance in the money market in a few days; it is stated to be for one million sterling, 6 percent interest per annum, to come out at about 85. The same paper says there are letters from Madrid of the 13th of June, from which we learn that the most frightful anarchy continues to reign in that city. From the 9th to the 13th not less than 400 persons were arrested at night upon suspicion of treasonable intentions: but the greater part were released on the morning of the last named day. The king was seriously indisposed in the early part of June, and was visited by several of the leading Ecclesiastics, but he continued obstinate in encouraging the serviles in their resistance to the orders which the ministry, under compulsion of the French Authorities, had given for the amelioration of the condition of the Constitutionalists and the general improvement of the provincial Governments. Ferdinand was closely guarded by a mixed body of French and Spanish royal guards, the latter of whom were chosen chiefly from the sons of the wealthy clergy.

It seems that the difficulties that have arisen in Egypt do not prevent the Viceroy from endeavouring to induce artisans and mechanics to settle in that country. Such is the protection he affords to manufacturers, that he gives 4,500 and even 6000 francs a years to printers of calicoes. These advantageous terms have induced printers without work in the Department des Bouches du Rhone to go to Egypt, and they are waiting at Marseilles for a favourable wind in order to set sail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the (London) New Monthly Magazine,

FOR JUNE.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

GRAND CAIRO.

Not far from the city, on the way to the Desert, is the burial-place of the Mamelukes, the most splendid cemetery in Egypt. Here repose the Beys, with their followers, for many generations. The forms of the tombs are various and fantastic, and often magnificent; over the sepulchres rise domes which are supported by slender marble columns, and some of these are finely carved.—The tombs of the Caliphs are a mile and a half in another direction from the city, amidst the sand; they are beautiful monuments in the elegant and fantastic style of the Arabian architecture, and are in a very perfect state of preservation. They are built of fine lime-stone, and are fifty square buildings, with domes and minarets; some of the latter are of exquisite workmanship.

One day I met a marriage-procession in the streets, conducting a young Egyptian bride to her husband. A square canopy of silk was borne along, proceeded by several friends and slaves, all women, and three men followed with the tambourines and pipe. Two female relatives, who walked beside the bride, held the canopy over her; she was shrouded from head to foot, so closely and ungracefully, that not the least beauty of figure was discernible, and a thick white veil concealed her features, two holes only being left for her dark eyes to look through. Beneath this coarse exterior the richest dresses are often worn; but all is secred, both form and feature, and splendid attire, till arrived in the harem of the bridegroom, when the disguise is suddenly thrown off, and his impatient looks are least painfully or delightfully on his dear unknown This procession moved at a very slow pace to the sounds of the music, and the lively cries of joy of the women.

Grand Cairo is encompassed by a wall, which is about ten miles in circumference, and of great antiquity. Mount Mokatam stands near the city, of which, and the whole country, it commands a most extensive prospect. This mountain is of a yellow colour, and perfectly barren. Beneath, and in a very elevated position, is the citadel, which is of great extent, and in many parts very extensive. This fortress is now more famous for the massacre of the Mamelukes Beys, than for any other event—The Mamelukes force in Cairo consisted of from five to ten thousand choice troops, commanded by their various Beys. It was a novel and splendid spectacle to a stranger to view the extensive, the rich accoutrements, and capital horsemanship of the Mameluke beys, which were exhibited every day in the great square of the citadel. The chiefs and Mahmoud were constantly jealous of each other; he longed to curtail or destroy their power, and they dreaded his unprincipled ambition. After this state of affairs had lasted a great length of time, and various attempts to establish a good understanding or false friendship, the Pacha professed the most entire and cordial reconciliation. terms of amity were agreed on, and he invited the Beys to a splendid banquet in the citadel. The infatuation of these unfortunate men was singular, in trusting to the profession of one whose faithless character they knew so well. It was a beautiful day, and the three hundred chiefs, on their most superb coursers and in their costliest robes, entered the long and winding pass that conducts to the citadel. This pass was so narrow as to oblige each horseman to proceed singly, and broken and precipitous rocks rose on each side. The massy gate of entrance of the pass was closed on the last Mameluke, and the long file of chiefs; in their pride and splendour, wound slowly up the winding of the defile, proceeding slowly to the gate of the citadel, which was the last shut. From behind the rocks above occasioned, which was the last shut. From behind the rocks above ocpassed at once a fire of musketry so close and murderous, that the unhappy chiefs gazed around incredulity; they drew their pistols, and as their coursers pressed on, fell beneath their wounds, sunk on the ground, and shriek as he sank on the ground, each Bey was heard to utter a wild shriek as he sank on the ground, and in a short time all was hushed. Mahmoud heard from his seat in the citadel the tumult and outcries; and never were sounds more welcome to his ear. This massacre completely broke the power of the Mamelukes; the remains of their chiefs the tro-pol fled from Cairo. A second place of treachery of the same kind was afterwards executed by Ibrahim, the Pacha's eldest son; by the most solemn promises he persuaded those fugitives to descend from a mountain where they had taken refuge in an almost close all was hushed. Mahmoud heard from his in Upper Egypt, and most likely from another motive, he instigated another hundred young men, afterwards governor of Ramia in Palestine, told us the tale during our audience of him, of that scene of murder and treachery, when, turned in on all sides by Ibrahim's numerous forces, after most of his comrades had fallen, by a few more cut his way through the ranks of the enemy, and escaped. The death of the Beys at Cairo, however cruelly achieved, was the only means of confirming the power of Mahmoud, which was continually disturbed by their plots and jealousies.

In one of the streets of this city daily stand a large number of asses for hire; immediately on entering it, you are assailed and besmued in by the keepers on every side, each recommending his own animal. They are handsome little creatures, of a spirited and different breed from those of Europe, with elegant saddles and bridles; many are of a pure white or black colour, and they are used by all ranks, and go at a rapid rate. You pay so much by the hour, and the Arab master, with a long stick in his hand, runs behind or beside you. It is amusing enough to gallop in this way through the crowded streets of Cairo, at one time avoiding, by the dexterity of the Arab, a tall camel, or a soldier mounted on a fine charger, at another jostling foot passengers, or encountering numbers alike mounted with yourself, while the Arab adroitly and gallantly all the time to clear the way

In the citadel is a celebrated well, which goes by the name of Joseph's Well; it is near three hundred feet deep, and twenty or thirty in circumference. The descent to it is by a long winding gallery, and you arrive at every turning with men and cattle conveying the water above The water is raised by means of large wheels, which are worked by buffaloes; it must have been a work of prodigious labour to execute, for the rock from which it descends is the solid rock. This hall of Joseph is also above in the citadel, but the pillars which support it are evidently of Arabian architecture; the granaries of the patriarch, where he deposited the Egyptians' corn, we could not see, as the Pacha had made a store-house of them.

The consul-general gave me a letter to M. Cerisi, a French man, who had resided some time at the Pyramids, where he was most ardently engaged in discovering discoveries. M. C. came to Cairo one day from his desert abode, and invited me where I should return with him. We set out soon after two o'clock, the heat being intense. We crossed the Nile to the village of Gizeh; the direct road to the Pyramids is only ten miles; but the inundation made it near twenty, and obliged us to take a very circuitous course—yet it was a most agreeable ride, over barren and sandy tracks, woods of palm and sycamore, and over barren and sandy tracks, without a vestige of population. Fatigued with heat and thirst, we came to a few cottages in a palm wood, and stopped to drink of a fountain of delicious water. In this northern climate, ingenious as we are, we have no method of drinking in Egypt like—little appetite for food is felt, but when, after crossing the burning sands, you reach the rich line of woods on the brink of the Nile, and pluck the fresh limes, and, mixing their juices and rind with Egyptian sugar and the soft river water, drink repeated bowls of lemonade, you feel the only other pleasure of the senses most similies in Scripture, where the sweetest emotions of the heart are compared to the assuaging of thirst in a sultry land.

The Nile, in its overflow, had encompassed many villages and single groups of trees, and was slowly gathering round cottage and grove and lonely palm. Its fantastic course was beautiful, with many green isles of every possible form, and flowering on the wave, above his form; here a hamlet seemed floating on the wave, above which hung the foliage and fruit of various trees, the stems being moulded beneath; there it was veiled with the Desert, whose hills

at sand, rocks, and ruins of temples, looked like so many mountains of the ocean in the watery waste. We passed every long excavations, erected over the flat roof to preserve a passage amidst the inundation; and the sun set as we entered on the long expanse of soft sand, in the midst of which the Pyramids are built. The red light reigning for some time on their enormous sides, produced a fine effect; but a long while we seemed at no great distance from them, but the discovery of their size on the flat expanse of the Desert long mulled us, and it was dark before we arrived.—As we drew near, we heard the loud voice of welcome from the Arabs, who came out of the apartments of the rock on which the Pyramids stand, and surrounded us. We ascended a narrow winding path to a long and low chamber in the rock, that had formerly been a tomb. Here M. Caviglia, his assistant M. Spicerte, a Greman, and myself, sat down on the long sofa, and supped on some boiled fowl and Nile water; and, having well refreshed, some boiled fowl and Nile water; and, having well refreshed, some of the Arabs placed a small light in the walls of this antique abode, and, throwing myself on my hard bed of reeds, I tried to obtain some sleep; yet the novelty of my situation, the thought of being at last on the spot which long interested me, and the fatigue I had undergone, prevented which long interested me, and the fatigue I had undergone, prevented sound slumber, made it long a stranger to my eyes.

The next morning, at sunrise, we took our coffee at one of the natural windows of this cavern, that looked over the plain. My servant, who had followed the day before with the tent, lost his way, and did not arrive till midnight; and here, unable to find either dwelling or inhabitant, he wandered about the Pyramids, shouting and firing his pistols, till at last he lay down in one of the deep holes in the sand, and sheltered himself till sunrise. In the course of the day we visited the tombs of M. C.'s excavations; they are small, and beautiful gateway of fine white stone, covered with heiroglyphics, and of so fresh a colour that it seemed but lately erected. Descending about sixty feet, we entered several subterraneous apartments, one of which contained a large coffin of fine, silky basalt, the lid of the same; some little idols only were found in them; there was also a very curious square room, or place of tombs, the walls covered with figures, discovered by Mr. Salt. M. Caviglia is at present engaged in what would be generally considered as a most hopeless undertaking: he believes that there is a subterraneous communication between the Pyramids of Gizeh and those of Saccara and the remains of Memphis, the former fifteen miles off, the latter a few miles nearer. He has no sanguine of success in his attempts to discover it, and, indeed, has proceeded some length in his excavation of the sand; but even if the work of years before him were he can effect his object, though it is probable he will make some valuable discoveries by the way. A man must be animated by no slight enthusiasm to live in this place of desolation, deprived of all the joys of civilized life, feeding like a slave with forty or fifty Arabs from daybreak to sunset amidst rocks, sands, and beneath burning heats. About two or three hundred yards from the great Pyramid is the Sphinx, with the features and breast of a woman, and the body of an animal; the human parts are after was formerly held; but or thirty feet in height, and about sixty from the ear to the paw. The features are much mutilated—its expression is evidently Nubian — The dimensions of the head are very large, and it being almost buried in the sand with sand. The highest point is due to M. Caviglia's indefatigable exertions to clear the sand from the breast and body of the Sphinx. This work employed him and his Arabs during six weeks; the labour was extreme, for the wind, which had set in from the north-east, blew the sand back again nearly as fast as they removed it: and he is now proceeding to uncover the whole of the figure. Evening now drew on, and the labour of the day being finished, we seated ourselves at a humble table in the door of the place of tombs, which opened on the right, a small tribe of wandering Bedouins, who had just arrived, had pitched their tents; the camels were standing beside, the fires were lighted, and the Arab masters moved about in their wild and picturesque drapery—the only scene of life in that vast solitude. We were to set out at day-break next morning on our return to Cairo; and having taken leave of the Frenchman and his companion, I lay down for the last time on my bed of reeds in the tomb; but every effort to compose myself to sleep was useless —a thousand agitating thoughts prevailed into my mind, scenes of past life returned again, but clothed in dark and distorted colours, and my future journey seemed full of appalling difficulties and perils, the intense heat, and fatigue of the day, with the loneliness of my wild resting place, and the wild Arabs around me, all conspired to banish sleep, but ceased this. I quitted my gloomy bed, and went into the open air; the desert plains and the wide and gathering waters of the inundations were bright with the most vivid moonlight. How deeply interesting and sublime was the scene! All the Pyramids rose clear and distinct, walls. The vast plain of the Pyramids rose clear and distinct, from the first plain of sand as they seemed to rest on the blue field in the splendid heavens! the solemn sound was no longer heard in the desert! Memory will ever forsake those Egyptian scenes, but on this it will linger, should all others fade. Pursuing my way over the soft sand I reached the nearest branch of the overflows, and, the night being excessively warm, I plunged once more in the Nile, a luxury that well supplied the want of sleep. The next morning we set out for Cairo. After quitting the barren tracts, the ride became very agreeable. The palm trees were loaded with large clusters of dates. This fruit is among the people of Egypt, with whom it is an universal article of food; when ripe, it has a sweet and insipid taste, but when dried and preserved in lumps, after the stones are extracted, it is extremely good.

It is interesting to observe the different ways these people have of irrigating the land. Sometimes a buffalo is made to turn a large wheel which is covered all round with a number of pitchers, into which the water being drawn up from beneath, is poured out again, as the wheel turns round, into a small channel; and in the south, and this channel conveys it into various

interior is with masses of stones and marble. The few chambers hitherto discovered bear no proportion whatever to the vast extent of the interior. So immensely strong is the fabric, and so little do they appear injured by the lapse of more than three thousand years, that one cannot help believing, when gazing at them, their duration can end only with that of the world.

The celebrated seraphagus which Dr. C. fancifully supposed to have contained the bones of Joseph, stand in the great chamber; it has been much injured by the various pieces struck off by the Grand Cophagus, the passage into which Mr. Belzoni has explored, stands near that of Cheops, but cannot be ascended. The Pyramids stand on a bed of rock a hundred and fifty feet above the Desert, and this elevation contributes to their being seen from a great distance. On one of the days of my stay here the sun shone so violently from morning to night, that the sand was raised, though not in clouds, yet in sufficient quantities to penetrate every thing, and render it difficult to stand against it; my tent, which was pitched in the plain below the rock, was more than I could bear up my abode in the place of tombs—The large chamber excavated in the rock, and inhabited by Belzoni during his residence of six months here, is close to the Pyramid of Cephrenes; it is very commodious and lofty, and of considerable extent. On entering the door, the only place through which the light is admitted, an immense number of bats rushed out against us. All the various apartments and temples in this country are peopled with these animals, which Belzoni countervened to get rid of by lighting large fires in each of which sulphur was burned. On my visit one evening to the Arab Santon, or Dervise, who lived in a handsome and spacious chamber, that was formerly perhaps a tomb, excavated out of the rock, not far from the great Pyramid; he was a man of about 60, of a mild and handsome countenance, and much beard. His wild and singular retreat was divided into two rooms; he was seated cross-legged in the outer one, and appeared engaged in meditation; but he instantly rose, and requested me to allow him to make some coffee for me. Coffee and a visit from a Santon in a tomb this night long for me. Coffee and a visit from a Santon in a tomb this night long for me. Coffee and a visit from a Santon in a tomb this night long

through the fields. Or an Egyptian, half naked, stands all day long in the burning sun on the river's bank at a simple machine of wood, to the ends of which a couple of buckets is suspended, these he incessantly lowers into the stream, and then pours the water into the small canals cut in his ground. The inundation does not extend over the whole of the flat cultivated land, as that it is necessary, by these sluices and irrigations, to distribute the water every where. When the inundation has subsided and been absorbed in the earth, a rich black mould is left, which requires little labour. No plough is known here; but, a small furrow being made in the earth, by a stick, the grain is dropped in, and the most abundant crop soon starts up, as if by magic.—There are two harvests, one in March, the other in October. In the way we met an Arab funeral; about twenty men, friends of the deceased, advanced under a row of palm trees, singing in a mournful tone, and bearing the body; they walked two or three abreast, with the priest at their head; and, having forded a stream in front, passed close to us. The corpse was that of a woman, neatly dressed in white, and borne on an open bier, with a small awning of red silk over it.

The market at Cairo, or place where the Circassian woman may be purchased, cannot fail to be interesting, though at the same time requisite to a stranger's feelings. These unfortunate women, as we term them, though it is a doubt if they think themselves so, are bought originally of their parents who are generally peasants, by the Armenian and other merchants who travel through Georgia and Circassia. Their masters procure them an education, as far as music and singing go, give them handsome clothes, and then sell them in private to the rich Turks, or bring them to the market at Cairo, where, however, the business is conducted with tolerable decorum. The lady, habited handsomely, and as best becomes her figure, and veiled, is attended by the merchant whose property she is, and may be seen by the person who wishes to become a purchaser. The veil is lifted, and the beauty stands exposed. This is better, however, than a Turkish lady, who, on the bridal evening, for the first time perhaps, draws aside the shroud of her charms, and throws herself into her husband's arms, when he may revolt with horror from his own wife, perceiving the amazing loveliness he had not guessed, thus changed into a plain, yellow, and faded aspect. But the Georgian style of beauty is rich and joyous, and their dark eyes:—there are no eyes like them in the world. The stranger then casts his eyes over the figure, the hand and foot: a small and delicate hand is, with the Orientals, much valued even, the best acquisition of possessing it. He demands the lady's accomplishments, if she sings or is skilled in music, in this case the price is greatly enhanced; a thousand or fifteen hundred pounds sometimes given for a lovely woman so highly gifted.

One day, in company with another traveller, I paid a visit to a rich Jew, one of the first merchants in Cairo. He received us in a handsome apartment, to which a flight of steps ascended.—The floor was covered with a rich carpet, and the divan, elevated a couple of feet higher, was lined with soft cushions, and laid out for luxurious enjoyment. A lofty dome of glass lighted the chamber. We reclined on the divan with the master of the house; and a few words from us was another and more interesting party; six Oriental ladies, all unveiled and richly dressed, were at dinner, and seated in a circle on soft cushions on the floor round a low table also of a foot high. The lady of the house, a handsome young woman, was just recovered from her confinement, and this was the first day of her receiving her friends. They sat and conversed much at their ease, and took the same sweetmeats, and a pleasant drink like sherbet. The husband told us he and his bride were married at the age of fourteen, and they were then six and twenty, and had a houseful of children. Remarkable! blessings to the Jews, that would have ended, with a devout look; but, he is a Jew, he invoked nobody, but looked very resigned about it. The ladies having finished their repast, each of them had a Turkish pipe, six or seven feet long, brought; and putting the mouth-piece in an easy position, the amber mouth-piece between their lips, and the bell of the pipe resting on the carpet, began to smoke, sip coffee, and chat at intervals. The custom of smoking in the East is very different from that in our country, the tobacco is so very mild and sweet, that it does no injury to the breath; and it is often used as a luxury by the women; and the tube of fine amber would not disgrace any lips; and the attitude, when holding the long chibouque, or flexible argile, displays to advantage a beautiful arm.

The cruel punishment inflicted on the Eastern ladies for infidelity with a Christian is sometimes resorted to on the Bosphorus, the latter may escape by turning Mussulman, but the lady is tied, clad in sacks of stone, and thrown into the sea, or placed in a boat at midnight on the Bosphorus, a sack of stone at the feet, the river lonesome, and a solemn plunge, amidst the silence of the night, announces that all her miseries are over.

ANECDOTES.

Mr. Pitt's plan when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room, but to load himself with bed clothes. At his house at Bayes he slept in a long room at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other.—His way was, when he thought the Duke of Newcastle had fallen into any mistake, to send for him and read him a lecture. The Duke was sent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined to his bed by the gout.—"I here was as usual, no fire in the room; the day was very chilly, and the duke as usual, afraid of catching cold. The Duke first sat down on Mr. Pitt's bed, as the warm st place; then drew up his legs into it, as he got colder. The lecture unluckily continuing a considerable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himself under Mr. Pitt's bed-clothes. A person, from whom I had the story, suddenly going in, saw the two ministers in bed, at the two ends of the room, while Pitt's long nose and black beard, unshaved for some days, added to the grotesque of the scene.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, the author of the *Characteristics*, when Lord Ashley, and soon after, being seated in the House of Commons proposed to make a speech in support of "the Act for granting Counsel to prisoners, in cases of High Treason," When he rose to deliver his sentiments, he was so intimidated as to be unable to express himself. The House cheered him, and recovering from his confusion, he very happily converted into an argument in favour of the Bill, the difficulty and embarrassment of his own situation. "If I, Sir," said he, addressing the Speaker—"if I, who rise only to offer my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded, that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be who, without any assistance, is pleading for his life?"

Lord Exeter invited a large party of friends one day, among whom was the celebrated David Garrick. Mr. West, the late President of the Royal Academy happened to be there, to whom Garrick talked respecting his art. In the course of the conversation, Mr. West asked our great actor how he liked the cartoons which were then at Hampton Court? Mr. Garrick owned that they had not struck him so forcibly. Mr. West expressed considerable surprise at hearing this, observing that at least the *action* of those pictures had not riveted the attention of so just, so profound an actor.—He insisted, particularly, that of Elimas the sorcerer. Mr. Garrick preferred, he said the well-known figure of Belisarius. Mr. West, upon this, requested that Mr. Garrick would indulge the company by acting a blind man, as he was convinced nature would speak her genuine language in his *acting*, though he suspected his criticism. After dinner Roscius, with little preparation, assumed the walk of a blind man. When he had advanced into the room some paces, Mr. West desired that he would suddenly stop, and not alter the direction of either his body, arms or legs. "Now, Sir, look at your attitude. Your fingers, you observe, are not spread; your feet are in a straight direction; and if any thing, your toes a little introverted. This unusual walk of yours is the result of natural impulse, guarding against impediments. I have further to tell you, Sir, that the attitude you are now standing in, is precisely that of Elimas, the sorceror. So accurate interpreters of nature are Raphel and Garrick." Some time after this, Mr. Garrick, in town, invited nearly the whole party to dine with him. "Mr. West," said he, "you remember our difference about the cartoons; I have studied them every day since. You threw a new light upon my mind; I have acquired another sense, and am convinced that nature and Raphel are the same.—"At least you have proved," returned the painter, "that was the Garrick of our art."

Much interest has been excited by the accident which has befallen Miss Stocks, the adventurous aerial traveller. We are happy to hear that she is out of danger—being so we may, perhaps, be permitted to observe, that even in the present age of fluctuations, we never remember to have seen *Stocks* rise so high, and all so suddenly, in the same short space of time before.—*John Bull.*

Domestic.

THUNDER STORMS.

These visitations have been here more frequent and more destructive this year than for very many years past. They appear to have extended to the Atlantic, and through the United States. We have lately heard of several vessels being burned by lightning, and have heard of many more which have been struck by it.—It is probable that they are regulated by the temperature of the atmosphere, which has been more uniform in this than in other years, attended with mildness in the last winter, and chill this summer, and not approaching as usual either extreams of cold or heat.

On Saturday evening last a thunder cloud from a high approached the City from the north-east, and discharged itself in two very loud peals of thunder about seven o'clock. The air was perfectly overcharged with the fluid, and almost every house in the more elevated parts of the City appears to have been affected by it. The electric matter descended the conductors of the French Cathedral, and entered the Church by the windows, several panes of which it broke. At the other extremities of the City it struck several buildings. It entered the chimney of a house belonging to Mr. C. Hoffman, at the end of St. John's Suburbs, occupied by Mr. Lane, of the Provincial Secretary's Office, and shattered the wall of the north gable, destroyed several window sashes, and struck Mrs. Lane, who wore some steel in her corset, and severely injured her; from which she however has recovered. It entered the house of Mr. J. Gingres, in the rear of the English burying ground, shattered the floor and beams; an individual lighting the fire escaped unhurt. On Mr. Bell's Wharf it descended along some tin shingling, entirely shattering the south end of the store which it is said was at one time on fire. Several persons in that neighbourhood very narrowly escaped. It struck a house in Parlour Street; and in Champlain Street, at the foot of the stairs leading from Mountain Street, it communicated to the ear-ring of a young lady, and descended along her body: she remained for a long time insensible, and has now recovered after much suffering.

In many other houses it was violently felt. During the storm a mass of stone of many tons' weight was detached from the Cape near pres de-ville, which in falling fortunately did not meet with any house.

It appears also to have been felt at Point Levi; and at l'Ancienne Lorette it demolished a house belonging to one Robitaille, affecting a boy so much that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

The late accidents from the same cause, and the general distribution of the electric matter throughout the City, created a very general alarm, and has led every body to look for protection against similar visitations. *Neilson's Gazette.*

INQUEST.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock, Henry Gibson, second mate of the Bark Arethusa, which arrived lately with Stores for Government, was unfortunately drowned between the Vessel and the King's Wharf. The Bark lies at about forty feet distance from the Wharf and the crew were employed in beginning to construct a slope from the vessel to the wharf, for the purpose of landing the cargo.—The slope is formed by laying two spars from the bark to the wharf, upon which planks are placed crossways, forming a broad and very safe passage from the one to the other. At the time of the accident one spar only had been placed, upon which the deceased, with another man, of the name of James Douglas, attempted to pass from the vessel to the wharf; when they had advanced about half way the spar, which was unsteady, partly turned with them, and precipitated both into the river.—Three or four boats were manned in a moment, and went to their assistance; they succeeded in saving Jas. Douglas, but the Mate had sunk ere they could reach him. The body was found about three hours after. The deceased was a native of North Shields, about thirty years of age, and a man of excellent character. The verdict was "accidentally drowned." We are informed that Douglas who was fortunately saved is also a mammoth respected by his Captain, who proposes appointing him second mate in the place of his unfortunate companion.—*Quebec Mercury.*

On Friday last, a passenger on board the Team boat plying from the foot of the Current St. Mary to Longueil, from motives of curiosity to inspect the machinery thrust his body too far, when part of the works laying hold of him, in a moment severed his head from the body.—*Montreal Gazette.*

DIED.

In London, on the 17th June, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux, brother to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO OUR Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned. Nevertheless for certain causes and considerations Us thereto especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear, are to be held or constrained. For We do will that you and each of you be as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS Gore, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being expressly prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, Liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Provinces for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingston shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and at the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Crown Office, York,
July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23d do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

MR. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	19th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29.—1 f.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C.
12th August, 1824.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to Order that the Militia residing in the Township of Albion, Chinguacousey, Caledon, and the Gore of Toronto, be formed into a Regiment, and named the Second Regiment of West York Militia.

HIS Excellency is also pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz.—

SECOND REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

	Commission dated.
Lt. Col. W. J. McKay, to be Colonel.	12th August, 1824.
Major Colin McKenzie, to be Lt. Colonel.	do do do
Captain George Macauley, to be Major.	do do do

HIS EXCELLENCY is pleased to permit a Troop of Cavalry to be raised within the limits of this Regiment and attached thereto.—Colonel McKay will be pleased to recommend for His Excellency's consideration, such Officers and Gentlemen as he may think most eligible to hold Commissions in the Troop.

SECOND REGIMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Lieut. Col. Owen Richards, to be Colonel.	12th August, 1824.
Major James Young, to be Lieut. Colonel	do do do
Captain David Segar, to be Major.	do do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF WEST YORK.

The Hon. John. Henry Dunn, to be Colonel	do do do
Captain Samuel P. Jarvis, from the 1st Lincoln, to be Major.	do do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Henry Pawling, vice G. A. Bell, who has left the District.	do do do
Lieut. Adam Brown, vice Powers, do do.	do do do
Lieut. Wm. L. Smith, vice Jarvis, do do.	do do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign George Fields, vice Pawling promoted.	12	do	do
Ensign Wm. Woodruffe, vice Brown, do.	13	do	do
Ensign James Wilson, vice Smith, do.	14	do	do

To be Ensigns.

Joseph Butler, Gent. vice Fields promoted.	12	do	do
Peter Ten Brook, jun Gent. vice Woodruffe, do.	13	do	do
Francis Gore Swazey, Gent. vice Wilson, do.	14	do	do
James Muirhead, Gent. vice McBride, do.	16	do	do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign Edward McBride, vice Thorner left the District. 14 do do

FOURTH REGIMENT OF GORE.

Lieut. Colonel John Chisholm, from the 2d Gore, to be Colonel. 12 do do

Major Wm. Chisholm, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Wishart deceased. do do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

To be Captains.

Captain John Kirkpatrick, from the 2d Norfolk.	12	do	do
Captain Walter Nichol, from the 3d Lincoln.	do	do	do
Francis L. Walsh, Esquire	13	do	do

To be Ensign.

Ensign Joseph Tisdale, from the 2d Norfolk. 12 do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

Lieut. Colonel George C. Salmon, to be Colonel, vice Nichol deceased. 4th May, 1824.

Major Isaac Gilbert, to be Lieut. Colonel. do do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.

Adjt. Genl. Militia Forces.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settlers from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the Suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2 23 4th Con. Darlington		300
13 " do. 14. 3d Con. Clarke,	}	800
13 " do. 14 4th do do.		

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

☞ The sale of the above Lots No 24 and half of 23 in the 4th Concession of Darlington, is postponed until the 29th day of September next, at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
August 9th, 1824. 35—*td.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle-District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, }
2d September, 1824. 14—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston
17th August 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday, the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rotha nasage River From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishine

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "NAVAL STOREKEEPER," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
35—6w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Buildings,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c &c &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary FIXTURES.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C Gazette Office. t. f.

FOR SALE.

A very Superior London made
TELESCOPE,
(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)
Prime Cost Thirty Guineas.
Also,—an excellent
NIGHT GLASS.
Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars inquire at this Office.
1st Sept. 1824. No. 36—4 w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOUS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, } No. 35.—t. f.
August 26th, 1824. }

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th July, 1824. 35—6w.

ELOPEMENT.

WHEREAS Catherine, my wife, has Eloped from my bed and board, without provocation, or just cause,—I hereby forbid all Persons whatsoever from harbouring, or trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract whilst thus absent.

STEPHEN SMITH.
Whitby, August 23, 1824. 35—3w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN and GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.
York, 17th August, 1824. 34—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a MEDICAL SCHOOL is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of CHARLES DUNCOMB, Esq Licentiate, and the immediate patronage of the Hon. COLONEL TALBOT, where the Education of young men for the Profession of Medicine and Surgery will be carefully superintended and every opportunity offered them to become intimately acquainted with the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body. Every Student before admission is expected to have a competent knowledge of the Latin Language or give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a competent teacher will be resident in the village.

CHARLES DUNCOMB, will give a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN ROLPH, is expected to give the first course of Lectures and Demonstrations during the ensuing season on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.

St. Thomas, Talbot Street, }
August 5th, 1824. 34—6w.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	}	620 Acres.
Township of York		
Lot No. 13. 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	380 Acres.
Township of Percy		
Lot No 20. in 3d Concession.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.		

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq Cornwall, or the Subscriber, in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.
19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign George Fields, vice Pawling promoted. 12 do do

Ensign Wm. Woodruffe, vice Brown, do. 13 do do

Ensign James Wilson, vice Smith, do. 14 do do

To be Ensigns.

Joseph Butler, Gent. vice Fields promoted. 12 do do

Peter Ten Brook, jun Gent. vice Woodruffe, do. 13 do do

Francis Gore Swazey, Gent. vice Wilson, do. 14 do do

James Muirhead, Gent. vice McBride, do. 16 do do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant.

Ensign Edward McBride, vice Thorner left the District. 14 do do

FOURTH REGIMENT OF GORE.

Lieut. Colonel John Chisholm, from the 2d Gore, to be Colonel. 12 do do

Major Wm. Chisholm, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Wishart deceased. do do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

To be Captains.

Captain John Kirkpatrick, from the 2d Norfolk. 12 do do

Captain Walter Nichol, from the 3d Lincoln. do do do

Francis L. Walsh, Esquire 13 do do

To be Ensign.

Ensign Joseph Tisdale, from the 2d Norfolk. 12 do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

Lieut. Colonel George C. Salmon, to be Colonel, vice Nichol deceased. 4th May, 1824.

Major Isaac Gilbert, to be Lieut. Colonel. do do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.

Adjt. Gen. Militia Forces.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarenden
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON,
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, at the suit of Mr. Peter McGill, and against the Lands and Tenements of John D. M'Kay, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John D. M'Kay, the following Lands—viz:

No. 24 & 1-2	23	4th Con. Darlington	300
13 " do.	14	3d Con. Clarke,	800
13 " do.	14	4th do do.	

Acres 1100

Which I shall sell and adjudge to the highest bidder on Monday the 9th Day of Aug. next at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt, in Cobourg.—The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the Day at noon, and sold for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
1st. February, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above named Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

☞ The sale of the above Lots No 24 and half of 23 in the 4th Concession of Darlington, is postponed until the 29th day of September next, at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
August 9th, 1824. 35—*td.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3	do.	do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do.	do. C.	
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumbrland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 14—td.
2d September, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
17th August 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of [illegible] Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, [illegible] Baggage, as may be required to be [illegible] following places, the [illegible] further Indefinite period, [illegible] the discontinuance at the [illegible] the parties.

From York to Holland [illegible]
ding to Kempenfeldt [illegible]
val Store Houses [illegible]
From Kempenfeldt [illegible]
Storekeepers of the [illegible]
gusline.

The Tenders [illegible]
dred weight (of 112lbs.) [illegible]

be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "NAVAL STOREKEEPER," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
35—6w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Buildings,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary FIXTURES.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

FOR SALE,

A very Superior London made

TELESCOPE,

(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)

Prime Cost Thirty Guineas.

Also,—an excellent

SHORT GLASS,

Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars, inquire at this Office.

1st Sept. 1824. No. 36—4 w.

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] a STEAM BOAT [illegible]
[illegible] Small to Mr. Aaron S. Rosseter, of [illegible]
[illegible] Esquire, [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Rosseter [illegible]
[illegible] Small [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Small [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Rosseter

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, on the term Ten, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19-tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about . .	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,963
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District, Newcastle do.	Sheffield, " "	56,688
	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance AND *LOAN COMPANY*" OF NEW YORK,

is ready to insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in*, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.

Montreal, 20th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin	Benjamin Bailey
President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus
George Griswold	Frederick A. Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S. Crary
Jos. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm Osburn
G L. Lewis	David S. Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. H. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No, 24—1 m.—6ms
A 1-95

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to
FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivering in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach, —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 35 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d. 1824

No. 28—t f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEU TENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. }

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if eluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission 5of per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 36.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

To the pastoral letter addressed by the present POPE, to his clergy, be an authentic document, it is an important one, and ought to be read with the deepest interest; as shewing that three centuries of religious toleration, in the most enlightened portions of Europe, and the glorious benefits resulting therefrom, to others, have been unable to bring about the slightest change in the Church of ROME.—We are no bigots, nor are we uncharitable in matters of faith, and mere opinion, but we do think that such a fact ought to be duly considered by those who advocate the cause of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland.—For, what can we think of that system which took with more, and worse, than jealousy on the spreading abroad of the sacred writings,—and the consistency of that Apostolic Church which, in practice, denies what its theory boasts—the calling of the unconcerned and the apostate to the salient spring, the only true fountain, of everlasting light and life?—How long will it be before the Head of the Romish Church, cries with the inspired son of AMOZ

"*Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat: yea, come, buy wine and milk without money, and without price*"—

Alas, we fear this document, to which we allude, proves such a period to be yet very distant!

Not having room for Mr. FOTHERGILL'S address to the FREEHOLDERS of DURHAM, in the columns of the Gazette, it is printing on a separate sheet.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

British Stocks, London, July 13.—Three per cents. Red 94 1 2. Cons. 93 3-4 French 5 per cents. July, 90 30

Crops.—In Great Britain and Ireland according to the last information the crops promised an abundant supply, and every thing wore the appearance of plenty.

Kirk of Scotland.—His Majesty's Government have voted an annual allowance of £12.000 for the purpose of raising the smaller livings of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.

It is rumoured that Mr W Wynn will be the new Speaker in the event of a dissolution, and that the present Speaker will get a Peerage.

London.—The population of London at the last census was 1, 274,000, and it is said that workmen and materials cannot be had for the increasing improvements.

Parliamentary Papers.—The value of the produce and manufactures in the United Kingdom, exported from Great Britain, according both to the "real and declared value."

1821	–	–	£35,926 682
1822	–	–	36.176,896
1823	–	–	34 691,124

According to the official rates of valuation—

1821	–	–	£40,194,892
1822	–	–	43.558 488
1823	–	–	43 144,466

The value of the imports, according to the official rate of valuation (the real value of them cannot be obtained—the official rate shews the relation of one year to another),has increased.—It was in

1821	–	–	£29 724 173
1822	–	–	29 491 807
1823	–	–	34 514 215

The Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported was in value, according to the official rates of valuation in

1821	–	–	£10 692 090
1822	–	–	9 211 967
1823	–	–	8 548 935

These statements relate to Great Britain, and exclusive of the trade to Ireland, which would add about a million to the exports and imports, and not affect the rate of increase and decrease.

The vessels registered in the British Empire on the 30th of September, 1821 amounted to – – 2,560 292 tons
1822 – – – 2 519 014
1823 – – – 2,506,709

The men employed in navigating them, in

1821	–	–	149.179
1822	–	–	166 333
1823	–	–	165,471

The Benefits of Free Trade.—The East India Company pay to their ships to and from China £22 to £27 per ton for the voyage. Last week, the Moffatt and Jullana, two teak built ships, were chartered under the new Act of Parliament to China, and back to the British settlements in North America, with teas, &c. at £10 8s. 6d. and £10 9s. 6d. per ton register for the voyage.

Death of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

The death of her Majesty Tamehamaha, consort of his Majesty Tamehamaha, the second King of the Sandwich Islands took place on the 8th of July. Her Majesty was quite sensible and composed. His Majesty took his last farewell about ten o'clock in the morning, previously to which she informed him that she was sensible she was dying, and was quite resigned. Their separation was truly affecting The immediate cause of her Majesty's death was inflamation of the lungs We are no less grieved for his Majesty's loss, as we understand, he has *four* more wives at home. The Courier adds:—"The mortal remains of the Queen were removed at five o'clock this morning. (12th) from Owhee's Hotel, in a hearse and six followed by some of the suite in a mourning coach, and deposited in a vault under St. Marlin's Church, where it will remain until removed for embarkation."

Death of the Chine e Lady.—To the death of her Majesty the Queen of the Sandwich Islands (says the Courier) we regret to add that of another female of Foreign lady, Yhou Fung Queen, who expired on Friday, July 9.

THE FANCY.

From the Cork Chronicle of July 14.

LANGAN AND SHELTON.

To the Editor of the Globe and Traveller.

SIR,—In consequence of the severe accident which has happened my father, I had determined to go immediately to Dublin, but was prevented from going until I should vindicate my character from the aspersions that some malicious person has cast upon it in this country (either English or Irish,) by which I am charged with dishonesty. No man fought under more disadvantages than I did. I had to travel nearly 300 miles and never slept, only while travelling post have; that I might be in time on the day of fighting at Chichester. I have now to inform Mr Shelton that I have put down fifty pounds in Mr. Spring's hands, and will fight him with six months from the date, as, in my opinion, to meet him sooner, would be unmanly on my part, in consequence of my father's very severe illness.

J LANGAN.

July 7, 1824.

[No man who saw the fight between Spring and Langan can for a moment suppose that it was any thing but a fair manly contest; many rounds before the close there were repeated cries of take him away, such was his beaten state We had no idea that any other opinion prevailed in Ireland.]—*Globe and Traveller.*

Remote Indians.—Some aborigines, natives of the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the chiefs, it is said, of a population amounting to near 100,000 souls, have lately visited Washington, where they were received with attention, and pompand admitted to audiences with the President. They are very fine bodied men, possessing the good sense common to the natives of this continent, before their intercourse with the whites. Most of them had never seen other civilized persons than the traders.

DUBLIN, June 29

Ireland.—The *Patriot* says, "tranquility is generally increasing and through all parts of the country there never has been a greater prospect of an abundant harvest.

Steam Navigat on.—It is impossible to foresee the advantages which will result from the application of Steam to navigation, and as a moving power generally; we extract the following lines from the New York paper

"A company is forming in London to establish a Steam boat communication between Great Britain and the United States.—Rees Jeffreys, is of opinion that the project is practicable, and the passage could be made within twelve days."

Gourlay!—Mr. GOURLAY was released from his confinement on Thursday after Parliament was prorogued, but was brought to Hamilton-district, where Sir George Frothill and Dr Munroe, swore that he was a dangerous person of unsound mind and ought not to be suffered to go abroad.—He was then committed to the House of Correction, with directions to have every care taken of him

Shocking!—As Mr. Henderson, his Britannic Majesty's Consul General to the Republic of Columbia, was lately proceeding by the river Magdalena to Bogota, accompanied by his family, on their arrival at Mompox, one of his sons, a fine promising youth, was induced to bathe, and in the act he was seized by an alligator, and immediately disappeared. A dog, that was swimming at the same time, met a similar fate.

Arrival of Gen. Fayette in the U. States.

The long expected event has taken place. The roar of artillery, and the long and reiterated cheers of thousands of freemen announce, that the Hero of the Revolution, the friend of the great Washington, has this moment set his foot on the soil of New York! We congratulate our city and the nation on this joyful occasion.—*N. Y Spectator.*

Mad dogs.—It is calculated, that during the terror of hydrophobia which has lately prevailed, not less than 2,500 dogs have been destroyed in Liverpool. At least an equal number have perished in Manchester and its vicinity; and the alarm has been greatly aggravated in that neighbourhood, by two or three deplorable cases of hydrophobia which have recently occured.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.

The Sea Serpent.—The Newburyport Herald informs us that the Sea Serpent was seen on Wednesday last, by Mr. Rogers, of Bristol county, a mile or two from Plum Island beach, with his family. They had a distinct view of him in different positions for more than half an hour. He came within thirty yards of them, and they had a distinct view of his head, which was shapedlike an ox's; and about two feet long. When he opened his jaws, they could see his teeth, which were white and two or three inches long. The two parts of his body, as much as thirty feet from his head, but did not see his tail.—Mr. R's general description of the animal is similar to that which has been repeatedly given.

Wool Trade.—We have received this morning Frankfort papers, and extract from them the following article of intelligence,

"STOCKHOLM, June 8.

"The following letter has been received from a Saxon merchant, now in L ndon:—

"What is the most sincere apprehensions for the interest of my country, I have to announce to you, that two gigantic projects are on the eve of execution here, which at a future period threaten to do infinite injury to the exportation of German wool to England. The Government, with the consent of the Parliament, has just made a present to a company, composed of a very large and short staple, a portion of acres of land in New South Wales, upon the express condition of sending thither, without delay, flocks of the same kind, and likewise with a large capital raised by shares, is now forming for the purpose of carrying into execution a plan in all respects similar to that in Van Diemen's Land, which the Government will at present direct with 500,000 acres of land. It is ridiculous that the climate and the pasturage of those large and beautiful islands are particularly adapted to the breeding of sheep. Agents are already gone to Germany and Spain to purchase sheep to the number of 50,000 or 60,000. Ships are already hired to convey them to their destination. It is intended to keep the operation a secret in Germany; but indications of it will be seen by the time this letter reaches you."

ON SCOLDING.

From the days of the Spectator to the present time, periodical writers have indulged in invectives against scolding, from an evident misconception of the true nature, principles, and practice of scolding. Nay, our ancestors were more to blame, because they went further, and, considering scolding as a crime, invented a punishment for it. Much light has never been thrown on the subject; but, as I have made it my particular study for the last five and thirty years, I hope I shall have it in my power to dispel the things to eradicate those unreasonable prejudices, which many gentlemen, of our own days, entertain against scolding.

The theory of scolding has been grossly mistaken; it is a disease, principally of the lungs, and when the noxious matter has been long pent up, it affects the organs of speech in a very extraordinary manner, and is discharged with a violence which, while it astonishes the patients, tends very much to disturb and frighten the beholders or persons that happ n to be within hearing.

Such is my theory of scolding; and if we examine all the appearances which it presents to different families, we shall find that they will all confirm this doctrine. It is, therefore, first great cruelty, and the greatest ignorance to consider it as a crime. A person may as well be confined in jail for a fever, or transported for the gout, as punished for scolding, which is, to all intents and purposes, a disease arising from the causes already mentioned.

Nor is it only a disease of itself, but it is also, when improperly treated, the cause of many other disorders. Neglected scoldings have often produced fits, of which a remarkable instance may be found in a treatise written by Dr. Column, entitled *The Jealous Wife*, in the fourth chapter, or act, as he calls it, of that celebrated work. On the other hand, where the scolding matter has been long pent up, without any vent, I have little doubt that it may bring on consumptions of the lungs and those dreadful hysterical disorders which, if not speedily fatal, at least embitter the lives of many worthy members of society. All these evils might have been averted, if the faculty had considered scolding in the light of a disease, and had treated it accordingly.—In pursuance of my theory, I now proceed to the

Symptoms —The symptoms of scolding are these: a quick pulse, generally about one hundred beats in a minute; the eyes *considerably* inflamed, especially in persons who are fat, or redfaced; a voice varying, "by turns, and nothing loth," from the *treble* degree; at other times, in the course of the fit, the colour goes and comes in a most surprising manner; an irregular, but violent motion of the hands and arms, and a stamping with the right foot; the voice exceedingly loud; as the disorder advances, it becomes hoarse and inarticulate, and the whole frame is agitated. After these symptoms have continued for some time, they gradually, and in some cases very suddenly, go off; a plentiful effusion of water comes from the eyes, and the patient is restored to health, but the disorder leaves a considerable degree of weakness, and a peculiar foolishness of look, especially if any strangers have been present during the fit. The memory, too, is, I conceive, somewhat impaired; the patient appears to retain a very imperfect recollection of what passed, and, if put in mind of any circumstances, is surprised that he should forget them; it may be supposed, will vary considerably, in different patients, but where they appear at one time, there can be very little doubt of the disorder.

Predisposing Causes.—In all diseases, a knowledge of the predisposing causes will be found to assist us in the cure. In the present case, these causes are, irritability of the vascular system, an exaltation of the passions, and a moderate deficiency of natural temper.

Occasional Causes.—The occasional causes of scolding are many. Among them may be enumerated, the throwing down of a china bason, misplacing a hat or a pair of gloves or an umbrella; leaving a done open; overdoing the meat, under-doing the same; spoiling the soup; letting the fire go out; mistaking the hour, &c. &c. with many others, which I do not think it necessary to enumerate, because these causes are so natural, that we cannot prevent them, and because, whatever the occasional cause of the disorder may be, the symptoms are the same, and the mode of cure the same.

Cure.—Various remedies have been thought of for this distemper, but all, hitherto, of the rough and violent kind, which, therefore, if they remove the symptoms for the present, leave a greater disposition toward the disorder than before. Among these, the common practice frequently prescribes the application of an oak stick, a horse-whip, or a leather strap or belt, which, however, are all liable to the objection I have just stated. Others have recommended *argumentation*; but this, like inoculation, will sometimes produce the desired effect, unless the patient be in some degree prepared to receive it. Some have advised a perfect silence in all persons who are near the patient, but I must say, that wherever I have seen this tried, it has rather heightened the disorder, by bringing on fits. The same thing may be said of *obedience*, or letting the patient have her own way. This I precisely like giving drink in a dropsical case, or curing the burning fever by throwing in great quantities of brandy.

As the chief intention of this paper was to prove that scolding is a disease, and not a fault, I shall not enlarge much on the mode of cure; because the management of my theory is adopted, every person will be able to treat the disorder *secundum artem*. I shall mention, however, the following prescription, which I never found to fail, if properly administered:—

Take—*Of Common Sense*, thirty grains;
Decent Behaviour, ten grains;
Due Consideration, ten grains;

Mix, and sprinkle the whole with *one moment's thought*, to be taken as soon as any of the occasional causes appear.

By way of diet, though it is not necessary to confine the patient to a milk or vegetable diet, yet I have always found it proper to guard them against strong or spirituous liquors, or any thing that tends to heat the blood.

But it is time to expand out. . . . I should state a matter of very great importance in the prevention of this disorder, and which I have left till now, that my arguments on the subject may not spoil your dessert, and may be cool, reasoned under one view. It is commonly supposed, and, indeed, has often been asserted, that this disorder is peculiar to one sex only (the fair sex); and, I trust, I need not add, what sex that is. But although it may be true that they are most liable to it, yet it is certain, from the theory laid down respecting the predisposing causes, that the men are equally in danger. Why, then, do we not find as many males afflicted with scolding as we do females? The reason is, that scolding, as proved above, is the effect of a certain nonsensical matter pent up. Now this matter engenders in men as well as in women; but the latter have not the frequent opportunity for discharging it which the former enjoy. Women are by fashion and custom confined modes of life, restrained from all those public compliances, clubs, assemblies, free-masons, &c. &c. where the men have a continual opportunity of discharging the cause of the disorder, with out its ever accumulating in so great a quantity as to produce the fit system. I have said, I admitted. This, and this only, is the cause why the disease appears most often in the female sex. I would propose, therefore, if I were a legislator, or in fluence enough to set a fashion, that the ladies should in all respects, imitate the customs of the men; that they should have their clubs, their coffee-houses, shooting societies, and their Parliament. In such places, they would be able to take that species of exercise that tends to keep down the disorder, which at present accumulates to confinement, and when nature attempts a discharge, the explosion is attended with all the violence and irregularities I have before enumerated.

Thus much I have ventured, at advance respecting scolding, and I hope that I shall succeed in abating the unreasonable prejudices which have been fostered by an affected superiority in our sex, joined to a portion of ignorance, which, to say the least, renders that superiority a matter of great doubt.—*Portfolio.*

BOW STREET.

THREE MONTHS AFTER MARRIAGE.—Wm. and Mary Warren, a newly married couple, came voluntarily before the magistrate; Mary to complain of William, and William to complain of Mary: but Mary seemed to have the most cause to complain; for though nature had given her a pair of very fine black eyes, William in his waywardness, had made their lids of the same colour; and that too, by no very gentle operation; an operation which would lead one to believe that he considered the wedding ring as a symbol of the ring pugilistic.—Be this as it may, however, we shall state their case, for the benefit of the newly married public in general.

William is in his 23d year, and Mary in her 19th; they have been married just 3 months; it was altogether a love match; Poverty has not peeped in at their door, and yet Love has already flown out through their window. And why has he so soon deserted them? Mary attributed his flight to William's excessive thirstiness; and William ascribed it to Mary's love of money; which, as William very truly observed is the root of all evil. Mary said William was cruel enough to strike her, because she told him of remaining so long at the public house. William, on the contrary, said, Mary was of such a "desperate" bad temper, that she was continually bumping him about from chair to chair, and boxing his ears whenever he came home; not because he *spent* too much money, but because he did not get enough; she wanted him to live upon water-gruel, in order that they may become rich, and he wanted to enjoy the good things of this world as fast as they came to hand.—*Dum vivimus vivamus* Mary admitted she was not *particularly* good tempered; and William admitted that he was ashamed of having struck her—"For," said he, "I love her as well or better than ever I did; and I shouldn't have *towelled* her if she hadn't tempted *me* to it!" "And pray how did she tempt you?" said the magistrate. "Why, by boxing my ears," replied William, "and telling me I darn't hit her again."

It was evident to their Worships, that there were faults on both sides. It was clear to them, that Mary had thought to find her husband all *perfection*; or, at all events, she was determined to make him so; and it was equally clear, that, however William might love his wife, he had still some love to spare for an occasional jollification from home; that in short he could at *one time* sing—

"When the heart of a man is *oppressed* with *care*,
The *mist* is dispell'd if a woman appear."
And at another—
"When the heart of a man is *elated* with *beer*,
The *blue* is dispelled should his *spoury* appear"

But of this jovial *penchant* they thought he might be cured, if his wife would give him soft words instead of hard thumps; and, after recommending him to spend his beer money at home instead of abroad, and censuring him severely for striking his wife, they seriously advised them to shake hands in kindness, and try each other for 3 months longer.

They shook hands accordingly, and left the Office wing in-wing, apparently very well satisfied with what had been done for them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, *(Friday Evening.) July 9.*

We are informed upon the most respectable authority, that a diplomatic note on the affairs of Portugal, from the Allied Sovereigns to their respective Ambassadors at Foreign Courts, will almost immediately make its appearance. The note will advert generally to the disturbed state of affairs in Portugal and express the determination of the Allied Powers to remove it, with the view of preventing any ill effects to the peace of Europe, and the harmony that subsists between its Cabinets. England, as the ancient Ally of Portugal, is, in the first instance, to send her troops thither for the preservation of tranquility and the support of the Sovereign; but the Allies declare that if such interference should be found insufficient, they will aid, at the request of the KING OF PORTUGAL, fortieth troops for the same purpose.

In contradiction of the reports respecting a British Force being sent to Portugal in support of the King's authority, the Courier remarks:

"We have gleaned at the difficulties which are connected with the request of the KING OF PORTUGAL to this country for the assistance of Foreign troops. These difficulties we have reason to believe, are of a nature very different from any that have been surmised by our contemporaries. The question that has been raised, is not so much what description, or what amount of force should be sent, nor how the consequent expenses are to be defrayed; it embraces considerations of a much higher character. The true state of matters is very distinctly this:—On the part of his Majesty's Government to assist an old and faithful Ally, where the forces by its own resistance is great, and the necessity of doing it unexceptionable. But it would be a more desirable course, if practicable, to organize, by means of that influence which peculiarly belongs to our relations with Portugal, a power sufficient to control the apprehended danger, without resorting to the aid of foreign troops. At all events this seems to be an experiment which should be sincerely tried, before the other is adopted.

It certainly is not desirable to encourage the practice of one Government seeking, from another that kind of interference, which can never be exercised without the danger of compromising those great fundamental principles which should regulate the non-intercourse between independent States. A special case, justifying such interference, may easily be imagined; but it is by less easy to imagine how a special case so arising, and so acted upon, may be perverted into a precedent for a less justifiable purpose. Such consideration obviously imposes the necessity of grave deliberation before any decision is taken, that it would warrant, we may add, a painful and reluctant acquiescence, even when the expediency of that acquiescence can no longer be disputed. We should fulfil a duty with the consciousness that an irreproachable act on our part was too open to misconstruction, and too susceptible of perversion to leave behind it the common reward of self-satisfaction at what we had done.

At present no step has been taken which can place us in such a position. The question has been met with a full and clear explanation of all the embarrassments which belong to it. How it may be finally disposed of, it is not for us to anticipate. Supposing, however, the result should be that the required aid is granted, we can state that not a single British Soldier will be sent."

RUSSIA.

On the 10th of March an Ukase was issued to the following effect:—"No public functionary in the Russian service shall, without special permission of his superior, even in writings in any language whatever, which, though dispensed from censorship, treat of the domestic affairs of the empire."

GREECE.

The affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper. The Turkish expedition against Scinto and north of Negropont has failed. The Greeks are united in the defence of their country from Turkish invasion.

The Greek general Odysseus, at the request of an English Gentleman, has ordered an ancient temple of Athens, to be converted into a museum; and great efforts are said to be making to obtain a fine collection of antiquities. God preserve the collection from the avarice of the Turks! The Greek committee in London, had received information from Prince Mavrocordato, that all parties in Greece were united, and that the Legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

From Greece.—The latest intelligence of the movements of the Turkish fleet we believe is contained in letters received in Boston, from Smyrna, dated May 22. At which time it was stated that the fleet was at Salonica, for the purpose of taking on board 18,000 troops. A London paper furnishes the following particulars, of nearly as late a date.

Letters this morning have been received from Salonica, which advise the arrival in the Gulph, which bears that name, of the Turkish fleet, consisting in all of ninety sixty ships. It was reported that it would be joined by thirty transports, having 20 thousand troops on board, and then proceed against some of the most powerful islands in the Archipelago. This force, in addition to the troops expected from Smyrna and Egypt, will again render the Ottomans formidable to the Christians. And Morea there should be more unity among the Grecian chieftains, the successful finish of the war may be more distant, than the favourable completion of the last campaign led the friends of Grecian Independence to expect. Jealousy has hitherto prevented the reduction of the fortress of Patras, and of the castles of Lepanto; and as the Turkish fleet will now probably supply these garrisons with provisions and military stores, a considerable period may still intervene before the barbarians be entirely expelled from the Morea.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

Accounts were received in London, on the 8th, from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that this general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Turks were compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Lamia, where he was to wait for the reinforcements from Romelia.—The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Starris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement

had taken place, which must have terminated favourably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 4 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The Greek force of the Turks in the Gulph, of Lepanto is only eight vessels; three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Rio Janeiro.—We are indebted to the polite attention of Capt. Heron, of the brig Eliza Reilly, which arrived here yesterday, in 39 days from Rio Janeiro, for a number of Brazil newspapers from 6th May to 15th June inclusive

Among these papers we find a Proclamation of the Emperor Don Pedro, to the Brazilians, dated on June 3, announcing the receipt of information that a powerful armament was about to sail from Portugal to reduce them under the dominion of that Kingdom. He exhorts the Brazilians to the most determined resistance, against the invaders of their liberties; tells them that they must look to their own exertions for independence, and the means of defending it unexceptionable. But it would be a more desirable course, if practicable, to organize, by means of that influence which peculiarly belongs to our relations with Portugal, a power sufficient to control the apprehended danger, without resorting to the aid of foreign troops. At all events this seems to be an experiment which should be sincerely tried, before the other is adopted.

It certainly is not desirable to encourage the practice of one Government seeking, from another that kind of interference, which can never be exercised without the danger of compromising those great fundamental principles which should regulate the non-intercourse between independent States. A special case, justifying such interference, may easily be imagined; but it is by less easy to imagine how a special case so arising, and so acted upon, may be perverted into a precedent for a less justifiable purpose. Such consideration obviously imposes the necessity of grave deliberation before any decision is taken, that it would warrant, we may add, a painful and reluctant acquiescence, even when the expediency of that acquiescence can no longer be disputed. We should fulfil a duty with the consciousness that an irreproachable act on our part was too open to misconstruction, and too susceptible of perversion to leave behind it the common reward of self-satisfaction at what we had done.

At present no step has been taken which can place us in such a position. The question has been met with a full and clear explanation of all the embarrassments which belong to it. How it may be finally disposed of, it is not for us to anticipate. Supposing, however, the result should be that the required aid is granted, we can state that not a single British Soldier will be sent."

RUSSIA.

On the 10th of March an Ukase was issued to the following effect:—"No public functionary in the Russian service shall, without special permission of his superior, even in writings in any language whatever, which, though dispensed from censorship, treat of the domestic affairs of the empire."

GREECE.

The affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper. The Turkish expedition against Scinto and north of Negropont has failed. The Greeks are united in the defence of their country from Turkish invasion.

The Greek general Odysseus, at the request of an English Gentleman, has ordered an ancient temple of Athens, to be converted into a museum; and great efforts are said to be making to obtain a fine collection of antiquities. God preserve the collection from the avarice of the Turks! The Greek committee in London, had received information from Prince Mavrocordato, that all parties in Greece were united, and that the Legislative body and executive enjoyed the full confidence of the nation.

From Greece.—The latest intelligence of the movements of the Turkish fleet we believe is contained in letters received in Boston, from Smyrna, dated May 22. At which time it was stated that the fleet was at Salonica, for the purpose of taking on board 18,000 troops. A London paper furnishes the following particulars, of nearly as late a date.

Letters this morning have been received from Salonica, which advise the arrival in the Gulph, which bears that name, of the Turkish fleet, consisting in all of ninety sixty ships. It was reported that it would be joined by thirty transports, having 20 thousand troops on board, and then proceed against some of the most powerful islands in the Archipelago. This force, in addition to the troops expected from Smyrna and Egypt, will again render the Ottomans formidable to the Christians. And Morea there should be more unity among the Grecian chieftains, the successful finish of the war may be more distant, than the favourable completion of the last campaign led the friends of Grecian Independence to expect. Jealousy has hitherto prevented the reduction of the fortress of Patras, and of the castles of Lepanto; and as the Turkish fleet will now probably supply these garrisons with provisions and military stores, a considerable period may still intervene before the barbarians be entirely expelled from the Morea.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

Accounts were received in London, on the 8th, from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that this general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Turks were compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Lamia, where he was to wait for the reinforcements from Romelia.—The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Starris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement

LONDON, JULY 10.

LORD BYRON.—The crowds that presented themselves this morning at No. 20 Great George Street, to view the above illustrious person lying in state, were without all precedent; and trious person lying in state, were without all precedent; and the uproar and confusion that prevailed, beggar description.—The bustle was so great that it was found expedient to call the aid of Handley and Weale, the two principal Officers of Queen Square establishment, and even their presence was scarcely tended to abate the violence of the applicants—so eager were they to gain admittance.

This morning a wooden frame was erected round the coffin and urn, to keep the spectators off, upon the top of which were plumes of sombre feathers. The pall was then thrown over the coffin, on one side were displayed five escutcheons, and one at the head and foot. Another pall was placed over the urn, which was decorated with four escutcheons.

The pall on the coffin was surmounted with a bit of rich black feathers, which gave to the whole a remarkably grand and funereal aspect.

On the top of the pall that enveloped the urn were displayed his Lordship's splendid coronet and cushion.

Five of the late Lord Byron's suite accompanied the Body to England. Amongst them is a doctor (an Italian) who attended his Lordship, and also his Italian courier; the latter is a man of robust stature, and wears a rich uniform, en *militaire*, of blue and silver. The muscular form and outline of Bodily strength for which the late Lord Byron was remarkable, were perfectly visible after his decease, notwithstanding the operation of his late paralysing illness, and the previous indisposition which was attended with very debilitating effects The personal appearance continued nearly the same when the body was removed from the coffin, in which it had been conveyed in the voyage to this country, into the coffin finally prepared for its reception. The fine lines of the features had of course collapsed in death, but they were previously reduced, and expressive of much care and anxiety. His hair had grown thin, and became in many places grey this alteration became more visible after death, when the curls lay more extended upon the surface of the head There was no apt earance of convulsion upon the features, and the approach of death was in all probability imperceptible to the deceased. He seemed to have died in a state of extreme langour. Near the coffin, on the ground, is an escutcheon which was painted on wood in Greece, and there displayed when the body of Lord Byron lay in state at Missolonghi.

The late Lord Byron's will passed the Seal of the Prerogative Court in Doctor's Commons on the 6th inst. probate being granted to John Cam. Hobhouse, Esq. and John Hanson, of Clement's-lane, Esquire, executors. The personal estate is in England was sworn under £10,000. The will is dated the 29th July, 1818, and with the exception of a bequest of £1400 each to his Lordship's executors, is made solely to benefit his sister, Augusta Mary Leigh, wife of George Leigh, Esq. and her children; Lady Byron and any family he might have, being stated to be otherwise amply provided for. The manor or Lordship of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, is given to the executors in trust to be sold for the above purposes; as is also the manor and estate of Newstead, in the county of Nottingham, which latter is subject to a charge of £30,000 for fulfilling the trusts of his marriage settlements—but which sum, or any part thereof, for so appointed, is to constitute part of the general estate. Mrs. Leigh is to have a life interest, free from her husband's control, and her children are to inherit the principal, according to her appointment by will or otherwise, and failing such provision, in equal portions, to sons at twenty-one, and daughters at that age or marriage, with benefit of survivorship. There is a codicil annexed to the will, dated at Venice, the 17th November, 1818, bequeathing to his executors £8,000 in trust for Allegra Byron, an infant of four years—now months old, " by me brought up and now residing at Venice," to be paid to her at twenty-one or marriage, " provided she does not marry a native of Great Britain."—The interest, in the mean time, for her maintenance and education.

HERESY OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The Pope and the Bible Society.—The following is extracted from the Pope's Encyclic letter. What shall I say more? The iniquity of our enemies has so increased, that beside the deluge of pernicious books, contrary to the faith, it even goes so far as to convert to the detriment of religion the Holy Scriptures, which have been given us from above for the general edification."

"You are not ignorant my venerable brethren," says his holiness, "that a society commonly called a Bible Society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it endeavours with all its power, and by every means, to translate or rather to corrupt the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations; which gives just reason to fear that in all the translation s the same thing may happen which has happened with regard to those already known—namely, that we may there find a bad interpretation, and instead of the gospel of Christ, the gospel of men, or what is worse, the gospel of the devil!

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn this scourge, and in these latter times, Pius the VII. of sacred memory, sent two briefs, the one to Ignatius, the other to Stanislaus, Archbishop of Mohilow. In these briefs are found passages taken as well from the Holy Scriptures as from tradition, and collated with care and judgment to show how injurious this subtle invention is to faith and morality.

"And we also, venerable brethren, in the discharge of our apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, intreat, insist, on all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in order that the faithful, attaching them selves exactly to the rules of our Congregation of the Index, may be persuaded, that if they let the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good.

"This is a truth demonstrated by experience, and which St. Augustine more than all the other fathers, has made known by their words! There have been formed heresies and perverse dogmas, which involve the souls of men in their snares, and drag them down the abyss only because the Holy Scriptures have not been well understood, and because having ill understood them men have supported their false interpretations with rashness and audacity!

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its pious wishes: for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of disseminating them by going through the towns; and were to seduce the simple by a pernicious liberality, choose to distribute them gratuitously.

"We exhort you not to let your courage be cast down. You will have for you, and for this we rely with confidence on the Lord, the power of Secular Princes, who as reason and experience show, defend there own cause in defending that of the authority of the Church; for never will it be possible for man to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's without rendering unto God the things which are God's. You will also have for you, to speak as St. Leon did, the good offices of our ministry towards you all.—In your crosses, in your doubts, and all your necessity, have recourse to this Apostolic guidance For God, as St. Augustine said, has placed the doctrine of truth in the chair of unity."

AGRICULTURE.

From the Boston Centinel.

TO THE BUTTER MAKERS.—The writer of this note could tell a long story about butter, having been 45 years in the trade, but he will make it very short.

Make your butter of sweet cream—work out all the buttermilk; put no more salt to it than will make it palatable, for salt has no good effect as to keeping butter sweet; it is working out all the buttermilk, and excluding the air from it that will accomplish this very desirable object.

Pack your butter in handsome tight kegs, which will contain 28 or 56 lbs.; let the kegs be in a strong pickle, and then tar them; pack the butter mild—not in layers as is too often the case—This method of butter gives you a double chance for sale; for being equally handy for home use, and if it does not sell in the market, it can be inspected, and will be in order for exportation. But when your butter comes to market in tubs, barrels, boxes, &c it can be sold only for home use, for butter cannot be exported except in kegs.

Many tons of butter are now on hand made last year, and the year before, the greater part of which must be sold for soap grease at five cents per pound.

This article, if made good, and well packed, would constitute a very considerable commodity for exportation, but foreigners will not eat our rancid butter. The spring and summer butter must be sold low, for our merchants cannot ship butter at a high price; for the Dutch and Irish butter, stand in our way, and is very excellent. The custom of selling butter in lumps to the traders is a very bad one; every family should first fill a keg no matter if it does not contain more than 12 lbs, than sell it to the trader; but the other method is ruinous.

I hope some gentlemen of education and knowledge of the subject will take it up, for it is very necessary to the welfare of

NEW-ENGLAND.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTE OF SIR EDWARD PELLEW, NOW LORD EXMOUTH.

At Portsmouth, several years ago, this gallant officer was sitting alone at dinner, when his servant announced to him that an Indiaman had struck upon the beach, and was in imminent danger of going to pieces. Sir Edward hastened to the shore, and found the first officer very correct; and the surf running so high that no boat durst venture to board the vessel. Sir Edward, addressing himself to the crowd upon the beach, asked if any of them had heart enough to swim off with him to the ship. A young man stepped forward to answer the challenge; and two lines having been procured, Sir Edward and the stranger each took one, gained the vessel, and after safely landing all on board, were the last to return on shore. On stepping upon land, the gallant Admiral, addressing his comrade in danger, exclaimed, "Give me your hand, you're a fine fellow—who are you?—you must sail with me in future!" The young man replied, that he was the mate of a collier, and that he should hesitate to quit a situation so comfortable for the chance of doubtful promotion. Sir Edward overcame his scruples; and this singular introduction added to the heroes of the British Navy an officer unrivalled in heroic exploits—no less in character than Captain Jeremiah Coghlan.

At the meeting of the British and Foreign School Society on Monday, Mr. F. Buxton told the following curious anecdote:—It had been his misfortune, when very young, to live with a gentleman, whose prejudices against the improvement of the poor, were numerous and inveterate.—There were, in that gentleman's opinion, three great causes of the demoralization of the poor—reading, writing and arithmetic—(laughter)—and whenever a quarrel took place in his neighbourhood, he was in the habit of saying, "That is the effect of education." If a theft or a murder was committed, "There," he would say, "is another test of the bad effects of education." In speaking of his own steward, this hater of human improvement would say, "That

Man, to his credit be it spoken, is not able to read a word, or to write a figure; and yet he is, perhaps, the best accountant in the county." It was natural to inquire by what process of memory the steward kept his accounts. This was shewn. A drawer was produced, in one compartment there was a parcel of beans, in another a parcel of peas, and in the remaining divisions there were various descriptions of grain. These were the symbols of various debts and payments, which with the aid of a strong memory, the steward kept with great exactness, until one night a rat broke into his account box, and down went the account of what was due from various tenants, and all was thrown into the widest confusion and disorder; another proof that mankind (Mr. Buxton) had been a convert to the superiority of written or printed symbols.

The following exquisite specimen of orthography has been transmitted by a Correspondent to the *Chelmham Chronicle*, and published in that paper.

GEORGE C——n.

Wrendy, May. 1824.

Sur i hops. u. will nott tak it ill. that i. hav ritten u this leir. Bute as i hav *not up at small Jalurs shops* in streete is the number. I hops i shall be hourd with ur custom. I sels al. maner of cloths buttons cetrum.—I owd mak a blu cote fur £2., 10. 0 a waistcote fur £0., 6. 0 a pair of trousers fur £1., 6., 0. i also sels sets bisk stoks, bote strps. stokins. and al sorts of glovs. i hav alwas the bist men to wrk fur me I remanes Sur or unble servt. Jon.

Poetry.

HAPPINESS.

By Doctor Heber, the present Bishop of Calcutta.

One morning in the month of *May*
I wander'd o'er the hill;
The waters all around was gay,
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, be just, the great,
These meaner creatures bless,
And yet deny to Man's estate
The boon of happiness?

Tell me ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of Nature's wide domains
Can bliss be found?

The birds wild carol'd over head
The breeze around me blew,
And Nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I question'd Love, whose early ray
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid goddess say
His light was dim'd by tears.

I question'd Friendship: Friendship sigh'd,
And thus her answer gave—
The few whom fortune never turn'd
Were wither'd in the grave!

I ask'd if Vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well,
But fading fear her wither'd brow
The borrow'd rose fell.

I sought of Feeling, if her skill
Could sooth the wounded breast;
And found her mourning, faint, and still
For others woes distress'd!

I question'd Virtue; Virtue sigh'd,
No boon could she dispense—
Nor Virtue was her name, she cried,
But humble Penitence.

I question'd Death—the grisly shade
Inclin'd his brow severe—
And—"I am Happiness," he said,
"If virtue guides thee here."

Domestic.

Affair of Honour.—We have to congratulate the Cheltenham public on their escape from what might have been a very serious loss. Early on Saturday morning last, a meeting took place, or rather seems to have taken place, immediately behind the House of Assembly in this Town, between two public characters of some note; one of them lately in the *Bacchanalian* department of a respectable Hotel, and the other a *Mercury* employed to carry despatches to and from the regions of *Midas*: in other words the case was, D——n versis F——n; but, fortunately for the public, the mercurial qualities so eminently possessed (along with many others equally valuable) by Mr. F——n, together with his laudable aversion to that—"*villanous salt-petre*" so pathetically declaimed against by the very pink and flower of all Chivalry, the renowned *Knight of La Mancha*,—led that gentleman to course in an opposite direction at the precise hour when his presence was required in the field of honour:——where, upon, after parading the ground for nearly an hour, and discharging one of his *formidable* "brelees" (which were of *unusual length and calibre for such occasions being fully* FOUR INCHES *in length*) in the air, by way of triumph,—Mr D——n went forthwith in search of the foe, proposing, as was said, either to place his nose in a close parenthesis, or to give him a twitch,

"Just in the place where honour's lodg'd,
As wise philosophers have judg'd
Because a kick in that place more
Hurts honour than deep wounds before."

The cause of this *serious* rupture is not yet made public.

MONTREAL Aug. 18.

Our city has been overflowed with strangers during the last month; the principal hotels have been so thronged that great difficulty has been experienced in procuring agreeable entertainment, previous to the departure of the Steam boats for Quebec. We are pleased at this circumstance, it will produce many good consequences, and serve to dissipate that prejudice which has, for so long a period, kept the residents of Canada, and the people of the United States, indifferent to the interests of each other.—*Courant.*

BERMUDA.—It appears that Sir William Lumley, Governor of Bermuda, has been ordered home to answer the charges brought against him by the inhabitants of that Island.

ARRIVAL OF EARL DALHOUSIE.—His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America, who sailed from Quebec June 6th, arrived at Portsmouth July 3d, and immediately set off for London.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth Eng. June 8.

"The Halifax Station is now intended to embrace that of Newfoundland—a civil Governor is to be appointed to reside at St. John's; and a Commodore will be sent out, who will winter there, under orders of the Commander in-Chief at Halifax.

ARRIVAL OF SIR H. DOUGLASS.—H. M. S. Jupiter 60, Rear Admiral Lake, Capt. Dunn, arrived at Halifax, from Portsmouth 3d instant. The Samarang, 28, with His Excellency Lt. Governor Sir Howard Douglas arrived at the same port on the 27th ult. he landed under a salute on the following day and was expected soon to proceed to his government.

SERIOUS LOSS.—We regret to learn that seven or eight large Rafts of timber and Staves were wrecked on "Herchimer's Point," during the gale of Saturday last. The owners, we believe, are Messrs. Shuter and Wilkins, Everitt, Leavens Murphy, Fiddler, Allan and others. The value of the property thus unfortunately wrecked, cannot be less than *Nine Thousand Pounds.*

NEW BOOKS ON CANADA.—The following new works are announced in a late London list of Publications.

"Speedily will be published, Five Years' Residence in the Canadas, including a Tour through the United States of America, in 1823, by E. A. Talbot, Esq. of the Talbot Settlement, Upper Canada.

"An Excursion through the United States and Canada, during the years 1822 and 3, by an English gentleman, is printing.

"Lieut. Morgan has in the press, the Emigrant's Note book, with Recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war."

The following particulars of the Hail Storm, which we noticed last week, were received from a Correspondent in Yonge.

A most tremendous and destructive storm took place here last evening. About 7 o'clock, P. M. a very black and heavy cloud, slowly advanced from the North.—As it approached higher, it seemed to increase in magnitude—clad in all the terrors of pitchy darkness.—Within a few minutes of Eight, it blew a perfect hurricane, accompanied with hail, or rather large pieces of ice, in a triangular form. The scene was now dreadful; so much so, that it baffled all description. The falling trees, the rolling thunder, and the hail dashing with such violence against the windows, sides and roof of the house, produced a combination of sounds, without any manner of distinction; for nearly fifteen minutes nature seemed to be in her last struggle. At this moment the atmosphere was completely illumined, almost without intermission. The incessant glare afforded me a full view of a small field, being a gentle declivity opposite the south side of my dwelling house, the surface of which was literally covered with water.

The morning light exhibited what I may call the wreck of nature—the fruitful fields were turned into a wilderness—and the husbandman's hope laid low in ruin. Last evening about an hour previous to the commencement of the storm, I congratulated a neighbour on having such an excellent crop of Oats, Rye and Pease, all in one field. This morning being desired to examine the same field, I found it swept with the besom of destruction. The straw of the oats and rye, was cut in pieces, and half buried in the earth. I have seldom seen a well reaped field appear so smooth on the surface, as it appeared to be: the pease, which were rather late, were, notwithstanding, so completely thrashed out that nearly two sheds were left on the ground. One circumstance attended the destruction of this field, which I conceive worthy of notice; the field itself was nearly level, and from the centre to the East side, the straw lay in one direction; and from the centre to the West side, it lay exactly different. This, no doubt, was occasioned by two different *streams*, or currents of air, or rather wind, which at the same moment from two several points, attacked with equal fury, and was equally fatal to the husbandman. A great number of very excellent fields of corn were seriously damaged, and others totally ruined; potatoes though cut and shattered in their tops, may yet recover; Buck wheat is altogether spoiled, garden vegetables exterminated; some small orchards in this neighbourhood had from 15 to 20 bushels of apples cut down, and numbers half buried in the mud, which an overflowing flood brought upon them after they fell to the ground, the remainder of the apples that still adhered to the trees was mostly wounded, some of them in fact were fairly split in two. Window lights broke in pieces, one man lost nearly 40 panes of glass. Winter wheat has been very much hurt indeed, in one word, crops of every description have suffered severely.

The fury of the storm appears to have spent itself on the 4th and 5th Concession of Yonge, Lot No. 1, 2, and 3, and the Western part of the same Concessions in Elizabethtown.

Thus, Sir, I have very imperfectly, and rather in haste, given a brief sketch of a storm, the equal of which, I never witnessed. A storm, all circumstances considered, perhaps the most terrible that ever visited this part of the Province.

J——s G——n.

Yonge, August 10th, 1824.

P. S. Since writing the above, a storm very similar to the one described, took place on Thursday last, at 2 o'clock P. M. on and in the vicinity of the farm, the property of Peter June, Senior, Yonge. The wind was not so high, but a much greater quantity of hail fell, which lay on the ground 20 hours, notwithstanding the season of the year. It has done much hurt.

Yonge, 13th August, 1824. J. G.

AN INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—A young man of the name of Thomas Mullins, lately residing with a person of the name of Jones, at Exbury, near Beaulieu, in the new forest, signifying his intention of changing his residence, was asked by his landlady to settle her demand of 9s. previous to quitting her house, when, with great vehemence he exclaimed,—"Mrs. Jones, may God strike me dead, if I owe you more than one shilling!" The words were scarcely uttered before the man dropped down, and he instantly expired, without a struggle. This awful event, (which occurred on the 2d of July) was witnessed by Mrs. Jones, her mother, and sister, and several friends.—*Salisbury Journal.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1824. No. XXXVII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to the Assembly at our Town of York, on the Ninth Day of August, instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, for certain arduous and urgent affairs Us, and the state of our said Province, concerning, at our said Assembly, at the day and place aforesaid, to be Held, We have Ordained you by our separate Writs at the Town and day aforesaid, to be present, for the purposes therein mentioned. Nevertheless (for certain causes and considerations Us there to especially moving, our said Assembly at and upon the Ninth day of August instant, We have thought proper to Prorogue, so that you nor any of you on the said Ninth day of August instant, at our said Town to appear are to be held or constrained. For We do will that you and each of you be as to Us, in this matter entirely exonerated; Commanding, and by the Tenor of these Presents firmly enjoining you and every of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday the Sixteenth day of September next ensuing, at our said Town of York personally you and every of you be and appear to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Assembly by the Common Council of our said Province, by the favour of God may be Ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON *Attorney Gen.*
D CAMERON, *Secretary,*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of his Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, where he commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, and not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize imported into this Province from the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which they were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation so cancelled recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor or of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON *Attorney Gen.*

Crown Office, York, 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth	do	23d do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	13th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29.—1 f.

Government House, August 24th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint THOMAS WARD, Esquire, to be Judge of the District and Surrogate Courts of the Newcastle District.—Vice ROGERS deceased.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupant on for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Asbel Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Com.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Ei	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *to wit.*

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*
N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
24 September, 1824. } 14—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
17th August 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday, the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rottawasaga River. From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishine

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "NAVAL STOREKEEPER," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
35—6w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Buildings,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at the next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

FOR SALE.

A very Superior London made

TELESCOPE,

(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)

Prime Cost Thirty Guineas.

Also,—an excellent

NIGHT GLASS.

Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars inquire at this Office.

1st Sept. 1824 No. 36,—4 w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. JAMES S. ROGERS,) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, }
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next Session of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th July, 1824. 35—6w.

ELOPEMENT.

WHEREAS Catherine, my wife, has Eloped from my bed and board, without provocation, or just cause.—I hereby forbid all Persons whatsoever from harbouring, or trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract whilst thus absent.

STEPHEN SMITH.

Whitby, August 23, 1824. 35—3w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to MR. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, whom duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.
York, 17th August, 1824. 34—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a MEDICAL SCHOOL is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of CHARLES DUNCOMB, Esq. Licentiate, and the immediate patronage of the Hon. COLONEL TALBOT, where the Education of young men for the Profession of Medicine and Surgery will be carefully superintended, and every opportunity afforded them to become intimately acquainted with the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body. Every Student before admission is expected to have a competent knowledge of the Latin Language or give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a competent teacher will be resident in the village.

CHARLES DUNCOMB, will give a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN RULPH, is expected to give the first course of Lectures and Demonstrations during the ensuing season on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.

St. Thomas, Talbot Street, }
August 5th, 1824. } 34—6w.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand, may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.
August 26th, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession.	}	620 Acres.
Township of York		
Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	380 Acres.
Township of Percy		
Lot No 20, in 5th Concession.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.		

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.
19th July, 1824. 30—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated,

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE
Niagara, 20th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Sufficient Legal Security for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendence of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorised to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	11,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	56,068
Newcastle do.	Seymour, " "	47,000

By Order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*
York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who shall show the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Prescottville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Wiechester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flour fishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24 April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach—Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824

No. 28—t f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon, immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—Or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission 6*d* per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 37.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1824.

ERRATUM.

For *Spottle*, in our Commentary of last week READ *Apostate*.

Editorial Commentary.

Although we cannot pretend to insert an hundredth part of the balderdash, gasconade, and rain compliment, with which the American papers are stuffed, on the arrival of the Marquis LAFAYETTE, we cannot refuse giving the account of his embarkation in France, which is important, as shewing the state of popular feeling in that still unsettled country.—As to the General himself, and his republican brethren on this side the Atlantic, both parties are rapturously engaged from morning to night, and from night to morn, in tuning that well known ditty,—the chorus of which runs in this happy strain.

If you loves me as I love you,
No Knife can cut our love in two.

YANKEE DOODLE DOO!

We rather think Mr. WARD will not be very thankful to the Colonial Advocate for *making him* the Returning Officer for Durham, which he has done in the 11th number of his miscellany—As to the number of *bad votes* therein stated, as being on the side of Mr. Boulton, we can assure the Advocate he has greatly underrated them—But the lapse of a few more weeks will probably clear the matter up—and determine who has a right to the seat for that County.

ERRATA is perfectly correct in his conjecture that Mr. Fothergill has a great number of votes in consequence of his having advocated the measures of Government on a certain occasion.—Mr. F. was fully sensible of what would be the consequence at the time;—but he did then, (as he would now, and for ever whilst he has life,) scorn to weigh any personal considerations or advantages of his own—against what he conceived to be the public interests.—He believed the views of the Executive, on the occasion alluded to, to be enlightened and just, and he performed what he thought was his duty.—In a work that is preparing for the press this affair is further, and, as we trust, satisfactorily explained;—that work will be published—; in the mean time, we see no good likely to result from the publication of ERRATA's letter.—

Notwithstanding our remarks on the subject of anonymous communications two weeks ago—we have received another from *Whig*, involving the character of a man whom we have hitherto always understood to be highly respectable, in a very serious charge, being no less than *Felony*.—Really some authority ought to be given with such a document.—We have no doubt that the conduct of Mr. SHAW, the Magistrate, was highly meritorious; and, as we hear one of the parties is actually in jail—our communicant, who ever he is, will see a notice of the affair under our domestic head, according to his wish—but we must decline publishing the name of the implied principal—until we have a better authority.

It cannot be at all surprising that Mr. GOURLAY should remember Mr. Fothergill with feelings of bitterness (see No. 11 Col. Advo.)—having received his first serious check in the District of Newcastle, which that wandering patriot was pleased to term *the rebel District*—But he is totally in error if he imagines that Mr. F—entertains any *enmity* whatever towards him. Pity, he does feel, and has often cried with the poet,

O, what a noble mind is there o'erthrown!

But, as Mr. G. says he sometimes reads this paper, and seems to court a reply to his abusive postscript, we shall probably grant his desire in our next.

Partially recovered from his delirium, poor Orton has published a very silly letter in the OBSERVER,—on the result of the Durham Election—Surely he cannot be so mad as to court a flagellation from us?—He must know that towards *him*, particularly, we have the bowels of compassion—nay—they absolutely yearn, for his recovery!—But we doubt whether his friends in Montreal—and neighbours in Hope—will be equally tender and compassionate towards this aspiring representative of a *golden city*—He has our prayers, however, and until something very pungent and *healing* comes to our hands, for his benefit—we shall be careful of his wounds.—

* By the bye, CAREY ought to visit the *Dull* at *Shewanish Farm*, for a week or two—in order to look into the famous Hebrew Lexicon, kept at that celebrated house of *entertainment*—for the admiration and astonishment of strangers—since we perceive he is rather deficient in his knowledge of the Mosaic tongue.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

THE GRAND CALEDONIAN BALL.

In consequence of the restoration of the forfeited Peerages, Almack's never before contained such an assemblage of rank, fashion, and beauty, as it did on Friday night.

There where present at midnight, eleven hundred persons, dressed in the costume of every country; and the brilliancy of the scene, from the quantities of diamonds with which almost every female's dress was bedecked, was unequalled.

At half past nine the Duchess of Richmond, and many other leading women of rank, arrived; so great a crowd had they of the approaching crowd. From the hour till half past eleven arrived Mr. Canning and the other Cabinet Ministers, all in the Windsor uniform; the Duchess of Bedford, Duchesses of Argyll, Somerset, Leeds &c. The leading *Modistes* combined in the banqueting-room, on the ground floor, until the arrival of the Royal party, who entered at the private door opposite Duke Street, at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock. The music announced were—the Princess Augusta, Duke and Duchess of Clarence, and Prince Leopold. The Duke of Argyll, as the Colonel of the Highland Chiefs, attended the Royal Ladies, preceded by the ancient and renowned piper, who came all the way from Gordon Castle to preside on this occasion; he marched up the stairs playing the reel of "Tullochgorum" with that degree of animation so peculiar to the Highlands; all the Ladies of rank followed together with the Gentlemen.

The Appearance of the Gre t Saloon at Midnight—The double orchestra was decorated with flowers; the walls were covered with the banners of Scotland; and, at the top of the room, the arms of England were placed to the left, in those of Scotland. The illumination was brilliant beyond example. The French musicians attempted to strike up "God save the King" on the entrance of the Royal Party, this was opposed, and time's band called for, which was the favourite of the night. The dancing commenced at a quarter past twelve, with a double a la Ecossaise danced by two sets of tall, young, and beautiful women, called "The Ladies of the White Rose." The Rose of *Charlie Stuart*. Then the Ladies in the right hand, for the first time since the year *fifteen and forty-five*, was a novelty.

"Tullochgorum" was the next dance, followed by "Colonel McBean" "Moneymusk," and "The auch the Wood to Davie." After this, the crowded room produced heat; and that beat became almost intolerable; about three o'clock the dancing had a pause, about four it was partially revived; at five the music wholly ceased; at six the rooms were cleared.

The following were among the finest and most splendidly dressed Ladies—

The Duchess of Argyll, in a dress of massive golden tissue; her raven looks, and a prodigious plume of feathers of the same colour, produced a contrast with her diamonds equalled only by.

The Duchess of Bedford, whose jewelry astonished all by its glitter and its glare. The latter made a prodigious display indeed. Independently of the necklace, which cost at least fifty thousand guineas, chains of diamonds, with amethysts in the centre, decorated her Grace's dress from the black velvet Spanish hat to the girdle or cestus below the stomacher.

The Hon Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said the cost in brilliants a-lone, in a dress of sombre magnificence (crimson) exceeded *seven hundred thousand pounds!*

The foreign diplomatists were almost as numerous as the native ones. The Spaniards not abundant, but the Donnas were. The splendour of the scene was not a little heightened by the presence of the Officers of so many Dragoon Regiments. The Marquis of Londonderry wore his uniform of the Tenth. The Marchioness of Winchester, who is a very fine woman, wore a dress of white satin, almost covered with brilliant stars, which had a rich effect. Mrs. Charles Calvert were a plume of fifteen ostrich feathers. Lady Siltoun and the Hon. Misses Fraser wore the Scottish Highland plume. The Misses Addington looked inconceivably well, in golden tissue. Mr. Christie, as Mahommed Ali, the present Viceroy of Egypt was very amusing.

The head of every House was there, except the Duke of Athol; his Grace's place to substitute his son Lord Glenlyon, who looked remarkably well in the kilt and philibeg.

We forgot to mention the Ladies of the "White Rose" were all dressed alike in white gossamer over white silk, with a Spanish hat turned up in front; the crown in on trellis work; the simplicity had a very agreeable effect, which their dancing contributed not a little to increase.

The Duke of Wellington wore the uniform of the Oxford Blues.

Mr Gow's band, by particular desire, played his (Mr. Gow's) first favourite set of Scotch Quadrilles.—*Glasgow Herald.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.—The advantages which steam navigation affords to travellers will be shortly extended (it is stated to us) in an extraordinary degree on the coast of Scotland; as a steamboat very superior in her size, construction, and accommodations, is about to be established in the month of July, between Leith, Tarbert, Isla, Staffa, Jona, and even the Giant's Causeway. It is needless to point out the advantages which travellers in general, but more particularly the curious, will now enjoy in being thus enabled by means of this pleasant and expeditious conveyance to visit those parts of the North, so celebrated for the remains of antiquity and the wonders of nature.

Extract of a letter dated Aruba, July 16th 1824.

GOLD.—Every person in this island is busily employed in digging for gold, so that they cannot be had for any other employment. No doubt you will be surprised when I inform you one piece of pure gold has been found, weighing 32lb. 8oz. and many pieces weighing from 14 to 16lb. I have seen several pieces of the latter weight myself. The schooner that left yesterday has upwards of 100 pounds on board.

THOMAS D JONES.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated at Curacoa, July 23

The above extract is entirely confirmed; for since I have been in this island, scarce 8 weeks, upwards of £150,000 in value of pure virgin gold, 24 carrots, have come up from Aruba.

The government of this place have noticed it, and proclamations are in circulation to prevent speculation, and other regulations, respecting this most valuable acquisition. The piece of 32lb weight is here, and appears perfectly pure and in nuclus as usual.

The Dutch Government will have the exclusive benefit, and a very wise measure to secure it.

The levelling system.—A friend of ours relates an Anecdote, which delineates with admirable effect, the levelling spirit felt particularly in the State of New-York

While sitting in a Bar Room near Albany waiting for a Stage, a fat Banisher of a Landlord with a pipe in his mouth, related an interview which had taken place during the morning between him and Mr. Clinton. He said he met the late governor on the road, and having stopped him to converse, he (the landlord, at last addressed him in the following manner:—*Now De-Witt, suppose we should put you in this year's stage; tell us honestly whether you will behave yourself?*—*Tinsta.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CURIOSITY.—In the ship Lucy, which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, came passenger, Mr. Joseph Price, of Wilmington, Del. who was one of the crew of the brig Gen. Gates of Boston, and was taken prisoner by the natives of New Zealand. Mr. P. has furnished Mr. Topliff with a narrative of their capture, from which we extract the following particulars:

"The Gen. Gates sailed from Boston in 1821, on a sealing voyage, and on the 22d March of August following Price was landed with five others, on the coast of New Zealand, to catch seals—after remaining there six weeks, having procured 3263 skins, they were taken by a party of natives of New Zealand, at 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The natives set fire to their huts, burnt their skins and destroyed the provisions, not knowing the use of them. They then tied their hands behind them, and marched them to Looking Glass Bay, a distance of more than a hundred and fifty miles. They had nothing to eat but roasted fish. They were then marched 200 miles to Sandy Bay, where they found a collection of savages, who carried them before their King and Queen. As soon as they arrived, one of their number, John Rawtree of London, was ordered to be killed. He was tied to a tree and struck on the head by two savages, armed with clubs. His head was cut off and buried, and the rest of the body was roasted in a kind of oven under ground, and offered to the survivors to eat; and having nothing else, they were forced by hunger to partake of it. They tied the remaining five to a tree, with fifty men to guard them. The next day, James Weaver was killed and roasted; the day after, Wm Rawson, of New-London; and the day after, Wm. Smith, of New-York, shared the same fate. The next day, from what they could learn from the Chief, James West, of New-York, was to die; but the night previous a heavy squall rose from the east, with thunder and rain, which so frightened the natives, that they all ran away to the west with a hideous noise, leaving the men tied under the tree. They succeeded in untying themselves, escaped to the shore, found their boat, in which they put to sea without provisions. They were not 30 years from the shore when they saw 700 savages coming towards the beach. They had been three days in the boat, when they were picked up by the brig Margery, Captain White, of Sidney, N South Wales, at which place they were landed on the 15th of November."

A new book of Military Instructions has just been published by command of his Majesty, and under the revision of Major General Sir Henry Torrens, of which every officer in the Army and Marines is required to supply himself with a copy. The object is to establish one uniform system of field exercise and movement throughout his Majesty's land forces. The new system is founded on that which was introduced about thirty three years ago, by the late General Sir David Dundas, and embraces all the improvements that have since been partially adopted during the late war, so that a fixed and general principle of formation is now to be universally adhered to, and the Army is no longer to be subjected to the inconvenience necessarily resulting from a doubtful and disunited practice, carried on for some years at the uncertain discretion of commanding officers. The work extends to the number of 335 octavo pages, and has twelve large plates, containing no fewer than 91 figures, representing the different manœuvres and evolutions that are hereafter to be performed by companies, battalions and brigades. Hereto are the number of evolutions under the system of 1792 increased by the addition of nine more than eighteen; but the additional evolutions are considered as essential to the complete management of an Army in all possible positions; and a considerable portion of the work is occupied by salutations as to forming, marching, wheeling in echelons—a species of tactics constantly practised with great success by Buonaparte in his campaigns. It may easily be imagined what an extensive and complicated piece of military machinery this must be. Indeed it is so considered by the old Field Officers, some of whom are unable to make (themselves masters of it; and they will probably on that account be obliged to retire from the service. The work, however, appears to be one of the most complete things of the kind that ever was published; and there is every reason to expect that it will be understood and universally acted upon. It will give to the British Army a degree of celerity and perfection which it never possessed before.

EVILS OF FORTUNE-TELLING.—A lady had been married some years, had three little girls, and was near her confinement a fourth time, when her husband, being absent on business, wrote to request she would search his bureau for a paper of some consequence; in doing which she found another, inscribed, "Minutes of my fortune, told me in the year 1789," which was seven years prior to her marriage. Curiosity prompted her to open it, when she found as follows:—"E. D. tells me that I am to marry, in seven years, a lady with blue eyes, fair complexion, and light hair, with whom I am to live very happily; that I shall have three daughters; that in giving birth to a boy, the fourth child, my wife shall die." This paper fell into the lady's hands but a few days before she was confined, and caused a depression which she could not throw off; but when the sex of the child was known, the strange coincidence of the three girls, and the boy being as predicted, the fourth child, so entirely seized her imagination, that in three days she lost her intellects, and in less than three weeks (during the whole of which time she was completely deranged) she expired.

WARM BATHING.—The luxury of warm bathing is considerably increased in Paris by the bather taking refreshments whilst immersed to the chin in the water. This practice, the Paris physicians contend, additionally opens the pores, and, by a gentle but increased perspiration, proves highly efficacious in removing those disorders for which the tepid bath is prescribed. When the patient is in the bath he rings a bell, and the coffee, chocolate, soup or other deluting refreshments, are introduced upon a waiter made of cork, which floats upon the surface of the water, whilst the bather takes it at his pleasure.

A TOUCH OF THE MARVELLOUS.—Lord Blaney, an Irish Peer, and a General Officer in the English Army, who it will be recollected was taken prisoner near two years ago by the French near Gibraltar, and was afterwards sent into France, has lately published an account of his adventures in that country, in which he relates the following most extraordinary occurrence, stated to have taken place while he and his friends were drinking their wine after dinner, near Gueret in France:

"Three of the wine-glasses broke spontaneously in pieces, and the wine ran about the table and on the floor; the clock which had before struck tolerably correct, now struck two hundred and sixteen; the screech owls, of which there were abundance in the neighbourhood, made a hideous noise; "and appearance," says his Lordship, "were altogether so very strange, that I observed, there must either have been an earthquake, or some most extraordinary event had taken place. Our imaginations, from being wound up in the highest pitch of conjecture and anxiety, to devise a cause for such strange occurrences, were soon set at rest by a most violent rapping at the door, which proved to be an express, that brought the agreeable and wonderful intelligence of Napoleon's abdicating the throne."

From the London Literary Chronicle.

A dead take in.—Some few years back, while an East Indiaman was lying at Canton, a party were sent on shore for fresh water, accompanied by a young officer, who took with him his doubled-barrelled gun, and amused himself, until attacked by several of the natives, when he fired, and unfortunately killed one of the men: this deterred the rest from pursuit, and he escaped. On the following day a great stir was made about the business; the trade was suspended, and, as usual, the officer was demanded as an expiatory sacrifice to the *manes* of the deceased Chinese. This could not be agreed to; but, instead of the officer, a large sum in dollars was offered to *hush up the matter*; but no, fond as they are of dollars, the great men of Canton, in this instance, would have a life for a life.

Just at this juncture, the butcher of the Indiaman committed suicide, when some cunning dog of the ship's company found out that he was about the size of the officer who had shot a Chinese instead of a parquet, and it was thought he might be passed off very well for him. The body was, therefore, dressed in a suit of the other's uniform, and the poor butcher was unwittingly promoted after his decease; the dirk was strapped round his body, and every thing done to make it appear that he was the officer, who was very snugly put out of sight; the villainous butcher's knife was changed for a town made razor, which was besmeared with blood, and put into the deceased's hands. When all was ready, a boat was despatched to the shore, to say that the authorities might now have the body of the offending officer. A murderer was sent on board, saw the officer lay dead with his own eyes, and having so seen, and, "it was *no fashion* (no use,) to take a dead man; but as he was dead, they had better pay him, *and put the money at first offered.*" A very wise decision. Whether truthly known how much money was paid on the deceased, but the dead butcher, who so civilly committed suicide at this critical

moment, and a few Spanish dollars, soon set the jnnks at work again.

UTILITY OF A GOOD NOSE.—A few days ago, a respectable gentleman of this town while standing at the door of his house, fancied that he felt a slight *titillation* in his nasal organ, caused by some effluvia or other, which, from the faint sensation it produced, seemed to imply its having come from a considerable distance.—Doubting at first whether his odorous ventilator had on this occasion transmitted a faithful impression to the *sensorium of the soul*, he blew it soundly in his handkerchief, and having put it in its best trim for external perception, turned his face to the gale, which was then blowing up High-street, and after taking a few hearty snuffs, plainly perceived that he had been rightly informed, and that the odour, which he now more strongly felt, proceeded from burning. He immediately resolved to scent it out; and after smelling minutely all about his own premises, and satisfying himself of their safety, he proceeded from Church-Place along High-street, poking his head into every entry and opening in search of his game, and making the most strict analysis of each separate scent that rushed upon him in combination through these funnels of fertility. Still, however, the one he sought for was not there—it yet continued to throw its awful burden on the wind at a distance; and in this manner he proceeded, piloted by his faithful nose along the current, through crowds of passing townspeople, whose olfactory tubes, either bedubbed with snuff, or more calous by nature, seemed quite unconscious of the object of his pursuit, till he at last arrived at the head of Bank street. Here his pilot admonished him to turn to the right, and without the smallest ceremony introduced him into the shop of Mr. ——, where, after taking a few hearty inhalations, and looking inquisitively around him, he demanded of the merchant if his shop was not on fire? He was, of course, answered with no small surprise in the negative, and assured that all was right: but this asseveration was by no means strong enough to confute the epodical testimony of his own nose, which had traced the scent to that place, and could trace it no further. Still, too, though unfelt by the merchant, it every moment conveyed to him fresh proofs of its being in the immediate vicinity of where he was standing; and after repeated assurances to that effect, the merchant was induced to examine a back part of his premises in which a fire was kept, where, to the utter confusion of his incredulity, and the complete triumph of the gentleman's nose, some bags of seed were found to be on fire, which might soon have led to disagreeable consequences!—We most sincerely congratulate the happy town of Dunsfries on possessing the inestimable treasure of such a nose, which has thus proved itself to be a complete safeguard to the inhabitants from every danger that snells before it is more fatally felt; and we heartily wish, in gratitude to the gentleman, as well as for our own safety, that this sense may be the last of the five that forsakes him.—*Dumfries Courier.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—For some years past a very strong persuasion has existed in the minds of many of the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, that beds of coal exist under many parts of that county, and might be worked to advantage, but that all the persons who have been employed to search for them have been bribed by the coal-masters in Yorkshire, to render their attempts abortive. A few years ago the Earl of Bristol was prevailed upon to search for coal on one of his estates, and employed a number of men to bore for that purpose. After going to a considerable depth without success, (indeed the finding of coal there is geologically impossible), his Lordship began to tire of the undertaking and the men found that their services would very soon be dispensed with, unless they did something to relieve his hopes. With that view they several times put a small quantities of coal into the bore, which of course were brought up by the instrument, and induced his Lordship's agents to think that at length they had succeeded according to their wish. One day the borers saw the steward approaching the place where they were at work, and one of them who had brought some coals with him, hastily emptied his pocket into the hole, without stopping to scrutinize very minutely what it contained. When the steward arrived, the boring rod was drawn up, and brought with it, not only a quantity of coal, but *some bread and cheese*, the sight of which greatly disconcerted the borers. Whether the Earl was afraid of alarming the agricultural interests by the discovery of bread and cheese mines, we are not informed: but certain it is that he immediately discontinued boring.—*Manchester Guardian.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Ambassador, *Guilleminat*, arrived at Constantinople on the 11th of June, and was received in the usual manner.

From an eye witness of the Embarkation of La Fayette:—

"As it was expected that the General would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th July, several merchants, and a great number of young men, left this at 2 p. m. in six barges, gigs, and one hoy-hack, to go out and meet the Mentor (La Fayette in the Cadmus (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and the captains of ships in the harbour, attended also paying that compliment to the General; but the Sous-Prefet notified to the Consul *that the Americans must not do so.*"

"The road for two miles out of town, continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come on, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Here presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts, patroles of soldiers, police men and gensdarmes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot."

"At a quarter past 10 the General arrived in a post carriage with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on foot, who all dressed alike. *A strong body of gensdarmes attended the cavalcade.* On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets.—It was then asked if it was the Marquis de La Fayette, who was hourly expected, and being answered that it was General La Fayette the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the Gate and City guard, this latter assured the gentleman, *on his honour*, that if they would go to the Porte de Pincettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On proceeding themselves to that gate, it was closed: and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken."

"In the mean time the General proceeded to the house of Mr Phillippon, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him.—In the evening of the entertainment, a stone was thrown in by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentleman On the morning of the 13th crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General, and their streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of Soldiers were drawn up along the Cadmus, on the Custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from coming near the mark allotted. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the Steam-boat, which was immediately cleared by order of the Police, who could not allow them to embark whilst any body of soldiers was near her. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the General and his family, their efforts were unavailing: as every boat that could be had was immediately launched, and followed the Steam-boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off.

A guard of armed and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent the orderly boat from approaching or going on board. On his coming along side, he was received with cheers and accompanied them from the ship, which were returned from the boats and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled a little way from the pier-head. The out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the pier-head.) This closed the scene."

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 29.—A List of Congress formed of the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance is now talked of. The actual situation of Spain, the occupation of Cadiz and the future destiny of the Balearic Islands, are said to be subjects upon which the Congress will take place. It is not known what part England will adopt, but fears are entertained that she will not fall into the views of the other powers.

General Friet, commander of the Artillery of the French army in Spain, deserves from fortune's caprice, whose garrison is to be increased by that of Carthagena. Letters from Gibraltar speak of the augmentation of the Portuguese army. Every thing is quiet in that country. The question of the causes of the present military measures which the Spanish government have brought forward, is to be taken relative to Gibraltar.

The Pope's Nuncio has transmitted to the King, through the medium of the Chief Secretary of State, the circular bull addressed by Pope Leo XII. to all the Patriarchs, Primates Archbishops and Bishops, upon the occasion of his elevation to the Pontifical dignity, as well as the bull for the publication of the Jubilee for 1825. The Holy Father speaks against indifference in religious matters, against bible societies, and the Holy Scriptures being translated into the vulgar tongues.

HOLY ALLIANCE.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, July 6.—The conferences at the village of Johannesburg are upon the point of being ended. Prince Metternich will not delay longer joining his Sovereign at Vienna. He will be followed by the Russian Senator Tatischeff, who also returns to Vienna. This last has sent off, some days since, an extraordinary courier to St. Petersburgh, with despatches. Many points relative to the interior affairs of Germany have been settled at these conferences, at which Count Stadion, Minister of State, and Count Bernstorff, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Hanover, have been present. The Count de Munster, Ambassador of the King of Great Britain, has been expected here for several days, and inquire into the actual state of the poor in this district, and to report to his Excellency the result. On the 22d instant, this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, fourteen, miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there upon his arrival, that he sent an express the same night for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him, to keep the people alive! —This humane, this excellent gentleman, was shocked at the spectacles of human misery which were presented to him; young men laid down upon the bed of misery, unable to move for want of food, and resigned to die. No pen could describe, no pencil paint, what he beheld—the picture was too appalling for human nature to support—the Commissary General could not sustain himself, he was unmanned, the tear of pity ran down his cheek, every shilling which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death.

The Commissary General having made his arrangements at Oughterard, and having had a supply of thirty tons of oatmeal lodged in the town, he returned here, when, at an early hour, one of the Roman Catholic clergy sent him in a report of upwards of two hundred families in one parish who were in an actual state of want, many of whom had not tasted food for the day before: and had the Commissary General waited in town that day, it was the intention of the other Clergy to make known the state of their parishioners, but we understand he proceeded towards Westport.—While this distress exists in the neighbourhood, cargoes of oatmeal are shipping off every day.—*Advertiser.*

LONDON, JUNE 28.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.

On Saturday, a Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen connected with Ireland was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a more direct communication between Great Britain and Ireland and America.

At one o'clock there were assembled, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Earls of Meath and Ormond, Lord Carbery, the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, M. P. the Rt. Hon Maurice Fitzgerald M. P. (the Knight of Kerry) Sir William Adams, and several other gentlemen connected with the South of Ireland and American Trade. Shortly after one o'clock, several persons who were expected not having arrived—

Mr. M. Fitzgerald addressed the Meeting and requested a short delay for the arrival of Mr Randolph, who had just arrived from America, and who was capable of communicating much information which would be useful to the object of the Meeting, and Mr. Thos. Spring Rice who was interested in the project, both of whom were shortly expected.

The object for which the meeting was convened was explained in a prospectus from which the following are extracts:

"It is proposed to establish a line of packets to sail weekly from the excellent harbour of Valentia, in the South West extremity of Ireland to the city of New-York.

"The harbour of Valentia is the nearest point of Europe to the American continent. It is 202 miles more westerly than Falmouth, and may be reached from London in 50 hours, and 40 from Liverpool, by a traveller, who will thus save all the danger and delay attended him he should experience the treatment due to a gentleman.—*London Paper.*

IRELAND.

GALWAY, June 26.

Famine.—It is with great regret we are obliged to write upon this subject; but the fact is, that our people famish, not only in the midst of plenty, but also in the prospect of superabundance.

In consequence of the representations made to government by the Roman Catholic clergy of the state of distress in this neighbourhood, and the humane disposition of some persons who were pleased to contradict the fact, and to say that none existed, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased, to send a two Commissary General Lawsons to enquire and inquire into the actual state of the poor in this district, and to report to his Excellency the result. On the 22d instant, this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, fourteen, miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there upon his arrival, that he sent an express the same night for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him, to keep the people alive! —This humane, this excellent gentleman, was shocked at the spectacles of human misery which were presented to him; young men laid down upon the bed of misery, unable to move for want of food, and resigned to die. No pen could describe, no pencil paint, what he beheld—the picture was too appalling for human nature to support—the Commissary General could not sustain himself, he was unmanned, the tear of pity ran down his cheek, every shilling which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death.

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The object for which the meeting was convened was explained in a prospectus from which the following are extracts:

"It is proposed to establish a line of packets to sail weekly from the excellent harbour of Valentia, in the South West extremity of Ireland to the city of New-York.

"The harbour of Valentia is the nearest point of Europe to the American continent. It is 202 miles more westerly than Falmouth, and may be reached from London in 50 hours, and 40 from Liverpool, by a traveller, who will thus save all the danger cable risks of the Channel navigation.

At two o'clock, Lord Carbery took the Chair, and opened the business of the meeting.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald then addressed the meeting. In carrying into effect this project, they ought to be guided by two leading principles—the first, that the line of communication should be formed between the nearest convenient points of Ireland and America. The Right Hon Gentleman pointed out in the strongest manner the advantage to personal intercourse with America, which the new plan of establishing steam vessels between the south of Ireland and America would afford, and the ready commercial intercourse which could be kept up by branch vessels between the south of Ireland and the other parts of the kingdom. He pointed out the ready supply of coals which might be had at Valentia from the British Channel, and the steam packets sailing from Valentia to the eastern points of Nova Scotia, they there were within the coal supply from Cape Breton, to enable them to take in a fresh supply for the voyage home.

Mr. Nimmo then addressed the meeting. He estimated that with vessels of 1000 tons burthen (which would carry all the necessary coal,) they could navigate the Atlantic from Valentia to the most eastern cape of Nova-Scotia in less than a fortnight; four hundred tons of coal would do for the voyage. He only intended that the bay and basin of Valentia should sail between Valentia and Nova Scotia. At the latter place smaller vessels could be appointed to carry on the navigation throughout all the channels which were open to all parts of Canada, New-York &c., and the smaller steam vessels which brought coals from the British Channel to the South of Ireland for the use of the larger packets, could also convey the merchandize brought in the latter to its proper consignment to other parts of the kingdom.

Lord Carbery suggested that the port of Valentia should not be finally fixed upon without the concurrence of the great commercial interests engaged in the American trade.

The Hon. C. H. Hutchinson enlarged upon the inestimable advantages which must accrue to Ireland from the investment of British capital.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER)

June 16th, arrived off the Isle of Wight, the ship Competitor, Captain Acocugh in 104 days from New South Wales with a cargo consisting of native kangaroo, Colonial Beef, elephant oil, seal skins, and 380 bales of wool, came through Cook's Straits New Zealand, and by way of Cape Horn, touching at St. Salvador for water. Barron Field, Esq. late Judge of the Supreme Court, and his Lady, are passengers by the Competitor. Brought sailed the same day as the Competitor, and the Ocean Harrison, was to follow in ten days after, both loaded with similar cargoes, the Courier and Woodlark, were also charged by the house of Osborn Lady, to load for England, calling at Van Diemen's Land to fill up. All sorts of European goods were dear in Sydney; and provisions had fallen one-third and one-half since the great reductions made by Government, and the alteration in the state of the currency. Good green tea was selling at 2s 6d. per lb. by the chest—Fine Hyson at 4s—Fine sugar at 3d by the 6cwt, and sugar retailing at 4s. currency; beef 6d. and 7d. per lb; wheat, from 3s. 6d. to 4s 6d and maize from 2s 6d. to 3s per bushel, in the market. Mr. Oxley, Surveyor General had returned, in January, from an examination of part of the coast to the North and succeeded in discovering a river in Moreton Bay, lat. 28 (which he has name I the Brisbane,) superior to any yet known in New Holland. He ascended it for 50 miles and saw its course for an additional 50 or 60 miles more, being as expected on return from further examination from want of provisions. It is 2 miles broad at the entrance, and has usually from three to nine fathoms water up to where he left off the survey; but about 20 miles from the sea it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, over which there is only twelve feet water, and to the distance to which he penetrated the tide rose four feet and a half, and ran upwards of four miles per hour. The country all round was an undulating level, abounding in very superior timber, the soil rich and well covered with grass, and in several spots free from trees. The river came from the S. W. in the direction of the Macquarie marshes, of which it may probably prove the outlet, being at the termination of Mr Oxley's survey about 350 miles in a direct line from where he left the Macquarie marshes, and in his former trip into the interior. The country around was not subject to flood, no marks of it being seen exceeding seven feet above the then level of the river, which was considerably within its banks. It contained a boundance of fish, and several specimens were shot in its vicinity, of the same species as has hitherto only been found on the banks of the Macquarie. A river of intelerable magnitude, called the Tweed, was also discovered behind Mount Warning, a little to the south ward of the last, with a good bar harbour of fourteen feet, and the country seemingly good around. A similar one, called the Bayne, was also found in Port Curtis.

The Governor intended proceeding, in April, to explore the Brisbane, in to his Majesty's ship Isis, lately arrived from India.—Mr Oxley's health having been materially injured by his two former hazardous expeditions, the hard-ships encountered in this last had given it a still severer shock; but he had recovered considerably at the period of the Competitor's departure, and was anxious to set out on a further journey of discovery for the benefit of science and the Colony, to which his meritorious and patriotic efforts so have already been so serviceable.

Mr. Archibald Bell, Jr. of Richmond Hill, had also discovered a new route over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, by way of Richmond, which passes through a fertile, well watered, bushy country. Besides considerably reducing the distance, the road will be found entirely level, and free from nearly all the obstacles which render the bleak and barren one now used so annoying to the traveller, and ill adapted for the passage of carts and driving of cattle. The Victorian Corps, lately disbanded, is to be settled along this line.

A stage coach, with four horses has recently commenced running daily between Sydney and Parramatta, leaving Sydney in the morning and returning in the evening; while a handsome row boat goes every morning and evening to Sydney, starting from Parramatta and returns in the evening. These conveyances were paying so well, that a second caravan was preparing to run between Sydney and Parramatta daily, a third between Parramatta and Liverpool, and a stage coach between Parramatta and Windsor; so that now travellers may proceed by by stages to all the well settled parts of the Colony.

The five sheep first been taken out by Captain Wallace, of the Fortescue, were thriving well and bred thrice all among swamps, the greater part of which had been drained by the hands of man they will, no doubt, multiply fast, from the climate and country being so favourable to their propagation, so that wild honey and wax may hereafter become objects of interest to the Colonists for domestic purposes and exportation, besides what will be produced from them in their tame state.

Mr. Hannibal M'Arthur some time ago, imported six young olive trees from England, from five of which eighty three young plants have been reared, and are now thriving well, while the parent stems have added a full third to their growth. The soil is a very sandy light loam, of which Mr. M'Arthur was clearing several acres with the view of planting an olive grove, as from the luxuriance of their growth, they appeared likely to be well adapted to them. Should the production of the olive progress to any increase at this rate, Mr. M'Arthur will be able in a few years to disseminate this valuable tree over the whole Colony, where it appears at present to be a little thriving.

A bread mill for grinding flour has lately been erected at Sydney, by Government, which answers well as a source of revenue to colonists, and as a means of making the punishment a source of profitable labour, that others were about to be established on a more extensive scale. A quantity of New Zealand flax had also been imported, which the female convicts in the factory were taught to dress in the New Zealand manner by two natives of that country, after which it is spun and manufactured by the female Convicts, under the superintendence of cloth. Should this manufacture be properly encouraged, it may prove only prove a profitable way of employing the female convicts, whose bad characters unfit them for family servants, but by encouraging the New Zealanders to raise a crop which they soon always barter for European articles, may in the end, allow them fewer acts of murder and cannibalism, to that of following a natural occupation by which all their wants may be supplied.

Tobacco has this year been so extensively cultivated, that the Colonists will be independent of all Foreign supply; a duty of 4s per lb. having been laid upon imported tobacco, to encourage that of Colonial growth. This measure has put a complete stop to the cultivation of tobacco in Otaheite, where it had latterly been produced of a very superior quality. Had the duty not exceeded 4d. per lb. upon the Otaheitan, it would have afforded a sufficient protection to the Colonial grower, without annihilating its cultivation in Otaheite, which may be considered as a dependance of New South Wales, and on that account ought to be cultivated to some considerable extent.

The country is rapidly clearing by means of the clearing gangs, the settler paying five bushels of wheat per acre on open forest land, to make it fit for the plough. A large distillery has just been completed, to distil from grain; and all the common earthenware used in the Colony is now made by two Staffordshire potters, who say that the Port Jackson clay is very superior to the English for their purposes.

When the Ocean sails, no less than two vessels will have cleared from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land for England, with cargoes chiefly the produce of the Colonies. This great increase in exportation is chiefly owing to the duty being taken off Colonial oil and timber at home, so that they now afforded a remunerating profit to the shippers, but it is also, no doubt greatly referable to the reflection of Government expenses in the Colony, and Government bills being no longer disposed of at a fixed price, but sold to the highest bidder; so that the merchants find it more profitable to make their remittances in produce than in bills, which now bear a discount of 10 to 20 per cent.

On our passage home, April 26, in lat 26, 0 longitude by his Majesty' ship Talmer, Captain Bremer, C. B. last from the Cape de Verds bound to the Cape of Good Hope and New-South Wales, on secret service.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Swiss woman is exhibiting in London who is 6 feet 5 inches high. [We former ly heard of an Irishman superior in stature to the common class of his countrymen who went to a shop to purchase a couple of *breeks*, and while he was being measured for the article, he replied, *Arrah Lave enough* get to go to England to be shown as the *tall woman*. *Query* may not the representative of the Swiss *woman be a tall freshman?*]

The debts of Mr. Long Wellesley are expected shortly to be di-

guished. Sir C. Baggot it is said is to succeed Sir C. Stuart at the Court of France, and Mr. S Canning, formerly Minister of Washington, is to represent the British Government at St. Petersburgh. 200 men are now employed on the repairs at Windsor Castle. A statue in the character of Cato, is to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memmory of the late John Kemble.

It is expected that Mr. Canning will shortly pay a visit to the Marquis of Wellesly in Dublin. The late Mr. Payne Knight, bequathed bronzes antiques, &c. to the British Museum, which are valued at £70,000. A new establishment is to be formed and called the "Indian Steam packet company," with a capital of £300,000 under the direction of Capt Johnson of the East India Company's service the voyage is computed to be made with certainty in 35 days allowing for detentions, &c.

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

When an individual comes before the public in the character of an Independent Editor, what are the qualifications he should be possessed of? — Are they an implacable disposition, ready deliberately to stab the character of every individual of opposite sentiments to himself?—In eagerness to give publicity to the most extravagant statements of things that pass, coupled with falsehood of the most diabolical nature?—Refusing when an incorrect statement is made to correct it?—And abusing the parties aggrieved by his falsehood, by epithets and in terms which they cannot stoop to answer? Or is it fair, open, candid, and manly sentiment, and a readiness on all occasions to correct whatever he may do ifadvisedly or amiss when authentic documents are furnished him for that purpose?—I think, Sir, I can anticipate your reply. It is not my purpose Mr. Editor, nor is it my province, to enter into all the qualifications of an Editor of a public paper; but, I humbly conceive that qualities, such as I have above described, are not those befitting the character of an honest man and an Editor of a public paper, which ranks in the community as a guardian of the people's rights—if the press is the palladium of the rights of free men, it should never become accessary to the injury of any man, or set of men; candid and authentic statements touching public things should always find a place in the columns of an independent paper.

There is a paper, said to be published at Queenston, in this Province, called the "COLONIAL ADVOCATE"—From that name, Mr. Editor, something in character might have been expected, and were I equal to the task, I might point out the benefits which this Province might derive from a paper conducted on principles which that title suggests; but, what is now that paper?—is it not the direct reverse, in——ism, paper extent? and does it not promise to be co-equal with the late "Upper Canada Guardian" with this exception, that its Editor wants the ability with which that paper was conducted:—to say but little of the principles of either; suppose them co-equal also. Great things can frequently be judged by comparison, and if that is a fair criterion, by which the "ADVOCATE" may be estimated, God prevent its circulation in this Province. Its Editor has announced, that when he inserted any thing which afterwards proved to be incorrect, he was ready at all times, and would always give publicity to more authentic accounts: how different has been the conduct of that man in the affair of laying the corner stone of the Church now erecting at Ancaster, you have no doubt seen an anonymous letter, in number 9 of the Advocate, by which it would appear that, among the deposits in the corner stone of the building is No. 1 of that paper, and also that the Editor had been toasted on that day by the company who dined there. Now, Sir, unfavourable as the world may think it of the people of the District of Gore, I hope and trust that neither you, nor any other honest man, ever entertained an opinion that a company of one hundred men would collect very drink such a sentiment as is there inserted whilst indulging in the festivity of enjoying the benefits of a part of the band of the 76th Regt. playing *God save the King*.—The Committee, appointed to manage the proceedings of that day, feeling themselves aggrieved by the falsehood published in No 9 of the Advocate, and anxious that the public should be informed of the truth, through the same channel, that its baneful effects might at once be checked, addressed a letter to the Editor of that paper, for insertion, severally correcting what had appeared; but, strange as you may think it, Mr. Editor, he refused to publish the true statement!!! but wrote them an impudent letter, informing them, that if his paper was deposited without their knowledge, they must have been remiss in their duty; and as the "ADVOCATE" was now approximating so nearly to the post, medium of politics as to rank as a veteran, he congratulated them upon a discovery which his sagacity had made, and hinted to his *friend* at Ancaster, that if the committee published their communication with any remarks *in any other paper*, they might expect what Col Clark got, as he knows the private characters of four of them!!! Thank God, Mr. Editor, we the people of this Province to be gulled into the support of *such* a man, as an Editor of a public paper? As well may the ba-banditto guard against a nocturnal beast of prey, or the traveller against a midnight robber, as that the committee above alluded to, could guard against felonious intentions of those concerned in the no public transaction of depositing that paper clandestinely.

August 26th, 1824. "A BY-STANDER"

Domestic.

Glengary Election.—The Election commenced on the 2d instant, and continued till the following Saturday Evening, at a late hour.—

The Poll on each respective Evening, stood as below:—viz.

	McDonnel,	Cameron,	McMartin,	Fraser.	
1st Day,	185	145	97	66	
2d do.	368	278	275	00	
3d do.	529	365	373		Retired on the
4th do.	586	398	409		morning of the
5th do.	619	421	432		Second Day
6th do.	667	459	460		

A Scrutiny was held on the ensuing Monday, at the request of both Messrs Cameron and McMartin, after which 15 having been struck off from McDonnel's,

Column of Voters.—11 from McMartin's—and 5 from Cameron's,—the numbers stood as follows:—viz. for

McDonnel,	Cameron,	McMartin,
652.	454.	449.

Messrs. Alexander McDonnel (Greenfield,) and Duncan Cameron (Glenivis,) were, of course, declared duly Elected.

It is but justice to the Freeholders of Glengary to state, that, to a man, they behaved with the greatest decorum.

The exertions made by the friends of both Cameron and McMartin, were never on any occasion exceeded.

As for McDonnel, great exertion was unnecessary, his friends were, as they have always been, true blue,—he led from the beginning, he won easily.—

DREDGING THE LAKE ST PETER.

We are glad to find the important subject of deepening Lake St. Peter has begun to attract the notice of men of talent and abilities amongst us. The following scientific remarks, as applicable to this undertaking, has been communicated to us:—

"In the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia, vol. vii. article DREDGING, it is stated that a machine now at work upon the Thames, with a steam engine of 16 horse power when dredging in a moderate depth, will bring up enough to load two barges of thirty five tons each in an hour with only three men to attend the whole; and the engine will consume about 343 lbs. of Newcastle coals per hour." Now if we take 12 feet for a moderate depth, and the weight of a cubic foot of the earth to be removed at 124 lbs, this machine will remove 1264 cubic feet of earth per hour; or if dredging a channel 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep, the machine would advance a little more than 7¾ feet per hour, or 77½ feet per day of 10 hours, or in that proportion, to a channel of any width and depth that may be required".

—*Mon. Gazette.*

King's Monument.—we understand that a Subscription to erect a Monument to His late Majesty George the III. is about to be collected. It is intended to place the monument on the *Place d' Arms*, in front of the Chateau, where a species of enclosure is to be made.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette.*

New Catholic Church—we have much pleasure in being able to inform our readers, that the Foundation Stone of the new CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH of this City will be laid on Wednesday next, the 1st of September, with the usual honours.—*Montreal Herald.*

Tea Trade.—We have been informed that Messrs Forsyth, Richardson & Co. of this place, have obtained the appointment of Agents to the Branch of the Tea Trade about to be established in this Province.—*Can. Times.*

Earl of Dalhousie.—We have learnt with pleasure that from letters received in this city, it appears that His Excellency the Governor in Chief had been most cordially received at Court, and by His Majesty's ministers. His Excellency had the honour of dining with the KING a few days after his introduction, perfectly *en famille*

New Appointments.—Rear Admiral Lake assumed the command upon the North American Station on Thursday morning last.

Sir Thomas John Cochrane, Knight, is appointed Civil Governor of the Island of Newfoundland. The naval military command has been annexed to that of Nova Scotia.

QUEENSTON Aug. 28th

Dreadful Accident at General Brock's Monument.—The floor of this tower is stained with blood; the sarcophagus which is designed to perpetuate the memory of a slaughtered British hero, will also serve as the tomb stone and memorial of a youth to 'fortune and to fame unknown!' A young Scots lad, a stone cutter and contractor for quarrying, has met his death on the very spot where the general's bones are intended to be entombed. On Saturday the 28th ult. about dusk in the evening, Donald Keith, a native of Argyleshire in Scotland, accompanied by Peter McIntosh, a stone cutter at the monument, resolved to be hoisted to the top from motives of curiosity. The tower is now 57 feet high, and when they were within about four feet of its summit the rope (which is worked by a horse and pulleys), broke down with their weight and precipitated them 53 feet at once amongst the stones at the bottom, inside the round tower. An Irishman of the name of Riley, who was, with other masons on the top humanely attempted to assist, if possible, the unfortunate men, by sliding down the single rope that remained suspended to the pulley at the top. He held by the rope till within about 15 feet of the base, and then, from a momentary fear, let go, and so fell to the ground. He is a good deal hurt, but none of his bones are broken. McIntosh was standing in the mortar box when they were hoisted; he fell on his breech, the mortar in which he was over the shoes having preserved his equilibrium. He was lifted up insensible, and strange to relate not a bone of his body is broke, nor is his skin even scratched; unless a small contusion on his head.—I was present when he was visited, and he spoke to me and others as he lay in bed quite in a rational manner; he also swallowed a glass of wine which I held to his lips. On Sabbath he became light headed, and lost all remembrance of his fall, but strong hopes are entertained that he will recover.—The other unfortunate man, Keith, received a large and deep wound in his forehead, his skull was broken and shattered in pieces, he was moreover hurt internally, and his thigh broken. When I came upon the hill they were washing away the blood which flowed abundantly from his head. Mr Raymond had rendered him the right arm; we tied up his head. Mr Clarkson very humanely rode off to Niagara for a surgeon; a mattress and pillow were procured, and a hand barrow; on this he was lifted. I sat at the top and held up his head as well as I could. In this way he was carried to Mr Queen's house. Alas! his time was come, for with a gurgle, as if respiration was stopped by blood in his throat, he soon breathed his last. He was a terrible spectacle to behold in death, his ghastly appearance, the deep gash in his forehead, with his whole body covered with his own blood, exhibited in its most awful form the triumph of the king of terrors. He was a fine stout lad, about five and twenty, has a brother at Oak-Orchard Creek, who is sent for; he is to be interred on Monday, and his sudden call will I trust prove a seasonable warning to many to prepare for that great change, by which eternity is unveiled, and the sinner ushered into the presence of the judge of all the earth.

Monday.—An Inquest was held yesterday over the unfortunate Keith's body, the verdict of the jury was *accidental death*, and it came out in evidence that the rope had twisted, and the pulley not permitting it to go fair, the power of the horse broke it, one of the men who was on the top called out, that they would never reach the summit with that twist. McIntosh replied, "there is no danger," no one stopped the horse, and the result was as I have stated it. No one is at work at the tower to day.—*Col. Advocate.*

This day was committed to our Goal by WILLIAM SHAW, Esq. Magistrate of Whitby, JOHN HUFF for uttering forged bills, and for having in his possession between 30 and 40 dollars of bills purporting to be of the bank of Canada. It is supposed that this man is but a subordinate agent of a gang, that for some years has been imposing forgeries on the public, and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Shaw, for his exertions in bringing one of these suspected, indeed implicated, principals, and one of the inferior agents, to the bar of public justice.

Whitby, 1st Sept. 1824.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1824. No. XXXVIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendence at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
Jno. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved RALFEH GOOD Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance:—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Crown Office, York,
July 16th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Aug.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	13th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29.—t. f.

RETURN OF MEMBERS FOR THE NINTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Counties and Towns	Members Elected
Grenville,	Jonas Jones and Hamilton Walker.
Glengary,	Alex. McDonell & Dun. Cameron.
Stormont,	Archibald McLean and Philip Vancoughnet.
Norfolk,	Francis L. Walsh, and Duncan McCall.
Prince Edward,	James Wilson, and Paul Peterson.
Hastings,	Reuben White, & Thos. Coleman.
Kent,	James Gordon.
Northumberland,	Zaccheus Burnham, & Jos. Lyons.
Frontenac,	Hugh C. Thomson, and James Atkinson.
Middlesex,	John Rolph, and John Matthews.
Prescott & Russel,	Donald McDonald.
Lanark,	William Morris.
Oxford,	Thomas Horner, and Charles Ingersoll.
Lincoln,	Bartholomew C. Beardsley, — John Clark, John J Laterty, & Robert Randall.
Leeds,	Charles Jones, & David Jones.
Essex,	Alexander Wilkins.
Wentworth,	John Willson & Geo Hamilton.
Carlton,	George Thew Burke.
Halton,	Richard Beasly, & Wm. Scollick.
Lenox & Addington,	Marshall S. Bidwell, and Peter Perry.
Durham,	George Strange Boulton.
York and Simcoe.	Wm. Thompson, & Ely Playter.
Dundass,	John Chrysler.
Town of York,	John Beverly Robinson.
Town of Niagara	Edward McBride.
Town of Kingston	John Cummings.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Clk. Crown & Chancery.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery's Office York, September 15th, 1824.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, {
York, 29th April, 1824. } 19-*tf.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representatives, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'n Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, {
York, 31st January, 1824. }

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTANANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations;

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 8th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'r. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, {
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824. }

PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, {
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is issued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, {
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep-		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apsley	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevir	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norna	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON,
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, {
to wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. do. 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Coburg, { 14—td.
2d September, 1824. }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston {
17th August, 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday, the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rottawasaga River. From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishene.

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "NAVAL STOREKEEPER," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS.
35—6w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

years,) to be paid off. The intelligence of most prominent interest from that quarter is what relates to the dispute with Algiers. The letter which we subjoin upon this subject, is in tenor the same as several others with which we have been favoured:—

"Off Algiers, May 28, 1824.

"The present *capitous* war with the Dey of Algiers (for such it is considered here) is, I perceive by the papers yet misunderstood. It is stated in one of the articles for the Dey's signature as an apology for the outrage said to have been committed in breaking upon the consul's house, (which the Dey positively denies, and declares that his [Mr. Mc Donald's] own clerk opened the door and told the soldiers to go in) for the future, the flag should be hoisted on the town house as well as the country one. To this demand the Dey remonstrated—I mean, as it would be one question of religion among his subjects; consequently, he could not answer for the safety of the Consul, if it was hoisted. This he stated himself, in a letter to Lord Bathurst, at the same time he agreed to sign the whole of the articles presented, and denied any objection having been made to Lord Exmouth's treaty, but he could not, after the repeated ill treatment he had experienced from Mr. Mc Donald, allow him to return, but any person beside, "a child," he will respect, that England may send This is the absurd contention to cause another bombardment. Further, there is no objection whatever to our officers wearing their swords in the Dey's presence, for the Admiral (Sir Harry Neale) and his Captain) and Sir Charles Burrard), a Lieutenant and two Midshipmen, waited on the Dey with their swords on, and no little did the Dey think his objection to Mr. Mc Donald would be considered of any consequence, that he himself arranged the different seats, as a proof of his friendly disposition; but when the proposal was made for the Consul to land again, and insisted on as a *sine qua non*, the Dey broke into a passion, and thus ended the interview and negotiation

There is much expected from the bombs; but we ought to expect more from the disposition of its Janizaries, for if they do not cut off his head, they will laugh at your bombs. Since Lord Exmouth was here, they have strengthened those we knows His Lordship discovered, with three additional batteries, each two tier; on the lower 18 guns, and on the upper 16. It is not supposed the ships will have any thing to do with the attacks, nor indeed would it be at all prudent. They are to anchor near the bombs, to give them assistance only, if necessary.

"The Dey declares that if we bombard the town, he will send all the inhabitants out of it, and hold it to the last!" We fully expect, however, that as soon as the other bombs arrive from England, (the Terror, Capt. Arbuthnott, is arrived,) we shall begin to bombard.—The Naiad is blockading Bona; the Ranger blockading Oran; the Active and Glasgow blockading Algiers; the Revenge is at Malta, the Sybille at Smyrna, the Euryalus, on its passage to Naples, Leghorn and Genoa; the Hinde is gone up to Alexandria, the Pandora and Alacrity are employed in conveying between Malta and Gibraltar. The Terror is gone to Gibraltar.

INDIA.

By the latest arrivals from India, it seems that a very serious war has broken out between the British and the Burman Empire, which is represented to contain a population of 13 000.000 Upon the receipt of this news in England, India Stock declined considerably in value.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the Brig Elizabeth, from Alvarado arrived at New York official information has been received, of the landing, arrest and execution of the celebrated Iturbide, Ex-Emperor of Mexico His suffered death by shooting at Padilla on the 19th of July, in conformity to a decree of outlawry, passed relative to him in the Sovereign Congress of Mexico, on the 28th of April last.

The Courier of the 20th contains the first of a series of papers, the object of which is to induce a formal and unqualified recognition of South American Independence

ABDUCTION.

From an Irish paper.

Few cases of abduction of a more aggravated complexion than the following have ever fallen under our consideration:—

Mrs. N. of———, in the barony of———, came to Ballaun, about three months ago on a visite to Mr. George Roger's who has a numerous, and now grown-up family; she was accompanied by her accomplished niece. Miss N. who had just attained that age when the female person displays its perfect symmetry, and its natural charms are developed with the greatest advantage. To aid to these gifts of nature, Miss N. had another perfection, generally better prized by lovesick adventurers—she is rich, having a handsome fortune in her own right, and great expectations from two aunts, whose affections she had gained by her kind and endearing conduct towards them.

All these advantages had their due effect upon every individual of Mr. Roger's family. So much beauty and what was more important so much money about not be let slip through their fingers It was, therefore, determined in full conclave, that John, the oldest of several sons (who are all bachelors) should try his fortune. The word was, have her—honourable if you can—but have her.

This hopeful prop to the honours of the family immediately commenced the campaign, and having besieged his fair visitor for some days with his unremitting attentions, at length disclosed the flame that burned within him, and asked her consent to make him happy. Miss N. surprised at such conduct, remonstrated with him, and after using many dissuasive arguments, concluded by assuring him that she was already pledged to another, with the approbation of her friends, and consequently no longer at liberty to dispose of herself. She immediately disclosed the affair to her aunt, and directly afterwards to the situation, however such performances may be rewarded by him who claims them. It misery ensues, it is a consolation that will not be denied it. With such sentiments, and seeing upon them, I do not fear for you.

To form a foundation for married happiness, make the study of your husband's temper your great object, and by conforming your own to it, you may know where to avoid giving offence or incurring even the shadow of dispute. "Never," says Mackenzie, in his Julia de Roubigné, "never was a tribe more fond of its flame than the great articles of duty be will set down as due owing but the lesser attentions he will mark as favours.

Much more is lost or gained of future happiness and influence by a wife's behaviour in the first months of her marriage, than is generally imagined. A woman of sweet temper and good understanding will not be tenacious about trifles, nor in exacting those attentions, which she is even the less gratified in receiving.

Domestic order and regularity ought to be insisted on, as essential to domestic comfort; but any change of house, which her husband finds convenient, she makes agreeable to herself. Every thing, however trivial, which she fancies contributes to his comfort, becomes an object of consequence and interest with her—she gives the greatest attention to any anecdote, which he relates of circumstances which have pleased or interested him.

A wife, though she be not highly accomplished, in the regular acception of the word, ought to be well informed in every species of general knowledge. Conversation well, and she has more than half her task with the ease and elegance of a well bred woman; and by her manners, expressions, and appearance, should evince even to highbred neighbours, that she is a polished, if not a fashionable woman; and thereby reflects credit on her husband's choice, and evidently glories in her own.

As rational religion is the true source from which every good principle springs I must have it understood, that those ladies whom I now address, are supposed to be possessed of this essential and strongest foundation for a man to look for happiness—A woman without religion is to be carefully avoided.

The man may, indeed be congratulated and envied who is so fortunate as to select such a wife, and every day will more convince him of the justness of such congratulations.

If a wife make home agreeable to her husband, he will never go from home in search of amusement, which is sometimes the case when a woman acts differently. Some render themselves and their husbands unhappy, by a too romantic indulgence of overcharged sensibility. If they do not meet with happiness in the form they had expected to find it, they resolutely shut their eyes against every other means of comfort; and, with all the selfishness attached to romance, and what is usually known by the name of sensibility, they disregard wholly the feelings of all around them, and think only of indulging their own.

I hope never to see the day when I shall think there is not any merit in complying with the habits or even prejudices, which custom has made pleasant to my husband

I am a great advocate for family harmony, and I have pleasure and heartfelt gratification in making some sacrifices to secure it.

"Women once anxious to please, have the happy art of finding out the way, and ingenious must his nature be, who is not conquered by tender attentions!"

"As similarity of mind
Or something not to be defined,
First fixed our attention,"

strongly against any interference on his behalf, and declared, in the most pointed terms, that if he were the only man remaining of the human race, she would not marry him. They might, she said go through a mock ceremony and consign her, by violence, to his will, but she was fully resolved not to act like her dishonour; if no other means were left her, suicide would save her from so infamous an alliance.

The gentlemen at length prevailed on Mr. Rogers to let her go: his myrmidons had already slunk from the blaze of day, she was therefore to conducted to her aunt. A coach having been sent for, they set off for Cosmolina, escorted by Mrs. N's physician. The magistrates offered a military escort, but this the gentleman thought proper to decline, he thinking it unnecessary. On the next day, being some what recovered from her fatigue and agitation, she lodged information before a bench of magistrates, who assembled on purpose to investigate the matter.

MATRIMONY.

"Blest where mate good husbands"—"Marriage," says an elegant writer (Dallas) of the present period, "is a blessing or a curse not according to the sympathy of those united in it"

Congeniality of sentiment, temper, and character, constitute the great essential of wedded life. Before you decide, and you will be sure to act prudently. Before you irrevocably engage yourselves, let it be, with a decided persuasion, that your character, after diligent investigation assimilates. The woman who places her happiness on the idea of being worshipped and adored, and expects the common place attributes of angel and goddess, flimsy and deceitful, builds out but a slender chance of happiness in a rational man. She who is satisfied with being loved, esteemed and respected, is the one most like to love a man of being a happy society of life; and, if I am not much mistaken, there are few, if any, who would have the means, but would wish to enter the marriage state;

"For what's a table richly spread,
Without a woman at its head"

Let me now earnestly recommend to you to have an adequate opinion of all the difficulties attending the state, and a firm resolution to make your husband happy; and to perform every duty annexed to the situation, however such performances may be rewarded by him who claims them. If misery ensues, it is a consolation that will not be denied it. With such sentiments, and seeing upon them, I do not fear for you.

To form a foundation for married happiness, make the study of your husband's temper your great object, and by conforming your own to it, you may know where to avoid giving offence or incurring even the shadow of dispute. "Never," says Mackenzie, in his Julia de Roubigné, "never was a tribe more fond of its flame than the great articles of duty be will set down as due owing but the lesser attentions he will mark as favours.

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If a wife make home agreeable to her husband, he will never go from home in search of amusement, which is sometimes the case when a woman acts differently. Some render themselves and their husbands unhappy, by a too romantic indulgence of overcharged sensibility. If they do not meet with happiness in the form they had expected to find it, they resolutely shut their eyes against every other means of comfort; and, with all the selfishness attached to romance, and what is usually known by the name of sensibility, they disregard wholly the feelings of all around them, and think only of indulging their own.

I hope never to see the day when I shall think there is not any merit in complying with the habits or even prejudices, which custom has made pleasant to my husband

I am a great advocate for family harmony, and I have pleasure and heartfelt gratification in making some sacrifices to secure it.

"Women once anxious to please, have the happy art of finding out the way, and ingenious must his nature be, who is not conquered by tender attentions!"

"As similarity of mind
Or something not to be defined,
First fixed our attention,"

So manners decent and polite,
The same we practised at first sight,
Must save it from destruction."

Read this address ye married, as well as unmarried women: think of it seriously; it is of vital importance; I implore of you, seek your husband's happiness, and you will promote your own, believe me,

Your truly sincere and disinterested friend,

A VERY HAPPY MARRIED WOMAN.

Anecdote of Buonaparte and Canova.—Canova was very familiar with Buonaparte, and was often alone with him and Josephine. The warrior joked the artist. "You make conquest on marble," said he; "they are harder than mine." "And perhaps more durable," observed Canova; and then he intreated him to rest amidst his trophies, to consolidate his power, and no longer risk a destiny so often assured by victory.—"The Emperor Augustus," continued the sculptor, "ceased to fight new battles, said he, "as you make new statues." "It is very different said the sculptor; "an artist ought never to stop in the pursuit of fine arts; there we may always march on from conquest to conquest. Mediocrity alone conceive that the goal is attained, for a thousand dangers a wait, the warrior on the road of ambition; think of Cæsar, and a multitude besides."—"You anticipate for me, then, the *ides* of March!" "Ah! I apprehend less for your death than your desert." "I fear neither the one nor the other; both will find me as immoveable as your statues."—After Napoleon had married Maria Louise, he appeared dissatisfied that Canova did not compliment him—*Puis feliciter*," said Canova, "*D'avoir fait divorce avec la Fortune?*"

Poetry.

It is not often the American Press produces lines of equal merit with the following, said to be from the pen of "CROAKER"—We agree with the editor of the *Pail*, that the third stanza does contain one line exquisitely beautiful.—ED.

Lines written at Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, October 1822.

Home of the Percy's high-born race,
Home of their beautiful and brave,
Alike their birth and burial place,
Their cradle and their grave!
Still stands o'er the Castle gate
Their house's *Lion* stands in state,
As in his proud departed hours;
And warriors frown in stone on high,
And feudal banners flout the sky
Above his princely towers.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's fairless green,
To meet the quietscene which winds
Through this romantic scene
As silently and sweetly still
As when, at evening, on that hill,
While summer's wind blew soft and low,
Seated by gallant Hotspur's side,
His Catherine was a happy bride,
A thousand years ago.

Gaze on the Abbey's ruined pile,—
Does not the unmouring ivy keeping
Her watch around it seem to smile
As o'er a lov'd one sleeping?—
Thus solitary turret grey
Still tells, in melancholy glory,
The legend of the Chaviot day,
The Percy's proudest border story.
That day its roof was triumph's arch,
Then rang, from aisle to pictur'd dome,
The light step of the soldiers march,
The music of the trumps and drum,
And halls and sire, the old, the young,
And the Monk's hymn, and Minstrel's song,
And woman's pure kiss, sweet and long,
Welcom'd her warrior home.

Wild roses by the Abbey towers,
Are gay in their young bud and bloom,
They were born of a race of funeral flowers
That garlanded, in lower gone hours,
A Templar's knightly tomb.
He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was dimm'd with his dying breath,
When blood ran free as festal wine,
And the sainted air of Palestine
Was thick with the darts of death.
Wise with the lore of centuries,
What tales, in there be, "tongues in trees,"
Those great oaks could tell,
Of beings born and buried here,
Tales of the peasant and the peer,
Tales of the bridal and the bier,
The welcome and farewell.
Since, on their boughs, the startled bird,
First, in her twilight slumbers, heard
The Huntsman's curfew call.

I wandered through the lofty halls
Trod by the Percies of old fame,
And trac'd upon the chapel walls
Each high, heroic name,
From him* who once his standard set
Where now, o'er mosque and minaret,
Glitter the Sultan's crescent moons;
To him who, when a younger son,†
Fought for King George at Lexington,
A Major of Dragoons.

That last half stanza—it has dark'd
From my warm lip the sparkling cup
The light has o'er my eye-beam flash'd,
The power that bore my spirit up
Above this bank-note world—is gone;
And Alnwick's but a market town,
And this, alas, its market day,
And beasts and borderers throng the way,
Gems, whose sordid souls are dirt,—
Northumbrian boors, and plaided Scots,
Men in the coal and cattle line,
From Teviot's hard and hero land,
From royal Berwick's beach of sand,
From Wooler, Morpeth, Bapham, and
New-Castle upon Tyne.

These are not the romantic times
So beautiful in Spencer's rhyme,
So dazzling to the dreaming boy;
Ours are the days of fact, not fable,
Of Knights, but not of the Round Table,
Of Bailie Jarvie, not Rob Roy—
'Tis what "our President," Monroe,
Has call'd "the era of good feeling;"
The Highlander,—the bitterest foe
To modern laws, has felt their blow,
Consented to be tax'd and vote,
And put on pantaloons and coat
And leave off cattle stealing;—
Lord Stafford mines for coal and salt,
The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
The Douglas in red herrings;
And noble name, and cultur'd land,
Palace, and park, and vassal band
Are powerless to the notes of hand
Of Rothchil, or the Barings.
The age of bargaining, said Burke,
Most come—to day the turban'd Turk,
(Sleep, Richard of the lion-heart!
Sleep on, nor from your ceasments start,)
Is England's friend and fast ally,
The Moslem tramples on the Greek,
And on the Cross, and Alter stone,
And Christendom looks tamely on,
And hears the Christian maiden shriek,
And sees the Christian father die,
And not a sabre blow is given
For Greece and fame, for faith and heaven,
By Europe's craven chivalry.

You'll ask if yet the Percy lives
In the arm'd pomp of feudal state?—
The present representatives
Of Hotspur and his "gentle Kate"
Are some half-dozen serving men,
In the drab coat of William Penn,
A chambermaid, whose lip and eye,
And cheek, and brown hair bright and curling,
Spoke Nature's aristocracy;
And one, half groom, half Seneschal,
Who bow'd me through court, flower, and hall,
From donjon keep to turret wall,
For ten and sixpence sterling.

C

* One of the ancestors of the Percy family was Emperor of Constantinople.

† The late Duke.

Domestic.

Canada.—It gives us sincere pleasure to learn, that his Majesty's Government entertain the most lively interest for the welfare and advancement of these valuable Provinces. It is, we believe, in contemplation, to remove all fees on grants of land to settlers, and to hold out every inducement in favour of extensive colonization by a class of emigrants that will be at once valuable and respectable. It is already known that a large part of the Crown Reserves will be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the Clergy throughout the Provinces. The large sums of money now paying by Government for indemnification to sufferers during the late war, diffuses cheerfulness and activity among all ranks. It is also hinted that a sum of money may be granted next year, to be expended in internal improvements. We trust it may prove to be the fact, for surely no country is more susceptible of immense internal improvement than Canada.—*Albion.*

The Election for the County of Grenville closed on Wednesday evening last. Messrs. Jonas Jones & Hamilton Walker were returned. The following is the state of the Poll at the close.

Jonas Jones,	313,
Hamilton Walker,	289,
Zeba M. Philips,	224,
Paul Glasford,	132,

Mr. Glasford retired on the morning of the 2d day.

VALUE OF CANADA.

(From the British American and Provl. News letter)

Of the value of Canada to Britain, and, of its protection to us, the following fact from the above work is sufficient proof. While the population of British North America, scarcely equals *one tenth* of the United States, its exports in tonnage, during the last year were equal to *full the half* of the exports of that power—a all important consideration with a Country which like North America abounds in rude produce. The American tonnage of Shipping employed in 1823, was 775,271, by the Report of the Secretary to the Treasury.

Contradictory Rumours.—Here follow two very contradictary rumours relative to an important ecclesiastical office

We understand that two Archdeacons are to be added to the Establishment of the Episcopal Church in these Provinces. The Honourable and Reverend Dr. Stuart, and the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Strachan; are spoken of as having been selected to fill these offices.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Rumours.—It is rumoured that the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, whose mysterious visit to England was briefly noticed in the Herald of the 10th February last, has been consecrated Bishop of Upper Canada: and that his companion, the Hon George H. Markland, will return to the wilds of Canada nothing less than a Baronet. In addition to the above it is stated that the long talked of Union will positively take place this season, and that the Church of Scotland is to share the loaves and fishes with the Church of England in these Provinces. Should the foregoing reports prove true, we shall not fail to apprize our readers at an early period, in order that they may govern themselves accordingly.—*U. C. Herald.*

Opening of the Lachine Canal.—On Saturday, the 14th inst. the first Canal boat which has been seen in this Province, left the basin situate near Mr. Griffin's Cottage (about 1¼ mile from this city) to proceed to Lachine, on the Canal. The President of the Canal Board, the Hon. John Richardson, and the Commissioners, attended by E. Watson Esq. of Albany, were on board with a view of ascertaining the state of the Canal and locks, preparatory to the admission of loaded boats. The day was remarkably fine. His Majesty's flag graced the stern of the boat, which is called the *Jane*, and is constructed on a neat and novel plan, and calculated for passengers or for freight. By one of the gentlemen who sailed in the *Jane*, we are informed that the people along the Canal, at every village or hamlet and at Lachine, evinced much joy in viewing this novel display, which will doubtless prove a stimulus to more extended operations in the Canal line in this country.

The Lachine Canal is 9 miles long, and with the exception of three locks at the outlet is now completed. It will contain 8 locks, each of 6 feet lift and 20 feet wide, built in the most substantial manner; thus surmounting 48 feet of rapids in the space of 9 miles, a hitherto serious obstacle to our internal commerce—The other dimensions of the Canal are 28 feet at the bottom, and 48 at the surface, and it is to contain 5 feet of water. The Bridges are all of a sufficient height, built in a solid manner, of ceder (except at Lachine, where there is a beautiful cut stone bridge) and supported knees similar to those used in the construction of vessels.

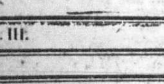
The opening of this our first specimen of artificial internal navigation, forms an era in the history of the improvement of Canada. To look forward simply to the benefit which will arise out of this important work itself, we are to take but a limited view of its results. A few years we are convinced will, not only bring conviction to the minds of the people of the vast importance of this work, but will cause our Legislature as well as the whole body of the community to feel an interest, hitherto unknown, in the extension and multiplication of such works.—*Can. Times.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d 1824. No. XXXIX.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOWYE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House,
York. Sept 22nd, 1824.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

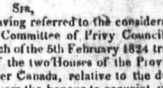
Downing Street,
June, 1824.

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch of the 5th February 1824 transmitting an Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the duties on Tobacco, I have now the honour to acquaint you that by an Act which has been very recently passed, 5 Geo. 4 Chap. 43 Sec. 15, Tobacco the produce of His Majesty's Territories in Canada, will from and after the 5th July next, be admitted in this Country on payment of a duty of three pence less per lb. than is payable on Tobacco the Produce of all other Countries.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General
SIR P. MAITLAND K C B.
&c. &c. &c.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation herein before recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein. At York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

RETURN OF MEMBERS FOR THE NINTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Counties and Towns.	Members Elected.
Grenville,	Jonas Jones and Hamilton Walker.
Glengary,	Alex. McDonell & Dan. Cameron.
Stormont,	Archibald McLean and Philip Vaucoughnet.
Norfolk,	Francis L. Walsh, and Duncan McCall.
Prince Edward,	James Wilson, and Paul Peterson.
Hastings,	Reuben White, & Thos Coleman.
Kent,	James Gordon
Northumberland,	Zacheus Burnham, & Jas. Lyons.
Frontenac,	Hugh C. Thomson, and James Atkinson.
Middlesex,	John Ralph, and John Matthews.
Prescott & Russel,	Donald McDonald.
Lanark,	William Morris.
Oxford,	Thomas Horner, and Charles Ingersoll.
Lincoln,	Bartholomew C. Beardsley,—John Clark, John J. Lutersty, & Robert Randall.
Leeds,	Charles Jones, & David Jones.
Essex,	Alexander Wilkins
Wentworth,	John Willson & Geo Hamilton.
Carlton,	George Thew Burke.
Halton,	Richard Beasly, & Wm. Scollick.
Lenox & Addington,	Marshall S Bidwell, and Peter Perry
Durham,	George Strange Boulton
York and Simcoe,	Wm Thompson, & Ely Playter.
Dundas,	John Chrysler.
Town of York,	John Beverly Robinson.
Town of Niagara	Edward McDride.
Town of Kingston	John Cumming.

SAMUEL P JARVIS,
Clk. Crown Chancery.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery's Office, York, September 15th 1824.

Crown Office, York, July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. Justice Campbell.

Assizes, at	Cornwall	on Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Boulton.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	15th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Chief Justice

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29 —t. f.

GLEBES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Office York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex'o Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber. York, 31st January, 1824.

Present,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Chamber, at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT:
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, *In Council.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL., *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafternamed on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Fenelon
N. of Smith	Lake	Verulam
E. of do.		Harvey
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Douro
N. of Seymour	Mora	Dummer
N. of Dummer	Yea	Belmont
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Burleigh
N. of Madoc		Lake
N. of Ebzever	No	Tudor
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Anglesea
N. of Norma	Olden	Barrie
N. of Oso	Et	Clarendon
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Palmerston
		Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON.
Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

30.—13 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

Note —The sale of the above Lots, No 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 2d September, 1824. 14—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston 17th August 1824

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday,

the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for no further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rottawasaga River From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishene

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the name's of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport,"

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
H M. Naval Storekeeper.

35—6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONIBEE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

THERE are already 15 Acres cleared, and a Log House erected, upon the Farm, which consists of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family are these, —A Lease will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 12½ per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—*(except the Ashes)*—to the Tenant

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1¼ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office: or to George Ingle, Cavan.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. THOMAS MILBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally—that he has just arrived from London direct with a Select Assortment of *Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trousers;—Fustian Shooting Jackets and Trousers;—Round about Jackets;—Flushing Great Coats;—Fancy Waist coats, &c &c. &c. with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's-Street, York.

York, September 15th, 1824. t. f.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room, Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber a few days since, Hugh Warren, whoever shall find him, and cause him to be brought back, shall receive the reward of six pence, but no cost or charges paid.—And further, this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting the said Hugh Warren, he being a bound apprentice.

THOMAS MORGAN.
Markham, Sept. 9th 1824. 38—3w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in said for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

FOR SALE.

A very Superior London made

TELESCOPE,

(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)

Prime Cost Eighteen Guineas.

Also,—an excellent

NIGHT GLASS.

Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars inquire at this Office.

1st Sept. 1824. No. 36,—4 w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. Amous S. Roberts) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, August 26th, 1824. No. 35.—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature by Petition, praying, that the said County may be erected into a seperate District.

24th July, 1824. 35—6w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between John and Geo. Monro, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent —All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. William P. Patrick of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorised to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.
York, 17th August, 1824. 34—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a MEDICAL SCHOOL is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of Charles Duncomb, Esq Licentiate, and the immediate patronage of the Hon. Colonel Talbot, where the Education of young men for the Profession of Medicine and Surgery will be carefully superintended and every opportunity offered them to become intimately acquainted with the Structure and Physiology of the Human Body. Every Student before admission is expected to have a competent knowledge of the Latin Language or give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a competent teacher will be resident in the village.

Charles Duncomb, will give a course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John Roler, is expected to give the first course of Lectures and Demonstrations during the ensuing season on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.

St. Thomas, Talbot Street, August 5th, 1824. 34—6w.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 28—t. f.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand, may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application to the *U. C. Gazette* Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13. 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 330 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19—tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the six teenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is duly authorized to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District.	Blandford, about . .	20,000
	Houghton, " "	19,000
	Middleton, " "	14,000
	Southwold, " "	17,000
	Yarmouth, " "	12,903
	Westminster, " "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, " "	36,648
	Newcastle do.	Seymour, " " 47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. if—34.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 80 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach. —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

50,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet.

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824

No. 28—t f.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Ur at National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. }

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year. ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and thr epence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—Or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission 6of per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 39.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

IN a paragraph, which has appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, contains a true statement, the dreams of ambition, and the love of ashire journey, have at length driven the "*Holy Alliance*" absolutely lunatic.—We are extremely sorry that we cannot give the passage entire.—But the pith of the matter is this, POZZO DI BORGO—the renowned POZZO, Ambassador from Russia to France; and Paramount Minister of the Allied Sovereigns of the Continent, has gravely proposed *the subjugation of the United States of N America*, as well as the restoration of the South to the dominion of the sapient, and holy, Ferdinand;—declaring the said conquest to be *an easy enterprise!!*—The arguments used are inconceivably childish, and remote from all truth and common sense.—We are glad to find this most unholy of all unholy combinations, exhibiting such unequivocal signs of dotage, and incompetency to stay the march and progress of right feelings, and liberal sentiment.

Our readers must place what reliance they please on the extracts from the London *Sun* relative to the views of Russia towards America.—We can have no doubt how the Czar's inclinations lie, notwithstanding the *Quebec Gazette* of Dr. FISHER assures us "*the ambition of russia is quiescent*,"—(one of the *most* unlikely things in the world).—But it is fortunate for America, and for the world, that the "*fast anchor'd isle*" is yet safe in her mooring.—

WE this day give an interesting extract from Bell's Weekly Messenger, on the Manufactures and Commerce of England; in which, amongst a great deal of valuable information, we are sorry to find a reiteration of his old absurd doctrine respecting the non-importance of Canada to the mother country, and the evils with which she is said to saddle certain merchants and tradesmen of England, by the support she continues to receive from the imperial Government.—It is highly gratifying however to perceive that he is obliged to contradict himself, and allow that British America and the West Indies, together, receive British exports in amount very nearly equal to the whole trade with the United States!—This is a most glorious fact—and it is astonishing that it has not served to stop his calumniating mouth in regard to this rising country; and yet more surprising that he writes sensible and intelligent should not remember the strict analogy there is between the principles of a wise colonial system and those which support the connection between parents and their children.—How can a man expect to be strengthened, and supported, and have his boundaries enlarged, by his children, in advanced life,—if he refuses his aid to *their* infancy?—The return of gratitude and of filial affection yield an inheritance infinitely more durable and valuable than any that can be derived from civil discord, political jealousy's, or that deadly hatred which never fails to be engendered by an improper exercise of arbitrary rule.—We need not travel far for illustration.—Happy are we to find, however, that the sentiments of Mr. BELL, Sir ISAAC COFFIN, and other crotchets of opaque intellect, are not those of the British Government

We are sorry it is out of our power to publish the excellent Charge from the Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell, to the Grand Jury of Perth, at the late criminal Term held there—which is, in every respect, a highly valuable and able document—but it length totally precludes its insertion in these columns.

We are anxiously waiting some confirmation of the glorious news given in this day's paper,—from the *Albion*—relative to the great Canadian Land Company, said to have been formed in London, with a capital of ONE MILLION, Sterling—God grant it may be true!—

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Latest London Papers.—We hear from good authority that ministers are so perfectly satisfied of the tranquil state of politics, that they intend the Cabinet meetings shall cease after the beginning of next week, when all the members will separate on different excursions. Lord Liverpool goes to Walmer Castle, Mr. Canning is about to travel in Ireland. Lord Harrowby intends taking the waters at Spa. It is expected that after next week, not a single member of the Cabinet will remain in town.

The Marquis of HASTINGS arrived at His Government of Malta on the 7th June, where he was received with extravagant rejoicings by the natives.

Grand Improvement in London.—A meeting has taken place in London, to effect a most magnificient plan of improvement in the appearance of the city on the north side of the Thames. It is proposed to build an *esplanade* or terrace, to extend from London bridge to Blackfriars, and from thence to Westminster bridge, as far as Scotland Yard. The width to be 90, and the height 60 feet. The expense to be defrayed by tolls, and the letting of warehouses under the terrace. It does not appear whether the plan will be finally adopted as some preliminary measures are to be taken.

Catholic Churches in Canada.—In the Cork Reporter of 22nd July, is the following paragraph in an article on Canada.

"Dr. McDonnel is now in London. He has been presented to the King, and has received the most flattering reception. The object of his journey to England is to obtain subscriptions to assist in the building of some new Churches, which have become necessary for the accommodation of the Catholic inhabitants of the Provinces."

News papers.—The Dublin Evening Post says, "a fellow was lately detected in the act of Stealing a Newspaper at the general post office. He was taken into custody, and will be prosecuted under the act of the present session. The practice of purloining papers has of late become so serious a nuisance and the cause of so many disappointments that the public are much indebted to Sir Edward Lees, for his zeal in getting the Bill passed, which makes it a penal offence."

Cotton.—The Cotton planters in the United States appear to feel some apprehension of a serious rival ship on the part of the Pacha of Egypt, who has already begun to send Egyptian Cotton to the English market. The banks of the Nile are represented to be well adapted to the growth of that valuable plant; and, if the inhabitants should become industrious, and be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, they might produce it in great abundance.

An acceptable Present.—The Myriorama, of many thousand views, designed by Mr. Clark.—The Myriorama is a moveable Picture, consisting of numerous cards, on which are fragments of landscapes, neatly coloured, and so ingeniously contrived, that any two or more placed together, will form a pleasing view or, if the whole are put on a table at once, will admit of the astonishing number of 20,912,789,888,000 variations: it is therefore certain, that if a person were occupied night and day, making one change every minute, he could not finish the task in less than 39,807, 188 years and 336 days. This ingenious production is admirably adapted to excite amongst young persons a taste for drawing; to increase them with exercises and sports for imitation, and to supply an inexhaustible source of amusement.—*London Paper.*

Singular.—A Greensburgh (Pa.) paper of the 20th instant, announced the sudden death of Mr. Jame. Montgomery, of Unity township: But after the article was in type, the editor was informed that Mr. M was restored to life, after, as every appearance indicated, it had been suspended for about two hours. It is stated that his body was cold, and that he had no pulse. Every person who saw him, was confident that the vital spark had fled. Mourning preparations were making by his friends to attend his funeral. This circumstance may, and ought to teach, a useful lesson. Let us not be too precipitate in interring those whom we suppose to be dead.

Ingenious Invention.—A patent has been taken out, in England, for a machine, for making all kinds of shoes, gloves, caps and hats, cartouch boxes, sabre Lands and sword sheathes, of one piece of leather, without any seam or sowing whatever.

Death of an Elephant in England.—An Elephant lately died in England at the age of 58 years. It was suffocated by its own trunk, and originally cost £1050.

"*A Modern Miracle.*—The following account is *seriously* published in the Norfolk Beacon, under the signatures of three gentlemen, one of whom is the Rev. William Lee," as a singular display of the goodness and power of the Almighty God, at a camp meeting held on Tangier Island, August 15, 1824.

"Miss Narcissa Crippin, a highly respectable young lady, nineteen years of age, and a zealous christian, was, on the evening of the 13th instant, say about 8 o'clock, so operated on by the spirit of God, that her face became too bright and shining for mortal eyes to gaze upon, without producing the most awful feeling in the beholders. It resembled the reflection of the sun upon a bright cloud. The appearance of her face for the space of forty minutes was truly angelic, during which time she was silent, after which she spoke and expressed her happy and heavenly feelings, when her dazzling countenance faded, and her face resumed its natural appearance" !!!

Hyphen Tragedy.—The *Propagateur Hayien* states that a negress, sixteen years of age, had composed a tragedy, entitled "The Death of Christophe." This work, adds the *Propagateur*, will be represented at the national theatre of the Republic, by order of the President Boyer.

Shaking Hands.—At a late duel in Kentucky the parties discharged their pistols without effect; whereupon, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this, the other second objected as unnecessary, for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.—*Norfolk paper.*

CARLISLE, (Pa.) Aug. 12.

Mysterious Personage.—A female, who professes to cure all manner of diseases to which the human frame is liable, has recently made her appearance in Perry county. The Forewarn states that in one case she restored a person to perfect health who had for many years been obliged to support himself on crutches.—She had also effected the cure of aggravated cancers in the breast! She speaks the languages fluently, is a good chemist, and prepares her medicines from herbs, being very careful to root up the plant by the roots. She is able to obtain from her any account of herself, who she is, or from whence she came.

The Late Lake White, Esq. In the year ——, Mr. Warren, of Belfast, kept one of the most respective and extensive book shops in Ireland. He commenced with a small bag and still smaller capital. He called on Mr. Warren in the course of business, and purchased

sed from him some of his cast off novels, and volumes of broken sets as well, as a few ballads and penny pamplets. He displayed, in his dealing with Mr. Warren the greatest honesty and punctuality; and was on more than one occasion, credited by him to the amount of two or three pounds. We have not been able to trace out where he lodged, but we suppose it must have been in no very respectable domicile; as he found it safe and desirable to deposite his bag, "his all" nightly, in Mr. Warren's shop; and next morning when the clerks opened the concern, he resumed his burthen and his toilsome occupation. To think that behind Mr. Warren's counter, should have been deposited in a greasy linen bag the property of a ragged pedlar, the very beginning of such wealth as Mr. White has lately possessed. The lean ragged philosopher, "with spectacles on his nose," and a world of anxious doubt and care reposing in every furrow of his wrinkled brow, peeps, with a palpitating heart into his crucibles, to see whether his chemical discoveries and experiments have produced that long sought for substance, whose touch turns to gold; but not more anxiously, we are sure, than did Luke White con over the bundles of "Chevy Chase," and the. "Fair matilda," which Mr. Warren's shopman supplied him with—the paltry profits from which, were to be increased to two millions of money.

At this time Mr. Robert Hodgson, father to the highly respectable Mr. J. Hodgson, bookseller of Belfast lived in North Street. Luke White was in the habit of calling on him, to get some of his workmen to patch up the broken binding of his second hand purchases. Mr. White was in the practice of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes in the public streets of Belfast. On these occasions he used to borrow a three legged stool from Mr. Hodgson, to elevate himself above his literary congregation; and as it the smiling goddess who led him through pleasant walks to a bank of wealth, had determined to flirt with her own freaks, she changed the three legs of the stool in the common street, to three seats in the Common's House.

His future history is well known. The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer in Dublin. He opened a small book shop; became eminent in that line; sold lottery tickets, and speculated in the funds. By stock jobbing and contracting for government loans, he was enabled to, bequeath at his death £30,000 a year, and £1,0100,000 in money and securities. This which remained, after the enormous sum of £280 000 expended upon elections, he has bequeathed among his children.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

We understand that at the Cabinet Council, held yesterday, it was determined to address a circular to the different Ambassadors at foreign Courts, explaining the conduct pursued by the English Cabinet with regard to Portugal. In this circular it will be stated that nothing but the most urgent necessity for interference would induce the English Government at all to listen to the proposition of sending troops to Lisbon; but that the Government were happy to state, that by the most recent intelligence from that country, it appeared that no necessity whatever existed for such interference, and that the security of his Most Faithful Majesty would be quite complete by sending an additional ship of war to the Tagus, with a few extra corps of marines, which it was their attention to do forthwith. The English Cabinet also announce, that it is their intention, in future to maintain in Portugal an Ambassador of the first rank, instead of conducting the diplomatic relations of the two countries through the medium of the Charge d' Affaires, as at present. This measure is supposed to have originated on slight feelings of jealousy on the part of the English Government, in having observed, during the late crisis at Lisbon the supreme influence possessed by the French Ambassador, on account of his superior rank as a diplomatist.

[It is said to have been well known, that both Mr Canning and Mr. Peal have strongly opposed the sending troops to Portugal, and that it is principally owing to the interference of these gentlemen that the measure has been entirely abandoned.]

SWEDEN.

One of the minor Paris papers of Thursday gives some curious particulars of an attempt to place Prince Gustavus, son of the Ex-King of Sweden, on the throne. Private letters enter into more particular details, and state, that this young Prince had been invited to Baden, where he was treated by the Emperor of Austria in the most splendid style; and that, during his residence there, he received letters from the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and some of the inferior Sovereigns of the German states.

BOHEMIA.

We learn from Prague that immense damage has been done to Bohemia by the overflowing of the Elbe and Muldau. The town of Prague was completely inundated.

HOLY ALLIANCE! IMPORTANT!!

We have (says the London Sun of the 21st July,) this morning received most important intelligence by Express, both from Paris and Frankfort. The Readers of the Sun have had abundant evidence of the accuracy and correct information of our Foreign Correspondents, some of whom, indeed, hold stations which enable them to speak with absolute certainty of the important affairs on which they think fit to communicate with us. They may therfore rely, with as unlimited confidence as we ourselves do, on the truth of what we are now about to state.

Our Frankfort Correspondent gives us the momentous and truly alarming information, that the Congress of Minister at Johannesberg have resolved, *that assistance shall be given to Spain for the recovery of her South American Colonies.* This resolution has been adopted, on the representations made by Spain, as to the distracted and unhappy condition of Spanish America, torn and desolated by military factions, whilst the great majority of the population are attached to the mother country, desirous of being re-united to her, and only awaiting the appearance of an adequate force from Europe to enable them decidedly to manifest their true dispositions. This much for the intelligence from Frankfort, and which at once puts in jeopardy the peace of Europe and the independence of America and more unsatisfactorily accounts for the naval *manoeuvres* of France and Russia, so opportunely entered upon just at the time that the decision of the Congress of Ministers upon the South America question rendered necessary that the fleets of these two Powers should be put in motion.

Our Express from Paris brings the scarcely less important intelligence, that it is now believed in the Ministerial circles that M. de Villele, cannot by possibility hold his ground, but must retire from the Ministry. The resignation or dismissal of M. de Villele, therefore, may be daily expected. The true position of this Minister was not yet generally known in Paris; but affairs are altogether looked upon as so gloomy in that capital, that the French Funds, instead of recovering from the late shock, are lowering, and were on Monday at 98f. 35c.

From the Liverpool Courier, July 24.

If one were at liberty to judge, from the state of the stock markets, of the general prospects of Europe, one would have apprehension that the state of peace, which has so long endured, and which has been found by all parties so salutary, was about to be disturbed. Our own has declined very considerably, within a short period, and the Parisian market still more. Yet it is not possible, we think, that there can be any real danger to the peace of Europe. There is but one subject that can be a subject of serious difference among the European states,—South America. But, it seems to us, this must remain in the state of a question of opinion only, it is hardly possible that the European Governments will be so highly absurd as to proceed to forceful argument on the subject. It is even now said, in quarters of some authority, that France is not very violently disposed to concur with the high tone of the rest of the holy alliance on this subject, and were there any confidence due to this surmise the question would be almost set at rest; for without the co-operation of France, it is impossible to suppose that the other powers of the alliance would be so Quixotic as to undertake an adventure, which, even with France, would have been sufficiently hopeless, the re-conquest of Spanish America. We must presume, therefore, that the depression in the stock markets is only the reasonable deference which so base a thing as money owes to the august thoughts and humours of Princes, shrinking into itself at a frown, or dilating at a smile of a monarch or a minister.

TURKS, RUSSIANS AND GREEKS.

Information from Constantinople to the 23d of June, positively announces that Lord Strangford, after a long conference with the Reis Effendi, in which he assured him that the English government could no longer, with the Greeks, but would recall all the English officers now engaged in their service, has obtained a written promise that the Turks should evacuate Wallachia forthwith and Moldavia within a very short delay.—Within these two principalities will be established upon the same footing as in 1821, before the insurrection broke out. Lord Strangford, in the excess of his joy, announced that a Russian Ambassador would be sent to Constantinople.

Advices from St. Petersburgh, however, through the Prussian Gazettes, state that the conferences at the former place, upon the affairs of Greece have not had a satisfactory issue. England is opposed to the views of the Emperor Alexander, who requires Greece to be placed under the protection of the European Powers, as well as Walachia and Moldavia. England, on the contrary, wishes Greece to enjoy the same independence as the Ionian Islands. For the rest, says the Hamburgh Gazette, we are assured that however benevolent may be the views of the mediating Powers, neither the assent of the Porte, nor even that of the Greeks will ever be obtained.

Extract of a private letter of the 16th June, from Zante:—The solemn tone of the Anti-Christian Journal which represents itself to be well informed, and which really is so because it is the director of the plan of the Ottoman campaign, announced disasters which have as already in great part averted. It is known that the Turks succeeded in throwing a reinforcement of 2000 men into the Isle of Eubœa, and revictualling Negropont at the moment when that place was upon the point of capitulating. This intelligence was no sooner known here than the Government learned that the Austrian brig Le Pollux of Ragusa, laden with provisions for the Turks at Patras, was to sail from Leghorn with 70 000 double piastres, furnished by the house of Graham to the order of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, and that this money was destined to corrupt Colocotroni and some other Greek Chiefs. This notice soon afforded a clue to a conspiracy hatched at Missolonghi by Caralcyses, who commanded part of the garrison of that place. A seizure was made of a correspondence which he kept up with Jussuff Pacha, in virtue of which 5000 Turks were to make a sortie from Lepanto, and take possession of Missolonghi, which the traitor would have surrendered to them. The Ottoman division stationed at Patras, would have seconded the movement. The day was fixed, and advice thereof had already reached Patras, when a post of 500 Greeks, stationed at the defile of Mount Taphias or Kaki Scala, seized the despatches of Caralcyses, which were immediately sent to Mavrocordato. The latter dispatched forthwith reinforcements towards Kaki Scala, leaving Caralcyses who never suspected that his letters had been read to make a favourable reply to Jussuff Pacha. Three thousand Turks immediately marched towards the defile where they were assailed with such impetuosity that very few of them regained Lepanto. The naval division which had sailed from Patras being informed of what had passed, came to anchor on the 2d inst. and has since sailed towards the Levant. Caralcyses is in prison. Mr. Black an English merchant and Count Logatheti of Zante, are charged to pay over the Loan to the Hellenist Government. M. Blaquiers has received advice from the Committee of the Phil-Hellenist Society of London, of the early arrival of a frigate destined to stand on fire the Turkish fleet which is expected upon the coasts of the Morea. The vessels of Hydra, Ipsara, and Spezzia, are ready to put to sea. The intrepid Constantine Canaris is on board the Admiral's ship.—Forty thousand Greeks in the Morea are preparing to oppose themselves to the Ottoman forces, whose object is to make themselves masters of Navarin in order to winter there.

Augsburgh, July 12.—We have received letters from Semlin and Belgrade, which give circumstantial details of the defeat of a part of the army with Derwisk Pacha caused to advance into Livadia according to orders received from Constantinople; and which was to proceed from thence to the Negropont to join the army of the Captain Pacha. This project of a junction, however, completely failed; the detached body of the Derwish Pacha amounted to between 8 and 9,000 men; the whole. A wonderful deficit, and justly alarming unless a satisfactory reason can be given. It is not so difficult to be found, and it mainly falls upon a deficient demand for our home manufactures. The £3 569,000 of the year 1822 and 1823, was compared and made up of two classes of exports,—that of £2.510.907 in British and Irish produce and manufactures, and £1,419,156 in foreign and colonial merchandize. Now, in the year just finished, and the accounts of which are given in the Official Report, the amount of foreign and colonial produce exported is but £806.160, that is to say, more than one million short of what was sent thither in the former year. A vast proportion, therefore, of the actual deficit belongs to a diminished exportation of colonial produce—and sugar, rum, &c. Now, how does this happen? Simply, because the improved and extended cultivation of Spanish America, and more particularly of the Caracas, has enabled Russia to supply herself with sugar at a cheaper rate than from the British Islands. And the same fact will account for the unsaleable stock which has arisen in the British market, and for the consequent complaint of the planters. It is, in this manner, indeed, that the evil of slavery will work its own death and certain abolition.—Let us cease to encourage these islands, or, in other words, the slave trade, by our system of admitting duties upon sugar, and then sugar, under the certain effect of negro labour, can only be afforded at such a price that it will not be able to keep the market against the competition of sugar raised by free labour in the Caracas.

After Russia, the next head in the Official Report is Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the joint amount of the exports of which speak round figures about half a million. The cause of this contemptible amount is no doubt in the absurd and perverse policy of this country, according to which we sacrifice the interest of our manufacturers to the projects of wrong headed men, as we do, as we have to sacrifice the landholders in Canada to the corn growers in England. The interest of the community is to have every thing as cheap as possible, and therefore to traffic in the way of free trade, and with the nearest places. It is a very great misfortune, indeed, whether any circumstance, we ought to be at war with a colony, as to sacrifice such a vast and superior trade as that of the community, to the local interest of a part and only a very small part, of the great body of the empire. When things are equal, it is true, that every one ought to prefer dealing with his own connexions. But where we can only do so at our own great cost, the question then is, whether the good of the few is to be preferred to the good of the many.—In other words, whether we are to pay for retaining our colonies and to give them every year so much out of our own pockets.

Germany, the next head, exhibits the surprising amount of upwards of nine million, and of which not more than two millions are British and Irish produce. This is a head which ought to call forth the most profound consideration of ministers. It is doubtless to be imputed to the number of free marts which abound in that country. With Austria we have little trade, but the free cities of Germany supply themselves almost exclusively from our markets and manufactures.

With Prussia the amount of our trade does not exceed £767.6 11 a small amount, but another proof (in common with that of Austria) how an imperfect government affects all the resources of a state, and how impossible it is for commerce to flourish in the midst of bad institutions. With Holland, though not above one half the magnitude of Prussia, our exports exceed two millions annually. Our depot trade to Gibraltar is very nearly three millions, and our trade with Tuscany Naples, and the Papal States, exceeds five millions. Sicily, and Malta is a very singular trade, nearly the same amount, and the same amount only, that is to say, about one million annually to France and to Turkey.

There is one fact, however, which we hate to notice with much pleasure, and with which we shall conclude, and this is that our trade with British America and the British West Indies (our exports only) very nearly equal the amount of our trade with the United States. Our exports to the United States amount to £7.580.968, while our exports to British America and to the British West Indies, amounted to six millions, wanting about twenty-seven thousand pounds.

In round figures, our export trade with the East Indies and China, amounts to nearly four millions,—our trade to Brazil to nearly two,—our trade to Spanish America to £2.000.000,—and our trade to Portugal to two millions seven hundred thousands pounds.

Upon the whole, the accounts of the year are most flattering in all the departments of our national industry. The only deficit is in our exportation of foreign and colonial produce. But in all our subjects of British industry in our manufactures of cotton, woollens, linens, hardware, cutlery, and brass, our trade is to the most part on the increase. This, after all, is the main point.

The increase of our foreign exports, more especially when the subject matter of such augmentation is our leading domestic manufactures, is necessarily the increase of our real wealth, and is attended with this benefit and that of steadier employment to

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 5.

Finance and Commercial Accounts, Shipping and Merchandize for the present year. These accounts, according to annual custom, have been laid before the House of Commons.

We shall not at present occupy our readers with the detail of figures, our notice is to the general character of the returns as compared with those of last year. We shall confine ourselves to the state of our trade (under the head of Exports,) with the different foreign kingdoms with which our commerce is carried on, and endeavour to show the great disparity in our trade between the several nations with which we deal.

And first with regard to Russia. In the Official Report which contains an account of the sum total of our foreign trade with the different nations, it appears that our total exports to Russia, for the year ending January the 5th, 1824, amount to £1,220,148. In the preceding year, the amount was £3 060,963, so that in this branch alone there is a falling off, in the course of one year only, of upwards of £2.400,000, or more than two thirds of the whole. A wonderful deficit, and justly alarming unless a satisfactory reason can be given. It is not so difficult to be found, and it mainly falls upon a deficient demand for our home manufactures. The £3 569,000 of the year 1822 and 1823, was compared and made up of two classes of exports,—that of £2.510.907 in British and Irish produce and manufactures, and £1,419,156 in foreign and colonial merchandize. Now, in the year just finished, and the accounts of which are given in the Official Report, the amount of foreign and colonial produce exported is but £806.160, that is to say, more than one million short of what was sent thither in the former year. A vast proportion, therefore, of the actual deficit belongs to a diminished exportation of colonial produce—and sugar, rum, &c. Now, how does this happen? Simply, because the improved and extended cultivation of Spanish America, and more particularly of the Caracas, has enabled Russia to supply herself with sugar at a cheaper rate than from the British Islands. And the same fact will account for the unsaleable stock which has arisen in the British market, and for the consequent complaint of the planters. It is, in this manner, indeed, that the evil of slavery will work its own death and certain abolition.—Let us cease to encourage these islands, or, in other words, the slave trade, by our system of admitting duties upon sugar, and then sugar, under the certain effect of negro labour, can only be afforded at such a price that it will not be able to keep the market against the competition of sugar raised by free labour in the Caracas.

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manufacturers funds to labour, and to the productive industry of all classes.

They know but little of the true nature, and necessary effects of foreign commerce, who it is practically occupied, not in a carrying trade, but in the vent and distribution of commodities, the work of our own looms and forges, of our own labourers and artizans, who consider the condition of such commerce to be a matter of indifference to all but merchants and manufacturers.—It is only by an entire commerce, that the circulation of money can be maintained and augmented, and such an extended demand for agricultural produce created, as will sufficiently compensate the landlord and the farmer. The prosperous condition of foreign commerce is of equal importance to the landed interest, as to the mercantile classes. The more commerce, the more call for labour, the more extensive employment of labourers, the more demand upon the market for food, and that kind of demand which alone sustains the market namely, the demand of those who can pay for what they require.

The present prosperous, and we will venture to add, the precarious and unsettled condition of the agricultural market, is the fruit of our large and spending foreign trade, and that of our domestic. Of no such consequence is the condition of our trade to all various interests of the country, and to no persons more especially than to landlords and farmers, whose returning prosperity and permanent recovery (as we sincerely trust) from their late severe trials, is regarded by every class of the community without envy or repining.

Domestic.

New Catholic Church in Montreal.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Parish or Catholic Church of this city took place on Wednday last, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, who seemed to take a deep interest in the solemn and imposing spectacle going on in their presence.

After the celebration of High Mass, at which the most respectable inhabitants of the city were present, the procession left the present venerable Catholic Parish Church about half past ten o'clock and proceeded down Saint Joseph Street to the site of the new building. The procession was led by a person dressed in clerical robes, bearing a large silver cross; and was succeeded by two persons similarly dressed, each carrying a large massy silver candlestick containing a lit wax candle, who again were succeeded by a clergyman carrying a splendid and capacious golden goblet containing the holy water supported by two brothers bearing in a cross boxe suspended by silver chains from the head. Then came the whole body of the Catholic Clergy of the city and neighbourhood, two and two, dressed in their graceful black robes and white surplices, making a very solemn and engaging appearance. The Clergy were followed by the Honourable Justice Foucher of the court of King's-Bench—the Sheriff—Mr. Attorney-General, Uniacke, Mr Ross, and almost the whole respectable gentlemen of the bar, in their bands and gowns. The band of the 70th Regiment, playing appropriate music, with a company of the same regiment to keep off the crowd, brought up the rear of the procession.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, who is now in town, did not join in the procession; but a railed platform, covered with a rich turkey carpet having been erected for him to the left of the forms placed on the area of the new building, for the accommodation of the Ladies, he and his suit, with several other ladies and gentlemen of distinction, took seats on it, where they enjoyed as ample view of the ceremonies of the day.

When the procession arrived at an artificial Arbour, which had been erected almost the centre of the site of the new building, it stopped, and an anthem was sung previous to the approach to the south east corner, where the stone lay. On arriving at the sacred spot, another anthem was chanted, whose reverberating notes excited to strike the numerous spectators with the most respectful sentiments towards those who were more immediately engaged in the ceremony. Prayers were then read, and an appropriate discourse preached by the Reverend M. Le Saulnier, from the very applicable text—" *Magna est gloria domus, istius novissima pluquam prima.*" Previous to the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the foundation, the stone which surmounts the corner stone, so as is the practice on similar occasions in some parts of Europe, was slowly suspended in the air, with the Architect, Mr. O'Donnell, standing upon it holding a scroll in his hand; the band continuing to play a solemn air until his descent, the stone then rested weighing 2125 lbs. The corner

stone was then laid by M. Roux, the superior of the Seminary, the whole clergy kneeling, and the band playing the national anthem of God save the King. At this moment a gun was fired, and a signal hoisted from the highest balcony of the spire of the French Church, when a salute of nineteen guns was fired from St Helen's Island, accompanied by the firing of guns from all the steam-boats in the harbour.

In the corner stone were deposited a brass and leaden plate, on each of which was engraven a latin inscription mentioning the day, month, and year, on which this ceremony took place, with the name of His Majesty, and their Excellencies the Governor in Chief and Lieutenant Governor. The names of the Sovereign Pontiff, of the Bishop of the Diocese, of the Rector, and of the present Church Wardens, were also inscribed on these plates. A scroll of parchment, hermetically sealed in a glass tube, was also deposited, containing the names of His Majesty, the Pontiff, the Bishop, his Coadjutors, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench of this District, the Church Wardens, the Gentlemen forming the Building Committee, the Architect and Head Mason; and stating that the expense of the building had, in a great measure, been defrayed by voluntary donations.

A silver medal, weighing sixteen ounces, was also deposited, on which was represented an excellent bust of His late Gracious Majesty George III. on the one side, and the Arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the reverse. On another medal was commemorated the death of George III. There were likewise deposited a gold sovereign, a silver shilling, and two brass farthings of the present reign with a half-dollar coin of the United States of America.

After the ceremony had been completed, a collection was made towards the expense of the building, to which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and other respectable persons present, liberally contributed; the whole scene terminating under those solemn impressions so peculiar to an event of this kind, which connects the present moment with the events of future ages.

A short description of the noble structure thus founded may be attended with some gratification to our readers. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is to be a chaste and correct specimen of Gothic Architecture, selected, in part, from some of the best models now existing in Europe, of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth Centuries. It is to front St. Joseph and Notre Dame Streets, and placed upon the natural soil, its extreme length, from East to West, will measure 255 feet, by 134 feet in breadth, from North to South. It will have six towers, so arranged, as that each flank will present three; the East end having two; and the principal front on the West, the same number—each 200 feet high. Three towers will be of a quadrangular form, with octangular batteres placed at the angles of each, and terminating, at the top, in conical pinnacles. The curtain, or space, between the front towers, will be 73 feet, by 112 feet in height, crowned with an embattled parapet. There will be five public and three private entrances to the first floor, and four to the galleries; so that 10,000 people, the number which the edifice is designed to contain, may assemble and disperse in *five minutes*, through ample and commodious avenues and doors.—All the doors and windows are to be encircled with tripointed arch. The Eastern Window, behind the high Alter, will be 32 feet by 68, separated by shafts into compartments, subdivided by multangular impannelled trefoiled tracery, intended for stained glass. This window will be seen to great advantage from the great front entrance, as well as a perspective view of the flank windows, side galleries, and the groined ceiling, 90 feet in height. The vault of this ceiling will be supported in part by a double range of grouped columns, each three feet six inches in diameter; from these springing the groins of the ceiling, intersected by bosso relievo ribs disposed diagonally over the vaults, which form the groins into grand and decorated compartments.

There will be seven altars, placed so as to be seen from the front entrance—the high alter in a direct line, nearly at the extremity of the nave, elevated in the channel 3 feet above the floor of the Church, and encompassed on three sides by semicircular seats for the Clergy; the front of the channel being left open and accessible by an easy flight of steps in the form of a double *semi reversa*. The floor will be on an inclined plane, or level, from the front entrance to the high altar, which will contribute much to the general aspect the whole of the interior being arranged for every possible convenience, and disposed so as to produce the most pleasing effect. The Church will be warmed with heated air conveyed from furnaces built in apartments under the floor. The interior will have Buttresses between the windows in the flanks, corresponding in form with those of the Towers, and crowned on the top with pinnacles; these Buttresses will be hollow so as to answer for chimnies.

The windows in the flanks will consist of one range each 10 feet by 36; finished in the same style as the eastern window. The edifice will be surrounded with a spacious terrace, upon which the entrance to all the apartments will be.—This terrace will form the line of a street, also placed another of the same form, which connects the front towers; and between the piers there are treliol canopy-headed niches, intended for marble figures, in *alto relievo*.

At the termination of the front, between the towers, there will be a promenade 75 feet by 25, elevated 112 feet above the surface of the square; to this promenade there will be a safe and easy access, which will command a delightful and picturesque prospect of the Saint Lawrence and the surrounding country.

The front towers are intended for Chime Bells, Time Clocks, and observatories.

It is not necessary on this occasion to enter into a detail of the arrangements of the plan of this *Edifice*, but we may observe, that the plan is so digested, as to unite convenience, durability, proportion with effect, and grandeur without ornament. When completed it will present a pile of Gothic Architecture, so bold and impressive, as will, we trust, do honour to Canada.

From the New-York Albion, of Sept. 4.

CANADA.—We mentioned last week the great exertions which are making in England for the improvement of the Canadas. We have now the pleasure further to state, and we derive our information from the most competent authority, that the fees on grants of land are to be positively abolished; in fact, that Government have already issued orders to that effect. We have now to announce a fact of still greater importance, an indistinct rumour of which had previously been received, the formation of a Company, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty's Government, for settling and bringing under cultivation the lands in Canada. This Company will commence its operations with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, to be made up of 10,000 shares of £10 each. They state their objects to be.

1.—To purchase portions of the Crown and Clergy reserves.

2.—To give immediate employment to emigrants on their arrival in Canada.

3.—To prepare, by clearing the lands and by building houses, &c. for the settlement of persons and families to whome the lands may be sold or let, as may be agreed on.

4.—To make advances of capital, in small sums, (under superintendence, at the legal rate of interest in the Colony, which is 6 per cent.) to such settlers on the lands of the Company as may require it, withholding the titles till the advances are repaid, as well as the price of the lands.

5.—To give in this country, to persons intending to emigrate, information regarding the lands of the Company, and to facilitate the transmission of their funds but not to interfere with the conveyances of emigrants.

6.—To promote the general improvement of the Colony, whether it be in making inland communications, connected with the lands and interests of the Company, or in extending the cultivation of articles of exports such as flax, hemp, tobacco, &c.

The first step taken by the Company will be to purchase the Crown reserves. For this purpose, two commissioners will be appointed on behalf of the Government, to meet two delegated by the Company. The four Commissioners will then proceed to Canada to value the reserves, taking for their guide the average prices of the sale of lands in their vicinity.

It is with sincere pleasure we find that the people of England have at length turned their attention to these Colonies; and the spirit being once awakened, there is no doubt but the investors will be generous as well as liberal, and effectually. It has long been a matter of regret to see the surplus capital of British industry and enterprise employed in foreign loans, on the most questionable and uncertain security, when it could be applied among our own fellow subjects with such safety profit and effect. We have been convinced, and have stated our opinion to several Canadian gentlemen, that the measures for canals and other internal improvements would not be suffered to languish, as has been the case heretofore, if properly made known in England.

Since the above was in type we have been most obligingly favoured with the following additional particulars from a highly respectable and authentic source:—

An Association, composed of highly respectable London Merchants, Members of Parliament, Bankers &c. has been lately formed in England, with the view of purchasing the Crown and Clergy Reserved Lands in Upper Canada.—Several interviews and conferences had taken place on this subject, at Lord Bathurst's Office, before the close of the late session of Parliament; and the arrangements connected with it, were in such forwardness as to raise the belief that the Company would be formally incorporated under the designation of "the Canadian Land Company," in July or August last, by a Royal Charter, to be followed with the further sanction of an act of Parliament, in the course of the ensuing session.

This Company was to be formed very nearly on the same plan and with the same rights and privileges as granted to the New South Wales Land Company, recently established in England.

The whole of the Crown reserved Lands, with two-thirds of the Clergy reserves, were to be purchased by the Canadian Company.

The price at which the lands are to be transferred to the Company, is to be determined by an average valuation formed on the actual sale prices of land in Upper Canada, prior to the 31st March last.

In order to obtain this average value, evidence of the preceding rates of sale is to be collected on the spot, by four Commissioners, two on the part of the Crown and two on the part of the Company.

The amount of the purchase of the lands was to be paid over by instalments. The sum receivable on account of the Clergy reserves to be invested in public securities, the interest applicable to the Church Establishment of the Colony. The amount received for the Crown lands to be appropriated for the public service of Upper Canada, for its general improvement, and for making roads, canals, &c.

The names of the members of the Board of Direction were not announced at the date of the latest advices. In the mean time, Mr. Jno Stuliet, an eminent Merchant Mr. Downie, M. P. Mr. Bidulph, M P. Mr. Hordey Palmer, with several other gentlemen of fortune and distinction, acted as a Committee of Management. Mr. John Galt had been appointed Secretary, *ad interim*, with the option of coming out to Canada as one of the Commissioners on the part of the Company.

It was expected that the Earl of Liverpool and other patriotic and distinguished noblemen would come forward, as Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Patrons of the Company.

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New Series.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are required and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House,
York, Sept 22nd, 1824.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

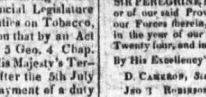
Downing Street,
June, 1824.

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch of the 5th February 1824 transmitting an Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the duties on Tobacco, I have now the honour to acquaint you that by an Act which has been very recently passed, 3 Geo. 4 Chap. 43 Sec. 15 Tobacco the produce of His Majesty's Territories in Canada, will from and after the 5th July next, be admitted in this Country on payment of a duty of three pence less per lb. than is payable on Tobacco the Produce of all other Countries.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General
SIR P. MAITLAND K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did decree and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

RETURN OF MEMBERS FOR THE NINTH PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

Counties and Towns	*Members Elected*
Grenville,	Jon. Jones and Hamilton Walker,
Glengary,	Alex. McDonell & Don. Cameron,
Stormont,	Archibald McLean and Philip Vanconghnet,
Norfolk,	Francis L. Walsh, and Duncan McCall,
Prince Edward,	James Wilson, and Paul Peterson,
Hastings,	Reuben White, & Thos. Coleman,
Kent,	James Gordon
Northumberland,	Zacchieus Burnham, & Jas. Aylsworth,
Frontenac,	Hugh C. Thomson, and James Atkinson
Middlesex,	John Rolph, and John Matthews.
Prescott & Russel,	Donald McDonald.
Lanark,	William Morris.
Oxford,	Thomas Horner, and Charles Ingersoll.
Lincoln,	Bartholomew C. Beardsley,—John Clark, John J. Lafer-ty, & Robert Randall.
Leeds,	Charles Jones, & David Jones.
Essex,	Alexander Wilkins.
Wentworth,	John Willson & Geo Hamilton.
Carlton,	George Thew Burke.
Halton,	Richard Beasly, & Wm. Scollick,
Lenox & Ad.	Marshall S. Bidwell, and Peter Perry
dington,	George Strange Boulton.
Durham,	Wm Thompson, & Ely Playter.
York and Simcoe,	John Chrysler.
Dundass,	John Beverly Robinson.
Town of York,	Edward McBride,
Town of Niagara	John Cumming.
Town of Kingston	

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,
Clk. Crown Chancery.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery's Office, York, September 15th, 1824.

Crown Office, York, July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.

Mr. Justice Campbell.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT,
Mr. Justice Boulton.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Chief Justice

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29—t. f.

GLEBES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Office, York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k, Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

in Council,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

Executive Council Chamber, at York, 26th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

In Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is divided, and the ... inconvenience ... required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Conn.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 9th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as *Zeta*, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

Note.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Coburg, } 14—td.
2d September, 1824. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District to wit. } ON Wednesday the 13th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Childs, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No. 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Pittsburgh, containing ½ of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 40—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 13th, 1824.

N B Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Cross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPLEJE,
Sheriff L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A A R
40—td.

out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No. 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Pittsburgh, containing ½ of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

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N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 13th, 1824.

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A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Cross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPLEJE,
Sheriff L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A A R
40—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston 17th August, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until Wednesday, the Sixth day of October next, from all persons willing to Contract for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Store, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further Indefinite period, until six month's notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the parties.

VIZ:—

From York to Holland Landing.—From Holland Landing to Kempenfeldt Bay, and from thence into the Naval Store House at the Head of the Rottawasaga River. From Kempenfeldt Bay by the New Road into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt at Penetanguishine

The Tenders distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed

"Tender for Transport."

And the parties making the Tenders, or their authorized agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, at one o'clock on the 6th day of October next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

M. B. MENDS
35—6w. *H. M. Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The San Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to be Insured must send a plan of their Building, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824

FIRE INSURANCE

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance

AND

LOAN COMPANY."

OF NEW YORK.

is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium,

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in*, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.
Montreal, 28th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus
George Griswold	Frederick A Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S. Crary
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm Osburn
G L. Lewis	David S Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. H. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No.—1 24—6ms

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry th study of his life, and having for himself an others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials o the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having lik others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the pur pose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling busines both of which branches, together with the Manufactur of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.
40—13w.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Executors to the Estate of the late Neil Lamont, of the Township of Markham, in the Home District, Requests that all persons having any claim against the said Estate, will render their accounts to Francis Lee of the Township of York, and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the same person.

PETER WHITNEY,
MARY WHITNEY, } Executors.
York, Sept. 30th 1824. 40—3w.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable but ding Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of *seven* Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Biowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONIBEE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

THERE are already 15 Acres cleared, and a Log House erected, upon the Farm, which commands

of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family are these, —A LEASE will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 18s per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—*(except the Ashes)*—to the Tenant

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1¼ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office; or to George Ingle, Cavan.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. THOMAS MILBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally—that he has just arrived from London direct with a Select Assortment of *Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trousers;—Fustian Shooting Jackets and Trousers,—Round about Jackets;—Flushing Great Coats;—Fancy Waist coats, &c. &c. &c. with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's Street, York.

York, September 15th, 1824. t. f

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber a few days since, Hugh Warren, whoever shall find him, and cause him to be brought back, shall receive the reward of six pence, but no cost or charges paid.—And further, this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting the said Hugh Warren, he being a bound apprentice.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Markham, Sept. 9*th* 1824. 38—3w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

FOR SALE.

A very Superior London made

TELESCOPE,

(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)

Prime Cost Eighteen Guineas.

Also,—an excellent

NIGHT GLASS,

Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars inquire at this Office.

1st Sept. 1824 No. 36—4 w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions to, which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, }
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th July, 1824. 35—6w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to MR. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.

York, 17th August, 1824. 34-tf.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies left in Town, have just come to hand, may now be had at half the usual Price, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,* Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY. *pro tem.*

19—tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, in this Province, give notice that the undermentioned Lands, reserved for the purposes of the Institution, are about to be disposed of on terms advantageous to purchasers; and that, after the sixteenth day of September next, applications may be addressed to Colonel Talbot, residing in the District of London, with respect to any Lands situate in that District, who is fully authorized to enter into any contracts for their sale, and to the Secretary of the Board, at York, with respect to any of the Lands situate in the other Districts.

School Reserves in the London District	Blandford, about	20,000
	Houghton, "	19,000
	Middleton, "	14,000
	Southwold, "	15,000
	Yarmouth, "	11,903
	Westminster, "	9,237
Midland District,	Sheffield, "	56,000

Newcastle do.	Seymour, "	47,000

By Order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, *Secretary.*

York, 26th July, 1823. tf—31.

N. B. It is requested that all communications respecting the above Lands be post paid.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th } No. 21—1 m. t. d.
MAY, 1824. }

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Sub-criber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being No. 31, 8th do of Seymour, and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

59,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 35 Feet.

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d, 1824

No. 28—t. f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office,* in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great National Work, will be preserved, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office, }
November 20, 1823. }

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum *(Postage included)* payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence for every subsequent insertion.

Six to twelve lines, five shillings, and one shilling and six pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Blank and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after TWELVE on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—and until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of ten per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor shall be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 40.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

THE Editors of Papers in the Lower Province make mention of the building of only one Steam Boat to ply between this Town and Niagara—It ought to be known that there are *two boats* building for that purpose; one at York, and the other at Niagara;—and, that it is proposed they shall sail at a certain hour from each side of the water, alternately, *and every day* during the season;—so that Travellers and persons on business may calculate the time they may have to spare, for each place, with the utmost nicety.

ALTHOUGH much of our old English feeling, (let it be called prejudice if that term is in fact more truly applicable) still remains, whenever the politics of Great Britain and the United States come in contact, yet we have of late had frequent occasion to rejoice at the manifest improvement which has taken place in the general feeling of our neighbours, towards our beloved country, and which is expressed in a very pleasing and gratifying manner in an extract from a New-York paper published in this day's Register.—If *Old England* on the *eastern,* and *New England* on the *western,* side of the Atlantic—understand their true interests, and cordially unite in one grand system of Politics for the steady support of rational freedom, enlightened Government, liberal principles, and genuine Christianity, there is not a corner of the earth that will not be eventually blessed by the cordial reconciliation, and future harmony, subsisting in the great English Family, whose children and whose language, laws, and institutions, are destined to cover so wide an expanse of the civilized world!

OUR Town is at present visited, and surely we may say much gratified, by a company of Countrians whose merit is certainly above mediocrity.—Hitherto we have not had an opportunity of witnessing more than one performance, which was that of Dr. Hoadly's famous Tragedy of *Douglas*—Mr. ARCHBOLD frequently brought, both the look and voice, (as well as the acting, of the late celebrated Mr. COOKE to our recollection;—and, so long was the remembrance, in many instances,—that we have a strong desire to see this gentleman perform some of those characters in which COOKE was so eminent, either RICHARD, IAGO, or THE ARCH MR MACHEATH—we care not which—though we should prefer

owing him to the latter, as we imagine his Company would be better able to support him, than in either of the other two.—*Mrs. Telbot* gave some passages, as *Lady Randolph*, with considerable effect, and Mr. Davis displayed a good deal of talent, in the last scene, where *Young Norval* expires under the stroke of an assassin.—We were sorry to find that beautiful play so much curtailed.—The vocal powers of this Company are so respectable that we think the public would be highly gratified by their performance of some Musical Opera, particularly as a good band can be had in York.

* Erroneously printed "*Dr. Young*" in the Hand-Bills.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

One of the many reports in circulation in London on the morning of the 30th July was, the resignation of Lord Liverpool, and that he was to be succeeded by the Duke of Wellington.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

England. We were looking the other day at the map of Europe, and glancing our eye along the coast of that mighty continent, it rested on the little spot which Englishmen in their pride and security, have denominated the "fast-anchored Isle." A few reflections, like the glittering streaks of the morning, shot through our minds, and we looked in astonishment and admiration upon the little Isle, so insignificant in itself and yet so large in the scale of nations. Our nation has been accustomed to frown upon Englishmen, and to detest their government, and we do now some part of it. But the times of this ignorance and this enmity have passed away, and left the mind free to take in, and to entertain without jealousy and without reproach, the idea of the great resources, the extensive influence, physical, moral and intellectual, which have secured everlasting fame to England and to Englishmen. In contemplating the wonders embodied in the character of this people, we overlook the dark spots in their history, and forget the errors and crimes of their government. We only see that England is our elder-born; that her people speak the same language, profess the same faith, are governed by the same laws, and have the same interest in the support and predominance of free institutions, and of civil liberty.

Look at her, girt within a little compass by the stormy Ocean, in size, to the nations of the Continent, like a drop in the bucket; in climate unpropitious; in soil, unfruitful, and yet her name is known, respected, and has its influence wherever cultivated men have penetrated the seas or the earth. There is a mental and moral influence, no less than physical, and indeed were it the latter only, the passage of a few ages would gradually obliterate her fame, instead of hallowing and adding to it. It is mental superiority, it is the power of letters, it is the observation of the principles of ETERNAL TRUTH, which, more eminently than temporal power or extent of dominion, give prosperity to a nation, and endless glory to her name.

New Holland.—The recent discovery of a large navigable river to the northward of Port Jackson, opens an immense extent of the finest pasturage, affords the means of extending the export of wool for the complete supply of the English woollen manufacturers.

Singular Circumstance.—There is at present residing in George-row, Palmer's Village, Westminster, an individual, by trade a taylor, who although only possessing his left arm, can cut out, iron, sew, measure, and perform the various branches of his trade with equal dexterity to those who have the use of both arms. He is a young man, and lost his arm by an accident, and perfected himself in his peculiar system of workmanship by continual practice.—*English Paper.*

Recovery from a thunderstroke.—The following extract of a letter, from a gentleman at Bellbroke, in the state of Ohio, to his friend in Washington, dated August 24, gives a vivid sketch of a distressing scene, with an account of a successful attempt to resuscitate a person apparently killed by lightning, which may induce others hereafter, placed in a similar situation, to use like exertions:

"I have now only time to give you a brief sketch of a melancholy occurrence which took place on Friday last, about 3 o'clock. A few minutes after I had been seated in a front room, with a couple of strangers who had called for shelter during a light shower of rain, a sharp flash of lightning appeared accompanied with loud thunder, though apparently at a distance. In two minutes after, a general tremendous blaze appeared—to every one whose eyes were towards the street, balls of liquid fire were seen falling to the earth, which, for a moment destroyed the power of vision. The explosion, which was apparently at the same time with the flash, raised me quite erect. Fearing the consequence, I ran to a room in which my wife lay sick; on opening the door, my eyes were blinded with smoke, and my ears deafen. We supposed the house was struck, and that the gunpowder had exploded. When I got near the stove, I was met by one crying "yonder! yonder!" pointing towards the east end of the porch. I then turned my course and ran with my eyes elevated, expecting every step to meet with a column of flame, until I almost trod upon the lifeless body of my son William. I took him instantly into my arms, and ran out from the smoke and dust which still remained, to the open air, turned up his face to the rain for a moment, then returned to the porch. Blessed be God, who gave me thought and presence of mind! In less than ten minutes after the shock, I had a vein opened in each of my son's arms, his feet and hands in warm salt water, and bathed his face with camphorated spirits. The moment of the application of the last, he gave the first signs of returning life, when his lungs gave a faint heave for air, though at first without effect. It was 12 or 1 o'clock at night before his lungs were sufficiently inflated to give respiration in any thing like its natural order. During this process, no pen can describe the misery which he endured. It could only be expressed by the contortion of his face and limbs, and his feeble attempts to utter groans. But thanks be to God, he is now so far recovered as partly to exercise his reason, although he is very weak and has generally a high fever—a natural consequence of such a case. The house is much shattered and torn; the kitchen utensils, boards and stones hurled in every direction."

"*The way of transgressors is hard.*"—Several years ago, a man stole a stove from the door of a merchant in Philadelphia carrying it off on a wheel-barrow.—After he was arrested, he gave account of the number of times he had removed his plunder to different parts of the town in order to escape detection, and it was found by accurate calculation that, if he had ultimately succeeded, he would have gained only half a dollar a day, whereas by his usual business he could have earned a dollar a day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter states that a decree will shortly be issued, setting forth that all persons who have belonged to Masonic Lodges, will be required to give up to the police, with a delay of 30 days, their diplomas and other papers and documents relating to the lodges and that if they fulfill this condition, they will be considered in the act of amnesty.—Those who refuse to comply, will have a month allowed them *to quit the kingdom*. Upon the expiration of this delay, all persons suspected of being Masons, and at whose houses papers to prove it may be found, will be hung within 24 hours. The *ultras* considered this measure as a triumph and a pledge of their early victoy.

AUSTRIA.

An ordinance of the Austrian police, July 21st, renews the order not to suffer any suspicious foreigners to enter the Austrian dominions, and to send beyond the frontier all those respecting whose opinions any suspicions shall arise, or who shall be guilty of any fault whatever.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that some English travellers have lately met with interruptions in their journeys through Russia, and that some of them are treated harshly, and sent out of the country without the slightest reason assigned. The fact is, the Russians entertain a jealousy of those Englishmen who are making investigations with a view to publication, and appear hurt at some of those which have already appeared, and which point out without much ceremony the character of the Russians of all ranks.

GREECE.

An American Missionary has established a Press at Malta, and translated several useful Books into the Greek language. He is in communication with Missolonghi, and has sent there several printers, who are much wanted.

Mr. Blacquiere calculates the population of Continental Greece at one million six hundred thousand souls; of the islands at four hundred thousand souls; and of the Morea, at two millions and a half.

"If to the foregoing calculation be added above a million and a half scattered about in the principalities, Asia, Minor, Thrace, Bulgaria, and the different countries of Europe, the whole number of Greeks may, for the present at least; be given at four millions. Of the Greeks thus dispersed, it is well known that numbers are continually flocking to the standard of independence, and that such is the anxiety of these people to re-establish themselves, that there is every probability of those who are now retained in distant points, gaining the confederation as soon as the situation of affairs and their circumstances will admit. Indeed, it is not likely that any Greek would remain under the sway of Turkey or Russia, while freedom and regeneration invited their return to the most desirable region and finest climate in the world.

"Should the people of Greece secure the advantages they have gained, it is surely no exaggeration to say, that with a population at once so ingenious and industrious, a climate unequalled, and a soil the most productive that could be named, their prospect of wealth and prosperity is almost boundless. In whatever direction a traveller casts his eyes over Greece, he may truly exclaim that it is the land flowing with milk and honey; unlike the staples of other countries, those of Greece are such as can be never depreciated. Cambrics, sugar, coffee, cochineal, and indigo, may be either dispensed with, or be so plentiful as to glut the markets not so with the corn, wine, and oil; the silks and wools of Greece; these will find a sure sale while civilization and its concomitants, trade and population, continue to advance.

AFRICA.

War in Africa.—The last accounts received from Cape Coast Castle state, that the Fantees had seperated from the British troops, and had several skirmishes with the Ashantees. One of the London papers say, it is generally believed, in the first military circles, *that the question of the expediency of preserving our possessions in Western Africa at the expense of increasing the army, has at length been determined in the affirmative.* The reinforcements, however, will be raised in a manner the least objectionable to those who are advocates for abandoning the scene of so much recent disaster. Two black regiments are to be levied, which will prevent the expense and delay of recruiting in this country. Two white regiments are at the same time intended to be formed from convicts, in the same manner as the 60th was first raised. Such will strengthen the white population in our African possessions. These four regiments, with the increased strength of the 2d West India regiment, and Royal African Colonial Corps, will, it is supposed, prove sufficient to make such a demonstration against the Ashantees, and our other enemies, as shall obtain a settled peace, and prevent a recurrence of such reverses as have been lately experienced. Of this force Major-General Turner takes the command; Col Sutherland second in command; and Major Chisholm will retain the important post of Cape Coast Castle.

INDIA.

War in India.—Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 22d of March, by the ship Hercules. The greatest activity prevails at Calcutta and Madras; and the whole of the shipping in the country trade were employed to convey the King's and Company's troops on the expedition against the Burmese. Not one ship remained at Bombay belonging to England. It is said that the seizure of Mr. Chew, a branch Pilot in India, by the Burman government, was one of the causes of the present hostility with that power. The reports of his having been ill-treated by the Burman is contradicted. He had been released, and had arrived at Chittagong. The exchange was at Rs. 6d. to 1s 9d. the rupee at six months. Sir Edward Barnes arrived at Ceylon on the 18th of January, the next day was sworn in as governor, commander-in chief, and vice-admiral of that settlement.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.—The government of Mexico was apprized of the conspiracy in behalf of Iturbide, early in May. On the night of the 13th of that month the authorities entered a house and took into custody twenty two individuals who were holding a secret meeting, and in a manner so effectual that not one escaped. All their papers, documents, books, &c. &c. &c. came into possession of. The individuals taken were one brigadier general, three colonels, several other military officers, and six civilians. The examination of these led to the arrest of Don J. Antonio Andrad, General of Division; Count del Valle, and a clerk in the Post Office, through whose agency a correspondence was carried on throughout Mexico. Subsequently the adherents of Iturbide in Guadalazara and other parts of the country, broke out in open rebellion, but were generally subdued in the month of June, and the leaders imprisoned at Mexico.

It was on the faith and promises of these conspirators, no doubt, that Iturbide was induced to return to Mexico in the manner that has been related; and it seems that he must have landed at Sota la Marina in the neighborhood of the residence of the intrepid, the zealous patriot, and the distinguished advocate of the universal rights and liberties of mankind."

The above short address produced a powerful impression on the assembly. The toast was drunk in silence, the company standing.

HIS LORDSHIP'S FUNERAL.

At Hucknall, the doors of the Church were thrown open, and great numbers of persons were there at an early hour, inspecting the vault which was to be the last resting place of the Noble Lord. The coffin which were already there, spoke loudly of the vanity of worldly grandeur. Scarcely a bit of wood or velvet was visible. Nothing but the most costly leaden coffin remained of all the grandeur which had been deposited in that lonely habitation, the most legible inscription is that of the Honorable Catherine Gordon Byron, mother of him whose wishes were this day fulfilled, where he said, speaking of the noble deeds of his ancestors:—

"Like you will he live, or like you will he perish;
"When decay'd, may he mingle his dust with your own."

The following was the inscription upon the coffin of Lord Byrons' mother:—

"The Honorable Catherine Gordon, of Gight, mother of George Lord Byron, and lineal descendant of the Earl of Huntly and the Lady Jean Stuart, daughter of King James the first of Scotland Obit in the 46th year of her age, August 1. 1811."

At half past one, at which hour the minute bell began to toll, the church was filled to excess, but, although the procession left Nottingham at eleven o'clock, and had only eight miles to traverse, it did not reach Hucknall until half past three o'clock—At a quarter before four o'clock, the procession entered the church.

The body and urn being brought in, and placed on two tressels fixed in the aisle, the mourners passed to the seats prepared for them. The coronet and cushion were then placed upon the case containing the urn, and upon the coffin was placed the noble plumed hat and feathers. The Revd. Mr. Nixon, the Vicar, then read a part of the service, and in a few minutes the coffin-bearers and his attendants slowly removed the coffin and urn to the opening of the vault the state-bearer of the coronet supporting it on the cushion at the head of the coffin, whilst the Rev. Vicar read the remainder of the service.

Around the vault stood Colonel Leith, chief mourner (the present Lord Byron was said to be indisposed at Bath); next him Mr. Holthouse and Mr. Hanson; then Lord Rancliffe and Colonel Wildman: the Household of the deceased in the rear.

During the last part of the service of the above sort, and as the coffin was lowering into the tomb, unaffected and overpowering display of feelings, which attested the recollection of much departed worth, and was of a nature to arouse, from the ordinary spectators who beheld it, the warmest sympathy. All the mourners, Mr. Holthouse in particular were much affected.

The whole ceremony was finished at twenty minutes past four o'clock. One wish of the late distinguished poet is gratified by his remains being deposited in his native land and in the tomb of his ancestors, and in his own words, to mingle with

——— The crash'd relics of this mouldering urn
In the last canto of *Childe Harold*, he bids with a sigh to the chance of dying far from his native island of the sage and free," and beautifully expresses himself.—

"And should I lay
My ashes in a soil which is not mine,
My spirit shall resume it—if we may
Unclothed choose a resting place—the line
My hopes of being remembered in my line,
With my land's language; if too loud and far

Those aspirations in their scope inchse,
If my fame should be as my fortunes are,
Of hasty growth and blight, and dull oblivion bear
My name from out the temple where the dead
Are honored by the nations—let it be—
And light the laurels on a loftier head!
And be the Spartan's epitaph, on me—
'Sparta hath many a worthier son than he.'"

A GREEK'S SPEECH.

The following speech, addressed by a Greek General to his soldiers, on the occasion of Lord Byron's death, has been sent from Missolonghi:

"Brave Helenists.—A painful duty calls me before you to day. I come to strew with flowers, the tomb of a man who has sacrificed his fortune and his life in our sacred cause. His great soul, thirsting after glory, was unable to fix its choice. Now alarming nature brought him forth on the humid banks of the Thames, he traversed the seas to come and brave in our climates the scorching fires of the sun. Gifted with a soul full of generosity and ardent love for liberty, he hesitated not a moment after he heard that the descendants of Leonidas and Themistocles shaking off the chains which had weighed them down during three centuries, had made a noble effort to reconquer liberty, & wrest their unfortunate country from the ferocious Musselman. Like another Tyrtæus, he conceived the bold project of leading us to victory by the sound of his melodious lyre; but, alas! death has snatched him from us at the moment when he was about to add to his poetical crown the flower of honour which is gathered on the field of battle. Weep, brave Helenists over the ashes of this great man, whose country was the whole universe! If this land, with he honoured and rendered illustrious by his residence, be not permitted to keep his mortal remains, at least we shall possess his heart which beat so warmly for liberty; it will watch over us in the midst of the combat, and sustain us in the arduous struggle in which we are engaged. Like to the beacon light which guides the mariner bewildered by tempests, the torch of his genius will point out our way through the storms of revolution. Brave Helenists, it is in union that the strength of the people consists; it is as strife by private resentment. Let us only think of the work we have undertaken. Let us prove to Europe that our courage has been strengthened by adversity, and that we are still worthy of the rank held by our ancestors. If we should fail in this noble attempt, what shame will it not bring on our country, upon which the eyes of the universe are now fixed. If vanquished, how shall we bear to live in a land so full of the great deeds of our ancestors? The first step has been taken; it is now too late to retract. See the heroes of Thermopolæ rising all bloody from their tombs and crying to you 'What! are you frightened by the number of your enemies? And did not we, during three days, check the progress of the innumerable host of Xerxes? We fell overpowered by numbers, but at last we sold our lives dearly, and thereby saved Greece from the yoke of the stranger.' Brave Helenists, this is not a time to be lost in useless words, you know as well as I do the situation of our country. Let us imitate the example of our forefathers Let us swear upon the tombs of Lord Byron, of Bozzaris, and of all the brave men that have perished in our cause, that we will never lay down our arms until our native son shall be purged from our enemies. Let us drive back these Musselmen Lords to the deserts which vomited them forth, and let Greece, raised from their ruins by the hands of her children, serve as an example to those people who are still, owing to a disgraceful influence, kept under the empoisoned daggers of tyranny."

HORRIBLE FANATICISM.

CRUCIFIXION OF A FEMALE.

A book has just been published in Paris, entitled "Narrative of the Atrocities committed in the Canton of Zurich, in 1823, by a Fanatical Association." The details are of so horrible a nature that one would be led to discredit their authenticity, had they not been publicly and juridically proved before the tribunals of Zurich. The following is an abstract of the principal facts:—In the northern part of the Canton of Zurich is a lofty valley, or hamlet, named Wehlenisbach, the inhabitants of which, amounting to about five and twenty families, are employed in agriculture. A-

mongst these, the family of Jean Peter was considered to be the most prosperous and happy, until the deplorable event which has plunged them in misery and ignominy. Marguerite Peter, aged twenty-eight years, one of the six children of Jean Peter, had acquired for some years back amongst the fanatics of the country, a reputation for sanctity. She was considered a woman endowed with supernatural knowledge, and intrusted with a mission from heaven to relume the torch of faith. Her natural enthusiastic temperament had been excited and nourished by the preachings of certain itinerant missionaries to such a pitch, as to give her, in the ignorant eyes of those around her, an air of inspiration. By this mea she had insensibly acquired a most unbounded influence over her father, her brothers, sister and servants, and had even succeeded in forming numerous assemblies of persons of both sexes and all ages, who in these pious orgies, delivered themselves up to the most revolting practices that folly and superstition can suggest. On the 12 of March, 1823, at seven o'clock in the morning, the neighbours of Jean Peter were surprised to find, contrary to his usual early habits, his house closed, and the windows carefully blinded on the inside.—On approaching they heard a noise, as if proceeding from violent blows of a hatchet, mingled with the confused cries of various persons, and at length they heard the following exclamations—"Invoke all the angles above! Invoke all the holy prophets! Implore the aid of all seraphims! Courage strike. It is a villain—it is a murderer—strike vigorously!" These strange sounds and exclamations continued until two o'clock, and where succeeded by a perfect silence, which lasted until nine o'clock, in the evening, when the same sounds recommenced, and continued until midnight, when a profound silence again ensued. At ten o'clock the next morning these ugubrious noises and exclamations again began, and the neighbours could distinctly hear the blows of hatchets as they were struck against the beams and posts of the house. At two o'clock the noise became so loud and furious, particularly from the upper-story, that all the inhabitants of the village gathered round the house, but none of them dared to approach, for fear of a formidable watch-dog, chained near the door. At half past seven o'clock the noise ceased, but recommenced at midnight with redoubled violence. From Peter's bed-chamber the voices of men and women were heard crying, out "Have pity on us! succour us, God all powerful! deliver us—strike—it is a villain, &c."—After in vain summoning those inside to open the door, the baillie ordered one of the windows to be burst in, and on a light being introduced through it, there were seen five men leaning against the door to prevent it being forced open, a man apparently dead was lying on his face on the floor, a group of men and women lying upon each other near the door, and close to them a woman upon her knees, who was slapping with the palm of her hand the body of the man stretched on the floor, and exclaiming at each slap—"Have pity, have pity!" On the door being forced open, the men, urged on by the women, endeavoured to resist the gendarmes, whilst Marguerite Peter continued to slap a woman near her, crying out—"Have pity, Lord!"—Two men and two women were then discovered lying in such a manner upon the ground, that the head of a man was in the lap of a woman, and the head of a woman in the lap of a man. The gen d'armes being ordered to lead Peter out of the room, the men and women joined in resisting them, but when, in spite of their efforts he was brought out to the porch of the house, they all hung upon him, drew him to the ground, and formed a circle round him, all closely hugging and embracing each other. When Peter attempted to answer the questions of the Magistrate, his daughter Marguerite raised her voice, and said to him "Father, do not answer him continue only to pray." She then added—"Let us die—I shall quit this life like Christ." The others chimed in with a "Lord deliver us! Lord have pity on us." The Baillie seeing that it was in vain to attempt bringing them to reason at that moment, ordered them to be left in the porch of their house, and told the crowd to retire; gen d'armes being placed in front of the house. At four o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 14th, they appeared to be somewhat calmed, and at their request were permitted to enter the house. This was, however, only a deceitful calm, for on their being left alone, Marguerite Peter ordered the prayers to recommence, to prevent as she said "Satan getting the victory over Jesus Christ." These prayers were continued without interruption till about seven o'clock on Saturday morning. At ten o'clock the same day, a great number of persons, many of whom had been specially sent for by Marguerite, had assembled in the house. Marguerite made them ascend into one of the upper rooms, and there declared to them in a prophetic tone, that "the day was at hand when blood should be shed for the salvation of a multitude of souls, and that there was not a moment to be lost if they wished to snatch the victory from Satan. I see, added she, the ghost of my grandmother, who reveals to me, that in order to save the souls of my father and brother, it is necessary that one of us should lay down his own life, I myself am ready to give mine in order to redeem with my blood the souls of several millions of the living and the dead." She concluded by ordering those present to strike their breasts with their hands which they accordingly did. After this exordium, she seized an iron mallet, and inflicted several blows with it upon her brothers, Ursula Kundig, and John Moser. Their blood soon flowed in abundance, and the life of her brother had nearly paid the forfeit of the holy vigour with which she applied the mallet. He was hurried away from her devout fury in the arms of a female servant named Marguerite Jreggi. Elizabeth Peter then offered herself as the first victim, upon which her sister Marguerite, and her friend Ursula Kundig, fell to striking her upon the head until she expired under their blows—Her sister Susanna, and Henry Ernst, helped on the work of blood also with the handle of a large scissors, and a piece of timber torn from the partition. Marguerite then declared to those present, *that her sister, though apparently dead, was alive in the spirit, and the Lord would not fail to recall her to visible life*—Then announcing her own resurrection as an approaching event, she commenced preparation for her own suffering. It may be asked what was Peter, the father of the family, doing during these hideous scenes? He was in a room below, very calmly occupied with his domestic affairs. He saw with the utmost indifference, his son brought down bathed in blood, and in an apparently dying state, and he awaited with great calmness the dreadful catastrophe preparing above stairs, so completely had a stupid fanaticism stifled in his heart every natural sentiment. In the mean time, Marguerite seated herself upon the bed on which was the still palpitating body of her sister and commenced striking herself on the head with the iron mallet, but not satisfied with her self-execution, she commands Ursula Kundig to take the fatal instrument and try her hand. This did not even content her, for she exclaimed that as she was the expiatory victim offered by Christ to his Father for the ransom of several millions of souls, it was necessary she should not only die, but die the death of the Cross. At these words Ursula and the others present shuddered; but she became indignant at their weakness, and said to her friend—"What! you do not wish to do any thing for Christ? take courage, strike; may God strengthen your arm!" At this command, Ursula redoubled her blows, and the blood which soon followed in abundance was received in a bucket.—

(To be Continued)

Poetry.

BYRON'S ÆNIGMA.

The following ingenious play upon the Letter H. is a masterpiece. It has been the rounds of the European and American presses puzzling the learned and perplexing the ingenious. A French gentleman in Philadelphia at length discovered the *key* which unlocks the mystry, and which as before observed is the Letter H.

'I was whispered in heaven and muttered in hell,
And echo caught softly the sound as it fell;
In the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depth of the ocean its presence confest;
'Twas seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder,
'Twill be found in the sphères when riven asunder;
It was given to man with his earliest breath,
It assists at his birth and attends him at death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honour and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
And, though questioning, with mourners its crown'd;
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in the prodigal heir,
Without it the soldier and sailor may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home;
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'er in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd;
It softens the heart, and though dear the ear,
'Twill oft times be acutely and instantly hear;
But in shades let it rest like an elegant flow'r,
Oh! breathing in it softly, it dies in an hour.

Domestic.

QUEBEC THURSDAY, 18 SEPT. 1824.

His Excellency Sir Francis N. Burton, accompanied by Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, with their respective suites, arrived yesterday from Montreal in the Steam Boat New Swiftsure.

Sir Francis has been on a tour through the Lower Province, and has visited Montreal, Chambly, and the new settlements on the River Ottawa. On Monday last His Excellency was entertained at a public dinner given by the citizens of Montreal.

Sir Peregrine's visit from York is to inspect His Majesty's Forces in this Province, of which, since the absence of the Earl of Dalhousie, he is the Commander-in-Chief.

The Members of the Imperial Parliament accompanying Sir Peregrine Maitland, arrived at Montreal with his Excellency from Upper Canada, and were to remain three days after his Excellency, and will be here on Saturday next.

The 68th Regt. were inspected this morning by Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, in the Jesuits' Barracks parade and the 71st will also be inspected in the same place to morrow morning at eleven o'clock. On Saturday there will be a grand review on the Plains of Abraham.

FISHERIES IN THE GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

We extract the following list of arrivals from the Boston papers between the 24th ult and 4th inst. It is astonishing to what extent the Americans carry on fishing in the Gulph of St Lawrence. They appear both to fish themselves and to purchase fish from British subjects established in the District of Gaspe, the Magdalen Islands, and the Labrador Coast; and we conceive that they carry off by far the greater part of the fish caught in those waters. It is difficult to tell whether this is owing to the superior enterprize and intelligence of the Americans, or the better markets which they cannot fail to find by having intercourse with all parts of the world, and the higher prices they can afford to pay in consequence, or to many of the articles they exchange, such as bread stuffs, India Goods, and Tea, being obtained by them and given cheaper. It is certain, however, that they do almost monopolize this trade—that it is not unusual through their means to introduce illicitly into Lower Canada both Teas and India Goods, as well as Brandies, French Silks, Wines, &c. obtained from St. Peter's and St. Paul and the United States, to a great extent, and that independant of their taking our fish, and furnishing the supplies for the subsistence of our fishermen, which we ought exclusively to supply, they rob the revenue of the Province, and ensure and maintain smuggling from this quarter.—*From Mr. Neilson's Gazette.*

Extensive Ship Building.—We copy the following paragraph from the Eastport Sentinel of the 7th instant.

"*Sailors Wanted*—In consequence of a large fleet of vessels building in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the call for sailors has been so great; that from fourteen to twenty pounds has been given for the run to England, and upwards of one thousand sailors are still wanted.

Panthers.—We have been informed by a gentleman from St Andrews, that when he left there on Thursday last, the neighbourhood was greatly alarmed by the appearance of two large Panthers, which had been seen by a number of persons within a few perches of the village. They have already committed some depredations on sheep belonging to the inhabitants.

Our informant says, that it was in contemplation amongst the people, when he came away, to *rais en masse* for the purpose of destroying these dangerous and unwelcome visitors.—*Canadian Courant.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

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By authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House,
York, Sept 22nd, 1824.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from HIS MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downing Street,
June, 1824.

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch of the 5th February 1824 transmitting an Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the duties on Tobacco, I have now the honour to acquint you that by an Act which has been very recently passed, 5 Geo. 4. Chap. 43 Sec. 15 Tobacco the produce of His Majesty's Territories in Canada, will from and after the 5th July next, be admitted in this Country on payment of a duty of three pence less per lb. than is payable on Tobacco the Produce of all other Countries.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General
SIR P. MAITLAND K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Crown Office, York,
July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at	Cornwall on	Monday	9th Augt.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	18th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	11th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

HOME DISTRICT } I SHEREBY GIVEN, that a Court
TO WIT. } of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and *Nisi Prius*, will be held at the Court House in the town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighteenth day of October next ensuing, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs, and Constables, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they may be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Remonstrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several Offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York, }
30th September 1824 } 41—2w.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order that in future the Glebes in the several Townships

with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office, }
York, 29th April, 1824. } 19–*tf.*

Executive Council Office }
York, 14th April, 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'o. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, }
York, 31st January, 1824. }

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
AT YORK, 20th JAN. 1824. }

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any personal interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, }
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenel a
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N.of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmout	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date,
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.

EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, }
2d September, 1824 } 14—ld.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District to wit. } ON Wednesday the 13th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Chitde, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataroquie, Pittsburgh, containing ¾ of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 40—1 d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth,

of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 8th July, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper. I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Sept. 13th, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by morigage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Cross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPLEJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Sept. 13th, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A A R
40—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1825, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 12th of November at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D'y. Ass't. Com'y. General.

Commissariat Office, York, }
October 4th, 1824. } No. 41.—5w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of N. w York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, and, on their Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having likewise others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c. he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his services by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.
40—13w.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned request that all Persons having any claim against the Estate of the late Neil Dumont, of the Township of Markham, deceased, will render their accounts to Francis Lee of the Township of York and that all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will make payment to the same person.

PETER WHITNEY, *Administrator,*
MARY WHITNEY, *Administratrix.*

York, Sept. 30th 1824. 40—3w.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t. f

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONIBEE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

THERE are already 15 Acres cleared, and a Log House erected, upon the Farm, which consists of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family, are these;—A Lease will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 12½ per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—(*except the Ashes*)—to the Tenant.

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1½ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office; or to George Ingle, Cavan.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the *Strangers Friend Society*, will be held at the Mansion House Hotel, on Saturday next, at half past 3 o'clock *precisely*, on special business.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. THOMAS MILBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally—that he has just arrived from London direct with a Select Assortment of *Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trousers;—Puttian Shooting Jackets and Trousers;—Round about Jackets;—Flushing Great Coats;—Fancy Waistcoats, &c. &c. &c. with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's Street, York.

York, September 15th, 1824. t. f

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
(*And possession given at a short notice.*)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING-ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Couch and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber a few days since, Hugh Warren, whoever shall find him, and cause

him to be brought back, shall receive the reward of six pence, but no cost or charges paid.—And further, this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting the said Hugh Warren, he being a bound apprentice.

THOMAS MORGAN.

Markham, Sept. 9th 1824. 38—3*to*.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a TAX on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

FOR SALE.

A very Superior London made

TELESCOPE,

(Imported by a Gentleman who has since returned to England, for his own use)

Prime Cost Eighteen Guineas.

Also,—an excellent

NIGHT GLASS.

Prime Cost Fifteen Guineas.

For further particulars inquire at this Office.

1st Sept. 1824 No. 36—4 w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOUS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power*. The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—*t. f.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24*th July*, 1824. 35—6w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to MR. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co-partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO

York, 17th August, 1824. 34—tf.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24 in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres

Towns ip of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto. } 400 Acres.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford; are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Sign-d) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS* Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at SIX per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,

19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Apply to the Proprietor of the same,

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Cons. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two and three Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Ashtead.

No. 24—6ms.

THEATRE, YORK.

This Evening, (Thursday, October 7th)

WILL BE PRESENTED

AT MR PHAIRS' ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Otway's Celebrated Tragedy of

VENICE PRESERVED OR A

PLOT DISCOVERED.

Piere,	Mr. Archbold,
Jaffier,	Mr. Talbot,
Priuli,	Mr. Gilbert,
Duke	Mr Trowbridge,
Badamar,	Mr. Davis,
Renault,	Mr. Calvert,
Conspirators, Belvedera,	Mrs. Talbot,

AFTER THE TRAGEDY THE FOLLOWING SONGS.

Comic Song—Cherry Cheek Patty,	*Mr. Gilbert,*
Song,	*Mr. Davis,*
Comic Song	*Mr. Talbot,*

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Brother Philip,	Mr Archbold,
Ronaldo,	Mr Gilbert,
Colin, a Youth 16 years of age, who has never seen a woman,	Mrs. Talbot,
Eliza,	Miss Allan,
Gertrude	Mrs Archbold,

On Friday Evening, will be Presented

The much Admired Comedy of

ANIMAL MAGNETISM,

WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF THE

IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

Together with a variety of Comic Songs, Glees, &c. &c. &c. as will appear in the Bills.

N. B. Mr. Archbold ever anxious to merit the esteem of his generous patrons, has in addition to the Entertainments hitherto afforded, engaged the York Band, which will attend each evening during his stay in York.

Tickets to be had at the U. C. Gazette Office, at the Bar of Mr. Phairs' Tavern, and at the Steam Boat Hotel Boxes 3s 9d. Back Seats 2s. 6d. Cur'y. Children half price Two Tickets will admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies

☞ Doors open at Six o'clock, and performance at Seven precisely

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the list of Subscribers, as soon as possible.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. }

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 41.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

AMERICAN Sea captains are so famous for manufacturing extraordinary news that we are generally obliged to admit their reports with great caution. As an article of Foreign Intelligence in this day's Register, however, we have given the report of one of these gentlemen, direct from Gibraltar, which is by no means improbable; and, should it turn out correct, events of the greatest importance may be hourly looked for, not in Spain only, but throughout Europe—A tremendous re-action must sooner or later hurl the leaden sceptre of the BOURBONS from the palsied Lands which have hitherto wielded its deadly weight, and roll back those clouds of darkness and superstition in which their monkish rule would shroud forever, a naturally brave, and noble, and generous, and lofty people.

THE scientific world, and Naturalists in particular, (who know so little of that rich quarter of the globe) will deplore the loss of those valuable collections which have been forming for many years in the East Indian Archipelago by the indefatigable, able, and intelligent SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES, so long Governor of Sumatra, all of which have been destroyed by the conflagration of the ship *Fame*, at sea, and in sight of the port of embarkation—An interesting account of this dire calamity will be found in our columns.

THE ups and downs and changes of this world are really surprising; and, to the philosopher, extremely amusing.—Who would have thought, some few years ago, when beholding the little fat, buxom, rosy, laughing, witty, playful Miss MELLON exhibiting as a strolling actress in the barns of a country village—in an obscure corner of England, that, at this day, as the still young and envied widow of the richest banker of the richest country in the world, she should be giving a public breakfast, in a delightful villa of her own, to a *small and select party of only* 700 persons and personages of the first rank and fashion in the empire! *Eh bien*, she is as deserving as any other of the "silver spoon"—She was always a good girl, (saving and except a little more *penchant* for gallantry than one would have thought agreeable to an old man,) and she bears her "blushing honours" modestly enough, considering she has no less than *three Marquises* in her train, each desirous to *clutch* (not a dagger, gentle reader, but) *the pelf*; (probably to spend it, as a certain *Long Pole* did the fortune of another rich dame, at the gaming table!—The he new lent MRS COUTTS, however, we are glad to learn, is Mrs Coutts to those dashing fortune-hunters, and knows very well how to mar-quiz all their designs on her person and property.

BY an article under the domestic head, our readers will perceive that a very uncommon *Bear*, even the "*Blessed Bear of Bradwardine*" has been unbound in this our Canadian wilderness.—It is not long since we had the *record* of the *Young Pretender* flourishing on this side the Atlantic, and now it is actually affirmed that *some of us* are to drink out of the silver cup of the famous ROB ROY MCGREGOR!—We mean no disrespect to our honest brethren of "*ye the north*" nor to the worthy Surveyor General of L. C.—but we really should not be surprised to hear that some careful "*Hue-lander*" had brought out with him the identical dirk which terminated "*life's fitful fever*" to poor Dan can in the murderous days of "*Mac-Beath*;"—a large clot of David Rizzio's blood;—or even the long tresses of beauteous QUEEN MARY!!

THE inhabitants of York, and its vicinity, will be pleased to hear that *Mr. ARCHBOLD*, and his company, intend to revisit us during the sitting of Parliament, to enliven and remove the tedium of our long winter-evenings by the interesting and rational display of theatrical amusement, hitherto so seldom to be enjoyed in this part of the country. Not being too deeply tinctured by the exploded and fanatical doctrines of those hypocritical religionists who rail against the Stage as the peculiar precinct of that celebrated personage, very vulgarly called, "*Old Nick*," we should be glad to *see* something like a permanent theatrical establishment in this country; and we are persuaded that if a small, neat, Theatre was erected in each of the three principal towns—*York, Kingston, and Niagara*, a respectable Company, like that of *Mr. ARCHBOLD'S*, would find their advantage in occasional visits to those places;—even should a regular, periodical, visit to the shores of Lake Ontario in such an arrangement we should recommend the latter end of summer and fall of the year, for *Niagara*;—the winter, for York; and the spring, for Kingston. The Stage may be converted, and, indeed, with well ordered communities, it is converted into one of the best schools for practical morality where virtue and vice, with their concomitants, and results, are placed in the strongest possible point of view; and it is no ordinary talent that is required to make the display perfect and fully effective—He who would actually realize, and exhibit in *propria persona*, that which our greatest poets and men of genius could perhaps, barely conceive, or imperfectly describe, must surely be highly gifted, and possess a genius not less towering and comprehensive than that of the author whom he studies—and we are quite ready to agree with SIR RICHARD STEELE, that,

"*If the merit of a performance is to be valued according to the talents which are necessary to it, the qualifications of a player should rank him much above the arts and ways of life which we call mercenary or mechanic. When we look round a full house, and behold how few that can, through they sit there silent and to move so much as the persons on the stage do, come up to what they would appear even in dumb show; how much does the actor deserve our approbation who adds to the advantage of looks and motions the tone of voice, the dignity, the humility, the sorrow, and the triumph, suitable to the character he personates!*"

A "FREEHOLDER'S" letter to "PAWKIE" has been received, and, notwithstanding the precautions taken to disguise the hand, the supposed unknown author may rest assured that, by *internal evidence*, he is known to us—But, in our hands, he *is safe*. It is really a terrible production, and the more terrible because we have reason to believe the allegations, it contains, to be true—but, to publish, or not to publish?—"*that is the question!*" We consider ourselves to greatly independent, as to principle at any rate—yet a three years study of the Law of Libel, and an occasional trip or two towards the confines, in order to try the ground, has gone far to convince us that LORD MANSFIELD'S definition of libel—(it any definition can be given)—was about right;—ergo, if this letter is full of truth, it is full of libel; and, with another ergo, it may be quite as well *not to try*, on the present occasion, how far a Canadian Jury may consider themselves judges of law, as well as of fact;—especially as we are ignorant of the information given.—The author however, has our thanks for his well written, *Jonas like*, production, which we shall take leave to retain, not *absolutely* refusing to publish it at some future period, be occasion fitting.—It is a capital letter, and, with many other productions of a like nature, augurs well for the reputation, and rising character, of this promising Country.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

MRS. COUTTS' FETE AT HOLLY LODGE.

"Tuesday having been fixed for a *petite dejeuner* at Mrs. Coutts' *beautiful little villa* at Highgate, invitations were issued to a *distinguished and select* party of her friends, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather in the early part of the morning, it was attended by about *seven hundred* LADIES and *gentlemen* of the FIRST RANK AND FASHION IN THE COUNTRY. The guests began to assemble soon after twelve o'clock, and continued increasing till six."

Here follow the names, which want of room alone prevents our inserting.

Asia and America not connected.—Capt. Cochrane has ascertained that there is no junction between the continents of Asia and America. He had been for two years exploring the north-eastern coast of Siberia, to settle this point.

The Sun lighted with Gas.—M. Arago, of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, communicated to that body on the 14th instant, the results of many curious experiments which he had made upon the polarization of light. From these experiments he considers himself authorised to believe that the luminous part of the sun is nothing else than a gaseous substance in combustion like the flame of candles. It is well known that this was suspected by the celebrated Dr. Herschell.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN, July 24.

The following letter was read to the Meeting:—

"Sir,—On my return from a visit to the country, I found laying on my table your letter, informing me of the honour done me by the vote of thanks of the Catholic Association. Accept, Sir, mine in return for the very handsome manner in which you have made the communication; and assure the gentleman of the Association that they may rely on my most strenuous exertions, whenever an opportunity is afforded of promoting their just claims on behalf of their countrymen, and the advancement of the great cause of civil and religious liberty, inseparable therefrom, and in which they are so honourably engaged—that I fully participate in all their views, and sympathize in all their feelings, and that nothing shall be wanting on my part to advance, as far as I may be able, the one, or to give effect and satisfaction to the other,—that in my opinion, every principle of good faith, reason, and sound policy imperiously demand it.

"The people of Ireland, without regard to religious distinction, called upon, as they are, and performing, as they do equal duties, can never be denied on equitable or constitutional principles equal rights. It is this fundamental maxim of the English law which made my Lord Coke calls it "the best inheritance of the subject"—the inheritance of inheritance, adding, "*Major hereditas venit unicuique nostrum, a fure et legibus, quam a parentibus.*" To carry this maxim universally into effect, and see it universally applied alike to Irishmen, Englishmen and Scotchmen, and secured by the only means by which it can be practically established—that is, by means of a fair and equal representation of the people of the United Kingdom in the Commons House of Parliament—is the first wish, the most earnest prayer, and most ardent pursuit of

"Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

F. BURDETT.

"St. James' place, July 22, 1824.

"To Stephen Cappinger, Esq.'

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by general and hearty cheering, and the resolution for inserting it in the minutes was carried with the same demonstrations of approbation.

From the Morning Post of Friday.

"Lord Byron's will evinces a desire to distribute his property to those members of his family who stood most in need of his assistance. In addition to the circumstances which have already transpired with respect to the will of this noble and illustrious person, there is this very curious one:—The will contains a bequest of £5000 to a beautiful young Venetian, named NINA, to whome his Lordship was fondly attached. The bequest, however, is made liable to this condition—"*that she never marries a British subject.*" The effect of the will in this respect has since become inoperative, by the death of this beautiful young Lady; but it shows a very sincere (not certainly a very amiable) disposition on the part of his Lordship, of the dissatisfaction, distrust, and even the hatred, he entertained towards the natives of his own country. With every respect for the good old Roman maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi verum,*" there is very little in the sentiment of this part of his Lordship's will which can either entitle him to the respect of Englishmen or of mankind; it possesses singularity, to be sure; but singularity, without any redeeming virtue to retrieve it from the epithet of very unjust (using unoptional prejudice, and, we may add, unmeaning sarcasm.

The JOHN BULL in alluding to the death of the King and Queen of the SANDWICH ISLANDS, speaks thus:—

We certainly did not anticipate so tragical a termination to the absurd farce which has been acted, in which these poor creatures have been the principal performers—and yet the smallest consideration would have prepared us for the event. A group of savages are suddenly transported from their huts in their native climate, to a pent-up hotel in the dense smoke of London—their limbs, for decency's sake, straitened and confined in European clothing, their hours of rising and sleeping wholly changed, their food suddenly altered from yams and plantains to rich soups and fricandeaux, and all the melancholy attempts at cookery of which the kitchen of the hotel in which they have been confined is susceptible—the pure limpid stream, their wonted beverage, supplanted by the mixture of Buxton, or Whitbread, or Calvert, or some other such Whig washery, in which, together with wines and spirits, the poor creatures have been of course allowed to revel with unlimited and savage profusion—the consequence is, the poor female dies first, and in all probability will shortly be followed by the male.

It is curious enough that we were about to refer our readers, to a number of the Quarterly Review, published last July, for an elaborate description of the present manners and customs of the Sandwich Islanders, before we had heard of the death of *Tamahamaih*, and we feel it our duty to press attention to that article, with an earnestness proportionate to the folly of those persons who, in writing of the poor creature just killed with kindness, choose to bestow the title of "Majesty" so bountifully whenever they have occasion to allude to her. Three years since we thought we never could see a greater degradation of the word than that which it, then suffered; but we are not prepared to find a ministerial paper, and the King's Physician, dignifying with the title of Majesty, in England, one of four black wives of a savage Chief.

The number of the Quarterly to which we refer is No. 56, and at page 346 is the following picture of society in the Island in question, and Mr. Arago's description of the establishment of the identical man now living, or rather, we fear, dying in the Adelphi:—

"In this one room," says the traveller, "fathers, mothers, boys, girls, sometimes even hogs and dogs, sleep together *pêle mêle*—there the mothers offer their daughters to strangers." And, speaking of *his Majesty's* palace, it is thus described:—"A miserable hut, built of straw, from 20 to 30 feet long, and from 12 to 15 broad, entered by a low narrow door—some mats, upon which several half naked giants are reposing, and who bear the titles of *Ministers* and *Gentlemen*—two chairs, on which are seated, on days of ceremony, a large dirty heavy proud man, and a stout half naked woman, who allows herself to be quet with every stranger, &c. &c."—This is the description of their pomp and state, from which they have been brought to civilization and death.

A fine tract of character.

CURIOUS LETTER

From Major-General Lesslie, in 1639.

In 1639, during the civil wars, the Scots, as is well known, invaded Northumberland, and laid siege to Newcastle. They stationed themselves at Gates-head-hill, and, under the command of Sir David Lesslie, began to erect batteries, dig treaches &c. A gentleman, having a fine house and gardens situated in the place where they began their works, with a view of getting them preserved, invited Major General John Lesslie, cousin to the General, to dine with him, and after shewing him all the conveniences in his house and gardens, with the horses in his stables, proposed to make him a present of twenty pounds, if he would use his interest with the General, to have the works carried on from some other place. Some time after which, he wrote the gentleman the following letter:—

"I vow to God, Sir Thomas, it makes my heart blud to see the works going this gait through the trim a garden as yours. I have been twa times with my cousin the General, and see will I nae times mair, before the work gaes this gait; but I vow to God, Sir Thomas, you maun make the £20 £30 and the wa trim gay thing that stands in the newk of your hall, chirping and chiming at the noon-time of the day, and the tag-tailed trooper that stands in the staw, and ate the cherrys in your garden, for a present to my lady, (preve you that well Sir Thomas;) and as I am a cavallier of fortune, and a limb of the house of Rothes, as the meickel kist that stands in the auld kirk at Edinburgh can right well witness for this aught hundred years and mair bygane, deil scoup out my gills gin I hurt either ye or yours to the valuedome of a twa penny chicken. I am yours, John Lesslie, Captain and Major-General of sax score and twa men, Governor of Northumberland, Cumberland, Mureland, and Fife; Master of Roxburgh, Thruslebrige, Mussiebrige and Kirkaidy; Laird of Liberton, tooly and whilly Major of Stirling, and Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesslie' to the boot of all that.

Sir,

Yours,

JOHN LESSLIE."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH IN SPAIN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MADRID.

The French seem to have abandoned all idea of returning to their own country, and are making preparations against any attempt which might be made to turn them out, by important additions of strength to the fortified places. It is even said that their anxiety to complete the precautionary measure is such that the French Commander in Chief is expected to set out almost immediately on a general visit of inspection of the fortresses. The consideration of the French troops throughout Spain is, however, to exemplary, that although being here is a reproach upon Spanish courage and patriotism the evil is become so necessary that the lovers of good order dread the moment of their departure, believe when it may, I am happy to inform you that the Piedmontese officer who was taken with Riego has just been released, after nearly ten months confinement in a dungeon. Even cruelty, you see, has its boundaries—for this poor fellow does not belong to a country, the government of which would be likely to protest against his imprisonment, and the act of its release is therefore spontaneous.

LATE FROM GIBRALTER.

By the schooner Lucinda, Capt. Fletcher, from Gibralter, papers the 14th ult. inclusive, have been received. Capt. F. confirms the intelligence, via Philadelphia, that the Constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa. He informs that the Royalist and French armies were in the rear of that place when he passed on the 10th ult. At the same time saw two French frigates, lying off and on the harbour. It was rumored at Gibralter that 9-0 cavalry, which were sent to Tarifa, had joined the Constitutionists. A revolutionary spirit had also discovered itself in several other parts of Spain, and the inhabitants had taken up arms against the King, and it was expected that the whole country would, in a short time, be in a state of revolt.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

We also learn from Capt. Fletcher that he came down the Straits in company with a British squadron from off Algiers, bound to England, the Dey having compromised his differences with Great Britain.

The following is an extract under the date of 12th Aug. at Gibralter. "There is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planed throughout Spain, and if in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tarifa, "*God take good King Edward to his mercy.*" The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—A strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them, they suffered it to advance to the second gun when they opened a destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction, the French commander is among the Killed—Algeciras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition. A boat has been sent from this garrison to Tarifa, to ascertain the state of affairs there, and has returned with the particulars, in every respect glorious to the Constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the French.

"We have accounts from various parts of Spain and all combine to show that great events are following apace, but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful, for their enemies, as they observe, expect little mercy: all

Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandon their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is "civil constitution, death to the Frenchmen"—we are on the *rack of anxiety* here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances, that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Lisbon are calculated to rouse every Spaniard, a few only have reached us here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious, not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against "The French, the foreigners, in their very bosoms, drawing out the vitals of Spain." In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate, my next will, till then, look on Spain as you would on a volcano, threatening by its inwards thunders an immediate eruption.

General O'Donnell, who was at Algesiras had sent two companies on the 5th, to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tarifa, he, who, on their arrival there immediately joined the insurgents—He had arrested 30 individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the captors of Tarifa, and ordered them for Ceuta. The insurgents at Tarifa having received intimation of it, fitted out a boat, and captured the vessel that was carrying the prisoners to Ceuta.

Two French frigates and a Spanish Schooner of war had been cannonading Tarifa on the 7th instant, but the wind blowing fresh from the west, and the current setting strong through the gut, they could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algeciras, where they anchored about 6 P. M.

The report says 500, another 1000, French troops advanced upon Tarifa, from the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

A body of 200 Exiles, who had been living on board of different crafts, in the harbor of Gibralter, for several months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that at Tarifa, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malaga. Capt. B left Gibralter at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 8th, at which time the wind was fresh from the east, but the two French frigates in Algesiras Road showed no disposition to get under way when he passed them. At 10 P. M when off the Point of Gautinel, 4 miles east of Tarifa, saw the flashes and heard the report of a sharp skirmish of a duty at the Tower of Gaulmen, which lasted about five minutes.

At 11 being abreast of Tarifa and within 2 miles of the town, saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town and could plainly see the ground hot balls or shells from which appeared to be fired in two directions, viz;—diagonally across and towards the back of the town as the action was at the foot and those very bright, and could distinguish objects on shore tolerably well, which enabled him to remark that the island and top of the Rock was covered with troops, and a number stationed on the small hills apparently about 1 mile back of the town from which he concludes that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the Island and town, but made good their footing on the Main.

At half past 11, the firing ceased, with the exception of a signal gun, at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight, the cannonading recommenced and continued to increase in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous, and in between the reports could hear heavy and continued volleys of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was fast and Tarifa bore East. I could hear the firing until 5 A. M. at which time it was lost to the distance.

The last mail from Madrid, had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops, in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Algesiras, were much disatisfied, owing to the badness of their clothing and pay.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From Mr. Cobbett's Letter to Sir Francis Burdett

I am thoroughly persuaded that if no effectual remedy for the people of Ireland be adopted before the arrival of another war, this country will have to struggle, not for the support of her present power, but for her existence as an independent state.

The movements which we have made downwards since the war, are pretty visible to all the world—This is the plain state of the case; the greatness of this country is owing to the almost absolute power which we have so long possessed on the seas. There are dreamers who talk of universal and everlasting peace; but we shall, and that in a few years be at war again with France, unless (which is by no means impossible) the Jews and Scottish economists should so far prevail as to cause the country to purchase peace by an actual bona fide surrender of its Independence.

This country cannot carry on war against France, with any chance of success, without exercising the right of search. All nations hate this power.

A new maritime power has risen up, or rather has been treated by the folly and malignity of the English boroughmongers. That power has risen in its infancy given us a test of what it can do. The congress of America voted, during the present session, an addition of ten ships of war to their navy: and not the slightest notice is taken of this by the newspaper patriots of England.

Those ten ships, together with the rest of that navy are intended, Sir, to enforce the motto of Capt. Porter—"Freedom of the seas, and sailor's rights." The moment we are at war with France, that moment we are at war with America, unless we yield to this motto; and if we do yield to this motto, we fall down prostrate before our enemy.

Captain Dacres found on board the American frigate by which he was beaten and captured, an Irishman sitting and coolly making buckshot to fire at the English with. Captain Dacres was indignant at this; but he did not tell us whether this Irishman had been at any public like that in Sandwich, or whether he was the father, son, or brother of any of those numerous Irishmen who had been without trial by Jury, transported for seven years for having been found out of their house between sunset and sunrise. Without this information from Captain Dacres, however, is there a man in his senses who does not see how great will be the danger if the next war should find the Irish people in their present state?

Malthus's population lie has gained ground on two accounts: it serves to excuse corruption for the mischiefs she has produced, and it forms an apology for contumely and cruelty from the powerful towards the weak. Talk to corruption of the wretchedness of the people that are under her sway, and she instantly tells you in the words of Malthus, that true parson, that there is a tendency in all nations to produce numbers too great; and that misery is necessary to check this mischievous increase of population. So that this doctrine is, with corruption, the most convenient thing in the world.

The inconsistances are endless. In England it was the poor rates that caused the redundant population. Take away the poor rats, said Malthus and Scarlett, and that will prevent improvident marriages and check population.

In Ireland there are no poor rates, and there they marry earlier than they do in England.

There is a monstrous increase of population in Ireland, where the people are not educated enough.

There is a surprising increase of population in Scotland, where every one is a saint, a moralist a philosopher.

An overflow of population in England, chiefly on account of the poor rates, and of the good living (what a lie!) of the people.

In Ireland there is a monstrously redundant population, where nakedness stalks abroad like a ghost, and where hunger growls like a wolf.

Great lots of capital causes the population of Scotland to increase.

A total want of capital makes the Irish increase.

Long internal tranquility has greatly added to the population of England.

A long and bloody revolution has greatly added to the population of England.

Mr. Cropper says, that slavery diminishes the number of people, and that when a people becomes thick, their state is favourable to freedom.

The Morning Chronicle (a half brother of Cropper who inserts Cropper's letter) says, that if the Irish keep on invading Scotland, the Scots will themselves be reduced to a state of slavery.

It is strange, Sir, that the novelty of these notions and schemes do not induce men to hesitate, at least.

HORRIBLE FANATICISM.

CRUCIFIXION OF A FEMALE.

Continued from our last.

This was termed the precious pledge of the redemption of many. Marguerite then called for a razor, and told Ursula to seat her with it round the neck, and to make a crucical incision on her forehead. The trembling hand of Ursula at first refused the horrible office; but Marguerite aroused her courage by saying, "May God strengthen your arm; now is the moment of victory—the souls are ransomed, Satan is vanquished. I see him plunging into darkness." During the operation, she gave no signs of pain, nor uttered the slightest complaint, unless against the irresolution of her executioner. But all was not yet accomplished. She said that she must be crucified. "What fear you?" said she to those around her on seeing them hesitate. "My hour is come; I am going to resuscitate my sister," and I myself shall come to life in three days." She then had some pieces of timber placed upon the bed in form of a cross. Upon these she laid herself, and at her request, John Moser, Susannah Peter, and Ursula Kundig, commenced nailing her to the cross. Following her reiterated orders, they drove nails into her hands and feet, and into the articulation of her elbows, and through her breasts. Marguerite, in the midst of these hellish operations, never uttered the slightest plaint.—She only found fault with the want of vigor of her executioners. From time to time she exclaimed, "I feel a pain—be strong, in order that Jesus Christ may conquer." Thus fixed upon the cross, and so transpierced with nails that her body was but one wound she cried with a loud voice, "Rejoice you with me! that God may rejoice with you in Heaven!" and at another moment, "As the woman in labor cannot retard the hour of her deliverance, so must my death warrant be accomplished, in order that the souls yet in the power of Satan may be saved." To Conrad Moser, who condeavoured repeatedly to persuade her to put an end to her sufferings, she only replied, "Do what I command you" The crucifixion being completed, Marguerite told them to drive a nail into her heart, or to split her head. Ursula Kundig, who obeyed the most implicitly the wishes of her friend, endeavoured to pierce her skull with a knife, but the point turning, she cried out in a kind of frantic transport, and looking at those near her with a wild and haggard air, "What! must I do so very thing myself? Will no one come to my aid?"—Upon hearing this apostrophe, and after a fresh order from Marguerite, the youngest of the Mosers seized an iron madel, and aided by Ursula Kundig, soon broke to pieces the skull of the victim. A low moan announced to them that the horrid ministry was at an end, the unfortunate wretch had ceased to breathe. When the slaughter was over, and that the hellish excitation of the perpetration had subsided a little, some feeling of horror came over them. At the sight of the mutilated bodies, they shed tears in abundance, and evinced, if not remorse, at least disquietude. However, they soon re-assured themselves by the conviction that they had only performed the most sacred of duties, in obeying the inspired commands of one whose death was to bring salvation to thousands. All these individuals were taken up, and transferred to the prisons of Zurich, whither also the bodies of the victims were transported, and examined in the presence of several members of the tribunals, physicians, surgeons, and medical students.—Never, probably, was there a more hideous spectacle than that offered upon this occasion, by those mutilated and mangled bodies, streaming with a thousand wounds, black and livid from numberless bruises and contusions. Near them were exposed the instruments of death, covered with clotted gore, and portions of flesh, blood, and hair. Eleven individuals were tried upon this occasion. Each of them addressed the Court, and made a public avowal of their monstrous conduct.—None of them were condemned to death. The sentence was, that they should be led through the streets in one day time, the bells ringing, to the town-hall, and there hear the judgment of the Court read;—from thence they were to be conducted to the principal church, there to listen to a sermon analogous to the occasion; after which they were to be confined in the house of correction, Ursula Kundig, for sixteen years; Conrad Moser and John Peter, eight years; Susannah Peter and John Moser, six years; and the other four, three, two and one year; and two of them only to six months. They were to be put to labor proportioned to their ages, sex, and strength. The seven men were moreover declared to have lost their political rights for the rest of their lives. The house of Jean Peter was ordered to be razed to the ground, the materials sold for the benefit of the poor, with the exception of the timber and furniture of the room in which the murders were committed, and which were to be burned. It was moreover expressly forbid ever to erect any building upon the site of the house of Jean Peter. The Consistorial Consistory was charged with looking to the support and condition of a child of Marguerite Peter, the fruit of an adulterous commerce with Jacques Morin.

The condemned heard their sentence with a resigned air, and with some signs of repentance. Ursula Kundig and Conrad Moser appeared grateful for the clemency used towards them; but old Peter seemed inconsolable on hearing that his house was to be demolished Since their confinement, they have behaved with decency and docility. Jaques Morf, the man by whom Marguerite Peter the ill-fated heroine of this tale of horror, had a child, was a shoemaker. She seemed to have been devotedly attached to him; part of one of her letters to him is as follows: "Ah, why are you more dear to me than my mouth can utter? Why have I vowed so much to love you? The Friday after your departure I again ascended the hill where we took leave of each other. I lay many of an hour, long after I had lost sight of you, on the spot where you live. I recognized the chateau of Kybourgh. Since that moment I have often fallen into my delicious reverie." And further on—"Oh, my soul! Oh, my beloved child? Oh, child of love—yes, you are born of God, who is love himself. Nothing can tear thee from my tenderness; oh, thou that I love more than myself," &c. About ten days before the horrible sacrifice above described, Marguerite Peter declared to her followers that she had a new revelation from Heaven which warned her that Napoleon was about to revisit the earth for the purpose of scourging mankind, and that after him would come his son, the young Duke of Reichstadt, under the figure of the Son of God, and that he would be the real Anti Christ, that she was called to combat him, and prevent him, from becoming master of the world, that the signal for the great fight would shortly be given. This was the habitual text of her conversation during the last days of her life. Though the events at Weldensbuch excited only horrors amongst the great majority of the public, yet were then many, both at Zurich and other parts of Switzerland, who talked of these monstrosities with transports of admiration. Numbers from various parts repaired to Weldensbuch, and one person in the ardour of his zeal, was seen to scrape the blood from off the walls and furniture of the apartment, and bear it away as a sacred relic. Were it not for the wise precaution of the Magistrates, in exposing the bodies of the victims to public view, their promised resurrection would have been soon spread through the country and credited by the fanatics. The authors of this narrative state their regret at not being at liberty to expose to public indignation the measures put in practice to trouble the peace of the Canton of Zurich, and excite a spirit of fanaticism there. This, they say, they have been interdicted from doing, and must confine themselves to stating, that the origin of this fanaticism is very recent, and may be dated from the period when certain travellers, well known for the exaltation of their religious doctrines, unfortunately chose Switzerland as their residence, and the theatre of their religious exhibitions.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FAME.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles late Governor of Benecolen, communicating the destruction by fire of the ship Fame, in which he had embarked with his family and suite on his return to England. A more providential escape is scarcely to be found on record:—

"We embarked on the 2d of February, in the Fame, and sailed at day-light for England, with a fair wind and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish, and having cleared my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life. We were, perhaps to happy, for in the evening came a sad reverse. Sophia had just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of Fire, fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames! I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin. Down with the boats; where is Sophia? Here; the children are a rope to the side; lower Lady Raffles—give her to me you can't. I'll take her myself, the Captain. Throw the gunpowder overboard, it cannot be got at; it is in the magazine, close to the fire! Stand clear of the powder. Skuttle the water casks.—Water! water!! Where's Sir Stamford? Come into the boat, Nelson! Nelson! come in to the boat. Push off; push off, stand clear of the after part of the ship

"All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we pushed off, and as we did so, the flames were bursting from our Cabins, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames; the masts and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance, sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion, but the flames were now now coming out of the main hatchway, and seeing the rest of the crew, with the Captain, &c still on board, we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached we perceived that the people from on board were getting into another boat on the opposite side; she pushed off, we hailed her, have you all on board? Yes, all save one. Who is he? Johnson, sick in his cot. Can we save him? No, impossible; the flames were then issuing from the hatchway; at this moment the poor fellow, scorched, I imagine by the flames, roused out most lustily, having ran up on deck. I will go for him says the Captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the Captain's boat, which was overladen. He then pulled under the bowsprit of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up. Are you all safe? Yes, we've got the man; all safe, thank God; pulled off from the ship; keep your eye on a star, Sir Stamford; there's one barely visible.

"We then hauled close to each other, and found the Captain fortunately had a compass, but we had no light but from the ship. Our distance from Benecolen we estimated to be from 20 to 30 miles in a S.W. direction, there being no landing place to the northward of Benecolen, which, except a few native proas, is entirely unfrequented. We accordingly bore away, and steered N.W. and by N. in order to get into the track of ships from port. The Captain then undertook to lead, and we to follow in a N.N.E course as well as we could. No chance, no possibility being left that we could again approach the ship, for she was now one splendid flame fore and aft and aloft, her masts and sails in a blaze, and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in every instant. There goes her mizen-mast; pull away, my boys; there goes the gunpowder, thank God!

"You may judge of our situation without further particulars; the alarm was first given at about 20 minutes past eight and in less than ten minutes she was in flames; there was not a moment to go on board at half-past eight, and in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire.

"My only apprehension was the want of boats to hold the people, as there was not time to have got out a long boat, or make a raft, all we had to rely upon were two small boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and in these two small open boats, without a drop of water or a grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the wide ocean, thankful to God for his mercies. Poor Sophia having been taken out of her bed, had nothing on but a wrapper, neither shoes nor stockings; the children were just taken out of bed, whence one had been snatched after the flames had attacked it. In short there was not time for any one to think of more than two things. Can the ship be saved? No; let us save ourselves then; all else was swallowed up in one great ruin.

"To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship. After a tolerably good course towards the shore; she continued to burn till about midnight, when the last pair, of which she had 250 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendid and brilliant flames that was ever seen illuminating the horizon in every direction, to an extent of no less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is, of all others, most luridly horrible. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke.

"Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friend, who had accompanied us, had saved their coats, the tail of mine, with a pocket handkerchief, served to keep Sophia's feet warm; and we made breeches for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of long continuance, and we got dry again—the night became serene and starlight. We were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully—they rowed incessantly, and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortals look out more for day-light and for land than we did. Both that our sufferings or grounds of complaint were any thing to what has often fallen to others, but from Sophia's delicate health, as well as my own, and the stormy nature of our Coast, I felt perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation, and exposure to the sun and weather many days, and, aware of the rapidity of the currents, I feared we might fall to the southward of the port.

"At day light we recognized the Coast and Rat Island, which gave us great spirits, and though we found ourselves much to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to propel on with our strength. About eight or nine o'clock we saw a ship standing to us from the Roads; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to our relief, and here certainly came a Minister of Providence, in the character of a Minister of the Gospel, for the first person I recognized was one of our Missionaries. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the captain on board as a pilot. The wind, however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment, and shelter from the sun. By this time, Sophia was quite exhausted, fainting continually. About two o'clock we landed safe and sound, and no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness, with which we were hailed by every one. If any proof had been wanting that my administration had been satisfactory, here we had it more equivocally from all; there was not a dry eye, and as we drove back to our former home, loud was the cry of 'God be praised' from every mouth. I myself only said, that we are now greatly recovered, in good spirits, and busy at work in getting ready made clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not awake till at this morning. Sophia has nearly as sound a sleep, and with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the bones from fatigue, we have nothing to complain of.

"The property which I have lost, on the most moderate estimate cannot be less than £20,000. I might almost say £30,000. But the loss which I have to regret beyond all, is my papers and drawings; all my papers, of every description, including my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections, sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo, and every other Island in these Seas; my intended account of the Establishment at Singapore; the history of my own Administration; grammars, dictionaries and vocabularies; and last, not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which, for the last six months, I had bestowed almost my whole undivided attention; this, however, was not all—all my collection in natural history, and my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; and to conclude, I will merely notice, that there was scarce an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board. A living tapir, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, &c. &c. all domesticated for the voyage. We were, in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's Ark—All, all has perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we do not repine.

"Our plan is to get another ship as soon as possible, and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a chance of a ship, called the Lady Flora, touching here on her way home, and then I shall embark in her. Should she not be procured, we must look out, and take us home, as I have a Captain and crew at command."

Domestic.

The Canadian Company.—Friday last (6th August) the Canadian Company was finally formed in London, and directors appointed; we have seen a prospectus of this great Colonial undertaking, and we rejoice to see that at last, a proper direction is about to be given to British Capital. Under the auspices of this company, the poor emigrant, on his arrival in Canada, will, hereafter find suitable employment; and persons possessed of a small capital which from the circumstances of the country can hardly be made productive here, will find an asylum ready prepared for their reception, without encountering those numerous difficulties which have so often wrecked the means and broken the hearts of first settlers. What profit may ultimately result to the shareholders is not the question that we consider, but the good that this important systematic improvement in Colonial policy seems well calculated to ensure.

Communication.—We understand that the Surveyor General has just completed the first division of his Tour of Inspection:—embracing the Ottawa District, inclusive of the whole of the Townships situated North of that River. The indefatigable diligence and perseverence displayed in discharging this arduous part of his public duty, entitles him to the unqualified praise of every well wisher to the prosperity and Landed Interests of the Country. The varied and extensive fund of important information he has collected relative to the actual resources of the numerous settlers—the numerical strength of their families—present state of their improvements—number of five stock appertaining to each individual or head of family, state of their dwellings, roads, and other highly useful observations connected with the progressive agricultural improvements of the colony, will doubtless when completed afford the Government a more faithful picture of its rising energies than has ever before been given or attempted; and it is presumed that the advantages which are likely to accrue from this laborious and minute survey will not be confined to the Townships, but many of the seigniora will reap immense benefit thereby. The pleasing manners and deportment of this public officer and the general interest he took in the numerous investigations he had to make relative to the claims of the settlers, created a spontaneous feeling of satisfaction, and he was every where received with marked respect and hospitality. A numerous body of horsemen, chiefly freeholders of the Chats settlement and North River, escorted him in procession to the village of St. Andrews, where he delivered an appropriate speech and received the congratulations of the multitude assembled.

A circumstance occurred in the course of his Tour not altogether unworthy of record. In one of the new Scotch settlements, a venerable looking North Briton presented him with the identical silver cup which in olden time contained the libations of the renowned *Rob Roy McGregor*, and had been preserved as a sort of heir loom by the descendents of the family of this far famed Chieftain; and although perhaps not possessing all the mystic qualities attributed to the celebrated one already so well known by the title of the *Blessed Bear of Bradwardine*, yet, was probably not less esteemed as a valuable antique curiosity.—*Courant.*

St Andrews. September 13th, 1824.

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By AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House,
York, Sept. 22nd, 1824.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

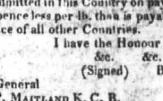
Downing Street,
June, 1824.

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch of the 5th February 1824 transmitting an Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the duties on Tobacco, I have now the honour to acquaint you that by an Act which has been very recently passed, 5 Geo. 4 Chap. 43 Sec. 15 Tobacco the produce of His Majesty's Territories in Canada, will from and after the 5th July next, be admitted in this Country on payment of a duty of three pence less per lb. than is payable on Tobacco the Produce of all other Countries.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General
SIR P. MAITLAND K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION:

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Frenchtown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports of places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expense in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Brockville should no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Brockville shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation here inbefore recited, had appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
October 6th, 1824.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint GEORGE S. TIFFANY, Gent. to be a Deputy Land Surveyor in this Province.

Crown Office, York,
July 15th, 1824.

EASTERN CIRCUIT, 1824.
Mr. JUSTICE CAMPBELL.

Assizes, at Cornwall on	Monday	9th Aug.
Do	Perth,	do	23rd do
Do	Brockville,	do	6th Sept.
Do	Kingston,	do	20th do

HOME CIRCUIT.
Mr. JUSTICE BOULTON.

Do	Niagara,	Wednesday	4th Augt.
Do	Newcastle,	do.	6th Oct.
Do	York,	do	19th do

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
CHIEF JUSTICE.

Do	Sandwich,	Wednesday	18th Augt.
Do	Vittoria,	Monday	30th do
Do	Gore,	Wednesday	8th Sept.

No. 29—t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the town of York, in & for the said District, on Monday the Eighteenth day of October next ensuing, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs, and Constables, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they may be respectively then and there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Remembrances, to do and perform all those things which to their several Offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York,
30th September 1824. 41—2w.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Oc

ocupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office, {
York, 29th April, 1824. } 19–*tf.*

Executive Council Office {
York, 14th April, 1824. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber, {
York, 31st January, 1824. }

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations;

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling, the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, {
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824. }
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any personal interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office, {
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE IT KNOWN that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, {
York, 7th Nov. 1821. }

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Epe		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do,		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebezever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oiden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 6th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, {
To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall {
September 22nd, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District {
To Wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of William Blackburn and Francois A. Larogue, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall {
September 22nd, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, my Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District {
To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alexander Thair, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall {
September 22nd, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, {
to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.		
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.	}	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.		
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 5th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, {
2d September, 1824. } 14—1d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District {
to wit. } ON Wednesday the 13th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Chittle, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No. 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraque, Pittsburgh, containing of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 40—1 d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, {
To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London {
To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office {
Sept. 13th, 1824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—1. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London {
To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Cross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of it proved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPLEJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, {
Sept. 13th, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the abovestated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A A R
40—1d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine,* with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months; commencing the 1st of January, 1825, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 12th of November at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS.
D'y. Ass't. Com'y. General.

Commissariat Office, York, {
October 4th, 1824. } No: 41.—6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

A LADY having lately arrived from England, and considering an opportunity presents for establishing a SEMINARY of respectability in Kingston, U. C. solicits the patronage of those Ladies who may feel disposed to place their daughters where the most useful and polite Branches of Education are taught, having been accustomed to the best established method of Tuition, she trust that an assiduous and unremitting attention to her Pupils and their Interests may ensure her success.

☞ For Cards of address and Terms, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. Henry Smith, King-street, Kingston, and to the office of this paper.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his savices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is at object to,

R. T. D.
40—13w.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned request that all Persons having any claim against the Estate of the late Neil Lamont, of the Township of Markham, deceased, will render their accounts to Francis Lee of the Township of York, and that all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will make payment to the same person.

PETER WHITNEY, *Administrator,*
MARY WHITNEY, *Administratrix.*
York, Sept. 30th 1824. 40—3w.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid

dows. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONIBEE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

TO RENT, for a lease of three years, a good Log House erected, upon the Farm, which consists of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family are these, —A Lease will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 12½ per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—(*except the Ashes*)—to the Tenant.

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1½ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office; or to George Ingle, Cavan.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. THOMAS MILBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally—that he has just arrived from London direct with a *Select Assortment of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trousers;—Fustian Shooting Jackets and Trousers,—Round about Jackets;—Flushing Great Coats;—Fancy Waistcoats, &c. &c. &c. with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's Street, York.

York, September 15th, 1824. t. f

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Buildings,—containing altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:— A PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM, SERVANTS-ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary FIXTURES.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office —Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co partnership heretofore existing between JOHN AND GEORGE MONRO, Merchants, of York, Upper Canada, was on the first instant dissolved by mutual consent —All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. WILLIAM P. PATRICK of this Town, without delay, who is duly authorized to receive the same—and all persons to whom the said Co partnership stands indebted will present their accounts to him for adjustment.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO

York, 17th August, 1824. 34—tf.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand, may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge-St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York:

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara. 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,

19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th
May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

THEATRE, YORK.

This Evening, (Thursday, October 14th.)

WILL BE PRESENTED

AT MR. PHAIRS' ASSEMBLY ROOM.

Kotzebue's Much Admired Tragedy of

PIZARRO, OR THE

DEATH OF ROLLA.

Atalliba, King of Quito,	Mr. Gilbert,
Rolla, Lord of the Peruvians,	Mr. Talbot,
Alonzo, ditto. ditto,	Mr. Talbot,
Orozembo,	Mr. Gilbert,
Almagro,	Mr. Trowbridge,
Pizarro, Leader of the Spaniards	Mr. Davis,
Valverde,	Mr. Archbold,
Elvira,	Mrs. Talbot,
Cora,	Mrs. Talbot,
Cora's Child	Master Talbot,

AFTER THE TRAGEDY THE FOLLOWING SONGS.

Comic Song—Bits & Scraps, . . *Mr. Gilbert,*
Comic Song . . . . . *Mr. Talbot,*

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUSICAL OPERA OF THE

PURSE,

OR THE BENEVOLENT TAR.

Baron,	Mr. Trowbridge
Theadore,	Mr. Davis,
Edmund,	Mr. Talbot,
Will Steady, (with Songs,)	Mr. Gilbert
Page, (with Songs)	Mrs. Talbot,
Sally	Miss Allen.

Tickets to be had at the U. C. Gazette Office, at the Bar of Mr Phairs' Tavern, and at the Steam Boat Hotel Boxes 3s 9d Back Seats 2s 6d Gallery Children half price Two Tickets will admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies

☞ Doors open at Six o'clock, and performance at Seven precisely

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, slightly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronage this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823. }

TIMBER WANTED AT BURLINGTON BEACH.

OFFERS will be received until the 10th day of July next, by the Contractor, at Burlington Beach. —Also—by FRANCIS HALL, Engineer, Queenston, for delivering at the works—the following quantities of round and square

TIMBER.

50,000 Lineal Feet of White Oak Timber, Foot Square; in Length varying from 22 to 33 Feet,

37,490 Lineal Feet of 3 Inch White Oak Plank; 18 Inches in width—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet

36,400 Lineal Feet of Pine Timber, 12 Inches in diameter—in Length varying from 12 to 33 Feet.

Burlington Beach, June 22d. 1824

No. 28—t. f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be received after 3 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon, immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for him self at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 42.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1824.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

LONDON. Aug. 16.

Awful and Sudden Death —Yesterday, L'Abbee Papillon, one of the Chief Priests of the French Chapel, George street, Portman Square, was preaching to his Excellency Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador and Suite, and a numerous congregation he was observed by his Excellency to stoop in the middle of his discourse, in a very extraordinary position, for above a minute. His Excellency became alarmed, and ordered one of his attendants to request Mr. Cheny, Chief Chaplain, to ascend the pulpit, when, to the inexpressible terror, he found the Reverend Prelate on the point of expiring. Immediate aid was given by Mr. Coyle, Surgeon, of Welbeck street, and Mr. Dissington of York Street, but before they could reach the vestry the vital spark had fled. The deceased was of mild and amiable manners, and was particularly noticed by the present French Monarch and all the Royal Family. The subject of his discourse at the awful moment was very peculiar—the following is the substance of the words he has delivered:—"How precious is our time in this world, for we are not sure at what moment we may be summoned before the Throne of the Almighty, to account for our actions here."

The Princess Polignac and the whole congregation were deeply affected at the loss of their much esteemed pastor. He was in his 79th year. An inquest will be held on the body at the Chapel.

Radical Hunt —Water finds its level. Hunt, the reformer, has turned blacking manufacturer, and now advertises his PATENT POLISH.

Home Land better than Wild!—A quantity of Garden Ground at Watford, in Hertfordshire, about 14 miles

from London, was lately sold for the astonishing sum of £1,500 per acre.

ROSES AT CHRISTMAS.—Now that roses are budding and blooming is the time to lay by a treat for Christmas: select from your rose trees such buds as are just ready to blow; tie a piece of thin bread round the stalk of each; do not handle the bud or the stalk; cut it from the tree with the stalk two or three inches in length; melt sealing wax, and quickly apply it to the end of the stalk; the wax should be only so warm as to be ductile; form a piece of paper into a cone like shape, wherein place the rose; screw very close to the stalk the air. Do so by each; put them all into a box, and the box into a drawer, all which is intended to keep them free from air. On Christmas day, or any other day in winter, take them out, cut off the ends of the stalks, place them in a flower pot or bottle, with luke warm water; or, if in a heated room, the water may be cold; in two or three hours they will blow as in the meridian of summer, retaining all their fragrance.—*Economist.*

A Comfortable Estate!—The Duke of Buccleugh now 18 years of age, having been several years at Eton College, is soon to enter at Oxford. On coming of age, he will succeed to two Dukedoms, those of Buccleugh and Queensbury, and the Earldom of Doncaster. It is also said he is the direct descendant of the unfortunate Duke Monmouth, and that he has a just claim to that ancient title. The estate to which the Duke of Buccleugh succeeds, at the same time, is probably the largest landed property in the United Kingdom, being a rental of £100,000 a year in Scotland, and (on the death of an old Lady), a nearly equal amount in England.

MR. GOURLAY.

The following respecting Mr. Gourlay is from the *John Bull*:—

The next piece of—what we hardly know—oppression or cruelty which has been displayed, is the case of Mr. Gourlay. Mr. Gourlay, at the suit of the Government, has been committed to Cold Bath fields Prison *for being mad*—which he is *not*. No man ever said Mr. Gourlay was mad till now:—we have always opposed him while he was at liberty, because we dislike his political principles, and had enough evidence of his conduct in Canada to pronounce him a troublesome person. At that time, nobody said he was mad—the Opposition papers praised him to the skies; he was the theme for their essays—the burden of their songs; but now, not one of these worthies espouses his cause—not one of them utters a complaint at his present treatment.

Mr. Gourlay has been sentenced to madness by Dr. Munro and Dr. Tootle, and therefore he is to be confined in Cold Bath fields Prison until he comes to his senses again, or *can find bail*—and this we find is the law, and that the Government can confine any man alledged to be mad in a similar manner—a fact of which we were certainly not previously aware; but what is the real meaning of the thing?—Mr. Gourlay horsewhipped Mr. Brougham—in order to make the thing easy and favourable to that Honourable and Learned Gentleman, the Opposition consent to abandon poor Gourlay to his fate—and in order to show a spirit of liberality and conciliation the Government, on the other hand, insist upon their right to incarcerate him.

Mr. Gourlay has forwarded to us a memorial addressed to the Magistrates, full of power and truth, but containing too much irrelevant matter, and occupying too much space to be inserted here—we ask, however, in his own words, "why should he be twice punished for the same offence?" The House of Commons, as became its dignity, inflicted a punishment, not for horsewhipping Mr. Brougham, but for creating a disturbance in the precincts of their Honourable House—while in confinement there, Mr. Gourlay was visited by doctors from Bedlam to ascertain whether he was mad, which no human being before ever said he was—they report that he is mad, and hints are given to him that he may walk out whenever he pleases—these he very properly rejects, and stays in custody as long as the power which committed him exists—he then is necessarily and legally discharged from confinement, and is walking quietly along the Strand, when he is again apprehended, and sent to Cold Bath-fields *for an assault*; the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, who must be the prosecutor we suppose does not appear, and then, instead of being discharged, the Government send their solicitor to enforce his further imprisonment, because *he is declared by two doctors to be mad!*

We suppose, it is constitutional, but if Mr. Maule were to visit the numerous assemblies in London during this hot weather, and exert the power delegated to him, of committing to the House of Correction all such ladies and gentlemen as were accounted mad, and were unable to disprove the fact of being so,

"'Twould thin the town
Such numbers to send
To Cold Bath-fields."

This would be *enacting the liberty of the subject indeed.*

The Proficuous Duke.—The late Duke of Montague was remarkable for achievements of wit and humour, which he conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself. In one of his rambles he observed that a middle aged man, in something like a military dress, of which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth worn threadbare, appeared at a certain hour in in the Park, walking to and fro in the mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that was moving about him, than of so many enmets on an anthill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man, the Duke singled out as a fit object for a frolic. He began, therefore, by making some enquiry concerning him, and soon learned that he was an unfortunate, poor creature, who, having laid out his whole stock of money in the purchase of a commission, had behaved with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment; but upon the conclusion of peace had been reduced to starve upon half-pay. This the Duke thought a favourable circumstance for his purpose; but he learned upon further enquiry, that the captain, having a wife and several children, had been reduced to the necessity of sending them down to Yorkshire, whither he constantly remitted them one moiety of his half pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot where alone he could look for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation.—These particulars afforded new scope for the Duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity, as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculations, on a bench, to send his gentleman to him with his compliments, and an invitation to dinner the next day. The Duke having placed himself at a considerable distance, saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard; he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie, like a man frighted out of a dream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person who accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said, or believe his senses, when it was repeated to him till he did.—In short, he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the looks, behaviour, and attitude of a man, addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport depended upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality in striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes. He was told, however, that the captain returned thanks for the honour intended him, and would wait on his Grace at the time appointed.

When he came the Duke received him with particular marks of civility, and taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had de sired the favor of his company to dine, chiefly on account of a lady, who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a great desire to be in his company, which her situation made it impossible for her to accomplish without the assistance of a friend; that having learned these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty of bringing them together; and added that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation upon his honour. During this discourse the Duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who, after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech with great solemnity, in which the Duke perceived he was labouring to insinuate, in the best manner, that he doubted whether he was not imposed upon, and whether he ought not to resent it; and therefore to put an end to his difficulties at once, the Duke laid his hand on his breast, and dovoutly swore that he told him nothing which he did not believe, upon good evidence to be true.

When word was brought that dinner was served, the captain entered the dining room with great curiosity and wonder, but his wonder was unspeakably increased, when he saw at the table his own wife and children.—The Duke had began his frolic by sending for them *out of Yorkshire, and had as much if not more* astonished the lady than he had her husband to whom he took care that she should have no opportunity to send a letter.

It is much more easy to conceive than describe a meeting so sudden and extraordinary; it is sufficient to say that it afforded the highest entertainment to the Duke, who at length, with much difficulty, got his guests quietly seated at the table, and persuaded them to fall too, without thinking of yesterday or to-morrow. It happened that soon after dinner was over, word was brought to the Duke, that his lawyer attended about some business of his Grace's order. The Duke, willing to have a short truce with the various inquiries of the captain about his family, ordered the lawyer to be introduced, who, pulling out a deed that the Duke was to sign, was directed to read it, with an apology to the company for the interuption. The lawyer accordingly began to read, when, to complete the adventure, and the confusion and astonishment of the captain and his wife, the deed appeared to be a settlement which the Duke had made upon them of a genteel sufficiency for life. Having gravely heard the instrument read, he signed and sealed it, and delivered it into the captain's hand, desiring him to accept of it without compliments, "For," said he, "I assure you it is the last thing I would have done, if I thought I could have employed my money or my time more to my satisfaction in any other way."

Odontalgia, or Tooth-Ache.—The tooth ache in general arise from one diseased tooth, although the pain seems to come from all. In bad cases the causes are either cold or violence acting upon the nerve of a carious tooth; yet a pain similar to this frequently arises from a rheumatic affection of the jaw itself; and in pregnancy it is a sympathetic affection. When a small spot appears upon the tooth, as it were eating it away, the person should most particularly attend to to the use of the tooth brush; in order to remove as frequently as possible the carious portions of it When this spot extends, and penetrates into the substance of the tooth, the air and various acrid bodies get into it and irritate the nerve; and when this takes place, it is usual to introduce a bit of lint dipped in either oil of cloves, nutmeg, or cejnut or diluted sulphuric acid; but these remedies in some cases do no good, and generally only palliate. Mr Thomson says, that "a gill of camphor and opium, or a solution of camphor and opium, or a solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, put into the hollow of a carious tooth, affords almost immediate relief in tooth ache." We must confess that we see no remedy so good as the extracti a of the tooth. To prevent a return of the disease, the hole should be widened by a dentist, and stopped up with leaf gold, or leaf lead, and thus the tooth may be preserved a long time without aching, but strict attention must be paid to the daily use of the tooth brush. When the disease is rheumatic, the jaws must be rubbed with equal parts of spirits of camphor and liquor of ammonia, and a blister put behind the ears, on the same night giving ten grains of Dover's powder and bed time. When the tenderness of the gums will prevent the patient from chewing his food, one of the following pills may be held in the mouth till dissolved—"Of powdered pellitory of Spain, one drachm—Mucilage of gum arabic sufficient to make them into twelve pills. The best dentrifice for those with carious teeth is decidedly charcoal; and the way to prepare it is, to burn a lump of charcoal in the fire, blow off the external powder, and pound the remainder finely in a mortar. This will supercade, in wholesome efficacy, all the pompous powders sold in the shops.—*Medical Adviser.*

Society of Lloyds.—The aggregate property, of the members of Lloyd's is said to be more than *fifty millions*.

The late Mr. Angerstein stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1810, that he had, in the course of twenty-two years, insured for one mercantile house, property to the amount of eight millions and a half of money, and upon this sum the losses, by insolvency of underwriters, did not amount to three pence half penny per cent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

"Louis by the grace of God, &c.—Having seen the 4th Art. of the law of the 17th March, 1822, which provides as follows:—

"If in the interval of the sessions of Chambers, grave circumstances should render insufficient the established regulations for controuling the press, the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and the 26th of July, 1821, may be immediately put in force by an ordinance of the king, deliberated in council, and counters gned by three ministers.

"This disposition shall cease one month after the opening of the Sessions, if during this period it shall not have been converted into a law.

"It shall equally cease on the day on which an ordinance shall be published pronouncing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Considering that our courts of law have recently recognized in the journals an existance *de jure*, independent of their existance *de facto*;

"That this interpretation furnishes sure and easy means of eluding the suspension and the suppression of the journals.

"It follows that the means of repression established by the 3d article of the law of the 17th of March 1822, have become insufficient.

"Desiring under existing circumstances, and until the next meeting of the Chambers, to provide efficaciously for the maintenance of public order: Having heard our council: We have ordered and do order as follows:—

Art. 1. The laws of the 31st of March, 1820, and 26th of July, 1821, are restored in full force from the present day.

Our Minister Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance. LOUIS.

Louis, &c. Referring to an ordinance of yesterday, ordering the re-establishment of the laws of 31st March, 1820, and 26th July 1821, relative to periodical papers and writings; upon the report of our Minister, the Secretary of the interior, we have ordered and hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be immediately formed at Paris, near the Ministry of the Interior and under the presidency of the Director of the Police, a Committee charged with a preliminary examination of all journals and periodicals. It shall be composed, not including the President, of six members named by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. Every article of a paper or periodical must before being printed, be furnished with a *visa*, setting forth that the said article has received the previous examination and approbation required by article 5th of the law of 31st March, 1820; which *visa* shall be given by the Sieur Deliege, whom we name, with that view, Secretary of the said Committee.

3. In the departments, the Prefects shall name as required by circumstances, one or more censors, charged with the preliminary examinations of journals and periodicals published there.

4. Our Minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the ordinance.

Given at the Thuilleries, 16th of Aug. 1824. and *of our Reign the 30th*. LOUIS.

GREECE.

Various statements are given in the London papers of the capture of Ipsara. Those from Smyrna uniformly represent the Greeks to have behaved in a cowardly manner. One letter, of July 6th, says:—

"About 10 or 12 of the best Greek vessels with the richest Greeks on board with their families, and it is said the public treasure, escaped at the very onset of the business. They sailed out of port, telling their betrayed countrymen that they would attack the Turks *at another quarter of the island, and cause a division*!"

"All the fire ships, and about 12 or 14 armed vessels of the Greeks were destroyed (burnt) by the Turks, and 18 or 20 of the former struck their colours, and had the Turkish flag flying, when the last accounts came away." "The fleet will go next to Samos, which will most likely be attacked in a very few days" "We have just learned officially that the island of Samos has sent in its submission to the Porte."

Another letter from Smyrna, dated the 10th of July, states that the Captain Pacha had 80 vessels, large and small, when he attacked the island of Ipsara, and having landed 14,000 men, it was unnecessary for the Turkish fleet to fire a gun. The sea was covered with the bodies of Greeks who endeavoured to escape in small boats and vessels so heavily laden, that they sunk. The Albanian Greeks made some resistance, but were repulsed, after killing about 500 Turks, and they took refuge in the last fortress on the eastern side of the Island, which held out the whole day.

The Primates of the Island and the Senate had time to escape with their families in their own vessels, which were lying at Anti-Ipsara, whence they made sail. The Captain Pacha despatched some frigates after them but without overtaking them. The Captain Pacha intends to proceed immediately to Samos, to Tina, and thence to Hydra, to complete by force the submission of the Greeks. He has sent a squadron before him to invite the islanders to submit voluntarily, and to prevent the effusion of blood.

AFRICA.

Further accounts to the 31st of May, have been received in England from the Coast of Africa. Another action with the Ashantees took place on the 21st of May, which lasted five hours and a half, and the loss of the British was about 150 killed and upwards of 200 wounded, including the loss of the native forces attached to them. A letter from Colonel Sutherland to the Colonial Department, communicates the following particulars.

"It appears that Major Chisholm, who commanded during the engagement, had made preparations to attack the enemy, who were encamped within five miles of the castle, and accordingly on the morning of the 21st of May, he commenced his operations. After the ground had been cleared and paths cut, not without great labor and fatigue, in various directions, towards the enemy's camp, the attack commenced. The engagement was long and sanguinary, it lasted upwards of five hours, when the enemy retreated precipitately, after experiencing very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The retreat continued for two days, but it was ascertained that the King of the Ashantees had subsequently joined his army with considerable reinforcements, which it was estimated would raise the whole of his force amount to 16 000 men — Th Fantees and the rest of the co-operating native powers, conducted themselves, during the battle, in a manner extremely unsatisfactory to Maj. Chisholm who, consequently, was not only prevented from pursuing the enemy, but obliged to return to his former position. It was ascertained from the prisoners, that the enemy had resolved to make an attack upon the Castle, which the presence of their King, it was supposed, would expedite. Our loss was inconsiderable The rainy season had begun, and the prisoners reported that the small-pox and dysentery had committed very considerable ravages in the Ashantee camp.

Copy of a letter from Capt. James Leader, of the brig Turners, dated Cape Coast Roads, June 1, 1824 addressed to his owners:—"The war we are waging against the Ashantee nation has proved very disastrous. The country round our forts is in a dreadful state for want of provisions. Thousands have fallen from the sword, but tens of thousands must perish from famine. Beef is now sixteen guineas a tierce at Cape Coast, and flour or bread is not to be had for money. We are as badly off as possible, the season is carrying off daily seven or eight of the white troops, and there is not more than fifty or upwards of three hundred which I found here remaining. The enemy's camp is very near to the come of this devoted place shall only know."

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A letter from Paris, dated the 18th instant, states that the renewal of the censorship has excited almost general displeasure and that it is likely to render the ministry of M. de Villele of shorter duration than if he had openly braved the opposition of M. de Chateubriand. With respect to the health of the King, which is considered to have an immediate reference to the strength or weakness of M. de Villele's administration, our correspondent states that it is much worse.

We have received the Etoile, dated Thursday, and the other Paris journals of Wednesday. The censorship has not been re-established to no purpose. By [illegible] censors, as may under [illegible] the name, censors have still in their odious office. The Constitutional and the Journal des Debates have been the principal objects of their labours; in each of these papers there are upwards of two columns blank. An Ordinance has been issued, appointing a board of six censors for Paris; in the Departments the Perfects are to appoint them

The Madrid Gazette publishes a Royal Decree, for suppressing Freemasons and Secret Societies in all his Majesty's States in Europe and *America*.

It is again asserted, that the Captain Pacha had sustained great loss in an action with the Greek fleet, after the destruction of Ipsara, and the Dervich Pacha had lost the whole of his vanguard in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the pass of Thermopylæ The Greeks it is said, suffered it to advance and by a skilful manœuvre cut it off from the main and compelled it to surrender.

A mail arrived from Lisbon with papers to the 8 h inst. The force of an expedition to the Brazils was still kept up, and appointments were announced in the Lisbon Gazette.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—The damage done by the late inundations in Bohemia, caused by the long continued rains, to buildings, meadows, gardens, bridges, and dikes, is estimated in circle of Buderest at 330,000 florins, in that of Kaaniue at above 500,000 florins, exclusive of the loss arising from the carrying away of the earth from the fields, and the covering the meadows, with sand and stones to the depth of several feet.

Six men were executed at Limerick on Monday (16th Aug.) three of them for the murder of Major Hare, and three for the murder of Colonel Fitzgibbon's driver, near Abbeyfeale. Five of them have left large families.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From a London paper.

Continental Society.—On the 18th of May the anniversary meeting of the Society for the promotion of Christianity on the Continent was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Upwards of 2000 attended.—Sir Thomas Baring in the Chair. The report stated, that during the last year great progress had been made by the efforts of the Society's agents on the Continent. By means of the *colporteurs* or book agents, vast numbers of Bibles, Testaments and Tracts, in the vernacular tongue, had been circulated in Fourney, Grenoble, and Bayonne, and several parts of the Netherlands; in the West of Germany, Switzerland, Genoa and the Cantons of Vaus and Berne. As soon as the authorities in Switzerland discovered the success of the mission, they pursued the agent as an enemy and an incendiary. The Council of Lausanne issued an edict against him. One of the officers of the Society had made an excursion into Spain against superstition, with a small army of 500 Bibles and Testiments, besides a number of light troops in the shape of Tracts. He penetrated to the walls of Madrid, and discharged into it his 500 copies, under the protection of the French military.—[Applause.] At Milan, Mr. Tartaro lingered under sentence of death for distributing Bibles. He was tried for Carbonarianism, and the proof was, that he had circulated the Bible. The report concluded with recommending that the exertions of the Society should be strenuously persevered in. It was received with great applause.

...land in West Africa.—It has long been a uniform trait in the character of the Friends, that they have advocated the equal rights of Africa, and borne decided and honorable testimony against the Slave Trade. In this they have secured the sympathies and the good wishes of every consistent friend to liberty. It is seldom, however, that we have been called to notice any remarkable efforts of a female of this Society for the benefit of that injured country — But the New York Observer of the 3d inst. records an example of benevolence in a female of this sect, which is highly pleasing. Early as 1819, Hannah Kilham, of Sheffield, Eng. who had some years felt the obligation of employing her talents for the benefit of the African race, brought forward the subject in London. And so powerful were her arguments on the minds of her brethren, that a subscription was commenced to defray the expenses of educating two African youths of hopeful talents. In 1820, she began to instruct them. One was from Goree, named Sendzane, the name of the other was Mahmadou, from the banks of the Gambia. In the same year, several Friends, who agreed to act as a committee in this business, sent out an agent to the river Gambia, to open a correspondence, and receive instruction. The agent was favorably received, and returned in 1821. In the summer of 1823, Hannah Kilham had prosecuted the study of the Jaloff and Mandingo languages to such an extent that she had prepared a set of elementary school books for the press, together with selections from scripture. The committee on her proposal, then consented that she should depart for Africa, with suitable English companions, and the two native youths, whom she had been three years instructing with success as teachers to their brethern.

Early in December last, this interesting company arrived at Bathurst, a British settlement in West Africa formed within a few years on the island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. From a letter written by Hannah Kilham soon after her arrival, it is understood that she will fix her station at Cape Mary, a high and healthy spot at the mouth of the Gambia, eight miles from Bathurst. Her prospects were flattering. The youth whom she had instructed were much attended to, and the natives were desirous to be taught by them.—The expenses of this enterprise are defrayed by the Friends in England.—More than a year since, 3000 dollars had been collected. The ultimate object in view is, the establishment of an institution for cultivating the languages of Africa, the support of schools, and the institution and diffusion of select parts of the holy scripture.—*Watchman.*

Poetry.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

In slumbers of midnight, the sailor boy lay,
His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind,
But watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away,
And visions of happiness danced o'er his mind.

Oh sailor boy! sailor boy! never again
Shall home, love, or kindred, thy wishes repay;
Unheard and unheeded, down deep in the main
Full many a score fathom, thy frame shall decay.

No tomb shall o'er plead to remembrance for thee,
Or redeem form or fame from the merciless surge,
But the white foam of wave shall thy winding sheet be,
And winds, in the midnight of winter, thy dirge!

On beds of green sea-flowes thy limbs shall be laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow;
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part suit to thy mansion below.

Days, months, years and ages shall circle away,
And still the vast waters above thee shall roll;
Earth tores thy pattern for ever and aye—
O sailor boy! sailor boy! peace to thy soul!

Communication.

For the Weekly Register.

MR EDITOR,

Unused to literary contests and newspaper warfare, it is with much reluctance that I, so unskilled in the weapons of controversy, now present myself to your columns. A painful diffidence of becoming thus prominent and a distrust of my feeble strength would have effectually checked such boldness; but my attachment to the cause which now calls for its advocates, and the impulse of feelings I am proud of avowing have hurried me beyond these opposing barriers, and ranked me, however reluctantly, in the lists of debate. But be assured, Sir, I have not come forward as an adverrary, but as a defender, against the threatening sword, I would merely hold up the buckler of security. Should the effect of this communication be to awake the efforts of some more potent advocate, I will then cheerfully retire again into solitude and obscurity.

I have Sir the happiness of belonging to that pure and venerable Ecclesiastical Establishment, the CHURCH OF ENGLAND; and may I, rejoicing in its pure and faithful lessons, feel that consolation in death which an adherence to its principles has preserved during my life! But, Sir, this venerable fabric, "built upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," is assailed with all the force of bitter hostility; the shafts of malice would fain rase that beautiful structure; and the secret workings of envy undermine that firm foundation. That it is sometimes objected to on the ground of its connection with the government of the Empire, I am fully per-suaded; but alas! Sir, must not its enemies, in that case, be ...

...true are these words of the tragic poet,

convicia in magnos qui jaculatur,
haud facile aberrat.

Yet, I speak not of the invectives of an individual, or the transient clamours of a party;—but I lament that silent, unfounded and unfair hostility begotten by prejudice, and nurtured by ignorance—which prevails alas! too widely.

How sad, Sir, are sometimes the pains of recollection! How many, presented, in a retrospective flight, with unveiled happiness are now doomed to sigh over its ruins! And when we review that happy period when the "multitude of them that believed were of *one heart and of one soul*"—upon contemplating the present deplorable dissensions, destroying that primitive harmony and severing the bond of peace—can we, upon contrasting the past with the present, restrain the tear of sorrow, or hush the sigh of regret? But, Sir, without dreading the charge of unclustered fervour or undue enthusiasm, I profess myself one of those votaries of hope who feel assured that these scenes of blissfulness will yet be restored again.

But why those dissentions in the Church of Christ? why those violent outcries against our venerable Establishment? why resist the appointments of God? why by war the beauty and destroy the harmony of his own sacred work?

The adversaries of the Church of England must object either to its doctrines; its government; its members; or its ministers.

And what are the *doctrines* it supports that can be objected to? From the very "first principles" even unto "perfection"—in the doctrines of "repentance from dead works, of faith towards God, of baptisms, of laying on of hands, of the resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgement;" (Heb. VI. 12) wherein does it err? What is there in those admirable compilations of its faith, the Church Catechism and the thirty-nine Articles, which cannot be supported by the authority of Scripture? What is there in its beautiful Liturgy, and in all its sacramental and devotional offices contrary to the revealed word of God?—With Truths in the play, I wait for a reply.

But is it the *Ecclesiastical Government* of this Apostolic fabric which calls forth so much hostility? I repeat the word *Apostolic*; for I boldly appeal to the writings of the New Testament in support of the appointment of *Bishops, Priests and Deacons*. The attentive reader will then, too, readily discover the intended correspondence of these offices in the Christian Church, to those of *high-priest, priest and levite* in its elder sister and type, the Jewish. The antithesis is thus recognised and applied by St. Clement of Rome writing to the Church of Corinth the duty of Ecclesiastical subordination "to the high-priest were allotted his proper offices; to the priests, their proper places were assigned; to the levites, their services were appointed; and the laymen were restricted within the precepts of laymen." And if the language of our Saviour and the Apostles be not sufficiently explicit to enable us to define *exactly* what was the original of Church Government; what are the natural inferences? Not, surely, that *self-appointment* to these offices is justifiable or unforbidden: but the natural conclusion is that we are to be *certified* concerning the original form of Church Government by the *Apostles' successors*. I appeal, therefore, to the most common readers of ecclesiastical history, whether the Establishment of the Church of England is not in unison with *their* appointments; whether Timothy, Titus, Ignatius, Polycarp, Clemens Romanus, &c. did not exercise the *episcopal* offices in the same manner in which it is now exercised in our Established Church.

Are the *members* of our Church a cause of objection against the Church? Are they more pervadus to this? As well might they say, we will not live under the laws of our country, because their are transgressors of it: we will not abide by the institutions of Christ, because unworthy men are allowed to partake of their privileges. "But who art thou, O man, that judgest another?" Are they worse men—worse neighbours, worse husbands, parents and children—than those of other communities?

No less futile is the objection arising from a disapprobation of the *ministers* of the Established Church. "Though they are sinners, it is not for me to judge them." *God forbid.* "Most true it is that *all men are sinners*; but of transgressors are they the *chief?* I trust that none will rest on unqualified an allegation. That many of them have *zeal* and that "*according to knowledge*" will, I trust, be admitted: that many are assiduous in the performance of social and private duties, cannot be denied: that their faith is elevated by the purest glow of religious hope, and that the hearts of many are animated with the quickening warmth of Christian charity, must also be admitted. But there is yet a crying sin — They mingle with the polite and the refined of the world—they adopt their unobjectionable customs—they become possessed of their elegancies. They have loved the elegant retreats of "academic shades and learned halls," they occasionally use philosophy as the hand-maid of religion.—They sometimes paint the beauties of holiness in all the beauties of language. They encourage the drooping, abashed and distrusting sinner by the smile of forgiveness; and they condemn not, with ascetic frigidity, the innocent enjoyments of life.—"Happy is he who condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth." And to prevent any conclusion detrimental to that institution of which they are ministers, we may repeat with the same Apostle, "Who art thou, O man, that judgeth another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth."

I now, Mr Editor, retire from your columns, perhaps to appear there no more. I am not to be understood as challenging controversy; with that motive I could not expect your attention to this communication.—I am merely acting on the defensive. All that i desire is that they who may be inspirened with what I have written will examine for themselves, and have recourse, for the removal of every scruple, to those who, in their respective residences, are doubtless ready to furnish any information which will be meekly asked. I beg leave Sir, to conclude with subscribing myself,

Your very Obt. Servant,
JULIAN.

* From the supposed want of types a *translation* is here given of the original Greek.
† Vide Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.

Domestic.

BROCKVILLE, SEPT. 27.

Murder.—Henry Hamilton was commited to the Jail of this District, on Tuesday last, charged with the murder of Samuel Tarbox of Prescott, who has for a considerable time acted as Ferry-man between Prescott and Ogdensburgh. The circumstances of this melancholy affair as we have heard them are as follows:—It seems Hamilton had been to Ogdensburgh and bargained for some chairs to be sent to Prescott for him; the person with whom he made the agreement, being doubtful about getting his pay, took the chairs himself across to Prescott, and after having entered them at the Custom House left them in custody of Mr. Tarbox (Tarbox being then absent) with instructions not to let them go out of her possession until Hamilton should have paid her the amount demanded for them. Shortly after Hamilton called for the chairs, Mrs. Tarbox refused to give them up until he should have paid the sum required, which he refused to do, and swore he would have them, and as he was Deputy Custom House Officer would seize them as smuggled property, and accordingly forcibly took the chairs away. In the evening when Tarbox came home his wife informed him of the affair he went immediately in quest of Hamilton to have the matter arranged, and met with him in the street; a quarrel ensued, after some hard words had passed, Hamilton left Tarbox, and went to his sadler's shop, but shortly returned, and the quarrel was renewed, When Hamilton told Tarbox that he was armed, and requested him to desist from abusing him, but Tarbox continued speaking to him. Hamilton then said he would bear it no longer and made a pass at him, which Tarbox received in the hand which was severely cut, and he retreated but was followed up by Hamilton, who continued to strike at him in which Tarbox was again cut in the hand and breast, and as he was stooping he received the fatal blow in the neck which having entered deep and severed one of the large blood vessels, he fell and shortly after expied. The instrument used by Hamilton is supposed to have been a sadler's round knife, used by them for cutting leather, it being dusk the byestanders could not distinctly discearn what it was and it has not as yet been found. An inquest was held on the body of Tarbox, and from the evidence adduced on the Jury, they were under the necessity of giving a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, 29th being St. Michael's day, the Rev A. N. BETHUNE was admitted to Preist's Orders, in the Cathedral Church of this City, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Archdeacon of Quebec, the Rev. Dr. MILLS, Chapl. to H. M. Forces, and the Rev. G. ARCHBOLD, Preacher to Protestant settlers, in parts adjacent to Quebec. The ceremony was to have taken place after the Ember days, on Sunday, 19th but the Bishop's health did not permit his Lordship's attendance on that day. Mr. Bethune has been licensed to the Mission of Grimsby, Niagara District, Upper Canada.—*Quebec Mercury.*

BIRTH.

On Wednesday the 13th instant, the lady of the Hon. Colonel Wells of a Son.

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Second Day of August last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of September instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday, the Twenty Fifth Day of October, next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, at the stone house in the Township of Newark, otherwise called the Town of Niagara, within the said Province, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, the Tenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House,
York, Sept 22nd, 1824.

A Despatch of which the following is a Copy, has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from HIS MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

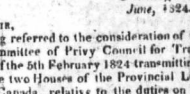
Downing Street,
June, 1824.

SIR,

Having referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, your Despatch of the 5th February 1824 transmitting an Address of the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature of Upper Canada, relative to the duties on Tobacco, I have now the honour to acquaint you that by an Act which has been very recently passed, 5 Geo. 4 Chap. 43 Sec. 15 Tobacco the produce of His Majesty's Territories in Canada, will from and after the 5th July next, be admitted in this Country on payment of a duty of three pence less per lb. than is payable on Tobacco the Produce of all other Countries.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General
SIR P. MAITLAND K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Queenstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Butlo, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being actually prohibited and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of the said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which they may severally might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares and Commodities imported from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Queenstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Queenstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Jabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber.
York, 31st January, 1824

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, to such it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
In Council.
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of the date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, on Lake Huron, thereby, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nimia	Lake
N. of Mudoe		Tudor
N. of Ebexer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kahdar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenuebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oldea	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Government House, 5th March, 1820.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that no Location requiring Settlement Duty shall be Confirmed by Patent, without a Certificate from the Land Board of the District in which such Location may be situate, that the Settlement Duty required by the Order in council has *bona fide* been performed within the time specified by the Location Ticket.

JOHN SMALL *Clk. C.*

To Militia Pensioners, Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Payment of Militia Pensions for the year 1824, will commence from this date.
Militia Pension Office, York, 15th July, 1824.
EDWD. M'MAHON.
30.—13 w. Agent for Paying Militia Pensions

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 261, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 31st, 1823. 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
43—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Heggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cumming, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff,*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out-Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres. All which I will sell at Publi, Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 18.4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of William Blackburn and Francois A. Larogue, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, my Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alex ander Thain, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } $30 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. G.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dy. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C, is postponed until the 27th day of October next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 14—td.
2d September, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Wednesday the 13th day
to wit. } of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Chittle, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No. 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Thousand, containing, or so much as are Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, July 15th, 1824. 40—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 13th day of
To Wit: } December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Beyard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three reuths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Gross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, and Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.
40—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FIRE-WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 16th day of November next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz—

400 *CORDS*,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of February, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office
York, October 14, 1824. 43—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

BEEF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1825, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 12th of November at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dy. Ass't. Com'y General.
Commissariat Office, York,
October 4th, 1824. No 41.—5w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premi-

tm.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 18 4.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

A LADY having lately arrived from England, and considering an opportunity presents for establishing a SEMINARY of respectability in Kingston, U. C. solicits the patronage of those Ladies who may feel disposed to place their daughters where the most useful and polite Branches of Education are taught; having been accustomed to the best established method of Tuition, she trusts that an assiduous and unremitting attention to her Pupils and their interests may ensure her success.

☞ For Cards of address and Terms, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. Henry Smith, King-street, Kingston, and to the office of the paper. 42—3w.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having likewise of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his services by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed, R. T. DEAN.

N B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.

40—13w.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 15—t. f.

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONIBEE IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

THERE are already 15 Acres cleared, and a Log House erected, upon the Farm, which consists of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family, are these,—A Lease will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 12$ per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—(*except the Ashes*)—to the Tenant.

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1¼ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office; or to George Ingle, Cavan.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. THOMAS MILBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally—that he has just arrived from London direct with a Select Assortment of *Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trowsers;—Fustian Shooting Jackets and Trowsers—Round about Jackets;—Flushing Great Coats;—Fancy Waistcoats, &c. &c. &c. with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's Street, York.

York, September 15th, 1824. t. f

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Loft, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices; are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,) S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. Amous S. Roberts) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between the Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, August 26th, 1824. No. 35.—t.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

Viz:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 18, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL.

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824. 4—tf.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, or not less than Ten, a Loan of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the Building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH or ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,

19—tf. Secretary, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

From my Office,

May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, slightly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land, being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain,

200 do do being the West halves of No. 3) and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,

York, 2d April, 1824. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6m.

THEATRE, YORK.

This Evening, (Thursday, October 21st)

WILL BE PRESENTED

AT MR PHAIRS' ASSEMBLY ROOM.

The Much Admired Comedy of

THE RIVALS.

To Conclude with the Celebrated Farce of the SPOILED CHILD.

Tomorrow Evening, (Friday, October 22d) Shakespears' Celebrated Tragedy of

RICHARD THE THIRD.

With a variety of Songs, as will appear in the Bills.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF THE *DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 43.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

Being detained on the Niagara frontier longer than we expected, we have only time to say that, in our account of the retirement of the remains of General Sir Isaac Brock and his Aid de Camp—Lt. Col. McDonell, we have purposely avoided giving the names of Gentlemen attending the procession (after the manner of the Observer) as invidious towards those who from various causes, could not attend;—whatever might have been their anxiety to pay their last tribute of national respect and gratitude to the brave men whose obsequies have been thus commemorated—But we shall be more copious when treating of the same subject in the Annual Register.

☞ The Notice of several interesting communications, received, must be reserved until our next.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

The following singular termination of a trial for rape, took place at Limerick, (Ireland) on the 3d of August:—Michael Moloney was indicted for a rape on Mary McMahon; at Mungret on the 8th of November last. The prosecutrix, a well looking girl proved the offence. The Counsel for the defence appeared very anxious that the matter might be settled by a marriage between the parties, before the trial would go any further. One witness, in the course of his evidence, deposed that a marriage was about to take place before the trial, but that the priest refused, and he could not tell why. Mr. Boyce intimated to the judge his belief, that there was a rule in the Roman Catholic Church, which prohibited the marriage of persons under any confinement or restraint. The learned Judge denied this, and mentioned a fact within his own knowledge, of a marriage having been celebrated under similar circumstances, in the Judge's chamber, County Cork, when three priests were present at the ceremony, and the Jury, at the time, engaged in a consultation upon the case. Here the conversation ceased, and his Lordship charged the Jury, who retired. In the interim a clergyman was procured for the purpose, and the parties were married in the Judge's room; after which his Lordship ordered the Jury to be recalled, and stated, that from circumstances that had since come within his observation, he would recommend them to acquit the prisoner.

BOW STREET, Aug. 20.

A young woman, of superior manners and address, who stated her name to be *Letitia Peace*, was brought before G. R. Minshull, Esq. charged with stealing about £10 worth of wearing apparel the property of a tradesman, of the name of Bricks, residing in Square street, Chelsea.—There was a second charge against the prisoner, of stealing a sheet and other articles, the property of a widow named Green. The prisoner, when put to the bar, concealed her face as much as possible, but was immediately recognised by several in the office, as having appeared here some three or four years ago, under very different circumstances. She had held the situation of governess in a family of respectability, but quitted it to marry a young man by trade a pianoforte maker. They hired a stand in Covent-garden market, and commenced business as fruiterers; but from some cause or other constant disagreements took place between them, and they were often at this office, charging each other. She upon those occasions described herself to be the daughter of a clergyman, and to have been brought up in a state of affluence, and to have been in the length separated, and subsequently, we believe, she became reduced, and got into such opposite course of life. She appeared now to be in a state of extreme despondency. When the evidence had been taken Mr. Minshull said, you have heard what has been stated against you; have you any thing to say? Prisoner (in a tone of deep des-

pair:) Nothing except that I am a murderer as well as a robber! Mr. Minshull. Good God! what is it you mean, young woman? Prisoner: I mean that I am the murderer of my own child. Ford, the gaoler, said, he knew that the prisoner had had a child, which he had not seen with her now for some time. The prisoner, with strong emotion, exclaimed, No, no, it is not that child. Thank God, that is alive and safe. It was another one that I destroyed. Ford: Hold your tongue: you don't know what you say: your brain is turned. Prisoner: No: it is not, indeed, I am perfectly collected, and quite aware of what I am saying. I was near my accouchement, and took something which destroyed the child. She persisted in this assertion, and was taken away; Mr. Minshull desiring that she should be strictly watched. She was fully committed upon the charges of felony. The first child, we understand, is with her husband.

General Moreau.—About a mile from the walls of Dresden stands the rude monument of Moreau, on the spot where he fell. It is composed of unhewn stones of granite, bearing the inscription, "Tibi hero Moreau tell here by the side of Alexander." Some unknown person has lately effaced the word *Hero*, and carved above it as regularly and deeply as the rest of the inscription, the word *traitor*, which it has been found impossible to obliterate.

Carlile's Sister.—Mrs. Wright, the sister of Carlile, who, with her brother, was sentenced to several years imprisonment in England for selling what are called blasphemous publications, was lately set at liberty before the expiring of the period of her confinement, in consequence of ill health. She had been so much reduced that she could not leave the prison without the assistance of a coach to carry her home. Her fine had also been remitted.

Heavy Rain.—The River Dee, in Scotland, had been so swelled and rendered so rapid by the heavy rains lately prevailing there, that no less than eleven persons were drowned in attempting to cross it late in the evening.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE, AND IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING FROM GREECE.

The old line packet ship Canada, arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Liverpool—bringing the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 30th, and the latter of 31st ult.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The most important news is from Greece, to which of course, our columns must be principally devoted this evening. In addition to the accounts contained in the English papers, an arrival at Boston from Smyrna, has brought us letters from our valued correspondent at that place, as late as the 25th of July. With bleeding hearts our readers have already perused some partial details of the fall of Ipsara. We copy now what has furnished a more particular and interesting account of that bloody and treacherous affair. But the gloom produced by this intelligence, is in a very considerable degree dissipated by advices of the subsequent naval successes of the Greeks, and the recapture of Ipsara. This gratifying news is positively confirmed by our correspondent, and is mentioned in a letter from an American Gentleman in Smyrna, of July 22, to the Editors of the Daily Advertiser, and is also mentioned in letters received and published at Baston. The only circumstance that casts a doubt upon it, is the part taken by Capt. King, who we fear at first, had also sailed "that on the 20th, when he passed Ipsara, the Turkish fleet was then off that Island". But there was evidently some mistake in this matter, as we have a letter from Constantinople of the 23d of July stating that "the Captain Pacha had returned to Smyrna to land his wounded, *and to repair four frigates which cannot keep the sea*". In addition to this, the accounts of the Greek successes, is published in the Grecian Gazette extraordinary, and the news had caused great rejoicings among the Greeks who had ordered Te Deums to be sung. It appears from this gazette, that all the Grecian vessels but some from the other islands to assist the Ipsariots, and that this fleet after having been to Cnos and so well that site, where there was an equally brave resistance by the Cassiots against the Turks, returned to Ipsara with their fleet of upwards of 80 sail, where the Turkish fleet was beaten with the loss of three capital vessels sunk, and the fleet put to flight. But we will proceed with our Smyrna correspondence, and follow it with such particulars as we may find most important in the London papers.

SMYRNA, July 25.

"As to politics we have rather a sad story, we mentioned in our last, the capture of the island of Ipsara by the Turks; we have since learnt the particulars, which we shall now give you, hoping they will prove interesting. The Captain Pacha, after remaining at the Island of Mytelene upwards of a month, during which time he embarked an immense number of troops, sailed from thence on the afternoon of the 3rd of July. It was observed that the Commodore of the French Station here was continually alongside and on board of the Turkish Admiral, and was often seen going and coming from him to Ipsara. Great conjectures are entertained that the Frenchman was the conveyor of messages between the Captain Pasha and certain Albanian, who had been a Turk before the Revolution, and who has since turned Greek, he gained great reputation among the Greeks for his bravery. The Albanians on the west of Ipsara, on their march, was so far from being suspected of any ill design, that the inhabitants trusted him with two most important posts on the island relying on his great bravery for their defence. On the morning of the 4th of July, the Turkish Admiral sent his transports princi pally armed, except a few small vessels, to anchor off the island, two posts, where the Albanian commanded; and no sooner had they began their debarkation, than the Albanians began firing on the Ipsariots who were to defend the lines with them, and hotly nearly the whole of them. The few who remained were obliged to leave the place thus allowing the Turks to land without opposition, and once on shore, they began firing on the Albanians, who had been joined by a small body of faithful Albanians, and after a desperate conflict (*alth* great loss to the Turks) defeated them in the first. A letter published in the Journal of Mavrocordato, received at Corfu, on the 21st of July, by express, gives the following account of the Greek success:—"The Greek fleet which left Hydra the 4th July, hastened to the coasts of Ipsara, where the Captain Pacha had returned. A battle took place there between the two fleets was most furious. The Greeks succeeded, by means of fire ships, in burning three Turkish frigates, which were commanded by the Capoudana, Begbey (Vice-Admiral), the Patrona bey (Sub-Admiral), and the Reis-bey (Rear-Admiral). Eighteen Turkish gun boats were likewise sunk, but his vessel was very much damaged; many other Turkish vessels of different dimensions were burnt or taken, the remainder of the Ottoman fleet fled, and took shelter, in a very bad condition at Mitylene. [This statement very satisfactorily accounts for the Captain Pacha's return to Smyrna, having to land his wounded, and repair his frigates which would not keep the sea.] After this decisive victory the Greeks effected a landing on the island of Ipsara. More than 2000 Ipsariots held out in two forts of this island. They favoured eficually the descent of their countrymen. From 1500 to 1800 Turks were in the Island, terrified at the defeat of their fleet, took to flight and being pursued to the utmost, were all cut to pieces."

This cheering intelligence is corroborated from various sources. It was brought to Hydra by "an adverse brig with the wind." The blow was struck by 2000 Samians. A postscript to the Hydra article adds the following important news:—"Still good news! The Ipsariots have beat the Egyptians in the environs of Candia, and obliged them to shut themselves up in that fortress. The open country and valleys are occupied by the troops of the insurgents. A landing which Ismael Gibraliter attempted in the environs of Polycastro, met with no success, and the infidels, every where repulsed, are deceived in their hopes." It is further added, that the Greeks had landed on the Island of Cnos, and that all the Turks in the village of Woollina, were killed.

One account computes the loss of the Turks in their operations against Ipsara, at 22000 men. The Greek fleet has sailed in search of the Captain Pacha.

A late article dated Bucharest in Romania, July 13, announce that "The Island of Candia sees the standard of the cross again afloat. The Greeks who had retired into the steepest rocks of their country, having received a reinforcement of 1500 men, fell upon the barbarians, 2,000 in number, whilst a division entered the port. The battle was not long nor obstinate. The Mussulmans of Candia who were all Egyptian troops, being surprised, were overwhelmed, shot, and not one escaped the just vengeance of the Greeks. Cannons baggage, warlike stores, provisions, all fell into the hands of the victors. The Cross of Christ rises anew in every direction, and the Greeks have taken possession of the whole island. This news is confirmed by official letters, which have been received at Constantinople."

The Austrian Observer of the 30th contains advices from Smyrna and Constantinople, by way of Italy, according to which no doubt remains of the destruction of the Turks at Ipsara. It appears from the reports, that the blowing up of the frigate mentioned in our letters above, destroyed the most of the Turks who were on board of her. A letter published in the Journal of Philomathi, received at Corfu, on the 21st of July, by express, gives the following account of the Greek success:—"The Greek fleet which left Hydra the 4th July, hastened to the coasts of Ipsara, where the Captain Pacha had returned. A battle took place there between the two fleets was most furious. The Greeks succeeded, by means of fire ships, in burning three Turkish frigates, which were commanded by the Capoudana, Begbey (Vice-Admiral), the Patrona bey (Sub-Admiral), and the Reis-bey (Rear-Admiral). Eighteen Turkish gun boats were likewise sunk, but his vessel was very much damaged; many other Turkish vessels of different dimensions were burnt or taken, the remainder of the Ottoman fleet fled, and took shelter, in a very bad condition at Mitylene. [This statement very satisfactorily accounts for the Captain Pacha's return to Smyrna, having to land his wounded, and repair his frigates which would not keep the sea.]" After this decisive victory the Greeks effected a landing on the island of Ipsara. More than 2000 Ipsariots held out in two forts of this Island. They favoured eficually the descent of their countrymen. From 1500 to 1800 Turks were in the Island, terrified at the defeat of their fleet, took to flight and being pursued to the utmost, were all cut to pieces."

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death of July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots, with the Hydriots and Spezziots; they took eighty armed vessels, & put 8,000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptian at Cnos is equal certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians.

It is said that Mr Edward Blaquiere is about to carry to Mitylene eight to 10,000 francs, arising from a private subscription of the Greeks of Zante, to enable Mavrocordato to pay the arrears of his troops.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

Would it utterly impossible to give the news to-day as copiously as we had first intended. It appears that the troubles at and in the neighbourhood of Tarifa, have been of a more serious character than some of our last accounts would lead them to infer. A letter from Madrid of August 12, to the editor of the London Morning Herald, says:—"for the last four or five days there has been a constant succession of couriers between this place and Andalusia; and every day's Cabinet Council, presided at by the King, has been held. The cause has at length come to light, and it is no less than the landing at Tarifa of the Constitutional General Torijos, for the purpose of raising the country, and acting in co operation with the numerous bands of Constitutionalists who have for some time been in the mountains of Ronda, or extremely favourable situation, and to drive them from which it would require a very considerable force. There are various accounts of this affair, but I shall content myself with that contained in a letter which I received this day; that Torijos is at the head of about a thousand men; that he is abundantly provided with money and arms; that the garrison of Tarifa had joined his standard, and that in all the villages of the mountains of Ronda the Stone of the Constitution had been set up; and finally, that this conspiracy had extensive ramifications in all the principal towns in Andalusia, in consequence of which, a great number of persons had been arrested for a real or suspected understanding with the conspirators of Gibraltar." Gen. O'Donnel, who commanded in this district, has received French Commander at Cadiz, for assistance; and the next news we have is by a telegraphic despatch, received at Paris, on the 27th of August, from "Gen. Digeon to his Excellency the Minister of War," announcing that "the forces of Tarifa was taken by storm on the 19th, at 8 o'clock in the morning by the French and Spanish troops. The rebels, who retreated into the island, were attacked the next morning at day break by the landing of French troops, of the 31st regiment of the line. One chief only escaped in a boat; the rest were killed on the spot. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the law." Thus had the affair ended for the present. In a report from Gen. O'Donnel, he states that the public tranquility has not been interrupted for a moment.

Speaking of the affair of Tarifa, the Morning Herald says the place was taken by a joint force of French and Spaniards. It would appear that, previous to the arrival of this intelligence, great alarm prevailed at Madrid—not a little heightened by the departure of the king for Biterfronse. Some change had taken or was about to take place in the Spanish Ministry—these members of it would be better, or no more. The Government of Old Castile at this Lordship continued to get worse, but Dr. Bruno and he thought letting blood again would save his life; and I lost no time in telling my master how necessary it was to comply with the Doctor's wishes. He replied by saying, he feared they knew nothing about his disorder, and then stretching out his arm said, 'Here, take my arm and do whatever you like.' His Lordship continued to get weaker on the 17th he was bled again, and in the morning and at 10 o'clock in the afternoon; the bleeding at both times was follow'd by fainting fits, which would have fallen down more than once had I not caught him in my arms. In order to prevent such an accident, I took care not to let his Lordship sit without supporting him. On this day we must have said to one another—'I cannot sleep, and you tell me that I have not been able to sleep for more than a week!' I know,' added his Lordship, 'that a man can only be a certain time without sleep, and then he must go mad with or any one being able to tell me when I am to go mad. I have sooner shoot myself than be mad. for I am not afraid of dying! I am more fit to give them people think.' I do not however, believe that his Lordship had any apprehension of his late till the day after, the 18th, when he said, 'I fear you and Tita will be ill by sitting up constantly night and day.' I answered, 'I will not leave you for a week if I know, but Tita will you are better.' As my master had a slight fit of delirium on the 18th, I took care to remove the pistols and stiletto, which had hitherto been kept at his bed-side, in the night. On the 18th his Lordship desired me to write immediately, and seemed to be very much dissatisfied with his medical treatment. He wished to allow me to send for Dr. Thomas;' to which he answered, 'Do so, but be quick. I am only sorry I did not let you do so before.' As he saw that we have mistaken my disease: write yourself, for I know you would not like to trust any other hand. I did not lose a moment in obeying my master's orders, and on informing Dr Bruno and Mr. Millengen of it, they said it was very right, as they now began to be afraid themselves. On returning to my master's apartment, Dr. Thomas arrived in London. 'Here you are!' I have, my Lord.' was my answer: upon which he said, 'You have done right, for I should like to know what is the matter with me.' Although his London did not appear to think his dissolution was so near, I could perceive he was getting weaker every hour, and he even began to call me Fletcher several times. He after and said 'I now begin to think I am seriously ill, and in case I should be taken off suddenly, I wish to give you several directions, which I hope you will be particular in seeing executed.' I answered I would, if necessary, avoid cause to panic; but I expressed a hope that he would live many years, to manifest how much better himself than I could. To this my master replied, 'No; it is now nearly over;' and then added, 'I must tell you all without losing a moment.' I then said, 'Shall I go, my Lord, and fetch pen, ink, and paper?' 'Oh, my God, nothing will lose to much time,' said he, and began:—

had been too long in his wet clothes, and the cold, of which he had complained, more or less, ever since we left Constantinople, must have brought on the fever. Through extreme fever during the night, his Lordship slept pretty well but complained in the morning of a pain in his bones and a head-ache; this did not, however, prevent him from taking a ride in the afternoon, which I grieve to say was his last. On his return, my master said that the saddle was not perfectly dry, from being so wet the day before, and observed that he thought it had made him worse His Lordship was again visited by the same slow fever, and I was sorry to perceive on the next morning that his illness appeared to be increasing. His Lordship's appetite was also quite gone. I prepared a little arrow-root, of which he took three or four spoonfuls, saying it was very good, but could take no more. It was not till the third day, the 12th, that I began to be alarmed about my master's safety. I therefore sent for Dr. Bruno and Mr. Millengen, the two medical attendants, and inquired minutely into every circumstance connected with my master's present illness; both replied that there was no danger, I might make myself perfectly easy on the subject, for all would be well in a few days. This was the 13th. On the following day I found my master in such a state, that I could not feel happy without suggesting that he would send to Zante for Dr. Thomas; his Lordship desired me to consult the doctors, which I did, and was told that there was no occasion for calling in any person, as they hoped all would be well in a few days. Here I should remark, that his Lordship repeatedly said he was sure the doctors did not understand his disease; to which I answered, "Then, my lord, have you not Dr. Thomas at present?" "They tell me," said his Lordship, "that it is only a common cold, which you know I have had a thousand times." "I am sure, my Lord," said I, "that you never had one of so serious a nature." "I think I never had," was his Lordship's answer. I repeated my supplications that Dr. Thomas should be sent for on the 15th, and was again assured that my master would be better in two or three days. These unaccountable assurances I did not renew my entreaties until it was too late. With respect to the medicines that whose given to my master, I beg leave to observe myself that those of a stronger purgative nature were the best adapted for his complaint; considering that as he had nothing on his stomach, the very effect would be to create pain. The whole nourishment taken by my master for the last eight days, consisted of a small quantity of broth, and a few spoonfuls of arrow-root. On the 16th, he got more worse during the day break by the landing of French troops, of the 31st regiment of the line. One chief only escaped in a boat; the rest were killed on the spot. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the law." Thus had the affair ended for the present. In a report from Gen. O'Donnel, he states that the public tranquility has not been interrupted for a moment.

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now short,' said his Lordship; and immediately after, 'Now pay attention.' His Lordship commenced by saying, 'You will be provided for.' I begged him, however, to proceed with things of more consequence; he then continued, 'Oh, my poor dear child! my dear Ada, my God, could I but have seen her! give her my blessing—and my dear sister Augusta and her children; and you will go to Lady Byron, and say——tell her every thing you see me friends with her.' His Lordship appeared to be greatly affected at this moment. I begged my master's voice failed him; so that I could only catch a word at intervals, but he muttered something very seriously for some time, and would often raise his voice and say—' Fletcher, now if you do not execute every thing which I have given you, I will torment you hereafter, if possible.' Here I told his Lordship he was in a state of great perplexity, that I had not understood a word of what he said; to which he replied, "Oh, my God! then all is lost! for it is now too late—even if it be possible you have not understood me?" "No, my Lord," said I, "had I pay you to try and inform me of your wish?" "How so?" answered he. I told him I did not wish to hear, and all is over.' I said "Not our will, but God's be done" said he answered, "Yes, but mine be done; but I will try——" His Lordship did indeed make several efforts to speak, but could only repeat two or three words at a time; and as, "My wife! my child! my sister! you know all—you must say all—you know my wishes"—the rest was quite unintelligible. Consultation was now held, (about noon) where it was determined to administer some Peruvian bark and wine. My master had now been nine days without any sustenance whatever, except what I have already mentioned. With the exception of a few words, which can only interest those to whom they were addressed, and which, if required, I shall communicate to themselves, it was impossible to understand any thing he muttered, said after taking the bark. He expressed a wish to sleep. I set one time asked whether I should call Mr Parry? to which he replied, "Yes, you may call him." Mr Parry desired him to compose himself. He did not seem, and supremely sank into slumber. Mr Parry went away, expecting to find him refreshed on his return, but it was the commencement of the lethargy preceding his death. The last words I heard my master utter were said a short on the evening of the 18th, when he said 'I must sleep now;' upon which he laid down. never to rise again. He did not move hand or foot during the following twenty-four hours. His Lordship appeared, however, to be in a state of satisfaction at intervals, and had a frequent rattling in the throat; on these occasions I called Tita to assist me in raising his head, and I thought he seemed to get quite stiff. The rattling and choking in the throat took place every half hour; and we continued to raise his head whenever the fit came on, till its object to the evening of the 19th, when I saw my master open his eyes and then shut them, but without showing any symptom of pain, or moving hand or foot. 'Is my God!' exclaimed, 'I fear his Lordship is gone!' The doctors then felt his pulse, and said,—"You are right—he is gone."

Domestic.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTON,

AND THE RE-INTERMENT

OF THE LATE MUCH LAMENTED MAJOR GENERAL

SIR ISAAC BROCK.

There is something so grand and imposing in the spectacle of a nation's homage to departed worth, which it calls for the exercise of so many interesting feelings, and which awakens so many sublime contemplations, that we naturally seek to perpetuate the memory of an event, so pregnant with instruction, and so honourable to our species.—It is a subject that in other, and in older, countries has frequently exercised the pens, and has called forth all the descriptive power, of the ablest writer's.*—But here it is new; and, for the first time, since we became a separate province, have we seen a great, public, funeral procession of all ranks of people, to the amount of several thousands, bearing

* It is impossible here to forget, (however different were the circumstances and character of the two warriors) that fine passage, by the splendid Historian of Rome, wherein he immortalizes the death and funeral of the ferocious ATTILA, in language at once musical and sublime, and which is probably with all an equal in the whole range of English Literature:—"His body was solemnly exposed in the midst of the plain, under a silken pavilion; and the chosen squadrons of the Huns, wheeling round in measured evolutions, chanted a funeral song to the memory of a hero, glorious in his life, inviolable in his death, the father of his people, the scourge of his enemies, and the terror of the world."—

the remains of two lamented heroes to their last dwelling on earth, in the vaults of a grand national monument, overtopping the loftiest heights of the most magnificent section of one of the most magnificent countries in the world. Yet is it not our purpose to follow the bombast and extravagancies of some of our contemporaries, (who seem to have exhausted all their tropes and figures, and exaggerations, on this occasion, talking like the famous *O'Rourke*, most wonderfully at large of *those who were there, and those who were not,*) but rather to content ourselves with an outline of what we saw, and know to be true, reserving a more minute account for a future occasion—and in another work.

The 13th of October, being the anniversary of the Battle of Queenston, and of the death of Brock, was judiciously chosen as the most proper day for the removal of the remains of the General, together with those of his gallant *Aid de Camp*, Lt. Col. McDonell, to the vaults prepared for their reception on Queenston Heights.*

The weather was remarkably fine, and before 10 o'clock a very large concourse of people, from all parts of the country, had assembled on the plains of Niagara, in front of Fort George, in a bastion of which the bodies had been deposited for twelve years. † One hearse, covered with black cloth and drawn by four black horses, each with a leader, contained both the bodies.—Soon after Ten o'clock a lane was formed by the 1st. and 4th Regt. of Lincoln Militia, with their right on the gate of Fort George, and their left extending alough the road towards Queenston;—the ranks being about 40 paces distant from each other:—within this line was formed a Guard of Honour of the 70th Regiment in parade order, having its left on the Fort—as the Hearse moved slowly from the Fort, to the sound of solemn music, a detachment of Royal Artillery began to fire the salute of 19 Guns, and the Guard of Honor presented arms.

On moving forwards, in ordinary time, the Guard of Honour broke into a column of Eight Divisions, with the Right in Front, and the Procession took the following order:—

A Staff Officer,
Subdivision of Grenadiers,
Band of Music,
Right Wing of 76th Regiment,
THE BODY,
A. D. C. to the Late Major General Sir Isaac Brock,
Chief Mourners,
Relatives of the Late Colonel M'Donell,
Commissioners for the Monument,
Heads of Public Departments of the Civil Government,
Judges,
Members of the Executive Council,
His Excellency and Suite,
Left Wing of the 76th Regiment,
Indian Chiefs of the Five Nations,
Officers of Militia not on Duty—Junior Ranks First
Forward, Four Deep,
Magistrates and Civilians,

With a long Cavalcade of Horsemen, and Carriages of almost every description.

As the procession passed along the lane of Militia, the latter wheeled inwards by subdivisions in succession as soon as its rear front was clear, and followed the procession. At a certain distance from Fort George, the quick march was taken up, and arms were sloped,—the members of the procession then took their carriages, preserving as nearly as possible the order above mentioned, and the whole proceeded on the road towards Queenston.

The 2d and 3d regiments of Lincoln Militia, in like manner, formed a lane, its left, resting on the Heights, near the entrance of the Monument, and extending along the road towards the village of Queenston. On reaching the commencement of this lane, the procession resumed its formation, all horses, carriages, &c. keeping in the rear; and when the head of the column approached the Monument, it inclined to the right, to allow the body to proceed direct to the entrance. The Guard of Honour then halted, and formed in parade order; the 2d and 3d Lincoln Regiment following the procession, in like manner as the 1st and 4th.

The time occupied in moving from the Fort to Queenston, a distance of nearly seven miles, was about three hours including stoppages—Being arrived opposite the spot where the lamented Hero received his mortal wound, the whole procession halted, and remained for a few minutes in solemn pause.—It then ascended the Heights, and, to thespectator who had his station on the summit, near the monument, nothing could be finer than the effect of the lengthened column winding slowly up the steep ascent, in regular order—surrounded by scenery no where surpassed for romantic beauty.

On the bodies being removed from the Hearse, and and deposited in the vault, the Guard of Honor presented arms, whilst the Artillery (which had been taken from the enemy during the late war) posted on the heights, fired a salute of 19 guns—The troops then marched in ordinary time round the monument, and immediately separated to their respective parades.

All those who were inclined to view the interior of the vault were then permitted to enter in small parties. The remains of the brave Mc'Donell lie to the left of those of the General.—On the General's coffin, which is otherwise quite plain, and covered with black cloth, are two oval plates of silver each 6 inches by 4, one above the other;—on the first is the following inscription.

"Here lie the earthly remains of a brave and virtuous Hero, Major Gen. Sir I. Brock, Commander of the British Forces, and President Administering the Government of Upper Canada, who fell when gloriously engaging the enemies of his Country at the head of the Flank Companies of the 49th Regt. In the Town of Queenston on the morning of the 13th of October, 1812—Aged 42 years."

And on the second plate—the following additional inscription is engraved.—"The Remains of the late Major General Sir I. Brock, K. B removed from Fort George to this Vault on the 13th October, 1824.

Inscription on Colonel McDonell's *Coffin.*

"The Remains of Lieut. Colonel John McDonell' Provincial Aid-de-Camp to the late Major General Brock, who died on the 14th Oct. 1812, of wounds received in action the day before—Aged 25 years.

Several printed papers, having the following extract from the Government Despatches of the day, were handed about.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is fully aware of the severe loss which His Majesty's Service has experienced in the death of Major General Sir I saac Brock. This would have been sufficient to have clouded a victory of much greater importance. His Majesty has lost in him, not only an able and meritorious Officer, but one who in the excercise of his functions of provisional Lieutenant Governor of the Province, displayed qualities admirably adapted to awe the disloyal, to reconcile the wavering, and animate the great mass of the inhabitants against successive attempts of the enemy to invade the Province, in the last of which he unhappily fell, too prodigal of that life of which his eminent services had taught us to understand the value." *Extract of a Letter from Earl Bathurst to Sir George Prevost, Ft. 8th, Dec.* 1812.

Besides which, on large placards, to the number of several hundred, copies of the inscription to be placed on the Tablet over the entrance of the Monument, were distributed amongst the assembled multitude; and which is as follows:—

"The Legislature of Upper Canada has dedicated this Monument, to the very eminent civil and military services of the late Sir Isaac Brock, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Provisional Lieutenant Governor, and Major General Commanding the Forces in this Province, whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath. Having expelled the North Western Army of the United States, achieved its Capture, received the Surrender of Fort Detroit, and the Territory of Michigan, under circumstances which have rendered his name illustrious, he returned to the protection of this frontier; and advancing with the small force to repel a second invasion of the enemy, then in possession of these heights; he fell in action; on the 13th of October, 1812, in the 43d year of his age; Honoured and beloved by the people whom he Governed, and deplored by his Sovereign, to whose service his Life had been devoted."

REMARKS.

By the best computation we could make, and avoiding all exaggeration, at the time the procession reached the monument there could not be less than 5,000 persons present; many hundred of whom were from the United States—General Brock, indeed, was a man no less esteemed by the enemy, than he was admired, and almost adored, by his friends and soldiery; and we heard several Americans, who had served against him and saw him fall, say that they lamented his death as much as they would have done that of any of their own Generals, on account of his humanity, and the great attention which he had uniformly shewn to his prisoners.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in full Dress, and, we are happy to say, appeared in good health after his late fatiguing journey of inspection to the Lower Province.

The two M'Donell's and Captain Wilkinson of the 2d Glengary Regiment, relatives of the decea'd Lt. Col. M'Donell, in the Highland Costume, appeared in the procession to great advantage, and seemed to excite much attention.

But amongst the assembled warriors and civilians, none excited a more lively interest than the Chiefs of the Indian Nations from the Grand River, whose warlike appearance, intrepid aspect, picturesque dress and ornaments, and majestic demeanor, accorded well with the solemn pomp and general character of a military procession—amongst these Young Brant, Beads Foot, and Henry, were distinguished. In our mind we never saw a dress more elegant of its kind, and fit for active service in the woods, than that worn by Anyonwaghs, or Young Brant, who with his Tomahawk in hand, was a perfect resemblance of all that could be imagined of the accomplished Indian Warrior.

Every thing was so well arranged, that we heard of but one accident. A man of the name of M'Gregor had his thigh broken by the fall of a Scaffold, that was crowded with people;—he is, however, doing well.

Difficulties in the North West.—We learn that fourteen persons in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, have been lately killed by the Snake and Beaver Indians, in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains. One of the forts in which a Mr. Hughes, (son of Jas. Hughes, Esq. of this city,) was the principal clerk, was attacked and every person belonging to it destroyed. Those acquainted with the trade of that country, look upon these facts as strong proofs of further serious troubles.—*Canadian Courant.*

Letters have been received, which state upon undoubted authority, that Lieut. Governor Ready has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and appointed to the Staff in British North America.—*Quebec Gazette.*

DIED.

On the 2nd inst. at Springfield Park, in Murray, of the Gout in his stomach, Col. Richard Bullock, of the First Regt of Northumberland Militia, and formerly a Captain in the 41st Regt. of the line. In the death of this Gentleman the Province has sustained a severe loss. He was a brave, generous, humane man; an excellent disciplinarian and soldier;—an upright magistrate; a kind parent; and a warm, disinterested friend.—Peace be to his ashes, and heavenly consolation to his afflicted family!

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

* The Monument, itself, is not yet finished—we shall therefore defer our description of the Edifice until it is completed.

† It is remarkable that, on inspecting the remains, the body of Col. McDonell was found to be almost entirely decomposed—whilst that of the General was still firm and nearly entire;—some of the flesh, and lineaments of his martial countenance, being yet visible.

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By authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—Greeting:

WHEREAS, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth Day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Fifth day of October, Instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advise of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Second Day of December next ensuing, you meet Us in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of UpperCanada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. Maitland,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council there of, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Queenstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the 3rd District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America, &c.

And Whereas by certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were or thereafter might be appointed in each Province of the Ports of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

And Whereas it appears expedient for the accurate payment in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Queenstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Queenstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and that from and after the said Proclamation herein after recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, no Vessel or Boat shall be allowed to enter at the said Port of Queenstown, or to clear outwards therefrom, for any Port or place in the United States of America.

And Whereas it appears expedient for the accurate payment in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Queenstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Queenstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and that from and after the said Proclamation herein after recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, no Vessel or Boat shall be allowed to enter at the said Port of Queenstown, or to clear outwards therefrom, for any Port or place in the United States of America.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Jno. B. Robinson, *Attorney Gen.*

GLEBES.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th April, 1824.

NOTICE is hereby given, to Zabez Johnson, or his Representative, to make good any claim he may have to Lot Number Two, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Louth, in the District of Niagara within six months from this date, in default of which, the Lot will be otherwise disposed of.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex's. Council. 17—6m.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
IN COUNCIL,

His Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of fifty Acres be consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex's. Council.

Executive Council Chamber,
at York, 20th Jan. 1824.

PRESENT,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
in Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriff's Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for the Session

only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province move decidedly against it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 8th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Apsley	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mara	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Ninis	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elsever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No. Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff.

No. 44.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 8th Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D,

No. 44,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby, } 400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do. } 495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & 1, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 24 day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 31st, 1823. 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

48—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fasing, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias* Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres.—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—All Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 18.4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of Willian Blackburn and Francois A. Laroque, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, my Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., is postponed until the 3d day of Nov. next at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 14—td.
October 13th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District to wit. ON Wednesday the 13th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Ushie, seized by virtue of an Execution Issued out of his Majesty's Court of king's Bench, at the suit of William Ushie—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No. 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Pittsburgh, containing ¼ of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 30—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: ON Saturday the 13th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. viz:—Lot No. 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. viz:—Lot No. 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, viz:—Lot No. 21 & 22 and the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Cross & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.
40—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FIRE-WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 16th day of November next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 *CORDS,*

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of February, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office
York, October 14, 1824. 43—4w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

BEEF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1825, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 12th of November at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS.
D'y. Ass't Com'y General.

Commissariat Office, York,
October 4th, 1824. No. 41.—5w.

NOT OFFICIA

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire,

their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 53—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot [illegible] 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety A[illegible]es, of which ninety [illegible] cleared, with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be lease[illegible]

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession [illegible] between the fourth and fifth Concession of the To[illegible]ip of Williamsburg in this Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 6 & 6. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf.

A LADY having lately arrived from England, and considering an opportunity presents for establishing a SEMINARY of respectability in Kingston, U C solicits the patronage of those Ladies who may feel disposed to place their daughters where the most useful and polite Branches of Education are taught; having been accustomed to the best established method of Tuition, she trusts that an assiduous and unremitting attention to her Pupils and their interests may ensure her success.

☞ For Cards of address and Terms, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. Henry Smith, King street, Kingston, and to the office of this paper.

42—3w.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his services by address ing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,

R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to

R. T. D.

40—13w.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

FARM TO LET IN MONAGHAN.

NEAR THE RICE LAKE AND RIVER OTONABEE, IN THE DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE.

On very Advantageous Terms.

THERE are already 15 Acres cleared, and a Log House erected, upon the Farm, which consists of 600 Acres.—The Terms, which are singularly advantageous to a labouring man with a family, are these, A Lease will be given for three years—on condition that the Tenant Clears and Fences from 5 to 10 Acres of new Land, and more if he is able, in each and every year of the Lease,—for which the Proprietor will pay at the rate of 12$ per Acre—besides allowing all the Crops—(*except the Ashes*)—to the Tenant.

The House stands on the margin of a running stream, and is within 1½ mile of a Grist and Saw Mill.

For further particulars, apply at the U. C. Gazette Office; or to George Ingle, Esqr. Cavan.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONABEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonabee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot. It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. THOMAS MIDBURN.

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentry, and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, generally,—that he has just arrived from London direct with a Select Assortment of *Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel*;—consisting of Superfine Dress Coats, Vests, and Trowsers;—Fustian Shooting Jackets and Trowsers,—Round about Jackets;—Elastic Great Coats;—Fancy Waist coats, &c. &c. &c.—with a quantity of *Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Choice Cutlery.*

This Assortment has been made with care and to suit the Canadian Market, and will be sold at low prices for CASH. The whole may be seen at the Store next to Mr. Wm. SMITH'S in King's Street, York.

York: September 15th, 1824. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNAB, ESQUIRE.

situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Outbuilding;—containing altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Loft, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiabsurgh South-west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line, Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature, at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS. BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that they carry on the Business of *Saddle and Harness-Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Pitterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

York, Oct 21st, 1824. No. 44.—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. Amos S. Rowley,) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Steamer, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, *August 26th,* 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, or not less than Ten, a Loan of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS* Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,

19—tf. Secretary, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 142 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 142 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 119 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Forty Acres more or less, with other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper Canada, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, *York, 2d April,* 1823. } 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6m.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ.—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the sevenpence halfpenny.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Blank and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if winding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 44.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

The King of France sleeps with his Fathers! The *Albion* of the 16th instant, thus announces his Death.—"By an express which reached London from Paris on the 14th of Sept. at 3 P. M. the news of this important event was received and published in a second edition of the London evening papers".—The *Courier* says the demise of the King will occasion no change in the councils or policy of France—Her present ministers are said to possess the confidence of the heir to the throne, who is also popular with the army, as well as with the people.—The Count d'Artois, who must now be proclaimed King is 65 years old.—The next in order of succession, is the Duke d'Angoulême, and after him the infant son of the late Duke of Berry—Louis XVIII. was a scholar, and an able and prudent man. Few could have ascended the crazy throne of the Bourbons at the critical period when he was called to it, and have rendered it as stable, and consolidated the dynasty as firmly, as he has done.

On the subject of the great Canadian Land Company the last *Montreal Herald* has the following passage:—

We are happy to learn, that Simon McGillivray, Esquire, one of the Directors, and John Galt, Esquire Secretary of the Canadian Land Company, are daily expected to this country, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for commencing the opperations of the Company.

The re-capture of *Ipsara*, by the Greeks is confirmed; but a most formidable demonstration, on the part of the Turks against the Island of *Samos*!—It is said that the Turkish Government has a project to carry away from the Morea the rest of the Christian population, and settle them in Egypt, and to bring Egyptians to inhabit that beautiful Peninsula!!

In our next we propose giving some very interesting notices relative to the Canadian Land Company.

The *New York Spectator* informs us that $50,000 have been subscribed in that city towards completing the Welland Canal!!

In the first volume of the Register we gave Dr. Hosmer's description of the Falls of Niagara as the best we had ever seen in print.—This day we present our readers with a worthy supplement to that account, by another hand, describing a scene, under that stupendous and sweet which was imperfectly explored by Hennepin, and in a very forcible, lively, manner.—To the eye of American Literature, it is found as an original communication in the *Literary Gazette* of the United States, and will be read with pleasure, even by those who are familiar with the wonders it so faithfully portrays.

The Publication of many valuable Communications is still unavoidably postponed

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

It is confidently asserted that a certain action for *crim. con.* which excited a Keen interest, has been compromised.

The daughter of Joseph Bonaparte landed from the Criuis, from New York, at Portsmouth, and proceeded for Gatead.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian Minister, has arrived in Paris

The agents of Ferdinand, in this country, secretly endeavouring to raise a loan, have thus far met with positive denials.

[illegible] persons are now in confinement in Prussia for conspiring against the state. Thirty are to be tried at Cologne.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—The new Novel by the author of Waverly is entitled "Tales of the Crusaders," and is stated to be in considerable forwardness.

ELOPEMENT.—The Hon. W. Maule advertises in the Edinburgh Chronicle, that he will pay no debts contracted by his daughters, Georgiana, Ramsay, and Christian, who have eloped from the Brechin Castle.

THE 42D HIGHLANDERS.—The total number of men that belonged to the 42d, or Highland Regiment, from the year 1797 to 1816, was 18,127. In 1817, there were only 3 men living in the corps that fought against Buonaparte in Egypt.

ZOFFANY, AND HIS LATE MAJESTY.—When Zoffany began his picture of the Royal Family there were ten children. He made his sketch accordingly; and attending two or three times, went on with finishing the figures. Various circumstances prevented him from proceeding—his majesty was engaged in business of more consequence; her, Majesty was engaged; some of the Princesses were engaged, and some of the Princes were too well. The completion of the picture was consequently delayed, when a messenger came to inform the artist that another Prince was born, and must be introduced in the picture. This was not easy, but it was accomplished with some difficulty. All this took up much time, when a second messenger arrived to announce the birth of a Princess, and to acquaint him that the illustrious stranger must have a place on the canvass. This was impossible without a new arrangement; one half of the figures were there fore obliterated in order that the grouping might be closer to make room. To do this was the business of some months, and before it was finished, a letter came from one of the maids of honour, informing the painter, that there was another addion to the family, for whom a place must be found. "This" cried the artist, "is too much: I cannot sit with more regularity, I artist, "is too much: I cannot sit with more regularity, I artist, "is too much: I cannot sit with more regularity, I Pardon me, exclaimed she, I did not know it was you

The tooth in Italy is valued at the Princess Borghese has discarded all her teeth for a young Englishman.

TO BE LET ALONE.—Every one has heard of the story of a man who, when looking at a house, asked the servant, a pretty girl if she was to be let with the house. "No, Sir, she replied, "if you please. I am to be *let alone*." The following is of this witticism to our well known, and it will surprise most readers to learn, that it is to be found in the works of a very pious writer, who was born in the year 1592, namely:—Francis Quarles, who has the following quaint epigram;—

ON THE WORLD.

This house is to be let for life or years;
The rent is sorrow, and her income tears:
Unless that stand long void; her bills made known,
She must be daily out, or *let alone*.

A VALUABLE SIGN.—A few years since the Proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens lost his celebrated carver of hams, when he advertised for a new carver in that department of harmless anatomy. One of modesty applied, when the worthy Proprietor asked him how many acres he could carve with one ham; he replied, "he did not stand upon an acre or two more or less, but would carve the whole of his gardens with one ham;" upon which he was instantly hired, and told he was the very fellow for the establishment, and to cut away for the benefit of the consumers and of one hand at large.

Useful Machine!—A Yankee patent machine was heard of, says a Georgetown paper, which, says the story, when properly wound up and set in motion, will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch yoke, and ring him, "with the utmost precision and alacrity."

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—An extraordinary phenomenon occurred on the 24 Sept. near Haworth, about 24 miles from Leeds. A part of the high lands on the moors, opened into chasms and sunk to the depth of 5 or 6 yards in some places, and formed two eastles, one about two hundred and the other about six hundred yards in circumference, from these issued two large masses volumes of muddy water, which, uniting at the distance of one hundred yards from their sources overwhelmed the country for about two hours from thirty to sixty yards in width, from three to four yards in depth, and for a distance of six or seven miles. All this way there was deposited a black moorish substance, from thirty to thirty-six inches in depth, mixed with sand, rocks, stones, &c. A paragraph dated Leeds, Sept. 6, states that the River Ayre still presented the most extraordinary appearance,—resembling exactly the grounds of coffee. All the woolen manufactures, dye-houses, &c. upon its banks, were completely at a stand, and the most lively apprehensions prevailed as to the ultimate consequences of this unusual phenomenon.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—A translation of Sheridan's celebrated comedy, without any alteration in the plot, the characters, or the dialogue, was announced for representation at Versailles. We have not heard whether or not it was successful.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—At an obscure house in a court in Piccadilly, London, appropriated for the purpose of an *anatomical* school, a poor woman occupies the ground flour, who actually deals in *muscles*, her husband is a *bonemerchant*, and over the door is a board with this inscription—*Mangling done here!*

A German, of the name of Klotch, a very worthy man, was cook and *maitre d' hotel* to the Empress Catharine; though old, he was a court beau, and very spruce about the head; and being a favorite with her imperial Majesty, used to hand some particular dishes to her on great occasions. One of the torments to high northern latitudes, where the summer is so short and hot, is the innumerable host of flies that tease you — Some wags aware of this, got the old gentleman's bag wig, and powdered it with the finest pulverized double refined white sugar, so that when he waited at table, he was beset, like Pharaoh, with the worst of his plagues. He beat with his hands, blew, puffed, reddened in the face and at last, no longer able to bear silently the torment he endured, burst out suddenly with the exclaimation of "Donder and blitz, vat is dat for a fly summer!" Her Majesty, aware of the trick, soothed him; and affecting to wonder the flies should exclusively level all their stings at him, advised him to pull off his wig, which he was reluctantly obliged to do; and actually finished his attendance in a full dressed suit of embroidered clothes, with his naked shaved head.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

London, Sept. 5.

Surgical Report on Louis XVIII.

"We are informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from Paris, that on Friday last, the King's malady having assumed an alarming appearance, a consultation of his physicians took place. Dr. Dubois was of opinion, that by cupping and scarification, with the exhibition of certain internal remedies, life might be protracted for some months longer. Dr. Albert expressed doubt whether his Majesty's life could, under any medical aid, be protracted beyond a month, and Baron Portal concurred in that opinion. After the consultation, Baron Portal was called into the Royal presence, and his Majesty begged the Baron to be candid with him, and to state what had passed, and more particularly to inform him what was the Baron's own opinion. As the Baron was unwilling to do so, his Majesty repeated his request with more urgency, observing that he was perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven. Upon this, the Baron disclosed the particulars of the consultation, and expressed his own decided opinion that from the progress of his Majesty's malady, he might prepare himself for the termination of all his sufferings in about three weeks. His Majesty is said to have received the melancholy intimation with great fortitude, observing that he was completely prepared for the awful change.

It is worthy of remark, that none of the *Kings* of France have been succeeded in the throne by their *own sons* for nearly two centuries: the present king Louis XVIII succeeded his brother Louis XVI who succeeded his father Louis XV. who likewise succeeded his grandfather Louis XIV. when about five years of age; nor has the present king any son to succeed him in the event of his death.

A Dunkirk Journal, anxious to prove, that France possesses animals of rare merit, gives the following as an example, "Mr. Jolly, a Cloth merchant of Abbeyville, is in possession of a beautiful drake, which he has by perseverance for two years, with a hard organ, taught to sing several different airs.—He intends trying the same experiment on a Turkey!!!

SPAIN.

"CADIZ, August 15.—Spain, unhappy Spain, is again likely to become the theatre of anarchy and civil war. The disturbances which first broke out at Algesiras and Tarifa, and which were smeared at by the French, have now assumed a more formidable appearance, and are widely and rapidly extending to the neighbouring towns and to the interior of the country. Throughout all Andalusia the greatest excitement is produced, and almost all the horses are seized by the rebel party, and taken to the mountains to form light troops to scour the country, and to communicate with one another. Several rencontres have already taken place between the French troops and the constitutional party.

"This morning brought the news of Ayamonte having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, but it is not yet confirmed. Last night, and indeed for several nights past, boats were observed to pass out of the bay, with no lights on board. Signals are likewise continued, beyond a doubt, that their real object was to make a landing in some convenient place on the shore, to co-operate with their brethren in arms.

"It is well known to the authorities, that upwards of 800 men left Cadiz to join the insurgents since last Sunday; but last night the sea being calm, and the moon shining clearly, they were discovered by the French ships, and a heavy firing commenced which obliged some of the boats to return, with several of the crew wounded. In this city the police establishment is much increased, and the greatest vigilance is observed both by the French crewsed, and the greatest vigilance is observed both by the French and Spanish authorities. On Sunday, the *Ayuntamiento* of Cadiz held a secret meeting, and it was there proposed, by one of the body, to arrest all those who were known to be notorious constitutionalists; but as yet this bold measure has not been carried into effect.

The Courier says—"We understand that an official person from the Spanish Government has made application to our Government, to purchase frigates, to which they have given a decided refusal. The same person, however, has been employing Portuguese, Italian and Indian and ships of a large class, respecting which he has taken the particulars, and left town for Paris last night."

Several of the papers which were quite recently abusing the Constitutional Spaniards, are now prophesying the downfall of Ferdinand and his system.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The day the brig Delaware left Santa Martha information was received there, by letters from Bogota, that an action had taken place in Peru, between the Colombian army under Bolivar, and the Royalists, in which the former were completely victorious. General Cordova, the Colombian army was killed. The law of the Congress of Columbia authorising resident foreigners to transact their own business subject to the same taxes and contributions, and the same privileges as native citizens, had not been put in force at Santa Martha when the D. sailed—*Phila Gaz.*

The Government has at length acceded to the wish of the merchants trading with Columbia and Mexico, by sanctioning the appointment of packets to sail regularly to those countries. As the packet previously established for the commission to the Spanish Ayres included the convenience of letters to Chili and Peru, the whole of South America and Mexico is now open to the merchants, through the medium of the English Post-office.

The basis of a commercial treaty is said to have been agreed upon between the Great Britain and Buenos Ayres, which when completed, must strengthen the intercourse between the two countries.

The celebrated M. de Pradt has published another work, which he calls, *L'Europe et L'Amerique* en 1822 et 1823. In one part," observes M. de Pradt, "remains for Europe to play towards America, and this part will be as beneficial to her as glorious; it will cost neither her gold nor her blood; it will cause no other tears to be shed than those of happiness and gratitude — This part consists in putting an end to discord, to distrust, to dispute, to uncertainty. Would you, by frankly acknowledging what really exists, and by terminating the strange spectacle of one world remaining unrecognised by another. The true way of serving Spain is not to flatter her with vain hopes, but to induce her to consent to a separation which, in the actual state of things, is little more than nominal, and to which are attached immense advantages even to Spain herself; advantages that time alone can develop. What would you do to America? Would you restore her to slavery again? Would you give her back her chains? Instead of overwhelming her with such misfortunes, let the governments of Europe, by leaving her at peace, diffuse over that vast continent blessings the more easily bestowed as they will cost nothing; let them reflect on the innumerable generations which free America must call to perfection; let them calculate what Europe must gain by this increase in the number and the civilisation of Americans; let them, if possible, compute all the good which Europe and America may mutually confer on each other by cultivating the most intimate, and, at the same time, the most disinterested relations. Such are the only ideas worthy of occupying the principal Powers of Europe; such are the only ideas which can satisfy the demands of the present and future, and, above all, of justice and humanity."

IRELAND.

We need not express the satisfaction we feel in copying the following paragraph from the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday last.—*Courier.*

"Intelligence from all quarters confirm the statement we formerly made as to the returning, we might say indeed the returned, tranquility of the country. Letters we understand, have been received from the first authorities, confirming the statement we have already made."

That point seems to be now attained, at which we have long wished to see the affairs of Ireland arrive. A pause in the career of tumult and strife—a period of repose and confidence. It is the dawn after a tempestuous night, and though as yet glimmering but faintly, there will be light enough to discern what path should be taken, and time before us to make considerable progress. The firm, but not therefore less conciliatory, policy of the Marquis of Wellesly is beginning to shew its fruits, seconded. as that policy has been by the cordial co-operation of the Government at home, and of the Legislature. We shall perhaps be told that this tone of congratulation is too hastily assumed, but we confidently trust it will not be found so. We must either sink into the incredulous apathy with regard to Ireland, and see knowledge that her disease is hopeless, or we have a right to hail with satisfaction the first symptoms of amendment—the slightest indications of returning health. Besides, it would be a mere factious scepticism, to admit that turbulence and outrage are evidences of bad government, and of sore grievances which exist somewhere, and yet to deny that the restoration of tranquility is not equally an evidence of the removal of those grievances and of an amelioration in the system of government.

LORD HOLLAND AND THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

We cannot yet learn that there has appeared any disavowal from the imperial Embassy here, of that placard, or hand-bill, or whatever else it professed to be, forbidding Lord HOLLAND, and some three or four ladies, by name, to trespass on the Austrian territories.—At first, we really did not conceive such a flight to be with in the range of even the most Imperial intellect, and accordingly we treated it with contempt. What, to declare war against a single English nobleman—an unwilling traveller, during the summer season, to whom exercise and change of climate have been prescribed for ill-health?—Against four ladies, and those unconnected women? To warn them off from the purlieus of the great Austrian prison-house, like poachers from a manor?—"Spring-guns for Lord HOLLAND!"—"Lady Oxford beware of man-traps!"—"No blue stockings here, my Lady MORGAN!" And is this the dignity of the oldest empire in Europe? Is it came to this pass with the representative of the CÆSARS, the Lord of Germany and (alas!) of Italy too? Prince METTERNICH, we fear, the profound Prince METTERNICH, has plunged on this occasion into a depth to which common sense can never follow him. He wishes at once to terrify and to punish; but he merely proves the activity of his own fears, and the impotency of his revenge.—He leads the whole world directly to a conclusion the most mortifying to these ancient dynasties, and to the cause of all "paternal Governments"—namely, that their subjects are without the shadow of loyalty—that their power has not one grain of stability—that Despotism totters to the very earth, since it stands at the mercy of even a passing stranger male or female, to subvert it.

There is one other point of view in which this jealous extravagance of Austria seems to call for a more serious notice. Had Prince METTERNICH been satisfied with warning off a British nobleman, because he feared that his outrageous "radicalism" would cut up the Austrian empire by the roots, he had the power to do so, it was a breach of national courtesy, no doubt—a violence to the laws and habits of civilization, and a slight to the friendly Government whose subject he sought to chastise;—but his right so to degrade his own Sovereign was unquestionable, if he pleased to exert it; at least so far as England was concerned. Not thus with the second reason assigned by the author of the Austrian ordinance for his attack upon Lord HOLLAND in PARLIAMENT was a substantive cause of the prohibition. No British senator, then, is to exercise that privilege of free discussion, which his own Sovereign dares not impugn, without incurring the open vengeance of a foreign Power! Has this presumption, we beg to know, in its full force, and with all its eventual and inevitable consequences, pressed upon the minds of His Majesty's advisers? Is it to be borne that, in a public document, addressed to every Government, and to that of GEORGE IV. King of England, at the head of them, a foreign Court shall presume to tell an hereditary counsellor of our gracious Sovereign, in what manner he shall discharge its senatorial duty to his own King and country? Is it to be endured, that foreign despots shall attempt to controul the free agency of English legislators, or infuse by terror their own hateful and unmanly spirit into the very sanctuary of our laws? This, we affirm, is not merely an insult to the honest and patriotic Peer against whom it has been formally directed, it is a grave offence to the Legislature of England, and to the KING himself, as a part of it.—Mr. CANNING, if he sees the aggression in this light, has nerve and ability to enforce a proper atonement.—Let the Right Honourable Secretary look to it, the system so begun has no definite termination—it must be rebuked at once.

As for the charge of radicalism upon Lord HOLLAND, we at first construed it into ignorance, but it is pure and pitiful malice. Prince METTERNICH cannot be so ill-informed himself, or have employed such utterly ineffective agents, as to rank Lord HOLLAND with a party to which he has ever been decidedly opposed. They want a nick-name for the noble Lord, and "radical" as being the bitterest, was the first they thought of. [*Times.*

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Notwithstanding the number of people, who constantly visit Niagara, from all parts of the country, yet there are those with whom it is a matter of some doubt, whether a man may go beneath the falls, and live Many, when they look upon this scene, are overcome with terror and cannot approach it. Others of firmer nerves, have ventured into the ancillary dropping of this queen of waters, and, confounded by the noise, wind, and spray, still more by their own imagination, scrambled into day-light fully persuaded that they could not have lived there a moment longer.

But effectually to achieve this performance, it is only necessary that we have confidence. The scene itself is dreadful enough, and its natural terrors, if armed with the persuasion that our design cannot be accomplished, will inevitably defeat it.

It is a general impression, that, to go under the falls, we must walk upon the level where they spend their fury, and within arms length of the torrent; but it is not so; our path lies upon the top of a bank at least thirty feet above the bottom of the abyss, and as far in a horizontal line from the course of the falls, and close under the immense rock which supports them. This bank overhangs and forms one side of an irregular arch, which the corresponding side is formed by the sheet of water, and thus, instead of grouping our way at the foot of a narrow passage, we stand mounted in a stupendous cavern.

On a morning in August last, soon after sunrise, I set out with a friend and a guide to visit the sublime scene. The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty feet under the table rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we came to a stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and impressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock and the chasm yawned upon us. The noise of the cataract was most deafning; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the flashing brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned, joined in a united scream for help!—Here we stood in the very jaws of Niagara, deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceasless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to breathe. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand down wards over the face it we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose piece of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet A few steps further and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a grave like twilight, which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us, but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet, with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighbourhood of Niagara is shuddering could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged, more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps, I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation. I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected too, the loss of breath, from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind, exceeding as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane; how came the wind there? There too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Eolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course, abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped and pointed upwards: I looked, and beheld the sun "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and over hanging walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden bursting of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain, in addition to which there is no support but flakes of rock, which are constantly dropping off, and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye at one glance can catch a glimpse of this magnificent scene. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rotieness more threatening than the waters under which they groan From their summit is projected, with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire fly. Beneath, is a chasm of death; an auvil, upon which the hammers of the cataract beat with unsparing and remorseless might; an abyss of wrath, where the heaviest damnation might find new torment and howl unheeded.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to immediate annihilation. The distance from the edge of the fall, to the rock which affords our progress, is said to be 45 feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table.—Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only real danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wild flowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we

had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent. O. W.

EXTRACT FROM DR. CHARTERS—ON DEBT.

"To be out of debt," says the Rev. Author, "is accounted a part of happiness. Debt haunts the mind; a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a creditor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humility to be the object of envy. To be the slave of unattainable desires is despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man,—independence, can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues even in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last impossible to pay punctually. At the first breach of a promise compunction is felt. When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes, but difficulties prompt him to study deceiving as an art; and at last he lies to his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woeful does his mind appear now that the fence of truth is broken down? Friendship is next dissolved. He felt it once, and he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspecting affection to ensnare the *friends* of his *youth*, borrowing money which he will never pay, and binding them for debts which they must hereafter answer. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasure of loving and being beloved. He swallows up the provision of aged *parents*, and the portion of *sisters* and *brothers*. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate. He proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity which in a better cause might have illustrated his name, converted to evade the law—to deceive the world—to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow unobserved the seed of fraud. As bankruptcy approaches, temptations *thicken*. He makes a last grasp with his expiring credit, and takes what he can, once more from *friends* and *neighbours*; from the ignorant and unsuspicious; purchasing goods at any rate from all who will trust him, and selling them for immediate payment at any undervalue; thus he ripens all for the day of bankruptcy. Even to a man of principle, upon whom guiltless calamity has brought that evil day, it is a day of sore temptation; an effort of virtue is required to stop when he *ought*, to keep nothing back; to be impartial To the unprincipled man that day is the triumph of iniquity. He surrenders nothing which he can secret, tramples on human laws, and takes God's name in vain. He is partial to his creditors; insults those whom he has injured, and piques himself on the *tranquility* with which he can bear to be called a *villain*. One would think, when the bustle of affairs is over, painful reflections must arise on friends whom he has deceived; on relations whom he has brought to want; on neighbours whose kindness he has abused; on the saving of the frugal labourer which he has seized; frustrating their hopes of temperate honest joy; on the staff of the aged which he has withdrawn, casting them on the cold and scanty arm of public charity; on the portion of the poor, the widow, and the fatherless, on which he has laid his sacrilegious hand. But his heart is hardened against the relentings of humanity; he reaps the harvest he has sown, and proudly riots on the wages of iniquity.

Poetry.

TO THE SKY-LARK.

From Barry Cornwall's Floating Thready.

O earliest singer! O care charming bird,
Married to Morning by a sweeter hymn
Than priest e'er chanted from his chancel dim
At midnight,—or veiled virgin's lonier word
At sunrise or the paler evening heard.—
To which of all Heaven's young and lovely hours,
Who breathe soft light in hyacinthine bowers,
Beautiful Spirit, is thy soul prefered?
Unlike the creatures of this low dull earth,
Still dear thou wou, although thy will be won;
And thus thy universe bright is pleased ever.

Oh! lose not thou this mark of finer birth—
So may'st thou yet live on, from sun to sun,
Thy joy unshack'd, thy sweet song silent never.

ON A GENTLEMAN, WHO MARRIED A THIN CONSUMPTIVE LADY.

With a warm skelton so near,
And wedded to thy arms for life,
When death arrives, it will appear
Less dreadful—'tis so like thy wife.

A spouse so thin, though all agree
Had better much be let alone;
Flesh of thy flesh she cannot be,
Who is made up of only bone.

Domestic.

CANADIAN LAND COMPANY.

The Montreal Herald of the 13th instant gives the following extract from a Pamphlet recently published in England, entitled, "*Information relative to the Canadian Company*" It, in the first place, (says the Herald) proceeds to state the causes which have operated most in retarding the improvement and settlement of UPPER CANADA, viz:—

1st. The effects, immediately attending the late war; 2d. the stagnation in the demand and depreciation of price in agricultural produce, which ensued after peace; 3d, the great delay which has taken place in obtaining a compensation from the Mother Country for the damages sustained during the late war—about 200,000£ have however, been allowed, and arrangements made to pay them; 4th, the existence of the Crown and Clergy Reserves; 5th, the mode in which fresh settlers have been introduced into the Colony.

The advantages which are to follow, are then mentioned in the words subjoined:—

'The proposed company will make a wonderful alteration in a country so gifted and so circumstanc

'1st. It will throw into the country that stimulus which alone is wanting—*capital*.

'2d. It will direct the tide of emigration into an incomparably more beneficial and useful channel.

'3d. The certainty of finding immediate employment, and that in cultivated districts, without having to go into the wilds for it, will attract a greater number of emigrants into the colony.

'4th. The settling of these upon lands partly cleared and built on, will much sooner call their energies into action, and will enable them to make a much quicker progress towards independence and wealth.

'5th. The extra demand for agricultural produce will encourage the old settlers to increased exertions and the employment that will be given to them in clearing the lands, will enable them to become purchasers themselves of many of the lots.

'6th. The attention of small capitalists in this country will be attracted to the colony. There are at present in Great Britain a number of persons of small fortune, who, since the fall in the value of money, and the difficulty of employing it to advantage, are at a loss to support themselves and families, and have, therefore, been looking out for countries to emigrate to. As matters have hitherto been conducted, however, no one of that description would ever entertain an idea of going to Canada to place himself and family in a wilderness, at a distance from all habitations, with no neighbours but the wild beasts of the forests, out of reach of a church, and equally so of a market, either for the disposal of his surplus produce or the purchas of the necessaries he may require; but inform such a man that he may purchase, at a very moderate rate, a lot of rich and fertile land, free of tithes and poor-rates, with little or no taxes, situated in a cultivated district with neighbours on each hand, and where a very little labour will open a communication with both church and market, and he will immediately think of going to such a quarter.

'7th. The capital of the company, and its power of acting, will enable it to do more in ten years, than could be effected by individuals in half a century.

'If such be the results that will flow from the operations of this company, its gains will be in proportion. The value of the lands will rise very considerably, in a short time it will be doubled, tripled, quadrupled. Before the war, it was calculated that the price of land doubled every five years Since the peace, it has, for the reasons given, been almost stationary; but it will now rise rapidly.

'It would be doing great injustice, however, to the highly respectable gentlemen who have already come forward in support of this measure, or to those who may be expected to do so, to suppose that they would confine their views of the benefits to be derived from it to pecuniary ones, without taking at all into consideration the political, which it is conceived will be still greater and more brilliant.

'1st. By filling up the blanks in the old settlements the population will be concentrated, and the physical strength of the colony greatly augmented.

'2d. By the stimulus given to cultivation of all kinds, the productions of the colony will be proportionally increased, and consequently its riches, so that it will soon be able to relieve the mother country from a part, and in future from the whole expenses of the administration of both Provinces.

'3d. The increased population along the line of the river St. Lawrence and the lakes where the old settlements principally lie, will multiply the natural means of defence, and, by augmenting the militia, will do away with the necessity of keeping a large military force in the country, and so save in that expense also.

'4th. The increase in population and wealth will create an increased demand for the manufactures of the mother country.

'5th. The same causes will increase the exports from the Province, and it is calculated that it may soon be able to supply Great Britain with all the lumber, flax, hemp &c. she may require, and thus prevent her from being under the necessity of applying for those articles to the countries of the Baltic, the governments of which are taking such pains to exclude her manufactures and produce from their ports.

'6th. A more certain, easy, and beneficial channel will be opened to relieve that redundance of population, under which this country has been labouring for some years past, than any that has yet been offerd, and a considerable annual expense will, in a great measure, be saved to Government, while, at the same time, the emigrants will be much better provided for.

'It has been thought necessary to submit these hasty sketches, because very little is known respecting Upper Canada."

Proportion of Duties.—We understand that the Honorable Mr. IRVINE of this City, has been appointed Commissioner to treat with the Honorable Mr. BAIY, now in this City, relating to the proportion of duties to be allowed to Upper Canada under the Canada Trade Act.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

THE UNION.—A letter received in this City, dated at London on the 6th and 19th August, from a person lately resident in this Province, and who is in a situation to obtain correct information, states

That an amended Union Bill has been prepared and taken into consideration by Ministers, that no final decision had then been made, but that it had been ordered to be printed for the use of the Members of Parliament with several documents and papers relating to the Bill, particularly the Petitions for and against the measures; Observations in support of the Union, Messrs. PAPINEAU and NEILSON's objections to the Bill of 1822, Mr STUART's reply thereto, and the same gentleman's objections to a partial Union &c. that the final decision respecting the bringing in of the Bill, would not, however, be had till November next.

We confess that we are not in the least surprised at the above intelligence, since under all circumstances it must have been expected that Ministers, anxious to apply some immediate remedy to the violent differences which have distracted our Legislature, should recur to the Union as affording a change, if not a relief to the difficulties in which the Executive Government is placed.—Whether this measure, which it now appears nearly certain is to be carried through the Imperial Parliament, will answer the end proposed experience must determine. For our own part we look to its opperation rather with fear than hope. A large proportion of the population of this Province is opposed to the Union Bill in the form in which it has hitherto been generally circulated, and Upper Canada, though more nearly divided is also averse to it. Can it be expected that both parties will lay as dead their antipathies and harmonize upon an act of the Imperial Parliament? the contrary we should think would ensue.—*Q. Mer'y.*

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By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth Day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Fifth day of October, instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Second Day of December next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
CAMERON, *Secretary.*



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND, PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, others in commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or Places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare that from and after the date of this Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, and the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

Government House,
October 30th, 1824.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four *Mi les* of a statute acre) in the year 1824, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp, (or male Hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the *Gold Medal, or Two Hundred Dollars.*

II. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above-mentioned; the *Silver Medal, or One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown, broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the resident Magistrates or other competent local Authorities, together with 28lbs of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1826.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III. To the person who shall Import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824, the produce of Canada, or one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal.*

IV. To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation.—the *Gold Medal or Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of Large Girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 46-6w.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations;

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants of Land shall be issued to any Emigrant or other person, except to Officers and Soldiers entitled to Grants of Land, and to the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers entitled to Grants of Land, and to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty have been withheld from the inability of the Settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the Settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty.—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is issued within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of prescribing any of the Militia grants is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it is become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be issued to Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Eps		Benelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mc	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Y	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nima	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norna	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Durkies, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No. 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash, subject

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.

No. 44—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot containing One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

No. 44,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.

Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 acres

Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. }

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do. } 495 acres

Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro. } 400 acres

Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres.

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & 4, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 31st, 1823. 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash, subject

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.

No. 44—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd 18 4

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of William Blackburn and Francois A. Laroque, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 16 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall
September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To wit. } ON Wednesday the 17th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Chittle, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:—

All that part of Town Lot No 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Pittsburgh, containing 4 of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 40—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John W. McIntire, at the suit of Thomas Cooper, I have taken in execution the following land which I will offer for sale at the Court House in Vittoria, on Saturday the 6th of November now next, at one o'clock, viz: the West half of Lot No. 23 in the Second Concession of the Township of Zora, containing Five Hundred Acres of Excellent Land, Sale to commence at one o'clock,

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having any legal claims either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance will make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.
40—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Bostwick, at the suit of Messrs. Crooe & Fisher, I have taken in execution as the Property of the said Bostwick, Lot No. seven in the second Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, said Lot is situated in a very flourishing part of said Township, about Fifty Acres of improved Land, a good frame Barn &c.—said land I will offer for sale at the Court House, on Saturday the sixth day of November now next, at one o'clock P. M.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Sept. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claims either by Mortgage or any other right of incumbrance on the above stated Premises will make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. R.
40—td.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FIRE-WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 16th day of November next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 *CORDS,*

To be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of February, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE, HICKORY, BEECH,	IRON-WOOD, BLACK & YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be piled feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known upon application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office
York, October 14, 1824. 43—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from Persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of

FRESH BEEF

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1825, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 12th of November at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Provisions.*

The Conditions of Contract, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

F. T. BILLINGS.
D'y. Ass't. Com'y. General.

Commissariat Office, York,
October 4th, 1824. No. 41.—5w.

NOT OFFICIA .

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agen in Upper and Lower Canada, for

"The Farmer's Fire Insurance
AND
LOAN COMPANY."
OF NEW YORK.

is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire, in Dwelling Houses, Stores and Buildings in general Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate rates of Premium,

This Company was Incorporated in 1821, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, *all paid in*, and secured on Stock, Loans and Mortgages, and has subsequently by its liberality and promptitude in the settlement of Losses, fully secured the confidence of the public.—A List of its present Board of Directors is subjoined, which, on enquiry, will be found to comprise names of such respectability as amply guarantee that all engagements of the Company will be honourably fulfilled.

Applications for Insurance on Property not in the City of Montreal, should be accompanied with Plans, and a reference to some person in this place

ROBERT ARMOUR, Agent.
Montreal, 28th May, 1824.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Chaplin	Benjamin Bailey
President.	John Johnson
Richard Harrison	Thomas S. Townsend
James Magee	Francis Saltus
George Griswold	Frederick A Tracy
Ben. Marshall	John S. Crary
Jas. D'Wolf Junior	Joseph S. Shotwell
Henry Wheaton	Wm Osburn
G. L. Lewis	David S Kennedy
James McBride	Henry Cary
A. B. Lawrence	Gideon Lee

No.—124—6ms

Stop! Stop!!

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 26th Ultimo, GEORGE HYLAND, an indented Apprentice. He is a native of Ireland, upwards of 18 years old, about four feet eight inches high, broad made, big face, curly hair, grey eyes, attempts to smother his *brogue* in conversation, and sly and artful in his proceedings.

Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by.

JOSEPH ROGERS, *Hatter.*
York, Nov. 1st, 1824. 45—3w.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S
ALMANAC
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK, FOR
1825.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, and may be had by the Dozen, or single Book, at the U. C. Gazette, Office, and all the principal Stores in Town, and Country.

THE "ROYAL CALENDAR of U. C." for 1825, improved and enlarged,—is in the Press, and every exertion will be used to have it ready for early Publication. In the mean time, Orders will be thankfully received.—

THEATRE.

MR. TALBOT respectfully acquaints the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that he has taken the entire upper part of Mr. SCHOFIELD'S Mansion House, for the purpose of a Theatre,—and he trusts that in every respect he shall be enabled to fulfil his promise, as respects the Concern, the Company, the Scenery, and the Wardrobe.—He pledges himself to use every exertion, on his part, and if only supported "as he has hitherto been," to offer to the Inhabitants of this Town, a Theatre, which shall be handsome in itself, and shall be conducted with propriety.

Mr. Talbot leaves this Town for Buffalo, in order to make arrangements for Performers, and shall return to his friends and patrons here in Ten or Twelve Days.—The Theatre is expected to be in operation in Three Weeks.

FOR SALE.
IN WOODHOUSE.

LOT No. 6, in the front or First Concession in the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of London, containing 200 Acres, with 70 improved, and a Framed Barn of large Dimensions. The above Lot will be Sold Cheap—VERY Cheap for ready money.

Application to be made to JOHN HARRIS, Esq Charlotteville, or to the Proprietor at his Office, in York.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 1st November, 1824. No. 45—3 w.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824.
N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be Sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LAND IN PERTH.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

A LADY having lately arrived from England, and considering an opportunity presents for establishing a SEMINARY of respectability in King ton, U C. solicits the patronage of those Ladies who may feel disposed to place their daughters where the most useful and polite Branches of Education are taught; having been accustomed to the best established method of Tuition, she trusts that an assiduous and unremitting attention to her Pupils and their Interests may ensure her success.

☞ For Cards of address and Terms, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to Mr. Henry Smith, King street, Kingston, and to the office of this paper. 42—3w.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.
40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these numbers of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a tax on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity,

he proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

TO BE SOLD,
(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LOBBY ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C Gazette Office. t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that they carry on the Business of *Saddle* and *Harness-Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Patterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

York, Oct 21st, 1824. No. 44.—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. Amos S. ROGERS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power*. The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 26th, 1824. No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Twenty in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities (or the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 54, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. No. 21—1 m. t. f.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.
200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.
200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.
200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.
200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.
Montreal, 15th May, 1824.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of Upper CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

NOTICE.
VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
VIZ.—

In the Township of Vaughan		
Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 30th Concession.	}	620 Acres.
Township of York		
Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Brocken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St.	}	800 Acres.
Township of Percy		
Lot No 20, in 3d Concession.	}	400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.		

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.
19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and regulated accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 45.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

By the late London papers we perceive that, at length, a company is formed, and about to act upon the magnificent plan proposed nearly twenty years ago by Dr. Barthanett, of filling baths with salt water, with the actual ebb and flow of the tide, from the sea on the coast of Essex, to London;—for the purpose of creating *Salt-water Baths*; and realising most of the advantages of marine watering places, to the inhabitants of that vast metropolis, without the trouble and expense of a long journey. As the original plans and proposals are in our possession, and as they are to be adopted by the new Company, with very few alterations, we shall, at our earliest leisure, give an outline of one of the most splendid and useful designs that was ever realized either in an ancient or modern, times.

Our limits are too much narrowed by advertisements, this week, to admit of those remarks we had intended to make upon the *very unfair* and *uncandid* animadversions cast upon us, in his usual *hickety-pickety* style, by the *Lyon of Question*, in a late number of his ADVOCATE; with which, however we shall certainly favour him, for the benefit of both his temporal and spiritual concerns, in an early number of our Register.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Sea Bathing in London!—A company is forming with an immense Capital, to supply the city of London with salt water baths, hot and cold, of different forms, and adapted to different classes of society. A constant supply of water is to be brought from the sea in pipes under ground. There is to be one large swimming bath, of an acre, covered in with a glass roof. Libraries, Reading and Music Room, &c. &c. will be attached to this establishment.

Internal Improvements of England!—M. Dupin says, the number of our harbors, docks, piers and lighthouses extend over more than 600 leagues of coast, our canals in length 1600 leagues, our roads 46,000 leagues, and that even the pipes for conveying gas and water through the streets of London reach to 400 leagues.

Rail Roads and Loco Motive Engines.—Hitherto rail roads have been used for very limited purposes, and whenever they are spoken of it is in connexion with coal-pits and stone quarries, but they are now about to be applied to the purpose of conveying merchandize over very extended lines of country, and thus they are becoming an object of great national interest. Rail roads, as hitherto worked by horses, possess very little if any, advantage over canals, but rail roads worked by the loco motive steam engine, have so decided a superiority, both as regards time and expense, that there can be no question but they will be generally adopted whenever a new line of conveyance has become necessary, either from an increasing trade, or from the exorbitant demands of canal proprietors.

By the loco-motive engine any ton of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road at the rate of six miles an hour, and lighter weights at a proportioned increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the rate of twelve or four teen miles per hour. For canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for rail roads, an engine will work goods over an elevation of one eighth of an inch to the yard. Where the ascent or descent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cuttings or embankments a source must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes just as resource is had to locks for canals, but here again the rail road system has a great advantage, the inclined plane causes no delay whilst the locks create a great deal.

Two Acts of Parliament have already been obtained namely, the Stockton and Darlington Act, and the Moreton Act. On these lines, which exceed thirty miles each, it is intended to adopt the loco motive engine, and they will both be very soon ready for conveyance of goods. There are also three or four other rail-roads projected.

The discovery of the loco motive engine it is said will be almost as important to the trade and commerce of this country, as the discovery of the steam-engine itself.

Arctic Expedition.—The British surveying vessel Snap, arrived at St. John's Newfoundland, informs that she left the Griper at Hudson's Straits, not being able to proceed further with the land expedition than Cape Sedley, owing to the ice.

Lord Cochrane.—It was understood that Lord Cochrane would return to England in January.

It is conceived that Lord Cochrane's return to this country is connected with an intention of again offering himself for Westminster in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.—*Morning Paper.*

Sir Hudson Lowe.—Sir Hudson Lowe has been appointed Governor of Antigua, and was about to sail to that place.

Proposed restoration of the Jews.—The Gazette of Spires, assures its readers, that the house of Rothschilds has recently received proposals from the Sublime Porte for a loan to a considerable amount, and an offer of the cession of Palestine as a security for the payment.—In consequence, adds the paper, a confidential agent has been despatched by that house to Constantinople, to examine into the validity of the pledge offered by the Turkish cabinet.

Religious Census.—The present Census of the whole World is said to stand thus:—

Jews,	4,000,000	Christians,	200,000,000
Pagans,	456,000,000		
Mahomedans,	140,000,000	Total...	800,000,000

Deists and Atheists are comprehended, but not distinguished in either of these enumerations, as they do not avow themselves by any formation into bodies.

The most ancient congregation, viz., Pagans, still subsist through the globe, and comprise more than one half of its general population, the second in order of time, viz Jews, have, since the destruction of their temple and city in A. D. 70, fallen to so near decay as to comprise only a 200th part of the world, the third denomination, viz Christians, now include one fourth part of the whole, and the Mahomedans, who sprang six centuries after the Christians, and threatened to annihilate them, occupy the space of one sixth part of the whole. It is also observable, that when an estimate of this kind was made about fifty years since, it was supposed that the Christians amounted to one sixth part, and now they have increased to one fourth.

A step further in this enquiry disposes of the Christians thus in their subdivisions.—

The Greek and Eastern Churches,	86,000,000	Protestants including all sects.	70,000,000
Roman Catholics	100,000,000		
		Total,	200,000,000

Those have all arisen since the promoting of the Universal Christian Church, 4000 A. M. of which

The Western and Eastern Churches began	
and united in the	6th Century
Their separation,	9th do.
Mahomed,	7th do.
Christianity in Great Britain,	7th do.
Darkness of Popery & Mahomedanism	6th to 16th do.
Waldenses,	12th do.
Wickliffe, Huss, and Jerome,	13th to 15th do.
Luther and Calvin,	16th do.
Reformation,	16th do.
Remonstrants,	17th do.
Protestant Sects,	17th & 18th do.

British Ministerial Opinions.—The relations between colonies and a parent state have this affinity to filial and parental relations, that the dependence and subjection continue very little longer than the absolute necessity for them. And it is for the advantage of the political world that their duration should be thus defined, just the same as the other is morally beneficial. As a general proposition it may be affirmed, that when a colony has closely arrived at that state which qualifies it to administer its own affairs, it ought to do so. That it will do so, all experience teaches us. What, then, are to be the proofs of this capacity for self management? Not always, we allow, the disposition or the attempt, to throw off the authority of the mother country; but the fact of doing it, and the fact of being able to maintain the separation after having effected it.

Lon. Courier.

From the London Courier, Sept 16.

"We have received this morning New York Papers to the 23d ult. and Charleston to the 15th.—They contain no further intelligence from South America; but they are filled with details of the reception of General La Fayette. We may, perhaps, make a few selections from them to-morrow, to shew how little essential difference there is between republican and monarchial honours.—The same flattery; the same pomp; the same ceremony; the same parade; but more servility and infinitely more of burlesque self-importance. That thing miscalled equality, engenders all sorts of idle pretentions, for as there is no real equality either in nature or in society, while the assumption of it is so grateful to weak minds, we constantly see, where every man thinks himself equal to those about him, the most preposterous efforts to sustain the delusion with plausable appearances. Hence it is that your democrats, and your levellers, of all descriptions, are so profuse of mutual civilities; hence they so be praise and so be-dash each other; and hence, though differing, perhaps, upon all other subjects, they are so cordially unanimous upon that of their own superlative merits. Gen. La Fayette, for example, says, whatever he may think, that the Americans are the most exalted people in the world; and the Americans cannot say less in return, whatever th y may think too, than that there never was such a man as Gen. La Fayette. And so they go on, keeping their countenances all the while, as if the rest of the world were not looking on with scorn and derision at their foolery.

Curious Discovery.—Last week, as some workmen in the employ of John Day, Esq. were digging the foundation of a farm-house near Biggleswade, they suddenly struck upon something hard, which, upon investigation, proved to be a helmet of most exquisite workmanship. After the earth had been partially cleared away, they discovered some human bones, this induced them to make further search, and shortly after they turned up a ponderous metallic substance of an oval form, like a shield, a few inches lower they found more human bones, and before night, when the whole was cleared away, they distinctly made out the skeleton of a man and horse, the man appeared to have been clothed in a complete suit of armour, which was nearly perfect, though some what disjointed. He appeared to have been of gigantic stature, the sword, which was very good too, lay at the feet of the horse. On the following morning, whilst pursuing their occupation, the men discovered some other skeletons of men and horses, all standing in an erect position, clothed in armour, and nearly as perfect as the first which was discovered. Mr. Day, with great liberality, is proceeding in a further search, as from the position of the skeletons already found, and the marshy nature of the ground little doubt is entertained but many more will be found, all that it must have been a whole body of horse which unfortunately fell into some snare of an enemy, and were thus swallowed up. People are flocking from all the neighbourhood to view the relics.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

An eminent Banker in Paris assures his Correspondents in London, that the French Ministers will imitate in future, as nearly as possible, the foreign policy of England, and that the commerce and prosperity of the French people will consequently, be the first of their consideration.

PORTUGAL.

On Friday last (3d inst.) his Majesty's ship Genoa, captain Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart, arrived at this port from the Tagus, after a tedious passage of three weeks, having, till Tuesday morning se enight, seldom experienced any but north easterly winds. The Genoa fell, laying in the Tagus, his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle (bearing the flag, *protempore*, of Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K. C. B. Commander in Chief), Ocean, and Lively. His most faithful Majesty and the Princesses generally resided at the Palace of Bemposta, and the Queen at the Palace of Queluz. When the Genoa left the Tagus nothing of importance was passing in Lisbon; and excepting naval and military preparations for an intended expedition against the Brazils, every thing wore a pacific appearance; and there apparently existed that happy unanimity of all parties which is the basis of a good government, and tends more to unite a King to his people, than the arbitary measures of a despotic administration. Every possible mark of respect is paid to our squadron to his Faithful Majesty and the Princesses; and whenever they pass up or down the river which they generally do once or twice a day in the royal barge) the yards are manned, the ship's company cheer, and the flag ship fires a royal salute and hoists the Portuguese standard at the main. His Majesty's peculiar regard for the English, and the services rendered him by our Gracious Sovereign, is conspicuous on every occasion, both public and private; and Court his marked attention, to our naval officers, is constantly the theme of conversation invariably reciving them with the most unaffected urbanity. During the Genoa's stay in the Tagus, his Majesty was graciously pleased to honour her with a visit, accompanied by his three Royal daughters and suite. His Majesty, his Royal Highnesses, attended by Sir Thomas Livingstone and his officers, inspected every part of the ship, and expressed their admiration of her warlike appearance, discipline, and order. His Majesty and the princesses afterwards partook of an elegant entertainment, prepared for them by Sir Thomas and Lady Livingstone. The august and Royal visitors on leaving the Genoa, expressed to Sir Thomas Livingstone in the most affable and flattering terms, the high gratification they had derived from their visit, and the deep sense they should entertain of the respectful attention they had received from him and the officers. Prior to their departure, the officers of the Genoa gave an elegant ball and supper, which was attended by Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Sir Thomas and Lady Livingstone, the captains and officers of the English and French ships of war, and some of the principal inhabitants of Lisbon.—*Plymouth Journal.*

GREECE.

There is a report, but as yet without confirmation, that the fate of the Turkish Fleet, under the Capitan Pacha, is either taken or destroyed;—and, that Pacha of Egypt has recalled his expedition in aid the Turks.—If so, Grecian Independence is secure.

AFRICA.

The Ashantee War.—We find that serious apprehensions as to the result, are entertained in London. The Courier estimates the whole British Force, including the tribes in alliance, at 7100 men; and adds—"But this is too small a force to cope with the King of Ashantee in person, at the head of 16,000 armed men. Besides, the King, if he should find himself in want of men, will instantly call upon the people of Dutch Elmina to join him; and as they have acknowledged themselves his slaves, it is more than they dare to refuse him. The Elmines are brave determined men, and can turn out 6,000 muskets."

IRELAND.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.*)

CONVICTION OF SIX ASSASSINS.

At the Assizes of Kilkenny, on Monday six unfortunate men were convicted of the murder of Mr. Mahon which excited so great a sensation when it occurred. The trial lasted 15 hours, three and a half of which the Lord Chief Justice (who presided) occupied in charging the Jury and recapitulating the evidence, from 118 pages of notes. His Lordship was upwards of 16 hours on the Bench. The verdict was returned, and sentence of death passed, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The scene was awful beyond any thing which has occurred for many years.

The following is an abstract report of the trial alluded to:—

On Monday (the 23d inst) this most important trial came on before the Lord Chief Justice, in the County Court house, Kilkenny. We have ample notes of the proceedings, but find ourselves quite unable to transcribe them for the press this day, even if our previous arrangements had left space for the report. The persons charged with this attrocious offence were *Michael Campion, Robert Marshall, Patrick Whelan, Thomas Sales, William Whelan, and William Delany.* The miserable men were given in charge by ten o'clock on Monday, and the Jury did not retire until one o'clock on Tuesday morning. The patience and impartiality of the Learned Judge his anxiety to unravel the mystery, and to ascertain the truth, during the whole of this protracted and fatiguing trial, was highly honourable to the Irish Bench; Every prisoner had his alibi witnesses, and what was to us a novelty, one of them brought forward three witnesses to prove that the informer was innocent of the murder with which he accused himself and the prisoners, and that he was idling at Kilkenny, 16 miles from the fatal scene, at, and for days before and after the time it was committed. About 11 o'clock P. M. the Lord Chief Justice began to sum up the evidence. His preliminary remarks were eloquent forcible, and lucid. He had not gone over the whole of the evidence before one o'clock and he waited on the bench till a quarter past 2 when the Jury not being agreed as to two of the prisoners, he retired. At 6 o'clock he returned to the Judgment seat, and the Jury were called out, when they gave in a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners.

The scene in the crowded court now surpassed any thing we had ever witnessed. A great number of women and some men began to cry aloud, clapping their hands and tearing their hair at the same time. When the Chief Justice began his solemn and affecting address, it produced a temporary calm, but when he put on the black cap to pronounce sentence of death, the screeching and loud hysterics sobbing were renewed.—The unhappy men are to be executed to morrow (Thursday last, 26 inst.) in Galtmoy on the spot where they committed that dreadful crime which has brought them to a premature and ignominious end. Their bodies are to be brought back to the County Hospital, to be dissected and anatomized. Some of them exclaimed "I innocent!" One called for a long day & one of them threw his hat indignantly from him to the ground.—The crowd rushed out of Court as the prisoners descended through the dock, and the loud and terrific symptoms of affliction were doubly manifested in the street, till they passed up James's street (the entrance of which was guarded against the multitude) to the County goal. The only indifferent persons were the prisoners.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

Monday 23rd August, there was a splendid military spectacle in the Phœnix Park, Dublin—two Regiments of Cavalry, and four of Infantry, with Artillery, &c. having been reviewed by Lord Combermere. General GRANT commanded.

At two o'clock the regiments marched into the Park, and the ground was kept by Infantry, stationed along the extensive review ground, at proper distances.

The 4th (or Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, flanked by Artillery, formed on the right, next them the 1st Battalion of the 3d Guards.

The 79th Highlanders, the Bath, the Rifle Brigade and the 9th Lancers, and Artillery, were paraded in ordinary succession.

At a quarter past three o'clock, discharges of artillery announced the arrival of the Commander of the forces. His Lordship rode along the magnificent and varied line, escorted by a party of Lancers. After passing along the line in front and rear, his Lordship took up a position in front, where a large Union Flag was erected by some of the Waggon Train.

The troops formed in close columns, and thus advanced over the ground until they arrived within a short distance of Lord Combermere, then, forming into open columns, they passed first in slow, and afterwards in quick time, before him. When ordered to reform as before, they executed some movements in *echelon*, which produced a charming effect—and thereby, with amazing expedition, resumed their rank and station with the most admirable regularity and discipline.

A sham battle then commenced, all the horrors of the "sanguinary field" were harmlessly described to admiration.—Having thrown out videttes, engagements commenced on the right and left, the Flying Artillery (they well merited that appellation) galloped, dismounted, primed, loaded, fired, reloaded, remounted, and galloped again, with a degree of military celerity, which showed the high state of improvement they have attained.

A charge of Cavalry was admirably conducted by the assailing and defending parties, the whole line of Infantry at this period advanced to the charge, and covered the retreat of the reuring squadrons of Cavalry with a brisk and well sustained discharge of musketry; wheeling again into columns, they formed into four solid squares, the front rank kneeling, the rear firing, and all surrounding their Officers, enclosed within those animated *chevaux de frize*, precisely as at the memorable battle of Waterloo, which covered Wellington with undying laurels, and overwhelmed the greatest of all modern despots.

In this manner the squares withstood repeated charges of cavalry, and reformed into line by a new and dexterous manœvre. Another discharge of musketry along the whole line was followed by a charge of cavalry, and discharges of artillery.

The battle over, the Commander of the Forces advanced, and the whole line presented arms, the various bands playing "*God save the King*."

In the advances of infantry, before alluded to, the general effect was greatly enhanced by the ancient music of Scotland—the pipers of the 79th Highlanders struck up the pibroch with great animation.

A vast number of carriages were on the ground, in many of them were ladies of rank and fashion.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The England Marmot.—This wonderful Hyberanimal is found only in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and is sometimes seen in immense numbers corresponding large tracts of countries, in Norway, Sweden, and England. But as its appearance is at very uncertain periods, and the matter from whence it is derived has not been hitherto explored by any naturalist, its existence has been entirely attributed by superstitious ignorance, to the generation of clouds, from whence, it has been supposed, it was poured down in showers of rain. Myriads of them march together, and, like a torrent which nothing can resist, their course is marked with ruin and desolation. Neither fire nor water prevent their progress. They go straight forward, in regular lines, about three feet asunder, and

generally in a south-east, direction; they swim across lakes and rivers; no opposition impedes them. If thousands are destroyed, thousands supply their places; the void is quickly filled up; and their number does not appear diminished. They persist in their course, in spite of every obstacle; and if prevented from proceeding, they either by assiduity surmount it or die in the attempt. Their march is mostly in the night. They rest during the day, and devour every root and vegetable they meet with. They infect the very herbage, and cattle are said to perish that feed upon the grass they have touched.

Owl.—Besides the white owl, and the grey owl there is another that remains in Hudson's Bay all the year, and is called by the Indians Cob-a-dee-coorh. It is so like the [illegible] that it seldom weighs half a pound; is of a mottled brown the feathers long, and of a most delicate soft and silky quality. In general this species feed on mice, and birds they find dead; and are so impudent at times, that they light on a partridge when killed by the hunter, but not being able to carry it off, are often obliged to relinquish the prize. Like the white owl, at times, though but seldom, they follow the report of a gun, and by so frequently skimming round the sportsman, frighten the game nearly as much as the hawk. They seldom go far from the woods, build in trees, and lay from two to four eggs. They are never fat, and their flesh is eaten only by the Indians.

Removal of natural antipathies.—A curious instance of reconciliation of supposed natural antipathies in animals was lately witnessed by many persons in Shrewsbury, England. W. Jones, having taken a nest of seven rabbits, in the fields, put one of them into a box in which he kept a female ferret, then rearing three young ones. Instead of instantly devouring the helpless young rabbit, the ferret carried it to her nest, and adopted it as one of her own family. The man put another rabbit into the box, which the ferret carried also to her nest! The other rabbits he gave to other ferrets, which instantly devoured them. During five subsequent days the two adopted strangers were suckled by this ferret with the same kindness as her three legitimate offspring; but, either in consequence of the new sustenance, or the frequent handlings, (to gratify the curiosity of strangers) the two rabbits died. Maternal affection, however, was not even then extinct in the ferret; for she repeatedly carried the dead bodies to her nest whenever they were removed, and betrayed to the last all the anxiety of a parent.

Domestic.

CANADIAN LAND COMPANY.

The following Queries, with their Answers, from the pamphlet published in London—explanatory of the designs of the great Canadian Land Company, cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers.

"QUERIES *answered by the Hon. and Rev.* DR. STRACHAN, *and* J. P. ROBINSON ESQ. *Members of the Council of the Province of Upper Canada*

"Has the improvement of Canada, particularly of the Upper Province, with respect to the value of property, and the increase of population been in any degree considerable within the last seven years?

"The population has increased prodigiously during the last seven years, but the emigrants have been chiefly persons of little or no property, with the exception of half-pay officers, who are entitled to gratuitous grants. Lands in Canada, being in some degree a circulating medium, are estimated in the market high or low, in proportion to the value of their produce, the increase of which for several years back, has caused much distress to many who were not prepared when it was high; consequently persons forced to sell have seldom got the value of their property, sometimes not half the value, but those who are not in distress will not dispose of their property at an under price.

"To what extent may emigration have been carried during the last seven years?

"The average number of emigrants who have landed at Quebec during this period, may be taken at upwards of 10,000 annually. In one year more than three thousand orders for land were granted by the present Excellent Lieutenant Governor.

"Suppose a Company were formed in England to promote the agricultural improvement and population of Canada, from what sources would they derive any return for their capital?

"If we, such a Company in possession of the Crown Reserves in any District, a new impetus would be given to the Province. By good roads and building mills on the blocks or tracts, the lands would immediately become valuable. Offices for the sale of the lands might be opened in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, furnished with correct maps and description. The character of the Company would guarantee the safety of the purchaser in respect to his title—and to shew fairness, the Company might direct their lands to be shewn, free of all expense, to the agents of any private associations or small capitalists, who might be disposed to purchase. In many of the populous Townships, the Reserves would be purchased by the native inhabitants in order to settle their children near themselves; for example, in many of the Townships, there are from 50 to 200 families, most of which possess one lot of 200 acres; but we shall suppose, that the 200 families possess, among them only, 150 such lots. Now the grantable lots in a Township are about 240, and 90 Reserved lots, that is, 45 for the Crown, and 45 for the Clergy. The population from emigration and natural increase doubles in about 20 years, so that in that time the 200 families would be 400 families, and require at least 150 more lots of land. This supposition is placing the matter in the most disadvantageous point of view, because many of the unoccupied lots belong either to the inhabitants of the same Township or other individuals, who, knowing the value of lands in the midst of a populous settlement, hold their lots [illegible] so that the Company would, in all probability sell the Reserves, much sooner than is now anticipated, (being attended with a moderate profit.) In fine, were a little capital thrown into the Province and the public attention drawn towards it, lands would rise four-fold, and yet be cheap to the actual settler, as the produce would rise in proportion. Under the rapid advancement of commerce, of enterprise, and increase of circulating medium

"What is the cause of that difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are so similar; in the former every thing is represented as alive, active, and prosperous; in the latter all dull and languid?

"This question admits of a most satisfactory answer. Upper Canada was first settled by refugees from the United States after the peace of 1783, all of whom were destitute and wholly without capital; every accession of inhabitants has been nearly of the same description. Whatever wealth is to be found in the Province, has been made entirely from the soil; none yet had one single capitalist come into the country, purchased a large tract of land, built mills, made roads, and, as the American say prepared it for settlement. The consequence has been apparent languor, compared with the neighbouring States, many persons living comfortably, but never acquiring great wealth. But in the American States, many purchased large tracts, spent many hundred thousand dollars in their preparation for location, sold at high prices, and after a few years, recovered the capital laid out with gold. The same may be done in Canada at this moment, and with the certainty of speedier returns than the speculators on the other side, as the population of Canada is much greater than the parts of the country were, where they commenced their operations."

"QUERIES *answered by the Right Reverend Father* MCDONELL, *Bishop of Rhodiopolis*

"What do you conceive would be the most effectual mode of encouraging emigrants possessed of a little Capital to settle in Canada, independent of the cheapness of the land?

"Were twenty or thirty acres cleared in lots of 200, it would be a great inducement to that class of emigrants to sit down at once in Canada; but certainly the most efficacious way of inducing emigrants to go to Canada and remain in the country, would be to help them with the means of clearing the lands and settling themselves.

"Suppose a company were formed in England for this purpose, what would be the source of income, or the return for the capital so invested?

"The company should have lands on easy terms from government; it should agree with settlers to take their lands at a certain regulated price, and assist the settlers to clear them in the American way, taking an obligation from the settler to repay the money advanced, and the price of the land, within a certain period of years. Thus the difference of the price paid by the company to Government, and the price which the company would receive from the settlers, would in my opinion constitute a certain source of return to the Company.

"What is the cause of that difference which all travellers have remarked between the United States and Canada, where the soil and climate are so similar; in the former every thing is represented as alive, active, and prosperous; in the latter all dull and languid in comparison?

"In the United States the lands are all bought in large tracts by speculators, men of capital. The first thing these gentlemen do, is to open roads in different directions, through the tracts which they purchase, and to build mills in favourable situations, thus attracting settlers to their lands; and by disposing of lots along the roads and in advantageous situations, giving encouragement to build villages. These speculators help the new settlers many who were not provided when it was high; consequently persons forced to sell have seldom got the value of their property, sometimes not half the value, but those who are not in distress will not dispose of their property at an under price.

"To what extent may emigration have been carried during the last seven years?

"The average number of emigrants who have landed at Quebec during this period, may be taken at upwards of 10,000 annually. In one year more than three thousand orders for land were granted by the present Excellent Lieutenant Governor.

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"If we, such a Company in possession of the Crown Reserves in any District, a new impetus would be given to the Province. By good roads and building mills on the blocks or tracts, the lands would immediately become valuable. Offices for the sale of the lands might be opened in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, furnished with correct maps and description. The character of the

"But you have said there are no speculators of capital in Canada, similar to the Americans; of what avail then will it be, that these waste lands are brought to sale, when the money is wanting that is required to animate the country?

"If those obstructions of which I have spoken, were removed, and the lands free to be sold, capitalists would soon rise to render them profitable subjects of speculation. I do even conceive that men of capital would come from England and Europe, and deal in the American manner with those lands; besides the natural progress of the agricultural population of the Province would create a market; for it may be justly said, that the youth of Canada all aspire to become possessors of land, and there are no spots so desirable as those very Reserves which are a dead weight on the prosperity of the Province.

"Do you know any thing of the Pulteney lands on the American side of the St. Lawrence?

"Yes; I had an opportunity many years ago of reading the correspondence of the agent of Sir W. Pulteney, respecting those settlements. From that correspondence it appears that the progress of their operations were, as I have described the process of the American speculators. Sir William and his associates had laid out large sums of money, perhaps as much as sixty or eighty thousand pounds in building inns, and mills, and making roads and bridges, before they got much return. But now the lands which were not worth half a dollar an acre when they began their operations, are worth on an average, from thirty to forty dollars an acre.

"How long had these operations been going on before the lands came to make so great a return?

"There was very little return made for the first eight or ten years. The return for the succeeding five was considerable, and the profit has since continued to increase in a prodigious ratio, quite incalculable.

"Do you conceive, if similar undertakings were instituted in Canada, that similar results would follow from them?

"I think that the result would be quite equal; for the natural facilities in Canada are more favourable than those on the American side.

"What are those superior natural facilities?

"The great channel of internal navigation, the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Amherstburgh, a distance of nearly 800 miles, might be rendered navigable for vessels coming across the Atlantic, and steam boats, by cutting a canal, first from the Cascades to Coteau-du Lac, a distance of thirteen miles, and from Cornwall to the head of the rapid Plat, a distance of forty miles, and from Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, to the mouth of the grand river that flows into Lake Erie, a distance of about thirty miles. Government is excavating a canal to avoid the great rapids of the Ottawa; and besides these, the whole country is intersected by streams and lakes in a manner quite peculiar to itself, affording the means of inland navigation in every direction.

"QUERIES *answered by* WILLIAM GILKISON, ESQ. *long resident in Upper Canada.*

"What is the average cost per acre of clearing land in Upper Canada in favourable situations, and what may be called unfavourable situations?

"Lands are cleared of their standing timber and brushwood, (not of roots,) including fencing, for the average price of about seventy-five shillings per acre. It is immaterial to the labourer where the lands may be situated, but the quality of its timber fixes the rate. Lands covered with oak, ash, elm, hickory or maple, and the like, are the most easily cleared, and may be called favourable: those with white pine, cedar, &c. unfavourable.

"What is the average value of land, generally per acre, after it has been cleared?

"There are but few lots (lots consisting of 200 acres) cleared of more than half its number; and when sales or valuations are made, this is done by average of the whole quantity in the lot; their price varies according to situation and state of buildings.—Average may be £350.

"What would be the difference in comparitive value of a lot of 200 acres in a state of nature, and the same lot when any acres shall have been cleared?

"I have about 2000 acres in a state of nature, some of them exceedingly well situated, which I would not sell under fifteen shillings an acre; but tracts of land have been sold for three shillings an acre. Last winter I sold 200 acres in the Township of Cornwall, with a house and barn on it, for £420. This lot had been several years in the market; it had sixty acres of cleared land, but no fences.

"What would be the value of a lot of 200 acres cleared, with a house, &c thereon?

"A 200 acres lot is in no case ever cleared of more than half its timber. The value, taking it with the first houses barns, &c. may be estimated from £250 to £300. The answer to this query applies to land settled within eight years, during which the first buildings are seldom changed.

"In what districts do you consider the most desirable Reserved lands to be situated, bearing in mind that the inquiry is made with reference to operations on a large scale?

"It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer to this query. A reference to the Surveyor General's maps, &c. and to the field notes of his deputies, can alone be relied on. I have always heard the Districts of Niagara, Gore, and Midland District, named as containing the most valuable of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.

DIED,

On Thursday the 28th Ult. CAPT. JOHN DENISON of this Town, aged 70 years.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth Day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Fifth day of October, instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Second Day of December next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of UpperCanada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
Sept 20th, 1824.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint MARCUS F. WHITEHEAD, Esq to be Register of the Surrogate Court, Newcastle District, Vice Ward.

NOTICE.

Government House,
October 30th, 1824.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1824, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp, (or male Hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the *Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above-mentioned; the *Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown, broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the resident Magistrates or other competent local Authorities, together with 25lbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III. To the person who shall Import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824, the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal.*

IV. To the person who shall Import the next greatest quantity, not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal.*

Certificates, with factory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April 1825, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Exterpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation;—the *Gold Medal* or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of Large Girth, and a full description of the means employed to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 45-6w.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *C'k Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Lease, in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-*tf*.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons —And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres he consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Goals, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Goals in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Goals should issue when requisite: but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any musical interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL.
Clk Executive Council

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket a Certificate is required to be lodged at the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called Eldon	
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Dysart
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Ninia	Lake
N. of Moloc		Tudor
N. of Elizever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalador	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kenebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday, the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The eastern half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Truelow, containing 100 acres more or less

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zechariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday, the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Thursday the 28th day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the Late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No 406 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 27th, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or be forever barred.

The above Sale is postponed till Saturday the 18th day of December next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyon, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq. viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheoms, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.
No. 44—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. D. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.
No. 44,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To WIT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 31st, 1823. 4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*
The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.
RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
43—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT To WIT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Macklem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara. }
March 2nd, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

43—6w. R, LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall. }
September 22nd, 18.4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of William Blackburn and Francois A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall }
September 22nd, 1824 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, my Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alex ander Thain. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall }
September 22nd, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District to wit. } ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, and tenements, as belonging to Thomas Chittle, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Usher—viz:

All that part of Town Lot No 6 in Barriefield, laid out on Lot No. 21, East side of the great river Cataraqui, Pittsburgh, containing ½ of an Acre and five Perches, with the exception of a piece of thirty six feet square, from the North East Corner of the same.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Lands, or upon any part of them by Mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 13th, 1824. 40—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me onor before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FIRE-WOOD

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 16th day of November next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz.—

400 *CORDS,*

To be deliver-d into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of February, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz.—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep't. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office York, October 14, 1824. } 43—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed bearing date the Sixth day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all his Estate, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment.

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL.
A. MANAHAN.
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—6w.

Stop! Stop!!

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 26th Ultimo, GEORGE HYLAND, an indented Apprentice. He is a native of Ireland, upwards of 18 years old, about four feet eight inches high, broad made, big face, curly hair, grey eyes, attempts to smother his *brogue* in conversation, and sly and artful in his proceedings.

Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by,

JOSEPH ROGERS, *Hatter.*

York, Nov. 1st, 1824. 45—3w.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK, FOR

1825.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, and may be had by the Dozen, or single Book, at the U. C. Gazette Office, and all the principal Stores in Town, and Country.

THE "ROYAL CALENDAR of U. C." for 1825, improved and enlarged,—is in the Press, and every exertion will be used to have it ready for early Publication. In the mean time, Orders will be thankfully received.—

FOR SALE.

IN WOODHOUSE.

LOT No. 6, in the front or First Concession in the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of London, containing 200 Acres, with 70 improved, and a Framed Barn of Large Dimensions. The above Lot will be Sold Cheap—VERY Cheap for ready money.

Application to be made to JOHN HARRIS, Esq. Charlotteville, or to the Proprietor at his Office, in York.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 1st November, 1824. } No. 45—3 w.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, also not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D
40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6in.

NOTICE

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—t f.

SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that they carry on the business of *Saddle* and *Harness Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Patterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

York, Oct 21st, 1824. No. 44.—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. ANDREW S. ROBERTS) that *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office.—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power.* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY. *pro tem.*

12—tf.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 24, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

THE remainder of Stock required for completing the Welland Canal from the River Welland to Lake Ontario, having been subscribed at New York, the Directors will put that part of it, from the Welland to Lock No one, (2 miles) under the contract. Proposals will be received at their office, St. Catherines, until the 15th day of November next, for the execution of the whole, or any one section, of it (which are laid out in 20 chains each.) One mile and 54 chains of the above, is from 25 to 35 feet deep, for which part they will receive proposals for both tunnelling and cutting open, and be guided by the offers received, which method they will adopt.

Any information on the subject may be obtained from Mr. HALL, Engineer, at Queenston, or at the Canal office.

(Signed,)
GEORGE KEEFER.
President W. C. Company.

St. Catherines, 1st Nov 1824 46—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Conc. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. CHEWETT, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. } 14—tf

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. III. No. 46.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

It appears that Louis XVIII. did not expire until the 16th of Sept at 4 o'clock in the morning. There is now no doubt of his death, nor of the accession of Charles X.

The news from Greece is cheering. The Turks appear to fail in every attempt, both by sea and land, and the prospect of Greek Independance is more certain than ever.

An excellent arrangement has been recently made for the convenience of Emigrants from Great Britain either to the Canadas or the United States.—"The process is very simple, and requires nothing more than that the party should pay his money into the Commercial Bank of Scotland, or to any of its agents, from whom he will receive an order for the same upon a respectable house either at Quebec, Montreal, or New-York, whichever may be his destination. The money, will be paid on demand at the highest rate of premium and without deduction."

We are sorry that we are still obliged to postpone the publication of many valuable communications;—as well as some strictures of our own on the recent conduct of the *Advocate*, and a charge made against us by GOURLAY,—which it is our intention to give at an early period.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

North Carolina Gold.—The Western Carolinian, of Sept. 21, says, "We learn from a correspondent in Cabarrus county, and also verbally from other sources, that upwards of two thousand penny-weights of pure virgin gold, were found near Parker's Ferry, in Montgomery county, on the 28th ult. One lump weighing four pounds eleven ounces, was found by a small boy, about ten feet below the surface of the earth. This, we believe, is the largest piece ever found in this State. There are, we learn, more than one hundred men working at this mine, or, as those engaged in the business more appropriately term it, "digging for gold:" for nearly all this precious metal that has yet been obtained, has been found in loose, sandy, loamy earth.

The Pirates.—The captain and crew of the Brig Henry, belonging to this city, and lately captured by the pirates, reached their homes last week. Although every arrival brings an account of new outrages committed by the buccaneers of the West-Indies, yet it is only when they are inflicted upon our near neighbours and personal acquaintances that brings the subject home to our feelings. It is with horror we contemplate the narrow, hair breadth escape of Capt Rhodes and his men, who were every man of them to have been coolly murdered the morning after they were rescued by Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war. These men have all of them their wives and children, or parents and brothers and sisters in this city and neighbourhood. One of them returned with his arm broken by a blow, with the back of a sword, another his cheek sliced down with a sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. The account given of these pirates by Capt. Rhodes, is truly alarming to every one whose business may call him to adventure on these seas. They appear to be a well organized body of *outlaws*. They appear to be a well organized body of *outlaws*. They contemned, if not aided by the Spanish government. The port where they were carried to was within sixty miles of Havana a city not much inferior to New-York, and the seat of government. It is impossible this establishment should have been under the very eye of the governor for more than two months without his connivance. Should any one doubt the fact, it shows them to be inhabitants of the Havannah, and to have associated with respectable society. Nothing but their cruelty and mode of life distinguishes them from the first men of that city. They are between twenty and thirty-five years of age, well dressed, temperate in drinking, and not uncivil in their language. This is a description of men not easily to be diverted from their money making trade. They are unlike those desperadoes whose intemperance and other vices would soon terminate by death. On the contrary they are men of resources, careful of life, and when routed from one place can settle down unmolested in an other, and at any time find a refuge under the regular government of the Island. While Captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board daily one or more men to purchase, who appeared like regular bred merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the government of the Island is privy to these outrages upon the law of nations and of all civilized society. The government should be made responsible for them. Such were the sentiments of Captain Graham, that on his return to Havana with a long train of boats which had belonged to vessels burnt by the pirates, that he threatened the governor with making such a representation to the British government as would induce it to take possession of the Island unless a speedy check was put to these piracies. The last account from there was that an embargo was laid at Havannah for three days to prepare an expedition against these freebooters.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Singular case of suspended animation.—A European Medical Journal relates the following case, communicated by M. Bourquet, head surgeon to the hospitals of Beziers; 'I was called,' says he, 'to visit a boy twenty eight years old, who exhibited the following symptoms. As soon as the sun appears upon the horizon, I was told he dies, and at sunset he resuscitates. I wished to see this myself, and in consequence, I remained with him until six o'clock in the morning. He slept very tranquilly. I waked him, made him speak, and amused him until the sun began to rise. It was in winter. The young invalid, who was up to that moment very gay, then said to me—Now, Sir, the sickness seizes me; and he lay down upon the bed, when I saw him wearing all the appearance of death. He had no sensible respiration, no pulse, no motion of the heart, no feeling even though the child was pricked. The body remained extremely cold for at least two hours, after which the cold diminished, without, however, ceasing entirely, and the only apparent sign of life was a convulsive movement of the right eye-lid. I forcibly raised one of the arms, and it remained in the upright position, one of the legs, also; the members were like soft wax that takes every impression. He remained thus without swallowing, till the sun had disappeared from the horizon, when he recovered his senses by degrees, and rose without any symptom that could indicate his having been ill. This singular patient had already had ten similar paroxysms. His cure was effected by portions of kina and sublimate zinc."

Professor Porson.—This celebrated scholar frequently wrote letters to the Morning Chronicle, under the assumed name of S. England and answered them the next day, without signature, or a different one. About 1796 the wits of the day amused themselves by composing short compositions in Greek Iambics, and putting them off as newly discovered fragments of Euripides—Porson made a most successful hit against them by turning a well known school-boy's tale into Greek, passing it off as a fragment of some newly discovered plays of Sophocles; unlike the others whose defects proved their humbler origin, Porson's Jeu d'esprit, by the purity of its language and metre, and singular tact of its style, deceived many and delighted all the genuine Hellenists of the day. The following is the original as afterwards published by Porson, when he explained the hoax to the infinite mortification of those, who really believed his Greek to have been written by the ancient dramatist.

Three childrenne slydinge onne the ice,
Upponne a summer's daye,
It so felle out, they alle felle inne;
The reste they ranne awaye,
Now hadde these childrenne been at home,
Or slydinge onne dry grounde,
Ten thousande pounde to one pennie
They hadde not alle been drownde.
You parents that have childrenne deare,
And eke you that have none,
Ifle you would have them safe abroade,
Pray keep them alle at home.

Wife Whipping.—Extract of a letter from the editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, now in New Jersey.

"While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature.—I was told, however, it was a custom of that place—A man flogged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He refused. Seven cowskins were accordingly provided, and actively employed by seven of the twenty one woman, on the back of the criminal. He still continued stubborn.

Seven others then took the cowskins and lashed him well. Still he remained refractory. The remaining seven with much energy commenced operation, they fleeced him so severely, he was at length compelled to 'surrender at discretion" They then *ducked* him, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife —Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectually put a stop to *wife whipping*."

[We think the above method, if adopted in this town, *(Niagara)* would have a salutary effect upon a certain *gentleman of the long robe*, who, for a year or two past, has been in the habit of *caning his wife*; and feeding her in a way unknown, we think, since the destruction of the Bastile in Paris.]—*The Canadian.*

DISCOVERIES IN THE MOON!

VIENNA, July 19.

Professor Gruithausen, in Munich, has now published the third part of his essay on the plain indications of inhabitants in the moon, and especially of a colossal building. The Munich Gazette communicates some of the most remarkable results derived from a great number of observations made last year. They answer three questions.

1 To what latitude in the moon are there indications of vegetation?

2 How far are there indications of animated beings?

3 Where are the greatest and plainest traces of art on the surface of the moon?

With respect to the first questions, it appears from the observations of Schröter and Gruithausen, that the vegetation on the moon's surface extends to 56 north latitude. Many hundred observations have shewn, in the different colours and monthly changes of the parts evidently covered with plants, three kinds of the phenomens can not possibly be explained, except by the process of vegetation. To the second question it is answered, that the indications from which the existence of living beings is inferred, are found from 50 north latitude, to 37 and perhaps 47 south latitude

The answer to the third question relates to the observations pointing out the places in the moon's surface in which are appearances of artificial causes, altering the surface. The author here examines the appearances that induce him to infer that there are artificial roads in various directions, and he also describes the great collossal edifice resembling our cities, on the most fertile part near the moon's equator, it is remarkable that it is exactly according to the four cardinal points, and that the main cities are in angles of 45 deg and 90 deg, and a building resembling what is called a star redoubt, is attached to it, which the discoverer presumes to be dedicated to religious purposes, and as they can see no stars in the day time, (their atmosphere being so pure,) he thinks that they worship the stars, and consider the earth as a natural clock The essay is accompanied by several plates.—*Vienna Gazette, July 20.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, Sept 10.—On the 9th of February, 1824, a Convention was concluded between his most Christian Majesty and the Minister of his Catholic Majesty for the stay of the French troops in Spain. The first article stipulates that the French army left in Spain should consist of 45,000 men.

By the second article it is agreed that the French army shall occupy the following garrisons—Cadiz, Isle of Leon and dependencies, Burgos, Aranda del Duero, Leon and dependencies, Santona Bilboa St Sebastian, Vittoria, Tolosa, Pampeluna, San Fernando de Figueras, Gerona, Hostalrich, Barcelona, the Seu d'Urgel, and Lerida.

The military Command of each of these cities and places belong to a French officer, provided with credentials to command them. He will be invested, as to military affairs, with the same powers which are granted to Spanish Governors.

The arsenals and artillery establishments of these places are to be under the direction of French commanders.

AFRICA.

Some of the causes of the present unhappy dispute with the *Ashantees* may be learned from the following interesting work, lately announced.

Journal of a residence in Ashantee.—By Joseph Dupuis, Esq. late His Britannic Majesty's Envoy With an account of the origin and causes of the present war

The origin of the war is briefly told—Mr D in his can cery of Consul, had out certain expectations to the Ashantee King, and his negro monarch resolved to send an embassy to England; his dream was thwarted and Mr. Dupuis who came to England four years ago does not appear to have held weight enough to incite the Colonial Department, to fulfil his promises towards the King of Ashantee, while the commercial people at Cape Coast Castle (according to him) added to their insults and aggressions to the scale already too much to be borne by Ashantee passions. The consequence is unhappily before us—The death of Sir Charles Mc Carthy, the massacre of his force, and the entire hostile of our establishments on the Gold Coast of Africa.

NATURAL HISTORY

Discovery of Living Frogs in a Solid Rock.—(From Mr. Hall's History of Waterford, just published)—"The Workmen employed to sink for water in the limestone stratum at the Rev Mr Dickson's, near Dungarvan, discovered at the depth of thirty-six feet large quantities of living frogs: the rock appeared to be a solid mass, without any opening through which the animals could be supposed to have come in."

Horse Spider.—One day last week (says the Hertford, Conn. Mirror) the workmen in Mr Peck's machine shop, in Southington, discovered under one of the factory benches a black, [illegible] spider, which was about six inches long, suspended by the web of a spider. The spider was of the common house sort, and not uncommonly large. When first discovered, the little insect had raised his victim about half a foot from the floor, and had him hung by a single thread. The ingenuity and power of a spider were truly wonderful. Passing rapidly down upon his line, he would fasten his cordage around the neck of a snake, pass back to his own nest on the under-surface of the bench, then going again down, "cast a hitch" around the tail, and returning to his nest would avail himself of the contortions of the snake, alternately hauling up his lines so as to bring his game nearer home. In this manner he continued his labour until evening, leaving the snake alive, but so completely exhausted and secured as to be sure for the night; in the morning he was dead.

A Demonstration in Natural Philosophy.—There is a man travelling in England, and exhibiting in one cage, a dog, a cat, a mouse, and a sparrow; they live together like brothers and sisters. These four animals sleep in the same bed, and eat at the same dish, the dog indeed serves himself first, but does not forget the cat, who has the complaisance to give to the mouse certain tid bits to his taste, and to leave to the sparrow the crumbs of bread, which the others do not envy him The dog licks the cat, and the cat combs the dog, the mouse plays with the cat's paw, and the sparrow flutters high and low, pecking sometimes one and sometimes another. This man with his age may be very properly designated by the appellation given him at the head of this article He proves that the dog and cat are not belligerents by instinct, but by prejudice and practice. But, again, he proves, that if these animals are by nature belligerous, their antipathies may be removed by making them better acquainted with each other. What an ocean of blood—how many millions of lives—how many fair cities, might be saved to the world every century, by the world's taking a lesson from this Philosopher, and shutting its belligerent inhabitants up in cages till they become better acquainted with one another. We are enemies only because we are strangers.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

——Science has sought, on weary wing,
By sea and shore, each cattle and living thing.

CAMPBELL.

Curious Natural Phenomena.—In Lieutenant Hood's Account of the journey from Cumberland House to Fort Chepewyan, as given to Capt Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea," may published, or London he states as the greatest annoyance, the clouds of huge ful grown mosquitoes, which forming forth at once, so essentially tormented the traveller to a degree unknown even in the tropical regions; "we had (says Mr. H.) sometimes before procured a little rest, by closing the tent, and burning wood or flashing gunpowder within, but the smoke driving the mosquitoes into the recesses of the ground But this remedy was now ineffectual, though we employed it so perseveringly as to hazard suffocation they swarmed under our blankets, gorging us with their envenomed stings, and steeping our clothes in blood. We rose at daylight in a fever, and our misery was unmitigated during our whole stay. The food of the mosquito is blood, which it can extract by penetrating the hide of a buffalo, and, if it is not disturbed, it gorges itself so as to swell its body into a transparent globe. The wound does not swell, like that of the African mosquito, but it is infinitely more painful and where multiplied an hundred fold, and continued for so many successive days, it becomes an evil of such magnitude, that old famine and every other concomitant of an inhospitable climate, must yield the preeminence to it It chases the buffalo to the plains, infuriates him to madness, and the remainder to the sea shore, from which they do not return till the scourge has ceased"

There are good grounds for believing that the musquitoes, which appear in a frozen state during the winter, and in spring, are not the produce of that season, but have remained in a frozen state during the winter, which is the case, not with them only, but with others of the insect tribe. Mr Edes mentions a black frozen mass of a turf like substance, which, when thawed produced a swarm of musquitoes, and Hearne says, that spiders, if frozen so hard as to bound from the floor like a grey pea, were revived by being brought to the fire. These accounts were, for some time, disbelieved, at least strong doubts were entertained of the correctness of the facts, but it was found, by experiment, that leeches, snails grubs and frogs, could be frozen to a certain degree, by artificial cold, and revived. Similar experiments, we understand, have been repeated, in the course of the severe weather of the late winter, by which it was ascertained that frogs would revive even if the heart was frozen, but that if the brain was congealed, life became extinct, and so far from the animal being recovered by the application of warmth, it was not capable of being affected by the galvanic action. It should be recollected, however, that the animal had been awakened out of a torpid state, to undergo the experiment, and that it was not frozen in the ordinary manner chosen by itself when in its vigour. Hearne observes, that these animals burrow under the moss at a considerable distance from the water, where they remain in a frozen state till the spring. "I have frequently," says he, "seen them dug up with the moss, frozen as hard as ice, in which state the legs are as easily broken off as a pipe-stem;" and after stating that by warmth they will gain their usual activity, he adds, "but if they be permitted to freeze again, they are past all recovery." We have no doubt, therefore, of Mr. Hood being correct, when he says "the noise made by the frogs, which this inundation (the melting of the snow) produced, is almost incredible. There is strong reason to believe that they outlive the severity of winter. They have often been found frozen, and revived by warmth, nor is it possible, that the multitude which incessantly filled our ears with its discordant notes, could have been matured in two or three days."

Captain Franklin also incidently states a curious fact with regard to fish, without being aware that the question of resuscitation had been agitated among physiologists "It may be worthy of notice here, that the fish froze as they were taken out of the nets, and, to a short time became a solid mass of ice, and, by a blow or two of the hatchet, were easily split open, when the intestines might be removed in one lump. If in this continues might be removed in one lump. If in this completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation This was particularly the case with the carp, and we had occasion to observe it repeatedly, as Dr Richardson occupied himself in examining the structure of the different species of fish, and was always, in the winter, under the necessity of thawing them before he could cut them We have seen a carp recover so far as to leap about with much vigour, after it had been frozen for thirty-six hours."

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Preservation of Grain, &c., from Mice.—Mr. Macdonald of Scalpa, in the Hebrides, having some years ago suffered considerably by mice; put at the bottom, near the centre, and at the top of each stack, or one, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaf a-top gathered near a brook, in a neighbouring field; and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese and other articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved.

Paste.—Dr Mac Culloch, in a paper on the power of perfumes in preventing mouldiness, gives the following directions for the preparation of a paste, which as it will keep any length of time, and is always ready as it will keep any length of time, and is always ready for use, may be of great service to mineralogists and others "That which I have long used in this manner is made of flour in the usual way, but rather thick, with is made of flour in the usual way, but rather thick, with a proportion of brown sugar, and a small quantity of a proportion of brown sugar, and a small quantity of corrosive sublimate. The use of the sugar is to keep it flexible, so as to prevent its scaling off from smooth surfaces, and, that of the corrosive sublimate, independently of preserving it from mice, is an effectual check against its fermentation This salt, however, does not prevent the formation of mouldiness, but, as a drop or two of the essential oils such as lavender, peppermint, anise, bergamot, &c is a complete security against this, all the causes of destruction are effectually guarded against. Paste made in this manner and exposed to the air, dries without change to a state resembling horn, so that it may at any time be wetted again, and applied to use. When kept in a close covered pot, it may be preserved in a state for use at all times

Anecdote.

Anecdote of Garrick.—A sharp genius for dramatic fame, introduced himself to the late Mr. Garrick for the purpose of displaying his imaginary talents. Altho' he had scarcely in his life been off his shop board, yet such was his opinion of his abilities as an actor, that he thought himself sufficiently competent to the arduous task of rehearsing a part before so judicous, severe, and discriminating a judge of acting as Mr. Garrick.

This Cockney by birth and taste by profession, addressed our Roscius:—

Sir, I am your most *in de fat obligati* humble servant—I shall be *vastly happy* and *very* proud of the *hop portunity of hacting.*

Well, said Mr. Garrick, and pray what part would you like to have the *hopportunity* of *hacting.*

Romo, sir—Romo, sir: replied the tailor—I should like to *perform* the part of Romo—for my wife says I read Robison Cruso *vastly well*: and as how I have so sweet a *voice* that she's *vastly sure* and *very certain* I should make a *monstracious* moving *lover.*

Well, sir, asked Garrick, are you perfect in the part of Romo, as you call it.

O yes sir, answered Snip—I am *main certin* I can go *through every stitch of it* from the beginning to the end on't

Pray sir, Mr. Garrick asked—Do you recollect a passage in that play where he describes a huge Colossus bestriding the lazy pacine clouds, and sailing on the bosom of the air?

O yes sir, replied Snip, *vastly well.*

Then pray tell me sir, continued Mr. Garrick, when he was bestraddling those clouds, supposing his strides to have been about the extent of a moderate sized rainbow, which way would you go to work to measure him for a pair of breeches?

Lord have mercy on us, cried the tailor, here's a pretty job of journey work! Make a pair of breeches for a rainbow! Why I don't believe two tailors in London ever did such a thing in their lives—and I'm sure I could as soon make a pair for the man in the moon.

Then pray sir, asked Mr. Garrick, most indignantly, how come you to think of undertaking my business when you are not master of your own?

Lord, *sir*, replied the frightened tailor, I only *vonted*—

You only *vonted*, repeated Mr. Garrick, didst thou ever behold Macbeth, with boisterous rage, bully the ghost of Banquo off the stage?

No sir, says Snip.

You shall behold it now, then, said Mr. Garrick.

Avaunt and quite my sight! thy shears are edgeless,
And thy goose is cold—thou hast no thread,
Nor needles in those paws that thou dost stitch withal,
What manager dare, I dare—approach thou like the
Grim and greasy lamp lighter, or armed chimney
sweeper,
With brush and soot bag—take any form but that,
And my rich ward-robe shall yet escape cabbaging;
Or dare me to thy shop board with thy shears;
If trembling I inhabit, then protest me
Thou botch of a button hole—Hence horrible tailor,
hence.

Avaunt was the word, and the tailor was off in a tangent, perfectly cured of his passion for the stage, which he resolved never to think of more, but to attend to his shop-board.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

TO A HUSBAND.

Oh! were I in my dying hour,
And *thou* beside me mourning stood,
Still should I own affection's power,
And scarcely wish a dearer good.

Though Heaven were open to my eyes,
And bliss supreme awaited me,
My struggling soul would grieve to rise,
Dreaming earth heaven while blest with thee.

And oh! if in the spheres above,
Souls have one spark of earthly feeling,
Still would my thought's be with thee, love,
And from celestial regions stealing

For one short hour I'd earthward stray,
To snatch thee from a world of cares;
Point to my home the safest way,
Nor call it Heaven till thou wert there.

THE KISS.

'Tis the test of affection, the sweetest and surest;
'Tis the offspring of tenderest love:
'Tis a blessing from Heaven, the chastest and purest,
Ever came from the spirit above.

'Tis the holiest pledge that a lover can give;
'Tis the first, and the fondest, and dearest,
'Twixt the lips that bestow and the lips that receive,
'Tis the bond that doth bind them sincerest.

And oh then how cold and how hard is that heart—
How poor and unworthy the bliss
That feels not the pleasure that pledge can impart,
And knows not the worth of a kiss.

EPITAPH.

On Coleman, a plotting papist, in the reign of Charles II.

If heav'n be pleas'd when sinners cease to sin;
If hell be pleas'd when sinners enter in:
If earth be pleas'd when ridded of a knave;
Then all are pleas'd—for *Coleman's* in his grave

Domestic.

Canadian Land Company.—Several rumors are current, which have been brought by this vessel. Lieut. Col. COCKBURN, is said to have been appointed Crown Commissioner, to treat with the Canada Land Company for the sale of the Reserved Lands. It is also mentioned in private circles, that Lieut. Col. HARVEY is to be honored with a distinguished mark of Royal approbation, and will return in the spring. We mention these rumors as they are talked of in private, without any authority to state that they may be depended on.—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—A subscription has been commenced in this City for the purpose of ascertaining by an experiment the practicability of ascending the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Kingston, by means similar to those now in operation on some of the navigable rivers of the United States. We understand that vessels not drawing more than the depth of water in the rapids of these rivers, are towed up by boats constructed with paddle wheels which are turned by the descending current, and wind round a windlass a rope or other fastening, one end of which is fixed at the head of the current; in this way obtaining from the current a power against itself which can be encreased to any extent within the strength of the materials employed. The St. Lawrence is already for the purpose of descending navigation, a cheaper channel of conveyance than a canal, and if it can be made as advantageous as a canal for ascending navigation, no artificial water conveyance will ever be able to compete with it. The proposed experiment will not cost much, and at first sight, it appears sufficiently reasonable to be worth a trial.—*Montreal Herald.*

Mineralogy and Geology of Lower Canada.—A gentleman who lately returned to this city from the Labrador Coast, and whose attention has been successfully turned to the Mineralogy of the Gaspé district, from which some very valuable and beautiful specimens of the Quartz family, particularly the different varieties of Cornelian, Agate, Opal and Jasper have been introduced into the Province, and cut into different ornamental articles by Mr. Smillie, Lapidary, of this city, brought up some beautiful specimens of a sky blue variety of the Labradors feldspar, a mineral first, and as yet almost exclusively found on that Coast The others, and almost all the different varieties of this mineral it is stated are found on the same Coast, viz: green, yellow, red, and pearl-grey: the present specimen, as stated above, is of the blue; it is hard and takes a fine polish; the changeability of a colour, from a dark grey to the most bright and vivid sky-blue, is beautiful, and makes it very valuable and well adapted for cutting into snuff-boxes, ring-stones, &c.

The specimens alluded to were found at Mingan, and appear to be imbedded in a granitic rock

The character of the whole North Shore of the St Lawrence, from Quebec to its mouth, and the Labrador Coast, offers to the Geologist and Mineralogist a field for research, such as we believe cannot be met with in any other country. It has never been examined by scientific men, or at least, we have seen no work in which it was intimately spoken of. The greater part of it, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, appears to be primitive, with generally, along the rivers, the earlier formations of rocks. The Saguenay is, however, a remarkable exception to this, and as far up as Chicoutimy, 25 leagues from its mouth, the foot of the high, sometimes bald and scantily wooded, granite mountains are washed on both sides by its waters. The *pointe aux boulleaux*, and this side of its mouth, is an alluvial deposit, and is perhaps the rich-[illegible] being composed [illegible] grey marl of thirty or forty feet in depth.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Strange indeed!!!—E. A. Talbot, Esq. who has published in London, two volumes of Travels in Canada and the United States, relates that in Canada, *flies* are so numerous that a child can scarcely open its mouth without running the risk of being *suffocated* by the quantity of them "which eagerly try to descend down its throat." The bullfrogs, according to the tourist, are so big that they can destroy "a gosling of a month old"—the *humming birds* kill the *ravens* at a stroke, "by darting with the speed of lightning, their slender bills into the bodies of their sable antagonists," and the boys ride the large sturgeons in the River St. Lawrence. "True," pon honour—"*U. C. Herald.*

SOUTH AFRICA
versus
UPPER & LOWER CANADA.

We extract the following paragraph from an entertaining article, 'SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA,' which we met with in the *British American News Letter*, it serves to shew the ludicrous misrepresentations which are current in Britain respecting the actual state of these Provinces; the writer in comparing the relative advantages of the Cape of Good Hope with other Colonies as an asylum for emigrants, says,—

"True, the Cape is exposed to droughts, rust, storms of hail, excesses, diseases in cattle, marauding Caffres, Bushmen, beasts of prey, serpents, and so forth, but after a pretty long experience of all these annoyances I am convinced that they are not worse than others of a similar or analogous description which prevail more or less in all the new colonies. In New South Wales, for instance, they have also their droughts, deluges, and destructive hurricanes, which have more than once reduced the earlier colonists to the verge of famine; and they still have hosts of caterpillars, the barbarous Aborigines, and the more barbarous "Bush Rangers," to destroy their property, and disturb their quiet. They have, moreover, scarcely any other servants but convicts, and little society that is much superior. *In Canada, again, they have an iron winter to endure, and an endless forest to hew down; besides rattle snakes, bounces, bears, treacherous Indians, and strifes and bush fighting with brother Jonathan, to molest the tranquil happiness of a leg but retreat from the troubles of Europe. A settler, in whose hospitable cabin I spent a night near the Kapp River, and who had formerly resided some years in Canada, assured me, that he counted all the natural defects of South Africa ballanced by its mild and salubrious climate, as but slight, when compared with the appalling winters and woods of that colony.*"

We should not recognise any part of either Canada from the above description, there is no accounting for tastes, but the origin of the antipathy the settler on the Kapp River entertains to the woods of Canada, may perhaps be found in the concluding lines of an old epigram upon the Bursar of a College ordering some venerable trees to be cut down.—

"A rogue the gallows as his fate foresees,
And bears a like antipathy to trees."

Parliament of Lower Canada.—By Mr. Neilson's Gazette it appears that the Parliament of *Lower* Canada, "will be called together for the dispatch of public business early in next January."

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Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1824. No. XLVII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Convened, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth Day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Fifth day of October, instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are ordered and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby revoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Second Day of December next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Third day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested, did declare and appoint the Port of Erieus, otherwise the township called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," It is, among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Erieustown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare that from and at the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Erieustown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

Government House, }
October 26th, 1824. }

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the aforementioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, in the year 1824, to the manner above mentioned; the Silver Medal, or Fifty Pounds.

II. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above mentioned; the Silver Medal, or One Hundred Dollars.

Certificates of the manner of preparing the method of cultivating of the Hemp, with a special reference whether a water, broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expence of it, with the value, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor or the resident Magistrates or other principal local Authorities, together with Specimens of the Hemp, and some of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Importation of Hemp into Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824 the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal.*

IV. To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Exterpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation;—the *Gold Medal* or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of Large Girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 45-6w.

Executive Council Office, }
York, February 7th 1821. }

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMAEL, *C.P.& Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, for with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—tf.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations;

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres of vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to imitate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government is obstructed, and the circumstances of the Province require, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any immediate interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Ticket or a Certificate is required to be lodged or the Settlement Duty being done within five Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patents sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of re-enacting one of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eph		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisia	Lake
N. of Maloc		Tudor
N. of Elizever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front,	A.	
Lot No. 3 do.	do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do.	do. C.	
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
BY EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 47—td.
November 3d, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry White, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

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N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nisia	Lake
N. of Maloc		Tudor
N. of Elizever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
to wit. } *Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

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Lot No. 3 do.	do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do.	do. C.	
Lot No. 23 2 Concession,		200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do		200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
BY EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 47—td.
November 3d, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry White, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 5th of Febru-
To Wit } ary, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Sinmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and ninety one poeches

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th day of
To Wit. } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of The late Lawrence Herchimer, viz.;—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

acres, and the north or rear two-fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston. }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Thursday the 29th day
To Wit. } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No. 406 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 27th, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale,

☞ The above Sale is postponed till Saturday, the 16th day of December next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. } 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 19th of
TO WIT } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to William Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of The late Lawrence Herchimer, viz.;—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 19th o
TO WIT. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of at writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements,

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46—tf.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 19th o
TO WIT. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of at writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements,

and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri fac-*
to wit. } *ias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.
Nov. 4—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.	
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro'o	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & 1, of 20?, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 31st, 1823. 4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
43—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Macklem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias* Eliza Skinner Lots No. 172, and 167, in the Town ship of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 363 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff*,
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 2nd, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, }
To wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation—Also Lots number 33, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall }
September 22nd 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District }
To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alexander Thair, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the French Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall }
September 22nd, 1824. }

N B Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1824, to the 24th December, 1825.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in Words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, York, 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Office on the 14th day of December next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 25th December next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

T. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'r. Gen'l.

York, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium — Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—tf.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed bearing date the Sixth day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all the real, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL.
A. MANAHAN
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—6w.

Stop! Stop!!

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 26th Ultimo, GEORGE HYLAND, an indented Apprentice. He is a native of Ireland, upwards of 18 years old, about four feet eight inches high, broad made, big face, curly hair, grey eyes, answers to the name of his *brogue* in conversation, and sly and cunning in his proceedings.

Any information that may lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by

JOSEPH ROGERS, *Hatter.*

York, Nov. 1st, 1824. 45—3w.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK, FOR

1825.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, and may be had by the Dozen, or single Book, at the U. C. Gazette Office, and all the principal Stores in Town, and Country.

THE "ROYAL CALENDAR of U. C." for 1825, improved and enlarged,—is in the Press, and execution will be used to have it ready for early Publication. In the mean time, Orders will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE,

IN WOODHOUSE.

LOT No. 6, in the front or First Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of London, containing 200 Acres, with 70 in front of a Framed Barn of Large Dimensions. The above Lot will be Sold Cheap—VERY Cheap for ready money.

Application to be made to JOHN HARRIS Esq. Charlotteville, or to the Proprietor at his Office, York.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 1st November, 1824. } No. 45—3 f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st May next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williams up to the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—I quire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having also others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so disgusted, now, as to be oblig d to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his services by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,

R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D
40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Saphiasburgh South west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature on this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereto

Saphiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824 } No. 44 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorized to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity,

the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengarry intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Glengarry and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of seven Years, provided the first instalment be paid down Either Produce or Mannufactured ware will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS. BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that they carry on the Business of *Saddle* and *Harness Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Patterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage

York, Oct 21st, 1824. No 44.—6w

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S ROGERS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office—Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to see some Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, }
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, or not less than that, a Loan of TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscribers are authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interest accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

19—tf.

NOTICE

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 24, by 122 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 118 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824 t f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

Viz:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24, in the 7th Con. and broken Lot No 5, in the 10th Concession } 620 Acres.

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 8th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 300 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—t m. t. f.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Colbourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bernuse, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with House and other Buildings thereon, being Nos. 21 and 22

200 Acres of Land being Lots No. 1, 8th Con. of Marray

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Colbourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t f.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 47

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

We have no foreign news of importance this week.—It is true there is a report of a great victory having been gained by BOLIVAR, over the royalists, in Peru—which is said to be decisive—but it wants confirmation, and we are without the particulars.

Information has been received in *Montreal* that serious disturbances continue in the N. West territory;—that a general confusion of the Indian Tribes, to the amount of many thousands has taken place;—that they attacked the ill-fated settlement on the *Red-River*;—that the assailed made a desperate, and, in the end, a successful resistance; but not without serious loss. When the express came away, the white population were able to maintain their ground, and keep the hostile tribes at a respectable distance. We shall look with anxiety for further particulars.

A Correspondent of the OBSERVER's, who signs himself "A FRIEND OF TRUTH" having been pleased to say, (in reference to a scandalous production published in the Advocate of the 14th of October) "it must be in the recollection of every person, that, upon the insertion of *that* communication, which Mr. Pothergill (*as Mackenzie states*) called a *Junius-like production*, and refused to publish on account of *its truth and libellous tendency*," &c. &c. &c.—We beg to assure this Friend of Truth that the communication received by Mr. F. and to which he had reference in his Commentary of Oct. 7th, *is not the same with that published by Mackenzie*; that, whilst in his own proper senses Mr. F. never could apply the terms of "*capital*," "*Junius-like*," &c. to such an accumulation of trash, mis-representation, and falsehood—as that which issued from the Queenston press under the signature of "*a Spanish Freebooter*"—Mr. MACKENZIE knows very well, *himself*, that in this instance, if in no other, he has been guilty of the most wicked, here-fhood, and pre-meditated misrepresentation, for the purpose of engendering that mischief in which a little distorted soul always takes so much delight.—He knows very well that there is not a man in the Province, can be brought to acknowledge that *Caliban's* bantling of his, "*The Spanish Freebooter*," unless it be himself.—He knows very well that he distorted truth, and that his pen was dropping ills, blacker than the ink through which they were distilled, when he dared to insinuate that the communication to which Mr. F. alluded in his commentary, was the same with *that* which was partly, or wholly, put together by MACKENZIE himself, in one of his *subsequent* Advocates. How could Mr. F. or any other man, allude to a production he had never seen, nor heard of, a fortnight before it came to light?—At this rate MACKENZIE, or any other unprincipled scribbler may take advantage of an acknowledgement to a correspondent, and, by making use of the same signature, or with nearly like it, father, *by insinuation*, the most infamous conclusions!—It would appear from some parts of the writings of this crack-brained demagogue that he would be thought a *pious man!*—Is it consistent with piety to prevaricate wilfully, to make false deductions, and dishonor the fair face of truth by the foul patches of hypocritical cant?—Let this pious scribbler, this caterer of loathsome food for depraved appetites, remember the awful denunciation to him who shall take away, or attempt to take away, the words of everlasting truth!—It is too awful for us to repeat on such an occasion, and in such a place:—But, should he continue in his present evil course, it is our purpose, hereafter, to shew this little hero, this would be "*muckle mon*"—in his true colours, for the edification, at least, of those who look up to his wild, and incoherent, and *egotistic*, and slanderous lucubrations as more than oracular!—In the mean while we hope he will seek his repentance in a more honest livelihood than that which may be picked up from the broad and filthy highway of public detraction, or from the darker purlieus of private assassination!

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.—The following extraordinary and nearly fatal case occurred at Ninove, (an inn) a few days ago:—"A lady, who is daughter of an Irish Earl, was walking in the park, in company with a gentleman of rank, when a Major General of high fame in his profession, in passing said something offensive to the lady, who spat in his face, and complained to the gentleman with whom her Ladyship was walking. Some angry words ensued, and then blows, which brought together a concourse of people. It being evident that the matter could not stop here, the police was applied to, but declined taking any part in the affair. Two days afterwards a meeting took place in the wood of Soignes, near where the battle of Waterloo was fought. The seconds tried to bring about a reconciliation after the second brace of pistols were charged, but without effect; three times they were fired, and it was believed that neither of the parties was hit; when an apology was made, and the parties left the ground; upon going away, however, the Major General's boot appeared to overflow with blood, and upon examination it was found that he was wounded just above the knee, and the ball could not be extracted for a considerable time. He now lies at his lodging in this city, attended by doctors Tobin and Parkins, and surgeon Van Mods, in a very dangerous state, a high fever having taken place after the ball was extracted."

Mineral Tallow.—This rare substance, which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne, in Scotland. It has the colour and feel of tallow, and is tasteless. It melts at 118 degrees, and boils at 200 degrees; when melted, it is transparent and colorless; on cooling becomes spongy and white, though not so much so as at first. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, olive oil, and naphtha, while these liquids are hot; but it is precipitated again when they cool. Its specific gravity, in its natural state, is 0.6078, but the tallow is full of air bubbles; and after fusion, which discharges the air, the specific gravity is 0.983, which is rather higher than tallow. It does not combine with alkalies, nor form soap. Thus it differs from every class of bodies known—from the fixed oils in not forming soap, and from the volatile oils and bitumens in being tasteless and destitute of smell. Its volatility and combustibility are equal to those of any volatile oil or naphtha.

Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

By a clause in the New Street Act, the fronts of all the houses from Carlton place to Portland place are to be renovated, and made white, once in three years.

Tales of the Crusaders were originally intended to be published previously to the *Red gauntlet*, but accidental circumstances occasioned the prolific author to change his mind. Those who pretend to be in the secrets, report the *Crusaders* to contain the result of all the chivalrous and antiquarian enthusiasm peculiar to the early and favorite studies of the author.

Great fish pond.—The fish-pond at Logan, or Nesbock, in Scotland, formed in 1800, and re-peopled since by many successive generations of cod, is neither more nor less than an artificial basin of salt water, 30 feet deep by 100 in circumference, reckoning from the top to the bottom of the rock. The area within is wholly hewn from the solid rock, and communicates with the sea by one of those fisures, or natural tunnels, so common on bold and precipitous coasts. Fishes bear as well as see, and the moment the fisherman crosses his threshold, the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown in state of perfect anarchy and confusion Darting from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population here, as if it were to a common centre, elevate their snouts, lash their tails, and jostle one another with such violence, that, on a first view, they actually appear to be meaning attack on the poor fisherman Many of the fishes are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand, and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are too slow enough to let them; while others, again, are so shy, that the fisherman discourses of their *different tempers* as a thing quite as palpable as the gills they breathe through or the fins they move by. One gigantic cod, which seems to answer to the name of Tom, and may be well described as the patriarch of the pond, very forcibly arrests attention. This unfortunate, who passed his youth in the open sea, was taken prisoner at the age of 4, and has since sojourned at Port Nessock, for the long period of twelve years, during all which time he has gradually increased in bulk and weight.—He is now, however, so wholly blind, from age or disease, that he has no chance whatever in the general scramble. The fishermen, however, are very kind to him, and it is really affecting, as well as curious, to see the huge animal raising himself in the water, and then resting his head on the flat stone, allow it to be gently patted or stroked, gaping all the while, to implore that food which he has no means of obtaining. The flocks which live on worms and other insects, shew the light, by burrowing in the sand at the bottom, and never ascend to the top in quest of food. Salmon, which at spawning-time, visit the highest rivers, could not, of courses, obey their instincts here, and, accordingly, there is only one specimen of this favourite fish in the pond at present. Still, however, he is one among a hundred, for, as the fisherman remarked, "he is *for soupler* than ony o' the rest;" and, by virtue of this quality, chases, bites, and otherwise annoys, a whole battalion of gigantic cod, that have only, one would think, to open their mouths and swallow him. To apply them with food is an important part of the fisherman's duty, and, with this view, he must ply the net, and heave the line, during two or three days of every week.

REMARKABLE FACT.

It is rather singular that the following "*Very Remarkable Fact*," taken from the *Alexandrian Herald*, should have been quoted in a serious way by several respectable editors in these Provinces, as well as in the United States, without comment.—It has, however, been ridiculed with considerable success in the *Canadian Courant*.—We subjoin the burlesque.

On the passage of General LA FAYETTE to York, an *Eagle*, the bird of Jove, flew from the bluff about two miles below this town, and hovered over the steamboat Petersburgh which the General was on board of. It followed him to Mount Vernon—and, we are told, continued *flying over the tomb of Washington*, to which the General was devoting his soul with the holy feelings of grief. It seemed to have an inspiration in its actions; it displayed those feelings which would seem to indicate that it was a special messenger, sent to welcome our illustrious guest on his visit to the sacred repose of the first of men—his friend and the friend of mankind. After the General had fulfilled his pious devotions, this bird, representing the gratitude of a nation, took its final departure from that spot which contains the relics of LA FAYETTE's dear companion.

There is no doubt whatever of the fact which we communicate above. We could give the testimony of hundreds of the most respectable names of its correctness. Besides it would be too palpable a story to invent at least in the very face of La Fayette himself.—*Alex Herald*

A Pretty Considerable d—d Tough Remarkable Fact.

Some years ago a regiment which was raised in Canada, found a difficulty in filling its ranks with British subjects and as numbers were the chief object, to those interested in its recruiting, American Citizens and other Foreigners were freely enlisted. The Yankee recruit, to ensure a more favourable reception, frequently exchanged his patronymic for some high sounding High land name, culled from the nomenclature of the most distinguish clans. It was a practice with these *soi-disant* Macs, when they had pocketed the King's guineas, to avail themselves of a dark night, the geographical knowledge they had obtained in their lumbering occupations and the assistance of confederate friends, to bid adieu to His Majesty's service. Indeed so common had the practice grown that it was considered a fine conclusion of a summer's rolling to speculate in enlisting, and after *tarrying awhile* with the red coats, to *clear right out*, and start *clean of the real arrair* for Vermont, taking with them their kits, and any odd notions of their comrades which *chanced to be handy* and of course not forgetting the bounty money received. It so happened, that one Habakuk Hardhammer, had engaged in this traffic, and aided by a carroty head and fire red whiskers, passed without much suspicion as a hero of real Highland lineage, tho' his language was a little tainted with *Jonathanism*, but as his occupation and frequent intercourse with his Yankee neighbours accounted for this, he was readily attested for the ——Regiment, under the name of Hector Mc Phitlbeg, and speedily became a great favorite in the corps.—Whether the Yankee was less *chancy* or less *cute* in the choice of his confederates than his race generally are, it seems that his *trade* failed altogether for having covenanted with some raitsmen returning to Lake Champlain for a passage in their skiff, and paid them in advance, the perfidious crew *concealed*, that as fifty dollars reward could be obtained for apprehending a deserter it would be no bad *spec* to conduct the unfortunate Habakuk Hector Hardhammer Phillbeg, back again and deliver him up to his Regiment Thus they most readily reconciled to their conscience, as they knew Habakuk Hector to be such a d——d slippery sprig not to escape, that he could clear a stone jug *as quick as wink*, and would soon be off again *as stuck as may be*. But alas poor Habakuk Mc Phillbeg thought himself destined to no such good fortune when he was brought before a Court Martial his guilt fully proved and the sentence of death directed to be carried into execution, with an intimation that the frequency of the crime he was charged with, left no room for mercy, and that no lenity could be extended to him. The fatal morning arrived, the guard was paraded, and the culprit clothed in a white suit ornamented with black rosettes, was led out to undergo the penalty of the Law. Scarcely had he left the dungeon when a wild goose of gigantic proportions was seen hovering in the air, directly above the escort which guarded the prisoner, and, unintimidated by the martial array, or the doleful notes of the dead march (to which the unhappy culprit faltered to the scene of his last suffering), his wings seem d to flap in just time to the hollow peal of the muffled drums, and the flapping flight kept pace with the procession till it arrived at the ground in the old French works at the Citadel of Quebec, where military punishments are usually inflicted. Whilst the preliminary ceremonies were performing this wonderful bird directed its course towards the spot where Montgomery fell, over which it remained almost stationary, absorbed in holy grief and displaying feelings far above what are usually attributed to its race—when suddenly it returned to the place of execution, and set my house in my town of the Province. An interference whirred in rapid gyrations above the half dead Habakuk Hector Hardhammer Mc Phillbeg who was now kneeling on the coffin, in dread expectation of the fatal shot. The Clergyman had finished his benevolent task, the Provost had drawn the cap over his eyes, and the firing party were advancing, when the mammoth goose, having first thrown itself into an attitude similar to that in which "the bird of Jove" is represented on the best executed coins of the United States, darted suddenly upon Hardhammer, and uttering screams of no earthly sound, snatched the victim of military vengeance from an impending fate and bore him off triumphantly towards the south, apparently with as much ease as an ordinary goose would carry a ball frog, whilst his resounding pinions proudly proclaimed that it bore a kindred spirit.

What became of our hero after this extraordinary preservation has never been distinctly ascertained, nor has it ever been satisfactorily explained whether, this bird was really a goose or a special messenger or ambassador extraordinary, sent to rescue a citizen of the first republic in the world, from the murderous chastisement of British tyranny; these points must probably remain for ever involved in mystery, but there is no doubt of the fact we have related—or should any impertinent sceptic dare to doubt its authenticity we can *add hundreds of respectable names as witnesses of* [illegible]

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

From a late London Paper.

The following extract must be read with lively interest by all those who are alive to the Colonial prosperity of Great Britain.

As the Colonies of Great Britain are not only integral parts of our Empire, but administer, in a primary degree, to our trade and commerce, and more particularly to our shipping and navigation, it is a very important point, that these sources of trade and revenue should be well administered; and more particularly, when it is considered, that at least one million of British subjects are under these local Governments. By the law of the land, almost all these Governments are vested entirely in the Crown, and are, in fact, military stations. It is almost a necessary inference, that inasmuch as they want the Constitutional securities against the abuse of power, their form of administration is less perfect than we are accustomed to see amongst ourselves at home. But, on the other hand, as Parliament is always open to hear any particular grievance, or to receive any remonstrance against any odorious act of all government, there is an unquestionable check and a very effective one, against any act of oppression exercised by these local Governors.

Under such circumstances, it is not to much to expect that these Colonial Governments should on the whole, be at least properly administered. It is true that military men are not, generally speaking, the best qualified by education to exercise civil Government; and that, in almost all cases in which large powers have been entrusted to them, they have given very little satisfaction to the persons subject to them. But the effect of these appointments is controlled by the character of the Colonial Secretary at home, and by the active consultation and correspondence which the Colonial Office requires on the part of all Colonial Governors.

With so many checks and constraints, it does excite a surprise in us, that there exist so many, and apparently such just cause of complaints against the Governors of our Colonies, and that some of them are of a nature which affect not only the peace of the Colony and the happy condition of its inhabitants, but even the general well being of the Empire.

The Colony of New South Wales is now nearly the first in order and importance. The Governor of this Colony is Sir T. Brisbane, a man of whom we are disposed to think most favourably. We perceive, however, by the Sidney papers and letters, that some of his recent acts have given great cause of offence, and that a general remonstrance will most probably be sent home. One of these acts certainly appears most extraordinary. By a private ordinance, signed with his name, it is commanded, that henceforth no one shall sue in the Courts of Law or Equity in any town or the Colony, without the previous permission of the Governor. An interference with private property most extraordinary, and more revolting to British feelings than the act of a British Governor. It is added, in the same account, that the Governor is a military man of considerable state. That the Governor should wish to have a handsome establishment, and be treated with respect, is natural enough; but that he should require that the Town Council of Parramatta, on their being asked by the constable on duty, his name, on business,—his residence,—and his intended term of stay. Several other minor heads of complaint are added in the letter from which we deduce our information, and particularly the fact, that the current money of the Colony is allowed to pass at four different values. The dollar is issued by the Government to the settler in payment for wheat and cattle, at five shilling—to the troops, at four shillings and eight pence; whilst it is paid to the Government officers for their salaries at four shillings only.

Whilst such is the state of things in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Cape of Good Hope it is still worse. In this Colony, the administration of Lord Charles Somerset has given such great and general offence, that the Government has found it necessary to send four Commissioners to examine into the acts alleged. In the mean time, there is nothing but misery and dissension between different branches of the local Government, and both seem to look toward the Governor.

In the island of which the Earl of Huntingdon is Governor, there are the same dissensions between his Lordship and the inhabitants, and which have been carried to such an extent that the British Government has found it necessary to withdraw his Lordship. The papers of the island, which have just arrived, contain a most insolent letter, purported to have been written by one of the principal inhabitants of the island to the Earl,—who had found it necessary to expel him from the Magistracy. The Magistrate in turn reminds the Earl that the King and British Government had deemed it advisable to recal him (the Earl) from the insular Government, and that in (the Magistrate) had only to add the expression of his most fervent wish, that his Lordship might have a speedy and favourable voyage from the island. That no unfavourable winds might arise to detain him, but that his departure might be as quick as his best friends at home could desire And this letter was published in all the papers of the island.

We cannot conclude these observations without the confident expectation, that these complaints of the Colonies will meet the suitable attention from the Government at home, and something effectual and conclusive will be done for the better administration of our foreign settlements generally. Of Sir Thomas Brisbane we know nothing but what is good and honourable,—of the two other Governors there may be something in the complaints against them, although certainly not to the extent stated. The misrepresentation, indeed, for this conclusion is that the Earl of Huntingdon is recalled, and that it is expected that Lord Charles Somerset will be that it is expected but Lord Charles Somerset will be also too. Perhaps, however, for no other cause, than to heal the dissensions in the Colony.

THE UNCALLED AVENGER.

The return of the victorious Russian army which had conquered Finland, under the command of General Buxhoeden, says Mr. O'Meara at St. Petersburgh, was attended with a circumstance, which, if it is true, has at all times been usual in the train of large armies, but which naturally took place to a much greater extent in these high northern latitudes, where the hand of man has so imperiously subdued the original savageness of the soil. Whole droves of famished beasts and wolves followed the troops on their return to the south, to feed on the chance prey afforded by the carcasses of the artillery and baggage horses that dropped on the road. In consequence of the proximity of Lapland, to which several regiments directed their march, was so overrun with those animals, as greatly to endanger the safety of travellers. Hence it is said a circular to the government, (unless that fatal) persons of different ranks were commanded, who had been detained during the winter by these ravenous beasts. It became hazardous to venture alone and unarmed into the uninhabited parts of the country; even children, or a female country woman boldly undertook a journey to a distant relation, if not only without any male companion, but with three children, the youngest of which was still at the breast. A light sledge drawn by one horse received the little party; the way was narrow, but well beaten; the snow on each side deep and impassable, and to turn back without danger of sticking fast, not to be thought of.

The first half of the journey was passed without accident. The road now ran along the skirts of a pine forest, when the traveller suddenly perceived a suspicious noise behind her. Casting back a look of alarm, she saw a troop of wolves trotting along the road, the number of which her fears hindered her from estimating. To escape by flight is her first thought; and, with unsparing whip she urges into a gallop the horse, which itself snuffs the danger. Soon a couple of the strongest and most hungry of the beasts appear at her side, and seem disposed to stop the way. Though their intention seems to be only to attack the horse, yet the safety both of the mother and of the children depends on the preservation of the animal. The danger raises its value; it seems entitled to claim for its preservation an extraordinary sacrifice. As the mariner throws overboard his richest treasures to appease the raging waves, so here has necessity reached a height at which the emotions of the heart are dumb before the dark commands of instinct; the latter alone suffers the unhappy woman to act in this distress. She seizes her second child, whose bodily infirmities have often made it an object of anxious care, whose cry even not offends her ear, and threatens to whet the appetite of the blood-thirsty monsters—she seizes it with involuntary motion, and before the mother is conscious of what she is doing, it is cast out, and—enough of the horrid tale!—The last cry of the victim still sounded in her ear, when she discovered that the troop, which had remained some minutes behind, again closely pressed on the sledge—The anguish of her soul increases, for again the murder-breathing form are at her side. Pressing the infant to her heaving bosom, she casts a look on her boy, four years old, who crowds closer and closer to her knee.—"But, dear mother, I am good, am I not? You will not throw me into the snow, like the bawler?"—"And yet! and yet!" cried the wretched woman, in the wild tumult of despair, "Thou art good, but God is merciful!—Away!" The dreadful deed was done. To escape the furies that raged within her, the woman exerted herself, with powerless lash to accelerate the the gallop of the exhausted horse. With the thick and gloomy forest before and behind her, and the nearer and nearer trampling of her ravenous pursuers, she almost sinks under her anguish, only the recollection of the infant that she holds in her arms—only the desire to save it, occupies her heart, and with difficulty enables it to bear up. She did not venture to look behind her. All at once, two rough paws are laid on her shoulders, and the wide open bloody jaws of an enormous wolf hung over her head. It is the most ravenous beast of the troop, which having partly missed its leap at the sledge, is dragged along with it, in vain seeking with its hinder legs for a resting place, to enable it to get wholly on the frail vehicle. The weight of the body of the monster draws the woman backwards—her arms rise with the child: half torn from her, half abandoned, it becomes the prey of the ravenous beast, which hastily carries it off into the forest. Exhausted, stunned, senseless, she drops the reins, and continues her journey, ignorant whether she is delivered from her pursuers or not.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Petrified Man and Horse.—In the course of 1823 Colonel Jumker and Doctor Gauss, when hunting, discovered in a chasm in the middle of the rocks, which supplied the free stone of Fontainbleau, a petrifaction, which, by its form and nature, appeared to them to be a human figure, partly reclined on a horse, which was also petrified. These gentlemen caused it to be dug out, and Mr. Barruel, informed of the discovery, obtained some fragments of the petrified man, which he analysed. It was ascertained that they contained phosphate of lime, which is one of the component parts of all bones. It is considered one of the most curious and rare petrifactions ever discovered.

Esquimaux White Owl and Rein Deer.

St. George's Day at Igloolic—April 23d 1823. Being St. George's day our ships were dressed in flags, and at one P. M. we fired a royal salute, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day. Our guns were arranged in a little battery along side, as it would not have been prudent to have fired them on board, while the ships were so firmly sealed up in the ice. A large party of natives were invited down, as we were in hopes that so novel a display might make some impression on them, and by giving them something to talk of, be the means of keeping up a remembrance of us at some future time. Three or four "*hey yaws*," however, the sum total of their remarks; and before the salute was fired, the whole party became tired of it, although none of them had ever before heard a great gun, or seen a flag. I led an old woman to the side of one of our twenty-four-pounder-cannonades, and entered into conversation with her, when I observed, that at the explosion she did not even wink her eyes, but very earnestly continued a long story about a pair of boots for which some of our people had not contented her. A second report caused one of our snow-washing-houses to fall in, on which the good lady uttered her "*hey yaw*," as if it was the most curious part of the ceremony.

"To-morrow," the Captain said, "if the weather is fine, I will go out and try if I can find a few ducks, but if I do not arrive, although he had threatened to bring his gun, in hopes that he might find some of our powder, after it had been fired out of the guns; for he complained sadly, that in the event of birds flying near, he had no ammunition to kill them.

The snowy owl of Igloolic.—I was so fortunate as to shoot a snowy owl, an extremely rare and beautiful bird, and seldom seen in these regions. Naturalists place it between the eagle and the owl; and, indeed, all its motions, when first wounded, bore far greater resemblance to the former than to the latter bird; its size was immense. It is remarkable that the white owl sees equally as well as other birds in the most bright weather, and always takes his prey by daylight.

Maternal Affection of the Rein Deer.—From Capt. Parry I learned an interesting anecdote of a doe and her fawn, which he had persued across a small inlet. The mother, finding her young one could not swim so fast as herself, was observed to stop repeatedly, so as to allow the fawn to come up with her, and having landed first, stood watching it with trembling anxiety, as the boat chased it to the shore. She was repeatedly fired at, but remained immoveable until her offspring landed in safety, when they both cantered out of sight.

Poetry.

MY MISTRESS IS THE SEA.

Oh! for that manly soul of old,
Who sung with heart-felt glee:—
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

Let landsmen say each shining wave
May death be while we rove;
'Tis true, but dearer far that grave,
Than woman's fickle love.

Swell on, thou breeze, and fleet unfold
My sails' white wings to flee;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

Oh! what can be a lovelier sight
Than you concave of blue,
The waves all sparkling in the light—
The beams of golden hue?
My canvass shines like purest snow,
My streamers in the sun
Seem crimson wiggs, and to and fro
The shrieking sea-birds run.

Long, long may I, o'er ocean roll'd,
Sing on with heart-felt glee,
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

From boy to man, I learn'd to prize
The freedom of the deep;
I've sail'd beneath far sultry skies,
I've seen the snow-drift's heap.
No woman's love allur'd my heart
From its accustom'd rest,
The joy to meet, and pangs to part,
Lie unwork'd in this breast.

I would not change for heaps of gold
This life that suits the free;
My love, it is my vessel bold,
My mistress—is the sea.

Domestic.

His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, and family, arrived on Friday last, in the Richmond Packet from the Cottage at Stamford;—The Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan returned from his late visit to England, *viâ*, the United States, by the same vessel.

THE UNION.

Having been always favourable to the plan alluded to in the following paragraph, we cannot help wishing that it may be realized.

Montreal, Nov. 6.

It is now reported that another letter has been received from one of the gentlemen whose communication from England respecting the Union was lately before the Public, and that according to this letter the Union between the Canadas is no more thought of, but a system of confederation between all the British Provinces is under consideration, connected with which a measure of this nature would have important consequences. It is probable the internal Governments would be considerably affected in the first instance by it; and that it would ultimately produce a change in the whole condition of America.—*Canadian Spectator.*

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Montreal, 3d November.

The following extract of a letter from a quarter whose local history has excited so much interest during the first attempts made to settle it, will, we are sure, be read with considerable interest.

"*Red River Settlement, Aug.* 27, 1824,

"The Governor who is a most active and persevering man this year, in continuation of his *general Tour*, visits the Columbia. He passed last winter here. He and the Chief Factor, had their hands full to reduce matters into order. Mr P Dean is appointed to the Arctic Expedition, at Capt. Franklin's request. Mr Black is sent to explore the country west of the Rocky Mountains, lying parallel with Mackenzie's River. The Snake Country yields good returns and the trade of it is resumed with redoubled vigour. The dead list amounts to about fifteen, in all throughout the Country. Six of these in the Snake Country;—men who braved the savage arrow for many a day—now are gone in addition to one hundred and twenty more, whose bones whiten those unhospitable climes since the opening of that trade. I shall now talk to you of the Red River, although I must say, it is a topic on which I feel rather weary from the noise it has made, and the doubts that still hang round it. At the present day, however, it is very certain the views of the Company are most humane. The state of things seem the reverse of what they were—according to report—and the inhabitants must feel the change;—for every support and benefit which circumstances can admit, are extended to them with a generous and unsparing hand. From the highest in London to the lowest in the trade, each adds his mite and has his shoulder to the wheel. The former, as in duty bound—the latter in hopes to secure a future home to themselves and families. The servants in general think of no other plan of rest; and many among the better classes talk of ending their days in Red River. Various causes lead to this conclusion. In Red River the climate is healthy; the soil productive; the plains abound with Buffaloes; the waters with excellent fish.—Domestic animals are getting plentiful; population is increasing fast, and the price of labour is on the decline. Petty merchants are encouraged; they receive their outfits from the Bay at cost and charges. Besides we have a general store suitable to all demands at a much lower rate than known perhaps, in Canada. Men of skill are employed ameliorating the communications from the Factory. No costs are spared no address is wanting to insure the friendship and good will of the surrounding tribes; and their is a tacit understanding with the American Commanders to keep the Sioux Tribes within their boundaries. A paper currency is put in operation for the facility of traffic, and hitherto 7s 6d sterling, has been the price allowed by the Company for a bushel of grain;—in a word all seems in a prosperous train.—But once the Company have taken their supplies, where will the aspiring and (prosperous farmer) find a market for the surplus?—Ay, there's the rub. Here I need your assistance to help me on; or I must stick."—*Montreal Herald.*

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Sixteenth Day of September instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth Day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Fifth day of October, instant, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Second Day of December next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament at, in our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of UpperCanada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty-Third day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "AN ACT to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, specified in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

Government House,
October 30th, 1824.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1824, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp, (or male Hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the *Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars*.

II. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above-mentioned; the *Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars*.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown, broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cattle varion, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the resident Magistrates or other competent local Authorities, together with 2Slbs. of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III. To the person who shall Import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824, the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal*.

IV. To the person who shall Import the next greatest quantity, not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal*.

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1826, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Exterpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation;—the *Gold Medal or Fifty Guineas*.

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of Large Girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 45-6w.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1824.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *C'k Ex. Coun.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, 19-*tf.*
York, 29th April, 1824.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the cause of Emigration, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26TH JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any musual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of [illegible] should be forfeited, and in case of locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep[illegible]		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N.of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmont	Carlos	Metnuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. — 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No, 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 47—td.
November 3d, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two-fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south-easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Thursday the 28th day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No. 406 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
July 27th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

☞The above Sale is postponed till Saturday, the 18th day of December next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy-four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT. ON Saturday the 1 th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq. viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of at writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Eeeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.

No. 44.—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.
No. 44,—6 wks

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,
By P. T. FAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2d, 1824.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—tf. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham, Acres. 50

Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham. 2½
Part of Lot No. 18 in the 7th Concession of Grantham. 80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines. 2
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in do. do. do. ¾
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara. ¼
Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby. 200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do. 100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Tuesday in March, (being the 30th day of the month) at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—tf. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. 400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. 200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do. 495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. 200 acres
Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & 1, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823. 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 15th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

43—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Madem, and James Commings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias* Eliza Skinner. Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff*,
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 2nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

43—6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot number 35, and East half of Lot number 36 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and Out Houses thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in the highest state of cultivation.—Also Lots number 35, and half of 36 in the Second Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing likewise 300 Acres All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the Suit of Willian Blackburn and Francois A. Laroque, I have seized and taken in execution Lot number 15 on the South side of Front Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, with a good Frame Dwelling House thereon erected.—Also, the North half of Lot number 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall containing One Hundred Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, in the said District, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, September 22nd, 1824

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, my Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District To Wit. BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, at the Suit of John Forsyth, John Richardson and Alexander Thain, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, Lots number 3, 4, and East half of number 5 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 400 Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with out houses, and a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the Twenty Ninth day of November next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, September 22nd, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale. 42—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq. viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN. *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1824, to the 24th December, 1825.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 25th December next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com's Gen'l.

York, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when vaated out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale, an Elegant Grecian SOFA completed with Elastic Spring Seat, at THOMAS WALLI's, Chairmaker,

York, Nov. 22d, 1824. 48—3w.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed bearing date the Sixth day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all his Estate, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment.

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL.
A. MANAHAN.
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—3w.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK, FOR

1825.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, and may be had by the Dozen, or single Book, at the U. C. Gazette Office, and all the principal Stores in Town, and Country.

THE "ROYAL CALENDAR of U. C." for 1825, improved and enlarged,—is in the Press, and every exertion will be used to have it ready for early Publication In the mean time, Orders will be thankfully received.—

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2½ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c. he professes with all the improvements, perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,

R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.

40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point,—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line, Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a TAX on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,) S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

INTERESTING NOTICE.

THE Surveyor General begs leave to inform the Public, that he has obtained the permission of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to publish a

CORRECT MAP

of the Province, on a large Scale. It is to be engraved in London, in the best style, and will be ready for delivery in a few months.

This information, the Surveyor General thinks it necessary to make, in order to prevent those persons, who are desirous of having an authentic MAP of UPPER CANADA, from being imposed upon by a Surreptitious Copy, said to be on the eve of Publication.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d April, 1823. 14—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

THE YORK ALMANACK,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1824.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

A FEW Copies of this Work being left on hand may now be had at *half the usual Price*, on application at the U. C. Gazette Office, York.

August 26th. 1824. 1-1.

THE Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY,

MESSRS BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York

and its Vicinity, that they carry on the Business of *Saddle* and *Harness-Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Patterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

York, Oct 21st, 1824 No. 44.—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. Amous S. Rosekrs) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office — Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power*. The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Pounds, and Five Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for Fourteen Years, or not less than Ten, a Loan of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the Loan, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

19—tf.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan.

Lots No. 22, 23. 24, in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acre

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No. 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Perey

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate Distric from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them.—A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. Bethune, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 23, 4th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

Montreal, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum (*Postage included*) payable half year ly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven...ce halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the eepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;*—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 48.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

As our advertisements extend beyond the fifth page, we this week present our country friends with a supplement, according to our former custom on like occasions, not wishing to deprive them of their usual quantum of political or literary information.

It is with much pleasure we announce the following notice, which came too late for insertion in its proper place.

"The first Subscription Assembly, for the season, will be given at Thompson's Hotel on St. Andrew's Evening, *Tuesday* the 30th Inst.

Tickets to be drawn at 7 o'clock—Dancing to commence at half past 7.

Subscriptions will be received by J. Radenhurst, Esq. *Treasurer*.

York, Nov 18th, 1824. } J. B. Robinson, J. B. McAulay, John Radenhurst, *Esquires* } *Managers.*

A confirmation of the news of a decisive victory having been gained in *Peru*, by Bolivar over Canterac, has arrived, *via* Baltimore.—The latter General is said to have been killed and his army completely routed; Bolivar lost 6,000 men in killed and wounded; his entire army being 15,000. He has possession of Lima and Callao.—When the express came away he was driving all before him.

If general rumour is to be credited the Greeks are every where successful. It is said that the brave Canaris had fulfilled the oath which he took previous to his departure from *Hydra*, and had blown up the Admiral's vessel with the Captain Pacha on board. It is added that Canaris perished in the attempt. Very strange news were in circulation at *Belgrade*, early in October, which asserted that the Greek Patriarch and all the Synod had been *hanged;* that the Sultan had been arrested in the streets of Constantinople by the Janissaries, who had accompanied him to the Seraglio with the most violent menaces; in short, that the ferment was increasing every hour. Every thing seems to progousticate the speedy downfall of the Musselman Power in Europe.

Charles X —the new monarch of France, has made himself very popular amongst the liberals by abolishing the censorship of the Press.

A ship canal from Portsmouth to London is in agitation!—

There has been found in Greece, in digging in the ruins of a temple dedicated to Saturn, a great number of M. S. S. that date from very remote periods.

X. Y. Z. shall have a place in our next *Register* for his address "*To a Wife.*"

We stop the press to add the following rumour of important news from our East Indian possessions.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.

The supercargo of the ship Factor, 107 days from Calcutta, has arrived in Philadelphia. He brings the following information. The Birmese war was still raging with no prospect of its early termination The British army had been drawn from Chittagong, for the purpose of a general junction of forces in Rangoon, which they succeeded in capturing Rangoon is the principal port of the Birman empire, has from 30 to 40,000 inhabitants, and contains some Christian missions; among them, one of the American Baptist Society The Birmese, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the British force, had approached Chittagong with an army of upwards of 50 000 men, but hearing of the fall of Ragoon, retired towards Ava. The British army rescued many of the missionaries who had been ordered to execution by the Birmese commanders. The publication of the official accounts of the war had been suspended at Calcutta.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

London, Sept. 27.

The King continues at Windsor, amusing himself daily with riding in the Park, or excursions to Virginia Water, where his Majesty and suite frequently remain two or three hours, engaged in fishing.

The members of the high nobles of Hanover have been officially informed, that the advanced season will not permit King George IV. to visit his German dominions this year, but that his Majesty intends to make this journey at the beginning of the summer in 1825.

His Majesty has lately sent a number of very choice plants from Kew Gardens to St Petersburgh, as a present to the Emperor of Russia.

Cartwright the Reformist.—Major Cartwright, died in England on the 23d of October, in the 84th year of his age.

Sadler, the Æronaut.—Mr. Sadler, the æronaut, who ascended from Bolton, on the 30th September, had been thrown from the car, by coming in contact with a chimney, and fell to the ground from a considerable height, after hanging some time by a rope. Letters had been received in Liverpool, announcing that he expired the following morning.

American Loyalists.—The London Gazette states that the payment and allowances to the American loyalists will be resumed on the 13th of October.

Extensive Forgery.—A Mr. Fountleroy, the acting partner in the house of Marsh & Co has been detected in extensive plans of forgery which he has carried on for 16 years.

London, Sept. 26.

Yesterday morning pursuant to notice, the first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Marsh, Stracy, Fountleroy & Co. took place, when it was learnt with great satisfaction, that to meet the existing claims of £460.000, Messrs Marsh & Co. had assets in cash and securities, to the amount of more than £530,000.—This is exclusive of interest of money due to the house, which, as it could not be correctly calculated, was not made an item in the assets. The whole leaves a balance of £82,000 to meet claims not included in the amount debitted.

The three bankrupts, Messrs. Marsh, Stracy and Graham, surrendered in the usual manner under the commission and received the form of protection generally given to bankrupts on their surrender. During the day they conversed familiarly with their creditors, and seemed anxious to give every explanation. They were remarkably well received, and treated with much respect and politeness.

English travellers in Africa.—It is probable that we shall receive some new and interesting details from the English travellers in the centre of Africa A trunk was lately sent from Tripoli, in Barbary, full of manuscripts and papers, which is not to be opened till it arrives in London. Dr. Oudney, after reaching Soudan, died from the climate, and Mr. Toole also died of a fever at Kouka, in the kingdom of Bornou Major Denham and Mr Tyrwhitt were both there last May, while Lieutenant Chapperton was proceeding alone through Sedan, beyond the Nile of the Negroes. These details are contained in a letter written by M. Grasserg de Hemse, Consul-General of Sweden and Norway, and Correspondent of the French Institute. His letter is dated Tripoli in the West, August 20, 1824.—*French Paper.*

General Mina.—General Mina is completely recovered from the indisposition with which he was afflicted when he arrived in this country He has had the advantage during that time of the skill and attentions of Sir Astley Cooper and Dr Gaitskell who have both, in the...onest manner, refused to accept any remuneration.

Gas-wheel carriages!—A new Company, upon a large scale, has just been formed in the City for the purpose of applying Mr. Brown's Gas Engine to the propelling of wheel carriages. The capital is 200,000l in shares of 10l. each, of which ten per cent is to be deposited in advance, and no more will be required until the projecters shall have driven a carriage from London to York and back again, at the rate of ten miles an hour. All the shares are already subscribed for, and they expect to be enabled to start their first carriage in about two months from this date.—We have always looked upon Mr Brown's invention as the first discovery of the age in which we live, and we have not the slightest doubt of the success of the experiment as the power applied is so portable, that a man of ordinary strength might carry an engine of two horse power on his back; and the quantity of power, therefore, to give velocity, need only be limited by the necessity of studying the safety of the passengers and the public at large If, therefore, it is found that a carriage can travel, without danger, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the necessary power can be applied quite as easily as if it was only required to propel it at the rate of ten.—*British Press.*

Owen the Philanthrophist.—The Glasgow Journal has the following paragraph respecting Mr. *Owen*, who is among the passengers in the New York.

"Mr. Owen set off from Derby to embark for the U. States, for the express purpose of treating for the purchase of *Rapp's* celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it — The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation.—About 1000 acres more of rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the State of the Illinois."

Glasgow, Sept. 27.—There has been pretty hard frost the two last nights, and this morning, we understand, the whole of the Argyllshire hills are covered with snow.

Campbell, the Poet.—Campbell, the poet, has written a Poem, which is greatly appreciated in the higher literary circles. It is entitled *Reul-mor* (as a female name in Gælic it signifies, "Beautiful Star.") It is of considerable length, and will appear in a day or two.

Gourlay.—Mr. Gourlay is still in the house of Correct for the assault upon Mr. Brougham, he has sent a letter to the visiting magistrates, complaining of the bad quality of the bread served to the prison, and that his health is injured thereby.

Beautiful Green Marble!—A quarry of most beautiful green marble has been within the last six months discovered in the county of Galway, Ireland. Some of the most scientific men in England, to whom specimens have been shown, with merely the Galway polish upon them, designate the marble as "precious serpentine," more beautiful in shade and colour to the much admired "Verd Antico."

Governor of New York.—Dewitt Clinton has been elected Governor, and James Tallmadge Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

Cowes, Sept. 18.

The Royal Yacht Club!—The squadron of the Royal Yacht Club, under Commodore Lord Yarborough, are this day returned. The squadron sailed on Sunday, the 29th ult. about one o'clock, with a fine breeze. In the evening, a thick fog coming on, the Commodore made the fog signal to anchor, and the squadron lay all night off Limington. On Monday they sailed with light winds, but an unusually thick fog prevented them from making the French coast till the next morning, when, on the fog clearing, the Commodore and the rest of the yachts were within two miles of Cherbourg. On entering Cherbourg, Lord Yarborough made the signal "Anchor as convenient." On anchoring, his Lordship sent ashore a list of the yachts, with the information to the French Admiral that it was the squadron of the Royal Yacht Club, merely on pleasure, wishing to visit that port, and to inform him that the Club were anxious to pay their respects to him by firing a salute. On the return of the Gentleman, the answer from the Naval and Military Officers in command, with a politeness characteristic of their nation, signified their ready acquiescence.

At half-past one o'clock Lord Yarborough made the signal—"*Prepare to salute—seventeen guns,*" which was returned from the fort, with fifteen guns Lord Yarborough then landed, and called on the Admiral, and also paid his respects to the General, the Mayor, and other Authorities, and received the greatest civilities. The Club spent the rest of the day on shore, mixing with the Officers and gentlemen, and received the greatest kindness and attention from all the inhabitants. On the succeeding day the Governor, General, and French Officers waited on the Commodore and members of the squadron, on board their yachts, who received them with all due respect and hospitality, in return for the handsome reception given them on shore. At two o'clock a review took place on shore.

After staying at Cherbourg three days, during which the yachts were visited by all the inhabitants of the port and its vicinity, who expressed great delight at the size and elegance of the vessels, and the hospitable urbanity of their owners, the Commodore made signal to weigh, and the squadron having reached the outer roadstead, another signal was hoisted for Guernsey, where they arrived next morning, at six, and remained three days. It coming on to blow a gale of wind, the squdron was obliged to remain at anchor instead of weighing for Jersey, and as soon as it moderated, sailed for England The following yachts composed the squadron on this occasion:—

Falcon, Commodore Lord Yarborough
Louisa, Earl of Craven.
Swallow, Duke of Norfolk.
Mary, Viscount Deerhurst.
Emma, Sir William Curtis.
Ruby, Sir George Leeds, Bart.
Frisk, the Hon. William Hare.
Jack-o'-Lantern, T. A. Smith, Esq.
Sabrina, James Maxse, Esq.
Arrow, Joseph Weld, Esq.
Unicorn, Henry Perkins, Esq.
Eros, Thomas Allen, Esq.
Giulia, C. Talbot, Esq.
Jane, Captain Wyndham, R. N.
Cygnet, Joseph Reynolds, Esq.
Admiral Cornwallis, Captain Symonds, R. N.
Nautilus, W. H. Saunders, Esq.
Roxabelle, Frederick Pare, Esq.
Hind, Capt. Herringham, R. N.

The national importance of the Royal Yacht Club is increasing daily with its growth; and in addition to the good effects resulting from the promotion of nautical science and the employment of so many seamen, it will be obvious that a visit like this, productive as it is of cordiality and an interchange of civilities between the subjects of kingdoms now in a state of amity, and cherishing the friendly spirit already manifested by the French Government, in allowing the yachts of the Club to enter their ports *free of harbour dues*, cannot fail to tend most beneficially to the interests of both countries.

Presence of Mind.—After receiving his rents, Lord C was in the habit of retiring with his steward to his study, and there, after settling his accounts, of depositing the money in his strong box till the next day, when the steward was sent with it to the bank. This man had lived with this Lord's father, and was beloved by the family, that they placed implicit confidence in his integ rity and worth. For some time his Lordship had, upon inspecting the Banker's book, and upon reference to his private account, found that the sum they credited him was always short of that he sent. This being continued, led to severe investigations, but no result that

came out satisfied him how the deficiency could happen. Some of his servants came under his displeasure, and they were at various periods dismissed.

On one particular rent day he placed the money in a different room, still having for his confident the old steward, who, of course, joined with his lord in regretting his late losses. On the same night, the house maid went to this room to see that the shutters were safe; and, recollecting that she had to clean it out very early, she thought it not worth while to go to bed, but determined to lay herself down and sleep on the sofa.—She did so, and put out the candle.

When half asleep she was awaked by a noise at the door, and she was just going to start up and ring the bell,—thinking it was thieves, when it slowly opened, and in walked the old steward. He looked cautiously round and hesitated, but, seeing no object, went to the escritoire where his lord had locked his rents up—after opening the lock, took out what he pleased, and then re-locking the drawer, was going out, when, the reflection of the candle upon the servant's clothes caught his eye! He started, but—she might be asleep, and his transgression not witnessed.

To be assured of this, he went to the sofa, and flashed the candle back and forwards before her eyes.—The girl lay still. He put his hand into his pocket, drew out a clasp knife, and opened it. He flashed it before her eyes.—The girl lay still.—He then put it to her throat—drew it across and across it—till she could feel the edge almost cut her. She was now aware that silence could alone save her life, for did she move, he would of course murder her. She had presence of mind to lay still as death. Satisfied after this terrible trial that she must be fast asleep, he closed the knife, and walked out of the room.

The frighted girl waited till she heard his footsteps faint away, and then she rushed up to the chamber of her lord, and awakening him, she detailed the whole of the scene, begging his Lordship to satisfy himself of the truth. She had no sooner told her story than she fainted. Lord C. hardly credited her, but he arose, leaving Lady C. to take care of the girl, and, after raising up his valet and other servants, proceeded to search for the steward.

His apartments being in a different wing of the house they looked all about, and then cautiously made their way to his room. One of the men climbed up to the window, and saw the old man counting money. He descended and told this, and then they rushed into the room, and before the villain could hide his prize, they had him a prisoner. His Lordship identified the bank notes found upon him, and he was, after a severe examination, sent to prison.

Afraid of being executed, and dreading to face his injured Lord and various other gentlemen who had placed confidence in him he put an end to his life by cutting his own throat, not before he left a letter detailing the sums he had purloined and where his master could find them. Justice being frustrated by his not being made an example of, his Lordship was not sorry to be spared accusing his old and hitherto supposed faithful servant, and the whole was hushed up as much as possible.

We return to the poor girl. After a great deal of care, she recovered so as again to repeat before the steward her evidence, but when she came to that part where she felt the knife touch her throat, the horror of the circumstance threw her into convulsions and she went mad.—*News of Literature and Fashion.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept 25.

The funeral of his late Majesty took place on Thursday. The road by which the procession was to pass, and particularly the Faubourg St Denis, was thronged by an unexpected multitude, and notwithstanding the immense concourse, and the absence of troops to skirt the route, the greatest order prevailed. The troops wore crape on the arm, the drums were muffled and the instruments of music ornamented with the symbols of mourning. The procession set out with the sound of cannon, and the bells of all the churches pealed the funeral knell. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammer-cloths were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with *fleurs de lis* in gold, and tears in silver. The carriage occupied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, was covered with black cloth; the housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe, and magnificent plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the Crown of France, supported by four seated genii each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with *fleurs des lis* in gold, and supported by four angels bearing plain brass [illegible]. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the Crown of France, and at the feet the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about 11,000 men. The rain, which threatened to fall during the procession, held off till after its arrival at St. Denis. Upon reaching that ancient burial-place of the Kings of France, the Royal remains were presented by the Grand Almoner to the Dean of the royal Chapter, preceded by the Canons and Clergy. The Royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, ornamented with the Royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the crown covered with crape. In advance of the coffin were the sceptre, the hand of justice, and the sword, and it was surrounded by two Gardes de la Manche, five Heralds at Arms, and four of the King's Body Guards. The body was followed by Prince Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain; the Duke d'Avray, Captain of the Guards; the Duke d'Aumont, and the Duke de Blacas, Chief Gentlemen of the Chamber, and the Chief Gentlemen of Honor near the King. Next came the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains the usual prayers were recited. After the *magnificat* the body was conveyed into the Chapel of Saint Louis, which has been converted into a *chapelle ardente*, and where it will remain for thirty days, before it is deposited in the vault of Bourbons. In the procession it was remarked that the clergy with flambeaus, as announced in the programme, did not attend.

It is remarked, that this is the third time in the history of France that three brothers have successively ascended the throne. In the fourteenth century three sons of Philip le-Bel reigned successively, under the names of Louis 10th, Philip 5th, and Charles 4th. In the sixteenth century the three sons of Henry II. also bore the crown in turn. They were Francis the 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d.

THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.

The following proclamations are said to be secretly, but extensively, circulated in Spain. We have received printed copies of them from Gibraltar, and have given a literal version of one of them. It is proper to state, however, that they are without date or signature. If the sentiments they express become general, the French occupation of Spain will soon be no sinecure:—

"*TO THE SPANIARDS.*

"A year of mournful experience is sufficient to make known to us the true object which brought the French into Spain. Without having offended them, they invaded our soil under the pretext of restoring tranquility to the nation and liberty to the King. We were tranquil and happy, till they sowed the seeds of discord with their corrupting gold and their fallacious and malicious offers. The king was always free when among Spaniards and never experienced imprisonment till it was imposed upon him by the French. Those Frenchmen who, on the memorable day of May 2d, 1808, dragged him off from Madrid, bedewing the streets with the blood and tears of its inhabitants, are the very same who in September, 1823, drew him out of Cadiz by deceit and perfidy, after having bombared its walls, and covered whole provinces of this wretched nation with sorrow and misery. What liberty is that which Ferdinand has since enjoyed? What tranquility do the Spaniards enjoy? You Spaniards see and lament it. You see your monarch continually surrounded by Frenchmen—guarded by Frenchmen even in the interior of his palace—escorted by Frenchmen in his rides—and deprived of every other attendance, or guardianship, without even the permission of being spoken to by his oldest servants. Since that time, you see thousands and thousands of families, the most illustrious and venerated, proscribed and banished, or suffering the horrors of a dungeon, without declaration of the cause of their banishment.

"Your fortresses have been from that time in the power of the eternal enemies of Spain—your armies are disbanded, and the brave men who composed them are pining in hunger and nakedness; your navy is ruined; your artillery is pillaged and carried off to France; your public prosperity is annihilated in all its branches, and you yourselves are borne down with contributions to pamper your oppressors, and loaded with debts which will avail as little as the fertile soil watered with the sweat of your brow to secure a support of which your enemies deprive you. From that time you have seen your external commerce ruined by corsairs, whom the whole absolute power of the monarchy and the vaunted protection of the French could not drive from your coasts.—You see your internal trade attacked with impunity on the highways, loaded with shackles and imposts which raise the prices of articles of the first necessity to double their value, at the same time that you see all your money carried off to France by means of the robberies and impositions which the Army of Occupation protects; while at the same time America, now independent, deprives us of our silver, prohibits our commerce, refuses all communications with us, and carries on a war against us even on our coats, in consequence of the changed situation into which we have fallen. To what must we at last come, if we endure for a longer term such tyranny and oppression? It excites our horror to think of our situation; but it is necessary to know the evil in order to apply the remedy. The French—the French—the eternal enemies of the Spanish name—are the agents who move this machine of suffering, till they overwhelm us with such despair as to induce us to except of their sway as the only relief from calamity. The throne of Ferdinand is not—no! it is not—the object of their care, but of their conquest. Those who kept him for six years a prisoner at Valencay are the sentinels who now guard him; and those who endeavoured to force upon us Joseph Buonaparte as a king are now pointing out to us the Duke of Angouleme. Ye blinded and misled Spaniards! who perhaps, hoped for good where you have met with calamity, compare with the present epoch the times which have just passed, and which it is wished to blot from your memory. You then saw the throne of your Kings shine with imposing splendour and majesty—Your commerce, free and protected, spread its flag on all seas—the precious metals attracted to the Peninsula circulated and multiplied within them—the productions of our country were exported with security to foreign nations—entire provinces of America were reconciled to us and others offered us many millions in exchange for peace; many families coming from other countries, and bringing us their property and industry, increased our population. The arts advanced, all branches of the public prosperity were encouraged, and all announced a happy futurity, in which the Spanish name would become respected and feared among the nations. For the equitable order of the contributions there have now been substituted new and exorbitant imposts, and the old arbitary system of passports, police exactions, licences to fish, to hunt: and to use arms, which for personal defence had always been permitted, is renewed. For the personal security which you enjoyed, have been substituted the most atrocious oppression, exile, and imprisonments; for your domestic tranquility, that discord which fanaticism introduces into the bosom of families. In fine, to prosperity has succeeded misery, to knowledge ignorance, to justice tyranny, to virtue crimes, to reason force, and to liberty slavery. Behold the sad picture which your disbanded army presents! forced to rob or to beg their bread, while the nation is delivered over, miserable and defenceless, to its greatest enemies, who make use of the King's name as a pretext for their op-

(*see Supplement*)

Supplement to the U. C. Gazette.

VOL. III. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1824. No. 48.

pressions, and employ his absolute will that we may be placed under the absolute sway of Frenchmen.

"Spaniards awake! open your eyes, consult your honour,—your independence,—your true interests.—The French are your sole oppressors: they alone have prepared for you a new King. Those who, from 1808 to 1814, kept your King a captive, sacked your towns, and set fire to your houses, profaned your temples, and covered your land with desolation—those are the same who now endeavour to keep you in subjection by deceitful trickeries. They pretend to respect the religion which they detest—they pretend to respect the King, while they are preparing his death. In proportion as they acquire the mastery over Spain, they endeavour to rob it, that they may return to France with their booty. Already has their Government compelled the pretended authorities of Madrid to recognize a debt of 800 millions, as the expences of an unjust invasion; and it will soon demand more for the labour of oppressing and plundering us. In proof of the infamous intentions of the French behold the *Afrancesados*, who, in the time of Napoleon, were traitors to their country, and declared enemies of religion and the King, occupying now the chief posts in the state; behold them in the councils, in the ministry, in the tribunals, in the police, to avenge themselves now on the loyalty and patriotism which then frustrated their designs. Do you then wish to live miserable and oppressed, and to endure the ignominious dominion of the French? Will your abasement and your infamy reach this point? Remember what you have been—blush for what you are—and break the infamous yoke of those who are unable to contend with you when you put forth your strength.

"To arms! people of Spain, to arms! Inundate the plains with your guerillas—pursue to death your oppressors,—bedew with their blood your fields, rendered barren by their oppression. Avenge yourselves for the scarcity which they have occasioned, by fattening with their carcasses the soil which Heaven has parched to chastise your submission to the enemies of the alter! The French and the *Afrancesados* have drawn down upon us the wrath of God. Let us make pence with God and our country, by exterminating the enemies of both. God and justice are on our side; let not courage be wanting, and victory will be easy. Our triumph is in our resolution. War, war, war, till we obtain peace by recovering our independence—our liberty—our honour."

The address to the Spanish military is of similar import, and filled with similar incentives to rise against the French oppressors of their country. It would therefore be superfluous to transcribe it. The following is its first paragraph:—"Spanish Soldiers!—Return to arms and to honour. You have been deceived by false promises. The wretches who dared not to fight you, stained your honour by calling your credulity cowardice. You were credulous—you were not cowards.—Traitors deceived you with false promises of peace and the public good, and, confiding in the capitulation and the faith of Frenchmen, you surrendered the field without a combat. Perjured Generals sold you for the vile price which tyrants ever offer, but never pay. Timid mians, who desire to imitate the Ipsariots, have destroyed every thing on the coast, and have now retreated to the mountains, so that it will require great sacrifices to conquer the island. News of great importance is expected every hour. From Negropont it is said 6,000 Turks advanced to Athens, but they found the Acropolis occupied by the Greeks. The Seraskier appears as unfortunate as his predecessors, for almost all his army has perished in the straits of Thermopylæ. The efforts made by the Ottoman Porte this year will not produce the expected result—that of reducing the insurgents to entire submission. The internal state of the empire is as much a subject of uneasiness to the Porte as the continuation of the contest with the Greeks. The Sultan seems threatened with the greatest danger. The Janissaries murmured, were discontented, and demanded the removal of their Aga. It was necessary to comply instantly with their demand. On the 20th, placards were fixed up, threatening the Sultan with death, and demanding that his eldest son should be shewn to the people, and should accompany him to the Mosque. The youth is eleven years of age. The Janissaries say that the young Prince is in a good state of health, but the Sultan says he is troubled with epilepsy, and as they appeared convinced, after having seen him, they were the authors of these placards. As the Sultan acquiesced in the Janissaries demand, this proves that he does not believe himself in safety. At the same time the artizans of the dock-yard revolted, and also required that their Aga should be dismissed, which was granted them. When to these facts is added a prediction spread abroad by design to announce that this year is to decide the fate of the Ottoman Government, you will easily judge of the state of uneasiness in this capital. Fortunately the relations of the Divan with foreign powers are in the best state. Lord Strangford has received from St. Peteraburg an assurance that his conduct has been quite satisfactory. M. Ottenfels continues to exert himself to obtain the evacuation of the principalities; and apparently he has succeeded, though the result is not in accordance with the Russian Ultimatum.

ALGIERS.

The Algerines are said to have a fleet at sea, capturing all merchant vessels they fall in with. The Dey stated to Captain Spencer, in the early part of the differences, that it was of no consequence if the British squadron did bombard the town as the inhabitants had gone into camps, and the Jews are under tribute to repair all damages that might be done, being permitted to trade there upon these terms alone.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(*From the N. Y. Spectator.*)

"PANAMA, Sept. 7.

"I send you herewith a despatch from the army of Peru. The campaign is opened gloriously by Bolivar, and you may rest assured that he will wind it up equally so. The first Brigade of the division under General Valero is arrived here—the second is expected in a few days. This reinforcement will enable the Liberator to consummate his work in Peru. We expect composed of European Spaniards, admirably mounted and long inured to war; made to the climate, accustomed to, and well acquainted with all the difficulties of the country; their frequent marches between Upper and Lower Peru, their numerous advances and retreats, had informed them of every pass, and they were thus enabled successfully to forage for, and to cover the movements of the royal infantry. Deprived of this important army, it is easy to see that Canterac loses a shield which he cannot recover—such a loss leaves the remnant of his army exposed to certain destruction, as soon as it comes in contact with any thing near an equal force commanded by Bolivar, whose genius, skill, and intrepidity, seem on every occasion in the field to make fully up for a deficiency of numbers. In this victory he obtained a great advantage, not merely in destroying so important a portion of his enemy, but in capturing three hundred horse, finely trained and equipped for service. This operates doubly against Canterac, and the consequence may be expected to be fatal to him. He may, no doubt, have made another stand, but the first general battle he fights subsequent to this loss, will in all probability, be his last in Peru. That the victory was obtained as stated in the official account published yesterday, there is no reason whatever to doubt; the possession of the field after the battle, the flight of Canterac, and the well known fact, that Bolivar, in the whole course of his military career, has never published a false or exaggerated account of a victory, are sufficient evidence of its truth; and that it was achieved by an inferior force, appears equally certain, because the amount and quality of the royal cavalry have been long matters of notoriety and boast; and it is well known that Bolivar had, or indeed could have but a small cavalry corps with him. We now look forward with more than usual confidence, to the speedy emancipation of Peru from the royal yoke of Spain, an event important to the world, and particularly so to the commercial interests of our country.

Should the force already with him not enable Bolivar to terminate the war, the reinforcements destined for the service and which have most likely joined him before this time, must accomplish the purpose.

THE SNAKE-CATCHERS OF INDIA.

The snake-catchers of India are called *Conjoors*, a word which has been corrupted by Europeans into *Conjurors*. The animal to whose instinct they are the most indebted in their calling, is the Mungoose, or Ichneumon; which conducts its conflict with the Cobra de Capello, the most venomous tribe of snakes, with astonishing dexterity. It is curious to observe, says Mr. Johnson, in his *Sketches of Field Sports in India*, with what dexterity these little animals conduct the fight, always attacking the tail first, and by that means disabling the enemy with the least danger to themselves; they then approach nearer and nearer, towards the head taking off a scale or two at a time; at last, they seize him behind the head and destroy him. I have reason to think that the people who exhibit the fight, in most cases, first deprive the snake of his venomous teeth, as they very unwillingly allow the Mungoose to attack a snake fresh caught. I have had a dozen fowls bitten

came out satisfied him how the deficiency could happen. Some of his servants came under his displeasure, and they were at various periods dismissed.

On one particular rent day he placed the money in a different room, still having for his confident the old steward, who, of course, joined with his lord in regretting his late losses. On the same night, the house maid went to this room to see that the shutters were safe; and, recollecting that she had to clean it out very early, she thought it not worth while to go to bed, but determined to lay herself down and sleep on the sofa.—She did so, and put out the candle.

When half asleep she was awaked by a noise at the door, and she was just going to start up and ring the bell, thinking it was thieves, when it slowly opened, and in walked the old steward. He looked cautiously round and hesitated, but seeing no object, went to the escritoire where his lord had locked his rents up—after opening the lock, took out what he pleased, and then re-locking the drawer, was going out, when, the reflection of the candle on the servant's clothes caught his eye! He started, but—she might be asleep, and his transgressions not witnessed.

To be assured of this, he went to the sofa, and flashed the candle back and forwards before her eyes.—The girl lay still. He put his hand into his pocket, drew out a clasp knife, and opened it. He flashed it before her eyes.—The girl lay still.—He then put it to her throat—drew it across and across it—till she could feel the edge almost cut her. She was now aware that silence could alone save her life, for did she move, he would of course murder her. She had presence of mind to lay still as death. Satisfied after this terrible trial that she must be fast asleep, he closed the knife, and walked out of the room.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept 25.

The funeral of his late Majesty took place on Thursday. The road by which the procession was to pass, and particularly the Faubourg St Denis, was thronged by an unexpected multitude, and notwithstanding the immense concourse, and the absence of troops to skirt the route, the greatest order prevailed. The troops wore crape on the arm, the drums were muffled and the instruments of music ornamented with the symbols of mourning. The procession set out with the sound of cannon, and the bells of all the churches pealed the funeral knell. The carriages occupied by the great officers were covered with black cloth. At the doors and on the hammer-cloths were suspended the arms of France and Navarre, richly emblazoned. The housings of the horses were black, adorned with *fleurs de lis* in gold, and tears in silver. The carriage occupied by the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, was covered with black cloth; the housings of the horses were of black cloth, with silver fringe, and magnificent plumes. The funeral car was remarkably rich. The upper part formed a canopy, surmounted by the Crown of France, supported by four seated genii each holding an inverted flambeau. The canopy was adorned with velvet, enriched with *fleurs des lis* in gold, and supported by four angels bearing palm branches. The coffin was covered with a rich pall, ornamented with a silver cross. At the head was the Cross of France, and at the feet the sceptre and hand of justice. The number of troops was about 11,000 men. The rain, which threatened to fall during the procession, held off till after its arrival at St. Denis. Upon reaching that ancient burial-place of the Kings of France, the Royal remains were presented by the Grand Almoner to the Dean of the royal Chapter, preceded by the Canons and Clergy. The Royal coffin was temporarily placed under a canopy erected in the midst of the choir, ornamented with the Royal mantle of cloth of gold, and surmounted by the crown covered with crape. In advance of the coffin were the sceptre, the hand of justice, and the sword, and it was surrounded by two Gardes de la Manche, five Heralds at Arms, and four of the King's Body Guards. The body was followed by Prince Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain; the Duke d'Avray, Captain of the Guards; the Duke d'Aumont, and the Duke de Blacas, Chief Gentlemen of the Chamber, and the Chief Gentlemen of Honor near the King. Next came the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, in deep mourning, and wearing long mantles. At the reception of the remains the usual prayers were recited. After the *magnificat* the body was conveyed into the Chapel of Saint Louis, which has been converted into a *chapelle ardente*, and where it will remain for thirty days, before it is deposited in the vault of Bourbons. In the procession it was remarked that the clergy with flambeaus, as announced in the programme, did not attend.

It is remarked, that this is the third time in the history of France that three brothers have successively ascended the throne. In the fourteenth century three sons of Philip le-Bel reigned successively, under the names of Louis 10th, Philip 5th, and Charles 4th. In the sixteenth century the three sons of Henry II. also bore the crown in turn. They were Francis the 2d, Charles 9th, and Henry 3d.

THE FRENCH IN SPAIN.

The following proclamations are said to be secretly, but extensively, circulated in Spain. We have received printed copies of them from Gibraltar, and have given a literal version of one of them. It is proper to state, however, that they are without date or signature. If the sentiments they express become general, the French occupation of Spain will soon be no sinecure:—

"TO THE SPANIARDS.

"A year of mournful experience is sufficient to make known to us the true object which brought the French into Spain. Without having offended them, they invaded our soil under the pretext of restoring tranquility to the nation and liberty to the King. We were tranquil and happy, till they sowed the seeds of discord with their corrupting gold and their fallacious and malicious offers. The king was always free when among Spaniards and never experienced imprisonment till it was imposed upon him by the French. Those Frenchmen who, on the memorable day of May 2d, 1808, dragged him off from Madrid, bedewing the streets with the blood and tears of its inhabitants, are the very same who in September, 1823, drew him out of Cadiz by deceit and perfidy, after having bombared its walls, and covered whole provinces of this wretched nation with sorrow and misery. What liberty is that which Ferdinand has since enjoyed? What tranquility do the Spaniards enjoy? You Spaniards see and lament it. You see your monarch continually surrounded by Frenchmen—guarded by Frenchmen—even in the interior of his palace—escorted by Frenchmen in his rides—and deprived of every other attendance, or guardianship, without even the permission of being spoken to by his oldest servants. Since that time, you see thousands and thousands of families, the most illustrious and venerated, proscribed and banished, or suffering the horrors of a dungeon, without declaration of the cause of their banishment.

"Your fortresses have been from that time in the power of the eternal enemies of Spain—your armies are disbanded, and the brave men who composed them are pining in hunger and nakedness; your navy is ruined; your artillery is pillaged and carried off to France; your public prosperity is annihilated in all its branches, and you yourselves are borne down with contributions to pamper your oppressors, and loaded with debts which will avail as little as the fertile soil watered with the sweat of your brow to secure a support of which your enemies deprive you. From that time you have seen your external commerce ruined by corsairs, whom the whole absolute power of the monarchy and the vaunted protection of the French could not drive from your coasts.—You see your internal trade attacked with impunity on the highways, loaded with shackles and imposts which raise the prices of articles of the first necessity to double their value, at the same time that you see all your money carried off to France by means of the robberies and impositions which the Army of Occupation protects; while at the same time America, now independent, deprives us of our silver, prohibits our commerce, refuses all communications with us, and carries on a war against us even on our coats, in consequence of the changed situation into which we have fallen. To what must we at last come, if we endure for a longer term such tyranny and oppression? It excites our horror to think of our situation; but it is necessary to know the evil in order to apply the remedy. The French—the French—the eternal enemies of the Spanish name—are the agents who more this machine of suffering, till they overwhelm us with such despair as to induce us to except of their sway as the only relief from calamity. The throne of Ferdinand is not—no! it is not—the object of their care, but of their conquest. Those who kept him for six years a prisoner at Valencay are the sentinels who now guard him; and those who endeavoured to force upon us Joseph Buonaparte as a king are now pointing out to us the Duke of Angouleme. Ye blinded and misled Spaniards! who perhaps, hoped for good where you have met with calamity, compare with the present epoch the times which have just passed, and which it is wished to blot from your memory. You then saw the throne of your Kings shine with imposing splendour and majesty—Your commerce, free and protected, spread its flag on all seas—the precious metals attracted to the Peninsula circulated and multiplied within them—the productions of our country were exported with security to foreign nations—entire provinces of America were reconciled to us and others offered us many millions in exchange for peace; many families coming from other countries, and bringing us their property and industry, increased our population. The arts advanced, all branches of the public prosperity were encouraged, and all announced a happy futurity, in which the Spanish name would become respected and feared among the nations. For the equitable order of the contributions there have now been substituted new and exorbitant imposts, and the old arbitary system of passports, police exactions, licences to fish, to hunt and to use arms, which for personal defence had always been permitted, is renewed. For the personal security which you enjoyed, have been substituted the most atrocious oppression, exile, and imprisonments; for your domestic tranquility, that discord which fanaticism introduces into the bosom of families. In fine, to prosperity has succeeded misery, to knowledge ignorance, to justice tyranny, to virtue crimes, to reason force, and to liberty slavery. Behold the sad picture which your disbanded army presents! forced to rob or to beg their bread, while the nation is delivered over, miserable and defenceless, to its greatest enemies, who make use of the King's name as a pretext for their op-

(see Supplement)

Supplement to the U. C. Gazette.

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pressions, and employ his absolute will that we may be placed under the absolute sway of Frenchmen.

"Spaniards awake! open your eyes, consult your honour,—your independence,—your true interests.—The French are your sole oppressors: they alone have prepared for you a new King. Those who, from 1808 to 1814, kept your King a captive, sacked your towns, and set fire to your houses, profaned your temples, and covered your land with desolation—those are the same who now endeavour to keep you in subjection by deceitful trickeries. They pretend to respect the religion which they detest—they pretend to respect the King, while they are preparing his death. In proportion as they acquire the mastery over Spain, they endeavour to rob it, that they may return to France with their booty. Already has their Government compelled the pretended authorities of Madrid to recognize a debt of 800 millions, as the expenses of an unjust invasion; and it will soon demand more for the labour of oppressing and plundering us. In proof of the infamous intentions of the French behold the *Afrancesados*, who, in the time of Napolean, were traitors to their country, and declared enemies of religion and the King, occupying now the chief posts in the state; behold them in the councils, in the ministry, in the tribunals, in the police, to avenge themselves now on the loyalty and patriotism which then frustrated their designs. Do you then wish to live miserable and oppressed, and to endure the ignominious dominion of the French? Will your abasement and your infamy reach this point? Remember what you have been—blush for what you are—and break the infamous yoke of those who are unable to contend with you when you put forth your strength.

"To arms! people of Spain, to arms! Inundate the plains with your guerillas—pursue to death your oppressors,—bedew with their blood your fields, rendered barren by their oppression. Avenge yourselves for the scarcity which they have occasioned, by fattening with their carcasses the soil which Heaven has parched to chastise your submission to the enemies of the alter! The French and the *Afrancesados* have drawn down upon us the wrath of God. Let us make peace with God and our country, by exterminating the enemies of both. God and justice are on our side; let not courage be wanting, and victory will be easy. Our triumph is in our resolution. War, war, war, till we obtain peace by recovering our independence—our liberty—our honour."

The address to the Spanish military is of similar import, and filled with similar incentives to rise against the French oppressors of their country. It would therefore be superfluous to transcribe it. The following is its first paragraph:—"Spanish Soldiers!—Return to arms and to honour. You have been deceived by false promises. The wretches who dared not to fight you, stained your honour by calling your credulity cowardice. You were credulous—you were not cowards.—Traitors deceived you with false promises of peace and the public good, and, confiding in the capitulation and the faith of Frenchmen, you surrendered the field without a combat. Perjured Generals sold you for the vile price which tyrants ever offer, but never pay. Timid and venal authorities involved you in confusion; and, being misled, you abandoned the defence of the cause which you held so sacred."

TURKEY.

Constantinople Aug 26.—The Captain Pacha has at length directed his course for Samos. The Greek fleet, which kept him in view all the time, has taken, it is said, twenty of his transports, and two thousand troops. It is said that he has effected a landing at Samos, but as yet there is no official news. The Samians, who desire to imitate the Ipsariots, have destroyed every thing on the coast, and have now retreated to the mountains, so that it will require great sacrifices to conquer the island. News of great importance is expected every hour. From Negropont it is said 6,000 Turks advanced to Athens, but they found the Acropolis occupied by the Greeks. The Seraskier appears as unfortunate as his predecessors, for almost all his army has perished in the straits of Thermopylæ. The efforts made by the Ottoman Porte this year will not produce the expected result—that of reducing the insurgents to entire submission. The internal state of the empire is as much a subject of uneasiness to the Porte as the continuation of the contest with the Greeks. The Sultan seems threatened with the greatest danger. The Janissaries murmered, were discontented, and demanded the removal of their Aga. It was necessary to comply instantly with their demand. On the 20th, placards were fixed up, threatening the Sultan with death, and demanding that his eldest son should be shewn to the people, and should accompany him to the Mosque. The youth is eleven years of age. The Janissaries say that the young Prince is in a good state of health, but the Sultan says he is troubled with epilepsy, and as they appeared convinced, after having seen him, they were the authors of these placards. As the Sultan acquiesced in the Janissaries demand, this proves that he does not believe himself in safety. At the same time the artizans of the dock-yard revolted, and also required that their Aga should be dismissed, which was granted them. When to these facts is added a prediction spread abroad by design to announce that this year is to decide the fate of the Ottoman Government, you will easily judge of the state of uneasiness in this capital. Fortunately the relations of the Divan with foreign powers are in the best state. Lord Strangford has received from St. Petersburg an assurance that his conduct has been quite satisfactory. M. Ottenfels continues to exert himself to obtain the evacuation of the principalities; and apparently he has succeeded, though the result is not in accordance with the Russian Ultimatum.

ALGIERS.

The Algerines are said to have a fleet at sea, capturing all merchant vessels they fall in with. The Dey stated to Captain Spencer, in the early part of the differences, that it was of no consequence if the British squadron did bombard the town as the inhabitants had gone into camps, and the Jews are under tribute to repair all damages that might be done, being permitted to trade there upon these terms alone.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the N. Y. Spectator.)

"PANAMA, Sept. 7.

"I send you herewith a despatch from the army of Peru. The campaign is opened gloriously by Bolivar, and you may rest assured that he will wind it up equally so. The first Brigade of the division under General Valero is arrived here—the second is expected in a few days. This reinforcement will enable the Liberator to consummate his work in Peru. We expect transports every day."

Late Victory in Peru.—The ample official details which we gave yesterday, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette,) of Bolivar's brilliant victory in Peru, are on many grounds very satisfactory, and the event, though not immediately decisive of the fate of the royal army, is extremely important. The cavalry corps was the pride and boast of that army; it long led by Canterac in person, and frequented by them, the under part is worn smooth composed of European Spaniards, admirably mounted and long inured to war; made to the climate, accustomed to, and well acquainted with all the difficulties of the country; their frequent marches between Upper and Lower Peru, their numerous advances and retreats, had informed them of every pass, and they were thus enabled successfully to forage for, and to cover the movements of the royal infantry. Deprived of this important army, it is easy to see that Canterac loses a shield which he cannot recover—such a loss leaves the remnant of his army exposed to certain destruction, as soon as it comes in contact with any thing near an equal force commanded by Bolivar, whose genius, skill, and intrepidity, seem on every occasion in the field to make fully up for a deficiency of numbers. In this victory he obtained a great advantage, not merely in destroying so important a portion of his enemy, but in capturing three hundred horse, finely trained and equipped for service. This operates doubly against Canterac, and the consequence may be expected to be fatal to him. He may, no doubt, have made another stand, but the first general battle he fights subsequent to this loss, will in all probability, be his last in Peru. That the victory was obtained as stated in the official account published yesterday, there is no reason whatever to doubt; the possession of the field after the battle, the flight of Canterac, and the well known fact, that Bolivar, in the whole course of his military career, has never published a false or exaggerated account of a victory, are sufficient evidence of its truth; and that it was achieved by an inferior force, appears equally certain, because the amount and quality of the royal cavalry have been long matters of notoriety and boast; and it is well known that Bolivar had, or indeed could have but a small cavalry corps with him. We now look forward with more than usual confidence, to the speedy emancipation of Peru from the royal yoke of Spain, an event important to the world, and particularly so to the commercial interests of our country.

Should the force already with him not enable Bolivar to terminate the war, the reinforcements destined for the service and which have most likely joined him before this time, must accomplish the purpose.

THE SNAKE-CATCHERS OF INDIA.

The snake-catchers of India are called *Cunjoors*, a word which has been corrupted by Europeans into *Conjurors*. The animal to whose instinct they are the most indebted in their calling, is the Mungoose, or Ichneumon; which conducts its conflict with the Cobra de Capello, the most venomous tribe of snakes, with astonishing dexterity. It is curious to observe, says Mr. Johnson, in his *Sketches of Field Sports in India*, with what dexterity these little animals conduct the fight, always attacking the tail first, and by that means disabling the enemy with the least danger to themselves; they then approach nearer and nearer, towards the head taking off a scale or two at a time; at last, they seize him behind the head and destroy him. I have reason to think that the people who exhibit the fight, in most cases, first deprive the snake of his venomous teeth, as they very unwillingly allow the Mungoose to attack a snake fresh caught. I have had a dozen fowls bitten by the same snake; the first died in a few seconds, and so on, each in a proportionably longer time, to the twelfth, which was more than an hour dying. The method these people adopt to catch snakes is as follows:—as snakes never make holes for themselves, but inhabit those made by other animals, such as lizards, rats, mice, &c. in order to ascertain if they are occupied, by the snake passing over it, with sometimes a little

REPEATED

sliminess; whereas, if frequented by any animal having feet, they cause a roughness in the earth. When they discover a hole frequented by a snake, they dig into it very cautiously, and if they can lay hold of its tail, they do it with the left hand, at the same instant grasping the snake with the right hand, and drawing it through with the left, with astonishing rapidity, until the finger and thumb are brought up by the head, when they are secure. I have seen two or three in a year taken in this manner while gliding fast on the ground.

Whenever they attempt to catch snakes, there are always more than one present, and a second person carries with him a goor goorie, which is a smoking machine, made generally of a cocoanut below, with an earthen funnel above, containing fire-balls: in this fire they have always secreted a small iron instrument about the size of a prong of a table-fork, curved into the shape of a snake's tooth, tapering from above, and whenever they are bitten, they first put on a tight ligature above the bite, then suck the part, and as soon as blood appears, they introduce this instrument red hot into the two orifices made by the teeth, and take some bazar spirits, if they can procure any, in which they infuse a small quantity of bang, (a species of wild hemp,) which mixture by the natives is called gongeah, but sometimes they use tobacco instead of bang.

As far as I could learn, these are the only remedies that they ever adopt, and according to their account, often succeed. It is a great many years since I saw Fontana on poisons; but, as well as I can recollect, he gives a drawing and description of the formation of a viper's venomous tooth; however, as few of my readers may be acquanted with its mechanism, I will attempt a short description of it. There are generally two in the upper jaw, perforated through their centre from the root to within a line or two of their point, acting as a conductor for the poison: these teeth are extremely sharp and small,—the snakes also have the power of elevating or depressing them. In a large snake they can penetrate the flesh at least a fourth of an inch, and the poison is introduced about the sixth of an inch deep into the flesh of a person bitten: the glands near the eyes, which secrete the poison, have strong muscles attached to, or rather acting on them, which muscles act at the will of the animal, forcing the poison through a cysted conductor into the hollow of the tooth, and through it into the person bitten; which clearly shows that any external application, unaccompanied with incision or burn, will have little effect in stopping the progress of the poison. The apertures made by the teeth are filled with the venom, which being glutinous, chokes them, and prevents any blood from flowing, so that the person bitten cannot often discover the exact places of their insertion.

Mr. J adds, that he has seen one kind of snake in India, of a sluggish nature, with beautiful marks on its skin resembling the eyes in a peacock's tail, which has four venomous teeth, the usual number being only two; and that he has also met with a viper with three venomous teeth on one side, and one on the other, perfect, and all surrounded at their roots with the usual cyst.

THE UNCALLED AVENGER.

(Concluded.)

Meantime the forest grows thinner, and an insulated farm-house, to which a side-road leads, appears at a moderate distance. The horse, left to itself, follows this new path; it enters through an open gate, panting and foaming it stands still; and amidst a circle of persons who crowd around with good natured surprise, the unhappy woman recovers from her stupefaction, to throw herself, with a loud scream of anguish and horror, into the arms of the nearest human being, who appears to her as a guardian angel. All leave their work—the mistress of the house the kitchen, the thresher the barn, the eldest son of the family, with his axe in his hand, the wood which he has just cleft—to assist the unfortunate woman; and, with a mixture of curiosity and pity, to learn, by a hundred inquiries, the circumstances of her singular appearance. Refreshed by what ever can be procured at the moment, the stranger gradually recovers the power of speech, and ability to give an intelligible account of the dreadful trial which she has undergone. The insensibility with which fear and distress had stecked her heart, begins to disappear; but new terrors seize her—the dry eye seeks in vain a tear—she is on the brink of boundless misery. But her narrative had also excited conflicting feelings in the bosoms of her auditors; though pity, commiseration, dismay, and abhorrence, imposed alike on all the same in voluntary silence. One only, unabled to command the overpowering emotions of his heart, advanced before [illegible] were pale with affright—his wildly rolling eyes flashed ill omened fire. "What!" he exclaimed: "three children—thy own children! the sickly innocent—the imploring boy—the infant suckling—all cast out by the mother to be devoured by the wolves! Woman, thou art unworthy to live." And at the same instant, the uplifted steel desends with resistless force on the skull of the wretched woman, who falls dead at his feet. The perpetrator then calmly wipes the blood off the murderous axe and returns to his work.

The dreadful tale speedily came to the knowledge of the magistrates, who caused, the uncalled avenger to be arrested and brought to trial. He was of course sentenced to the punishment ordained by the laws; but the sentence still wanted the sanction of the Emperor Alexander caused all the circumstances of this crime, so extraordinary in the motives in which it originated, to be reported to him in the most careful and detailed manner.—Here he thought himself called on to exercise the godlike privilege of mercy, by commuting the sentence passed on the criminal, into a condemnation to labour not very severe; he accordingly sent the young man to the fortress of Dunamunde, at the mouth of the Duna, in the Gulf of Riga, there to be confined to labour during his majesty's pleasure.

FRANCE.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Court of Assize at Rouen, has been occupied with the trial of a barber of that town named Veilliere, for the murder of his wife, on the 28th of April last. The principal facts as detailed in evidence, were as follow:—

On the day above mentioned, Veilliere, whose wife had been living separate from him, in consequence of the cruelty and depravity of his conduct, called at the house of a Madame Padais, where his wife happened to be, and insisted upon seeing her. He affected a calm and penitent air, and intreated his wife to be reconciled to him. This, however, she refused, but without using any irritating expressions, she endeavoured to leave the apartment, but was prevented by her husband, who still continued talking with Madame Padais. All of a sudden, and without the slightest word or look that could have intimated his intention, he drew his hands from his pockets, where he had held them since his entrance, and rushing upon his wife, seized her by the hair of the head, dragged her into a corner of the room, and stabbed her twice with a knife in the neck. At her cries, Madame Padais ran towards them, seized Veilliere, and tore him from his victim, but not until he had inflicted another wound upon her. Madame Padais and he then struggled for a long time, until they both fell, when he escaped from her grasp, leaving the skirt of his coat behind. With redoubled fury, he returned to his expiring wife, and taking the blade of the knife, for the handle had been broken off in the struggle, he plunged it into her belly, in which he made a circular incision of 4 or 5 inches in diameter. Some woman who had been present at the commencement of this horrid scene, fled away, terrified, and crying out for help. Their cries brought the other lodgers in the house to the scene, and as they were about to seize Veilliere, he gave himself several stabs with the knife, exclaiming "I wish to die with her."

Veilliere sought to establish that the crime was unpremeditated, saying, that when he endeavoured to kiss his wife, she spat in his face, and that exasperated at such treatment, he had struck at her with a knife, not knowing what he did. But this account was falsified by the witnesses, and other facts brought forward to prove his premeditation; his having been on the watch for some days; his having purchased a knife the day before the murder. During the trial he exhibited a firmness and assurance that did not desert him for a single moment.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation found him Guilty unanimously. He heard his sentence without the slightest emotion. Since his condemnation, he refused to appeal, and gave in writing, his determination which he wrote with a firm hand. The interval between his sentence and execution he passed, except the time devoted to sleep, in playing cards. He had an inordinate passion for gambling, which was the primary cause of his depravity and ruin. To get his fellow prisoners to play with him, he used to threaten, when they refused, to haunt them after his death.—The day before his execution the cards were never out of his hands, till he went to bed, when he slept soundly. Next morning, after breakfasting heartily, he resumed his card playing, and did not leave off till the fatal moment came for him to go to the chapel, on his way to the scaffold. He then entreated that his fellow prisoners, who had been playing with him, might be allowed to accompany him to chapel. He confessed, with great calmness, and listened with attention to the discourse of the clergyman. On his way to the scaffold, he showed the same unshaken firmness. Just before submitting to the fatal knife, he addressed the people, and recited a few lines of poetry which he had written since his trial.

Poetry.

The following exquisite verses are from the pen of a young and accomplished English Lady.—None can doubt the correctness of the advice they convey, when it is considered who is the adviser.

WHEN SHOULD LOVERS BREATHE THEIR VOWS?

When should lovers breathe their vows?
When should ladies hear them?
When the dew is on the boughs,
When none else are near them;

When the moon shines cold and pale,
When the birds are sleeping,
When no voice is on the gale,
When the rose is weeping;

When the stars are bright on high,
Like hopes in young Loves' dreaming,
And glancing round the light clouds fly,
Like soft fears to shade their beaming.

The fairest smiles are those that live
On the brow by star-light wreathing;
And the lips their richest incense give
When the sigh is at midnight breathing.

Oh, soft is the cheek's love ray
When seen by moon light hours,
Other roses seek the day,
But blushes are night flowers.

Oh, when the moon and stars are bright,
When the dew drops glisten,
Then their vows should lovers plight,
Then should ladies listen.

Domestic.

Wolverine.—An Animal of this species was killed yesterday morning in the Orchard of William Buell, Esq. near the center of this town. What should have induced this tenant of the forest to forsake its native wilds and present itself in a thickly inhabited place of this description, is a circumstance for which we cannot easily account. It was first discovred near the Cider Press, early in the morning, but was not particularly noticed; about 10 o'clock it was again observed in an Apple tree near the shop of Mr Prevost, and taken to be a Raccoon, when it was shot and proved to be a female of the Wolverine tribe. Animals of this class are seldom seen in this part of the country and are considered by many as a curiosity.—*Brock. Recorder.*

Valuable Custom House Seizure.—We understand that in the fore part of last week the Custom House Officer at Prescott made a seizure of 25 chests of tea, 5 barrels of whisky and a quantity of shoes, leather, and other merchandise, supposed to be worth about 300*l.*—*ib.*

Large Radish.—A Radish was this season raised in the garden of Mr. Willet Casey, of Adolphustown, which weighed *thirteen and a half pounds*. Good sound Apples, of the growth of 1823, may be seen at Mr. Casey's.—*U. C. Herald.*

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were called and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January now next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, on the by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Queenstown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Queenstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Queenstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

Government House,
October 30th, 1824.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1824, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp, (or male Hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter Hemp (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the *Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars*.

II. To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above-mentioned; the *Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars*.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether it was broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the resident Magistrates or other competent local Authorities, together with 20lbs of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seeds, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1826.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824, the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal*.

IV. To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal*.

Certificates, sail-factory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1826, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Exterpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation;—the *Gold Medal* or *Fifty Guineas*.

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of large Girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 25-6w.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1824.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty, in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, C'k Ex. Com.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C.
22d November, 1824.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz —

FIRST REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC

To be Captains,
Commission dated.

Capt Owen McDougall, from the 2d Frontenac, vice Pringle who exchanges — 22d Nov. 1824
Lieut Sam Shaw, vice David Smith who has left the County. do do

To be Lieutenants

Ens Wm Baker, vice Shaw promoted do do
Ens Jas H Samson, vice Grant deceased 23 do

To be Ensigns

James Meagher, Gent vice Baker promoted 22 do
James McFarlane, Gent vice Cartwright do 23 do
Wm Stennet, Gent vice Whittaker left the County 24 do
Robert Deacon Gent, vice Samson promoted, 25 do

SECOND REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC

Capt Alex Pringle, from the 1st Frontenac, to be Captain vice McDougall who exchanges 22 do

To be Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant

Denis Fredrick Mahony, vice Brown deceased. do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF EAST YORK

To be Captains,

John B Warren, Esquire, do do
Benjamin Thorn, Esquire. 23 do
Joseph Wenham, Esquire. 24 do

To be Lieutenants,

Lawrence Heyden, Gent 22 do
Wm Warren, Gent 23 do
Peter Matthews, Gent 24 do
Callaghan Holmes, Gent 25 do
Ens. Wm Gamble, from the 1st East York 26 do
Ens. Jno S Cartwright from the 1st Frontenac 27 do
James Hall, Gent 29 do
John Farquharson, Gent 30 do

To be Ensigns,

Charles Robinson Heward, Gent 22 do
John W Spragge, Gent 23 do
John Ridout, Gent 24 do
Wm King, Gent 25 do
Sandford Martin, Gent 26 do
Robert Sullivan, Gent 27 do
George McGill, Gent 29 do
Charles Ridout, Gent 30 do

To be Quarter Master

Wm F Moore, Gent 22 do

HIS Excellency has been further pleased to permit a Troop of Cavalry to be raised within the limits of this Regiment to be attached thereto, and to appoint Capt. John Kerr to the command thereof.

SECOND REGIMENT OF LINCOLN

Ens Jno Street, to be Lieutenant, vice Boughner deceased. 22d Nov 1824
Wm Macklem Gent to be Ensign, vice Street promoted, do do

THIRD REGIMENT OF LINCOLN

To be Captains,

Lieut Benjamin Hardison, vice Buchner resigned 22 do
Lieut John Putman, vice Hardy do 23 do
Lieut Wm D Miller, vice Nichol transferred to the 1st Norfolk 24 do
Lieut Ozias Buchner, to fill a vacancy 25 do
Lieut David Davis, do 26 do
Lieut Jacob Gander, do 27 do
Lieut Henry Weishuhn, do 29 do
Adjt. Samuel McAfee, to have the rank only 30 do

To be Lieutenants,

Ens Benjamin Learn, vice Hardison promoted 22 do
Ens Hiram Humphrey, vice Putman do 23 do
Ens Peter Dell, vice Miller do 24 do
Ens Daniel Buchner, vice Ozias Buchner do 25 do
Ens Peter Miller, vice Davis do 26 do
Ens Willson Haun, vice Weishuhn do 27 do
Ens Edmund Rystay, vice Gander do 29 do
Qr Master Henry Fitch, to fill a vacancy 30 do
John Holmes, Gent do 1st Dec.
George Meyer, Gent do 2 do

To be Ensigns,

Edgeworth Usher, vice Learn promoted 22d Nov.
Richard Yokelum, Gent vice Humphrey do 23 do
John McGown, Gent vice Dell do 24 do
Jacob Willson, Gent vice Buchner do 25 do
John B Wintemute, Gent vice Miller do 26 do
Wm Wintemute, Gent vice Haun do 27 do
Jacob Miller, Gent vice Rysay do 29 do
Lewis Palmer, Gent to fill a vacancy 30 do
Cyrenius Hall, Gent do 1 Dec.

To be Quarter Master

Wm Buck, Gent vice Fitch promoted 22d Nov.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ESSEX

Lieut Daniel Pastorius, to be Captain, vice Brush resigned do do

To be Lieutenants,

Ens Jos Malotte, vice Pastorius promoted do do
Ens Peter Young, vice Richardson do 23 do
Ens Alexander Duff, vice Ambridge appointed Adjutant 24 do

To be Ensigns,

Alexander Ogilvie Innes Gent vice Maiotte promoted 22 do
John Patton, Gent vice Young do 23 do
Robert Ironside, Gent vice Duff do 24 do

To be Quarter Master,

Charles Fortier, Gent vice Innes resigned 22 do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.
Adjt. Genl Militia Forces.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Founds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any immediate interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote

Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Matipoua, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep	Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith Lake	Harrey
E. of do.	Douro
N. of Asphodel Alma	Dummer
N. of Sevenoor Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc	Tudor
N. of Elzever No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec Jus	Barrie
N of Norma Odeu	Clarendon
N. of Oso Et	Palmerston
N of Belmont Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. — Lot No. 3 do. do. B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE. The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, 47—td.
November 5th 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 13, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kenyon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1 24.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon,

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facia*, issued out of His Majesty's

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Thursday the 28th day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No. 406 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
July 27th, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above Sale is postponed till Saturday, the 18th day of December next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 13, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kenyon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1 24.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT To WIT. ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon,

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facia*, issued out of His Majesty's

Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No. Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M at Mr. Carpenter's Inn near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff.
No. 44 —6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, *To wit.* } ON Saturday the 11th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less,

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

*Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824 }*

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is Erected a beautiful Two-Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other right of incumbrance, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.
No. 44,—6 wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 2d, 1824. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—tf R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	2½
Part of Lot No 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in do do. do.	¾
Lot No 9 in the Town of Niagara.	¼
Lots No 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
2d March, 1824. }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R LEONARD, Sheriff

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.

Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 acres

Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.

Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do. } 495 acres

Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres

Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do } 200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ¼, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock. noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 31st, 1823 4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
45—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me once before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1824, to the 24th December, 1825.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 25th December next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com's Gen'l.

York, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when applied out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. BRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—tf.

A Large Yellow Cow, with a short Tail and Gathered Horn, the owner is requested to bring her from No 16 in the 3d Concession, Township of York

FRANCIS BROCK.

Nov 27th, 1824 49—3w.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 23rd of December, 1824 at 12 o'clock noon, an unexpired term of 36 years in a Lease of Twelve Acres of Land, and with a newly erected Frame House, Tannery and other improvements, on the banks of the River Don, and within *half a mile* of the New Catholic Church in York.—The Premises are opposite to the residence of the late Mr. Scadding and form part of the *Castle Frank Estate*—The rent is exceedingly low.—Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale

T. MOSELEY.
Auctioneer.

No. 49—4 w

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, & 51.
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t f

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

WANTED TO EMPLOY

FROM 50 TO 100 LABOURERS,

ON the *Tunnel* for the Welland Canal, in this District Sappers and Miners who have been accustomed to Tunnelling in Europe, will have a preference, if men of steady habits.

ALFRED HOVEY.

*Thorold, Niagara District, }
November 10th 1824 }*

N. B Editors of papers in the Provinces will please insert this *four* times, with a reference under the Editorial Head, and send their accounts to Francis Hall Esquire, Engineer, Queenston, U. C.

49.—4w A. H.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank of Upper Canada has established an Office of Discount and Deposit in the Town of Niagara, under the superintendance of the undermentioned persons

JOHN CROOKS, Esquire,
JOHN ROSS, Esquire, & } DIRECTORS
ADAM CRYSLER, Esquire
THOMAS McCORMICK, Esquire, CASHIER

The said office will commence on the 1st day of December next and will be open for business from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual holy days excepted.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 25th Nov 1824. } 49—3w.

TERRY AND CATTERMOLE,

WATCH MAKERS,

Silversmiths, & Jewellers,

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in that Central Store, in the *Market Square*, two doors north of Mr. Patterson

To a perfect knowledge of the above arts, T. and C have added an extensive assortment of materials necessary in their business, and their friends may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, and merit, for their establishment, a continuation of public patronage.

Watch Cases Gilt to imitate Gold,—Musical Clocks, Watches, &c. carefully repaired and cleaned.

Produce received at cash prices in payment for work

York, Nov. 25th 1824 49tf.

NOTICE.

St, Catherines, 20th November, 1824,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th ult, an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January, next, as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary.

N, B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,

December 2d, 1824, No, 49,—t, f,

NOTICE.

FOR Sale, an Elegant Grecian SOFA, completed with Elastic Spring Seat, at THOMAS WALLI's, Cabinet Maker.

York, Nov 22d, 1824. 48—3w.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed, bearing date the 8th day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all his Estate, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment.

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL,
A. MANAHAN.
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—6w.

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S ALMANAC

AND

GENERAL MEMORANDUM BOOK, FOR

1825.

IS NOW PUBLISHED, and may be had by the Dozen, or single Book, at the U. C. Gazette Office, and all the principal Stores in Town, and Country.

THE "ROYAL CALENDAR of U. C." for 1825, improved and enlarged,—is in the Press, and every exertion will be used to have it ready for early Publication In the mean time, Orders will be thankfully received.—

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall separately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No, 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D
40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point —by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line, Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824 } No. 44 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLA-

...ture make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a TAX on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,) S. EDWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronsof this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C. Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. *Gazette Office*, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—t f

SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

MESSRS BALL AND GIBBONS beg leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that they carry on the Business of *Saddle* and *Harness-Making*, in all its branches, next door to Mr. Patterson's, Merchant, in the Market Square, York;—and they hope, by strict attention to the orders, with which they may be favoured, to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

York, Oct 21st, 1824 No 44.—6w

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S ROGERS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office —Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power*. The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, }
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,

19—tf. SECRETARY, *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting *King's*-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24 in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acre

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge-Street on the Humber, West half of No 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. }
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto. } 400 Acres.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G ANDERSON.

19th *July*, 1824. 30—*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th }
MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford:

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

P. A L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Half value included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. III. No. 49.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1824.

ERRATUM

For Supplement to the U C. Gazette of last week, *Read* Supplement to the Weekly Register.

Editorial Commentary.

We have seen [illegible] with the visit of [illegible] Gen. Sir [illegible] Gordon, Esq. of Quebec, (a gentleman to whose patriotic exertions on many important occasions this country is already deeply indebted)—from which it appears the *St. Laurence Association*, for improving the navigation of that noble river, has every prospect of success if this Province lends it that assistance which is so justly due—Mr G has brought his inquiries to *this point*—with that three neat *Tow-Boats*, on Mr. ANDERSON'S plan, will be the cheapest and speediest method that can be devised; they can be made of 20 or 30 horse-power, and pass through the Locks taking three or four *Durham-Boats* in Tow; and, on coming to the rapids, by application of the chains to a wheel, or windlass, go up with the greatest ease, and proceed with their Tow to any place required.—he further remarks—"*I hope to get the business brought to this point soon, we have already found a fund of £5,000 which ought to be appropriated to this purpose, so that only about £11 000 will be required to be raised by both Provinces*" Such is the vast importance of this subject, by cheapening and expediting the transport of good- to, and from, this Province—that we trust it will find every encouragement and assistance it is in the power of our more wealthy neighbours to lend agriculturists to [illegible] below. It will be seen, by a notice under our domestic head, that several gentlemen of the first respectability in *Kingston* have been formed into a committee in aid of the parent association—and we hope to see something of the kind done *here* and at the *head of the Lake*, and at *Niagara*;—for all our interests are concerned in this great undertaking—which it appears can be accomplished at, comparatively, a very moderate expense.

Our thanks are due to A. H. BURWELL Esquire, of *Port Talbot*, for another of his valuable communications on the subject of domestic manufacture and internal improvement. It will be found in this days Register. Having nothing more at heart than the prosperity of the *Canadas*, we are always particularly thankful for communications of this nature, which have so directa tendency to develope our resources; and, at the same time to stimulate the few capitalists we have, to success ful enterprize.

It was our intention, this week, to have enlarged on a proposition of vast consequence to the inhabitants of York, and its neighbourhood—; but, the press of matter already set up, for our present number, obliges us to postpone a sketch of the plan until next week. In the mean while, as it relates to an improvement of our harbour.—draining the great marsh of the *Don*,—and rendering our local atmosphere more salubrious, we beg to direct the attention of our readers, in a close and particular manner, to the two letters, taken from the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, which are published in this days *Register*. But, if the testimony of such men as DR. PARKYNS, Dr Percy, and Sir J. PRINGLE should fail to convince any sceptic, as to the true cause of the great *insalubrity* of such a situation as that of York let him visit the great marsh in our vicinity, as soon as the ice is strong enough to bear him, and, pulling up a fragment of the turf which covers the quagmire let him apply his nose to the under part and we are satisfied he will be no longer doubtful of the dangerous effects that *must* be produced by the rays of a vertical sun operating on such a mass!

AFTER the unequivocal and ample refutation given in our Register of the 16th ult to the false inferences and deductions of the *Advocate* and the *Observer*, relative to an obnoxious and slanderous communication signed "*A Spanish Freeholder*," we did not expect to have been called upon for any further remark, or denial, on the subject —But, as a direct question has been put to Mr Fothergill, by the *Advocate* of last week, we deem it necessary, (much as we detest all such dirty broils,) so far to return to the subject, as to say, there was no tardiness whatever on the part of Mr F. in rebutting the foul assertion that was set upon him.—He never saw the *amiable* critique with which the Advocate was pleased to favour the world, until the 3d of Nov —it was immediately noticed. (*in the Register of the following day*) and on his return from a journy, upon which he was then leaving York, he could into that strong and full refutation which so much injustice and baseness seemed to require. The tardiness is, indeed, on the side of Mackenzie himself, for never have we seen any publication so *tardily* and *irregularly* conducted as that under his management; for our own part, we have not seen more than half his *twenty* numbers, and one of them, so far back as the *fifth*, we are told has never been published at all—and those we have seen, with the exception of one number, were long after date.—But to the question.—Mr F *is* not "without any hesitation. "*lay his hand on his left breast* "*and say, I have made no such acknowledgment*," and so far from having spoken with *fifty persons* on the pretended similarity of the two productions alluded to, he can solemnly aver, that, in the face of the Canadian public, that he has spoken with *but one person* on the subject, and that only in reply to a question put to him when he made the same denial in private, that he has since done in so public a manner. If we are troubled with any further annoyance on this head, we shall have recourse to a very effectual, though to us a very painful, mode of putting the affair to rest, at least so far as we are concerned.

We also pamphlet in answer to the "*Spanish Freeholder*," under the signature of "DIMOND," is said to be in possession of [illegible] able to furnish a copy [illegible] when more successful, we promise its contents to our readers

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

From late London Papers.—It is stated that during the next session of Parliament, Mr. Canning will introduce a bill rendering it incumbrary that any servant of the Crown in Ireland shall swear that he does not belong to any political society."

Mr. Canning arrived on the 28th September at Gloucester Lodge. He left it on the following day for Windsor, in order to pay his respects to his Majesty, on his return from Ireland. He was closeted with his Sovereign for two hours at this interview.

The trial of Mr. Fauntleroy, of London, who had been detected in practicing the most extensive forgeries, was expected to take place at the Old Bailey on the 20th of last month.

The length of the present water and gas pipes under the pavement in London, is said to exceed 1200 miles.

War Rockets.—Parbly, model master, at Calcutta, has so far improved the native war rocket of Hindoostan, as to excel the Congreve Rocket Yesterday (1st Dec.,) one of the small experimental rockets, denominated a 1½ pounder, was thrown by Capt. Parbly in the distance of 1,473 yards, where it penetrated the soil three feet. It is expected that the larger rockets will range 3000 yards. Capt. P has, been able to communicate the rotatory motion of a rifle ball to his rockets, which makes them range in very true lines.

Deepening Rivers.—Such is the power of the new machine applied to the deepening of the river Clyde in Scotland, that in the course of a few days it dug out a bove 7000 tons of earth, and cleared away the bank extending opposite Fimnie-ton, to the length of 140 yards and 40 feet wide, thereby deepening the river nearly two feet in all that space. The consequence is a safe navigation where formerly apt to take the ground.

MR. OWEN, of Lanark, has arrived in New York, and will soon proceed to the settlement of Harmony, upon the Wabash. The American of the 6th instant says,

Manufacture of Opium in England.—Opium is now made in considerable quantities in England, and is pre ferred by physicians and surgeons to the best that can be obtained from Turkey and the East Indies The capsule is sacrificed, and the sap collected as soon as it appears, and left until it grows hard It is collected in a phial with a little tunnel fixed in the mouth.

Russian Discoveries.—Count Romanzoff has sent out travellers from the ern coast of Asia to cross the ice to America.

Hindoo Widows.—The official "abstract statement of the number of Hindoo widows who were *burnt or buried alive* in Zellah and Cities," between the years 1816 and 1822, is as follows—

Grand total for 1817—707 widows; 1818, 839; for 1819, 605; for 1820, 597; for 1821, 954.

Three thousand four hundred and two widows, thus sacrificed in these five consecutive years, within the British dominions!

One of the principal magistrates observes, in an official letter,—"For a few years more (I cannot say how many) we must be content to permit a continuance of this practice of burning."

Modest Confession.—When Mr. Wilberforce was candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady offered the compliment of a new gown to of each the wives of those freemen, who voted for her brother; on which she was saluted with a cry of "*Miss* Wilberforce *forever!*" When this pleasantly observed, "I thank you gentlemen—but I cannot agree with you, for truly I do not wish to be *Miss Wilberforce forever*."

Jews.—The Jews who have heretofore occupied the principal streets of Warsaw, are commanded by an imperial Ukase, to remove, by the 1st of May, into the remote streets.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The contents of the French papers of Wednesday are most gratifying, for they prove that France at last possesses a Monarch who respects her institutions.—It is true that Louis the XVIII gave her the Charter, but almost every subsequent act of his reign tended to curtail its powers or to suspend their exercise Charles X on the contrary, no sooner mounted the throne than he repeated the oath which he had taken to the Charter, and voluntarily pledged himself to employ the whole power which he had inherited "in consolidating the grand act which he had promised to maintain." This pledge, to a great extent, is already redeemed. The suspension of the liberty of the press was one of the most flagrant and recent violations of the Charter; that suspension no longer exists. By an ordinance dated the 29th of September, and published in the Monteur of the 30th, the Censorship of the press is abolished, and the new King commits himself and the measures of his Government to the free discussion of all his subjects. This is not only honourable, it is wise and politic. It is a mark of confidence in his people, which cannot fail to create confidence in return.

The Duke of Bordeaux, (who is only three years old,) is appointed by the new King of France, Col. Gen. of the Swiss Guards.—The King of France has publishec an ordinance granting pardon to all soldiers belonging to the French Army who have deserted.—

A Bordeaux paper of the 27th Sept mentions that a Courier has brought news from Spain of the arrival at Majorca of a Russian squadron of 25,000 men, from which an officer was despatched to Madrid.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

A Proclamation of the President of Hayti has been received at New-York, announcing the failure of the Mission to France—the refusal of the French government to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic—and exhorting the inhabitants to be prepared to resist any attempts that France may contemplate with a view to its subjugation.

PORT AU PRINCE, OCT. 6, 1824.

(Circular.)—JOHN P. BOYER, *President of Hayti, to the Commandants of the Departments.*

The Envoys, who, upon the request that was made to me I sent to treat in France for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, have returned. Their mission has not resulted in the manner we had a right to expect it would, because the French government, incredible as it may appear, still pretend to the chimerical right of sovereignty over this country. This pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, is forever indissipable. it is a new proof of what I have before declared, that our only safety is in our own unshaken resolutions, and how well grounded were the apprehensions which induced the measure I have adopted. Under these circumstances it becomes you more than ever

to refer to the directions of my proclamation of the 6th January last, and the private instructions which have followed it. Press with activity all the necessary works; put in good order the artillery and munitions of every kind. Let nothing be neglected. Put in requisition the workmen of the army, and even if it be necessary private individuals to have in readiness the gun carriages which are yet unfinished. Do every thing in such a manner that in case of invasion by the enemy, you may not be retarded in any point. Remember your duties, your responsibility, and act accordingly. The national honour demands, (you will not lose sight of this,) that safety and quiet be assured to those strangers, who upon the public faith, guaranteed by the constitution may be residing in this country. Protect them and their property, so that as much as the moral nature of civility. It will be a sufficient reflection to be sensible of the infamy which will be thrown upon the nation, if under any circumstances we shall act otherwise. Destroy the unplacable enemies who shall place their sacrilegious feet upon our territory—but let us never disgrace our cause by a dishonorable action. In sending deputies to arrange the forms of a recognition of our independence, I yielded to the request made to me by the agents of the government of the king of France. It was necessary to perform this act, to take from malevolence every pretext for taxing me with obstinacy. It was necessary to do it, for my own peace of mind, and in fact to fix the opinion of the nation upon this important point. I believe in this respect, that I performed my duty, but I have the satisfaction of declaring that I have not been deceived.

"The Republic is free, it is for ever Independent—since we are determined to bury ourselves under its ruins, rather than submit to a stranger. In the meanwhile the enemies of Hayti rashly count upon divisions among us. What folly, and at the same time what duplicity! Let us be eternally united. Faithful to our duties, we shall be, with the assistance of the Almighty, forever invincible. "BOYER."

Upon this subject the London Courier contains the following paragraph:

"We gave, on Tuesday, in our City article, the particulars of an expedition which was said to have sailed from Brest four or five weeks ago, for the alledged purpose of recovering possession of St. Domingo.—We have since received, from various quarters, information connected with this intelligence, which leaves no doubt upon our minds as to the fact of troops having been despatched. A portion of this information we subjoin in the following private letter.

"Soon after the dismissal of the Haytien Commissioners, sent to France to negociate the acknowledgment of St. Domingo as an Independent State, orders were given by the French Government to prepare an expedition against the Island. Four thousand men, forming part of it were ordered to Brest, and there embarked on the 28th of August. The expedition then set sail to join Admiral Duperre off Martinique, where an additional number of troops collected for several months past, were to be taken on board, and the whole to proceed to St. Domingo. On arriving off the Island, it was intended to undertake any thing decisive in the first instance, which the smallness of the forces would not admit of, but to get possession of some strong places on the most healthiest part of the coast, throw up additional fortifications, and then enter into negociations with some of the Chiefs, many of whom are still attached to France. Should these fail, then strong reinforcements would be sent from France and hostilities commence, whilst the fleet would establish the strictest blockade before the principal ports of the Island.

"Communication respecting this armament was, it is added, made several months ago to the British Cabinet, which objecting upon the principle that every nation has an undoubted right to attempt to recover her colonies, started no objection. The journey of a certain Lord (H——by,) to Paris some months ago, it is even said, was not altogether un-connected with this object

"Spain claiming part of Hispaniola, it is confidently asserted, will act in concert with France, and probably extend her views to the Gulf of Mexico."

SPAIN.

A letter from Seville of the 18th ult. states that the Spanish government had engaged six transports, lying at Port St. Mary's, to proceed to Terril, where 3000 troops would embark for Havanna.—Letters have been received from Barcelona, which state that business is much suspended, in consequence of the disturbances in Catalonia.—It is asserted in the private letters from Madrid, that, on the 17th ult. Ferdinand VII. at a Council of his Ministers again declared to them his fixed resolution never to acknowledge any portion of the loans made by the Cortes—

GREECE.

Glorious and animating intelligence has been received from Greece. The long threatened attempt upon Samos has been made, and the result has been the conflagration of part of the Turkish fleet, and the total destruction of the forces landed there, the crews of which, before it had time to obtain possession of any place, or to commit any ravages. This signal victory has been gained by the heroism of the Greeks on the sea and land, and by the admirable concert which prevailed in their operations. The Captain Pacha, it appears, was either allowed to throw his troops on the shore, or had succeeded in landing them, when the Grecian fleet, commanded by the brave and gallant Admiral Miaulis, who had watched all his movements since the recapture of Ipsara arrived in his rear, and attacked him before he had recovered from the disorder occasioned by the operation which had just been completing, or was then accomplishing. A tremendous conflict ensued, both between the fleets and on the shore. For the Samians, seeing the retreat of the invaders cut off, and their audacity appalled by the contest behind them, on the inside of which the enemy well knew that their existence must ultimately depend, rushed upon them with a fixed determination not to suffer one of them to escape. Miaulis and his gallant companions, who had promised to perish or to save Samos and avenge Ipsara, fought on the other hand, with no less enthusiasm than skill, and victory at last declared for the just cause. Notwithstanding the courage with which the Turks on board the fleet defended themselves, they could not escape the fire vessels heroically led amongst them by the Greek sailors, and one ship of the line, three frigates, and thirty gun boats were destroyed. Some of the latter ran aground to avoid a more terrible fate, but the crews spared by the flames fell a prey to scarce a milder death for the Samians had also triumphed over the wild and terrified hordes so lately advancing with howls of joy a thirst for blood and plunder, and "all the Turks who landed on the Island, whether soldiers or crews of the grounded vessels," we are told, "were put to the sword."

Mr. Blaquiere, the indefatigable agent of the London Greek Committee, has arrived at Zante on his return to England. M. B. has on board with him several young Greeks, who are about to prosecute their studies in London, and, so we are informed, two Ipsariot Amazons, who, after having killed their children to prevent them from falling into the hands of the barbarians, fought with extraordinary valour, and escaped from the fury of their enemies. Mr. Blaquiere stated at Zante, that of the Turkish fleet only 17 vessels escaped to Boudroun, (anciently Halicarnassus,) and he further added, that in a few days we may expect now unequalled in history

"A letter from Smyrna of Sept. 23d, asserts that the Turkish camp at *Scala Nuova* had broken up, that 8000 fugitives from it had arrived there in the most deplorable state, without arms or clothing, and that the rest had dispersed through the province of Natolia, after the loss of numbers from want and disease,

"The same letter states further, that a report is much in circulation of the defeat of the Egyptian fleet; though the source of that report is not known."

AFRICA

DEFEAT OF THE ASHANTEES.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 23,—Arrived His Majesty's frigate Tweed, of 46 guns, Sir John Poo Beresford Knight, with despatches from Cape Coast Castle, announcing that the Ashantees were totally defeated in an action which took place on the 11th of July, between their force, commanded by the King in person, and a British allied force under the command of Lieut. Colonel Sutherland, to which our force sustained a loss of about 500 men killed and wounded, principally of the Fantee force. Lieut. Swanzy was the only officer killed. The amount of the loss of the Ashantees is not known. Their force was estimated at about 15,000 men. We had an opportunity, in this battle, of witnessing the use of field-pieces, from which were fired grape and canister shot, which caused great havoc among the enemy, and so much surprised them that they showed no disposition whatever to renew the battle. They came down with a determination to take the Castle. The battle was fought about three quarters of a mile from the shore. Parties of marines and seamen were landed from the Thetis to aid in the contest. The loss of the British amounted to 105 killed and 400 wounded. When the Thetis left Cape Coast, on the 22d of July, nothing had been heard or seen of the enemy since the battle, although parties had been sent out in search of them. It was, therefore, supposed, that they had given up the contest, and had retired to their own country. Colonel Sutherland came home in the Thetis.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

We think it very probable this fine prose writer, from the peculiar character of his genius, and the felicitous manner in which he embodies the creations of his fancy, will be the means of rendering fashionable a species of story-telling that has, for many years, gradually declined in general estimation, except in nurseries and the schools of Germany.—IRVING'S "*Tales of a traveller*" have not yet found their way to this country.—From amongst the specimens given of them, by the periodical writers of England and the U. S.—we select the following, as by much the most interesting we have seen. —ED.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GERMAN STUDENT.

On a stormy night, in the tempestuous times of the French revolution, a young German was returning to his lodgings, at a late hour, across the old part of Paris. The lightning gleamed, and the loud claps of thunder rattled through the lofty narrow streets—but I should first tell you something about this young German

Gottfried Wolfgang was a young man of good family. He had studied for some time at Gottingen, but being of a visionary and enthusiastic character, he had wandered into those wild and speculative doctrines which have so often bewildered German students. His secluded life, his intense application, and the singular nature of his studies, had an effect on both mind and body. His health was impaired; his imagination diseased. He had been indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual essences, until, like Swedenborg, he had an ideal world of his own around him. He took a notion, I do not know from what cause, that there was an evil influence hanging over him; and an evil genius or spirit seeking to ensnare him and ensure his perdition. Such an idea working on his melancholy temperament produced the most gloomy effects. His friends discovered the mental malady that was preying upon him, and determined that the best cure was a change of scene; he was sent, therefore, to finish his studies amidst the splendours and galeties of Paris.

Wolfgang arrived at Paris at the breaking out of the revolution. The popular delirium at first caught his enthusiastic mind, and he was captivated by the political and philosophical theories of the day; but the scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature; disgusted him with society and the world, and made him more than ever a recluse. He shut himself up in a solitary apartment in the *Pays Latin*, the quarter of students. There in a gloomy street not far from the monastic walls of the Sorbonne, he pursued his favourite speculations. Sometimes he spent hours together in great libraries of Paris, those catacombs of departed authors, rummaging among their hoards of dusty and obsolete works in quest of food for his unhealthy appetite. He was, in a manner a literary ghoul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature.

Wolfgang, though solitary and recluse, was of an ardent temperament, but for a time it operated merely upon his imagination. He was too shy and agnorant of the world to make any advances to the fair, but he was a passionate admirer of female beauty, and in his lonely chamber would often lose himself in reveries on forms and faces which he had seen, and his fancy would deck out images of loveliness far surpassing the reality

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While his mind was in this excited and sublimated state, he had a dream which produced an extraordinary effect upon him. It was of a female face of transcendent beauty. So strong was the impression it made, that he dreamt of it again and again. It haunted his thoughts by day, his slumbers by night; in fine, he became passionately enamoured of this shadow of a dream. This lasted so long, that it became one of those fixed ideas which haunt the minds of melancholy men, and are at times mistaken for madness.

Such was Gottfried Wolfgang, and such his situation at the time I mentioned. He was returning home late one stormy night, through some of the old and gloomy streets of the *Marais*, the ancient part of Paris. The loud claps of thunder rattled among the high houses of the narrow streets. He came to the Place de Greve, the square were public executions are performed. The lightning quivered about the pinnacles of the ancient Hotel de Ville, and shed flickering gleams over the open space in front. As Wolfgang was crossing the square, he shrunk back with horror at finding himself close by the guillotine. It was the height of the reign of terror, when this dreadful instrument of death stood ever ready, and its scaffold was continually running with the blood of the virtuous and the brave. It had that very day been actively employed in the work of carnage, and there it stood in grim array amidst a silent and sleeping city, waiting for fresh victims.

Wolfgang's heart sickened within him, and he was turning shuddering from the horrible engine, when he beheld a shadowy form cowering as it were at the foot of the steps which led up to the scaffold. A succession of vivid flashes of lightning revealed it more distinctly. It was a female figure, dressed in black. She was seated on one of the lower steps of the scaffold, leaning forward, her face hid in her lap, and her long dishevelled tresses hanging to the ground streaming with the rain which fell in torrents. Wolfgang paused. There was something awful in this solitary monument of woe. The female had the appearance of being above the common order. He knew the times to be full of vicissitudes, and that many a fair head, which had once been pillowed on down, now wandered houseless.—Perhaps this was some poor mourner whom the dreadful axe had rendered desolate, and who sat heart broken on the strand of existence, from which all that was dear to her had been launched into eternity.

He approached, and addressed her in the accents of sympathy. She raised her head and gazed wildly at him. What was his astonishment at beholding, by the bright glare of the lightning, the very face which had haunted him at his dreams. It was pale and disconsolate, but ravishingly beautiful.

(To be Continued.)

TWO LETTERS on the NOXIOUS EFFECTS of MARSHY SITUATIONS from the PAPERS of the ROYAL SOCIETY of LONDON.

No. I.

On the noxious Quality of the Effluvia of putrid Marshes. In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Priestly to Sir John Pringle.

(Read, Dec. 16, 1773.)

Since the publication of my Papers I have read two treatises, written by Dr. Alexander of Edinburgh, and am exceedingly pleased with the spirit of philosophical inquiry which they discover.

They appear to me to contain many new, curious and valuable observations: but one of the conclusions, which he draws from his experiments, I am satisfied, from my own observations, is ill founded, and, from the nature of it, must be dangerous. I mean his maintaining, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the noxious influence of putrid marshes.

I was particularly surprised to meet with such an opinion as this in a book inscribed to yourself, who have so clearly explained the great mischief of such a situation in your excellent treatise on the diseases of the army. On this account I have thought it not improper to address you the following observations and experiments, which I think clearly demonstrate the fallacy of Dr. Alexander's reasoning, indisputably establish your doctrine, and, indeed, justify the apprehensions of all mankind in this case.

I think it probable enough, that putrid matter, as Dr. Alexander has endeavoured to prove, will preserve other substances from putrefaction; because, being already saturated with the effluvium, they cannot readily take any more, but Dr. Alexander was not aware, that air, thus loaded with putrid effluvium, is exceedingly noxious when taken into the lungs. I have lately however, had an opportunity of fully ascertaining how very noxious such air is.

Happening to use, at Calne, a much larger trough of water, for the purpose of my experiments, than I had done at Leeds, and not having fresh water so near at hand as I had there, I neglected to change it, till it turned black, and became offensive, but by no means to such a degree, as to deter me from making use of it. In this state of the water, I observed bubbles of air to rise from it, and especially in one place, to which some shelves, that I had in it, directed them: and having set an inverted glass vessel to catch them, in a few days I collected a considerable quantity of this air, which issued spontaneously from the putrid water, and, putting nitrous air to it, I found that no change of colour or diminution ensued, so that it must have been in the highest degree noxious. I repeated the same experiment several times afterwards, and always with the same result. After this I had the curiosity to try how wholesome air would be affected by agitation in this water; when, to my real surprise, I found, that, after one minute only, a candle would not burn in it; and, after three or four minutes, it was in the same state with the air which had issued spontaneously from the same water.

I also found, that common air, confined in a glass vessel, in contact only with this water, and without any agitation, would not admit a candle to burn in it after two days.

These facts certainly demonstrate, that air which either arises from stagnant or putrid water, or which has been for some time in contact with it, must be very unfit for respiration; and yet Dr. Alexander's opinion is rendered so plausible by his experiments, that it is very possible that many persons may be rendered secure, and thoughtless of danger, in a situation in which they must necessarily breathe it. On this account, I have thought it right to make this communication as early as I conveniently could; and, as Dr. Alexander appears to be an ingenuous and benevolent man, I doubt not but he will thank me for it.

That air issuing from water, or rather from the soft earth, or mud, at the bottom of pits containing water is not always unwholesome, I have also had an opportunity of ascertaining. Taking a walk about two years ago, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, I observed bubbles of air to arise, in remarkably great plenty, from a small pool of water, which upon enquiry, I was informed had been the place where some persons had been boring the ground in order to find coal. These bubbles of air having excited my curiosity, I presently returned, with a bason, and other vessels proper for my purpose, and having stirred the mud with a long stick, I soon got about a pint of this air; and examining it, found it to be a good common air, at least a little better in every way. I could not then discovered the method of ascertaining the goodness of common air by a mixture of nitrous air. Previous to the trial, I had suspected that this air would have been found to be inflammable.

I shall conclude this letter with observing, that I have found a remarkable difference in different kinds of water, with respect to their effect on common air agitated in them, and which I am not yet able to account for. If I agitate common air in the water of a deep well, near my house in Calne, which is hard, but clear and sweet, a candle will not burn in it after three minutes. The same is the case with the rain water, which I get from the roof of my house. But in distilled water, or in water of a spring well near the house, I must agitate the air about twenty minutes before it will be so much injured. It may be worth while to make farther experiments with respect to this property of water.

In consequence of using the rain water, and the well water above mentioned, I was very near conclu ding, contrary to what I have asserted in my printed papers, that common air suffers a decomposition by great rarefaction. For when, I had collected a considerable quantity of air, which had been rarefied about four hundred times by an excellent pump made for me by Mr. Smeaton, I always found that when I filled my receivers with the water above mentioned, though I did it so gradually as to occasion as little agitation as possible, a candle would not burn in the air that remained in them. But when I used distilled water, or fresh spring water, I undeceived myself.

No. II.

Farther proofs of the Insalubrity of marshy Situations.

In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Price to the Rev. Dr. Horsley.

(Read, Jan. 13, 1774.)

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Priestley's paper on the noxious effects of stagnant water, read last Thursday to the Royal Society, brought to my remembrance a table exhibiting the rate of mortality in a parish situated among marshes, which I had seen in Mr. Muret's Observations, published in the Memoirs of the Economical Society at Bern, for 1770. I have since reviewed this table, and found that it affords a full confirmation of Dr. Priestley's assertions. This parish is part of the district of Vaud, belonging to the canton of Bern in Switzerland, and contains 169 families, and 696 inhabitants. Mr. Muret's table of the rate of mortality in it, is formed from a register of the ages at which all died in it for fifteen years. With this table he has also given tables from like registers, of the rates of mortality in seven small towns; in 36 country parishes and villages; in 16 parishes situated in the Alps; in 12 corn parishes, and in 18 vintage parishes. From comparing these tables, it appears, that the probabilities of life are highest in the most hilly parts of the Province, and lowest in the marshy parish just mentioned. The difference is indeed remarkable, as will appear from the following particulars. One half of all born in the mountains, live to the age of 47. In the marshy parish, one half live only to the age of 25. In the hills, one in 20, of all that are born, live to 80. In the marshy parish only one in 52 reaches the age. In the hills, a person aged 40 has a chance of 30 to 1, for living a year. In the marshy parish, his chance for living a year is not 30 to 1. In the hills, persons aged 20, 30, and 40, have an even chance for living 41, 33, and 25 years respectively. In the fenny parish, persons, at these ages, have an even chance of living only 30, 25, and

15 years. In short, it appears, that, though the probabilities of life in all this country, except this one parish, are much higher than in London; yet here, after 30 they are much Lower Before the age of 36 they are, indeed, higher in this parish; the reason of which must be, that the London air and customs are particularly noxious to children *

I am sensible, that observations, for only 15 years, in one small parish, do not afford as decisive and ample an authority, in the present case, as there is reason to wish for; and that, therefore, the perfect exactness of the particulars I have recited cannot be depended on. They are, however, sufficiently near the truth to demonstrate, in general, the unhealthfulness of a marshy situation, and as the register from whence they are derived is the only one, in such a situation, which I have ever met with, and Dr. Alexander's experiments may lead some to very wrong conclusions on this subject, I could not help thinking that there would be no impropriety in sending you the account I have now given. If you think it of any importance, I shall be obliged to you for reading it to the Royal Society.

I cannot help taking this opportunity to add my wishes, that such registers of mortality, as those published by Mr. Maret were established in every part of this kingdom. We might then determine immediately every such question as that which has occasioned this letter; and know certainly, what influence different airs, and different situations, have on the duration of life. Two ingenious physicians, Dr. Percival at Manchester, and Dr. Haygarth at Chester, have lately, with much zeal, promoted institutions of this kind; and a great deal of information may be expected from the accurate and comprehensive registers of mortality, which, under their direction, have been established in these towns. But the instruction arising from these establishments cannot be complete, till they become universal.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
and humble Servant,
RICHARD PRICE.

Newington-Green,
Dec. 21, 1773.

* In London, one half of all that are born, die under three years of age. But this is not peculiar to London. In Berlin, the same proportion dies under three; and at Vienna, under two.

Poetry.

TO A WIFE.

Occasioned by reading the beautiful lines, "to a husband," in a late Weekly Register.

"Oh! were I in my dying hour,"
And thou beside me lingering,
My soul would spurn death's withering power,
And mount to heaven on fastest wing.

Then high, to happy realms above
I'd bear affection's golden chord,
And link thy heart and fix our love,
Fast to the eternal throne of God.

Then would this guardian spirit bear
Heaven's choicest blessings down to thee,
And thither waft thy artless prayer,
Mingled with angel's minstrelsy.

And, when I caught that spirit flown,
And bore the precious boon above,
Then, side by side, before that throne
We'll chaunt the eternal song of love.—

X. Y. Z.

Nov. 15th.

Mr. Fothergill will oblige a Correspondent by giving a place to the above in the Weekly Register.

Domestic.

The Parliaments of Canada.—The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada are to meet *for the Despatch of business* on Saturday the 8th day of January next.

Our Parliament, as will be seen by the Proclamation in this day's Gazette, meets on the 11th of January next.

REMARKABLE CAVERN.

Being much interested in the Natural History of this Country, we should be happy to receive some further, and more authentic, account of the place alluded to in the following notice, which we have extracted from an American Paper.—*Ed.*

Remarkable Cavern.—In the Township of Lanark, near the Perth Settlement, U. C a cavern has been lately discovered, containing an immense quantity of bones, chiefly of the Elk, Buffalo and Moose Deer bones, chiefly of the Elk, Buffalo and Moose Deer. The cave commences with a perpendicular descent of from six to eight feet, and extends a great way under ground. It has not yet been sufficiently explored to promote the interests of science. We hope some persons will feel curiosity enough in the discovery to induce them to examine it more carefully, and to state the result to the public.—*Upper Canada paper.*

Iluons of Loratte.—These Indians, having lately received, with a considerable sum, the purchase of their lying near Quebec, and which was granted to their ancestors in 1651, have despatched their Chiefs, on a Mission to England, for the purpose of recovering their long neglected rights.

The St. Lawrence Navigation.—Messrs. ALLAN MCLEAN, JOHN KIERY, JOHN MCLEAN, C. A. HAGERMAN and JOHN MACAULAY, Esquires, of Kingston, have been constituted a Committee, with Mr. JAMES MCFARLANE as their Secretary, for the purpose aiding the St. Lawrence Association, lately formed at Quebec, in their operations for surveying the river between Prescott and LaChine, and for improving the navigation of the rapids.

Frightful Death.—Two men, whose names we have not learned, were reported to have been precipitated over the Niagara Fall, on Tuesday the 9th inst. One of them was a blacksmith, lately employed at Chippawa. They were going across to the American side, in a boat loaded with apples and cider; but how they got into the rapids, we have not heard. Our informant was told by the Ferryman at Lewiston, that some of the apples had been observed floating down the river, by that place.—Pieces of the boat, have also, been picked up below the Falls. The bodies are not yet found.

WELLAND CANAL.

We learn that cotracts have been entered into, for completing that part of the Welland Canal extending from New Holland to Lock No. 1; and that they have been taken by most respectable and responsible men Mr Alfred Hovey, of Montezuma, who has contracted for the tunnel, has taken stock to the amount of *ten thousand dollars.* Messrs. Horne, Kennedy, & Co have two sections of the open cut, and a Mr. Lampson, of Niagara, the other. The meeting was numerously attended, and a number of proposals were given in,—the contracts were taken on the estimates of the engineers, with very little variation—the whole is to be completed by the 1st of May, 1826. *The excavation will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock.*

The Contractors will be ready to commence their operations on the Welland Canal, at New-Holland, on the 30th inst.; on which day, at 12 o'clock, the first earth will be removed. A public dinner will be prepared on the occasion, at Badgeley's Tavern Any gentlemen wishing to celebrate the event, will send their names to Mr B. previous thereto.—*Communicated.*

New-Holland, 17th Nov. 1824.

Terrible explosion at Gainsborough.—On Monday the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. the frame Store of *John M'Gill* Esq. on the twenty-mile creek, was blown up with six persons in it, viz: Dr. Samuel Woodruff, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Malatte, Mr. M'Gill, his clerk, and a serving woman. The first four were sitting by the fire—a keg containing 53lb of powder was between Mr M'Gill and the chimney, who was picking some lumps out of it within five feet of the fire. Another keg with 47lb. stood open beside him Also, other two kegs in a different part of the store, not unheaded. Some of these gentlemen were amusing themselves, producing explosions, by throwing small lumps of the damaged powder into the fire—this caused a coal to start into one of the kegs, which immediately blew up. The four sides of the store went different ways—the roof was blown up about eight feet perpendicular, and then fell down, but left room for the unfortunate inmates to crawl out below, very much hurt. The clerk was behind the counter, and by a miracle, sustained no serious injury, nor did the serving woman get much hurt, she was in a lobby which communicated with the dwelling house. Our informant thinks the sufferers will all recover—and we hope this will be a warning to others to guard against similar accidents It is really astonishing that they were not all destroyed, either by the force of the explosion, or by the falling of the beams which supported the roof

P. S. We have learned since writing the above, that Dr Samuel Woodruff, who was unfortunately hurt when Mr. M'Gill's Store blew up, is since dead. Society, in him, has lost a very valuable member, he was diligent and assiduous in his profession, and his amiable disposition endeared him to all who had the honour of his acquaintance It is said, that, he to lived, the 19th inst. being the day of his funeral, was intended for his wedding day.—*C. Advocate.*

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

A few days past I visited Brayn's Woollen Factory lately established in Southwold, six miles from Port Talbot, the same distance from St. Thomas, and near the confluence of Kettle Creek with Lake Erie, of which I beg leave to submit to you a short account.

About three years ago, Mr Richard Brayn, and his son John (late of Lancashire, England) went into the woods and put in operation a Saw-Mill, on a beautiful branch of Kettle Creek, preparatory to the erecting of this Woollen Factory. The year following they set going a Carding Machine, and now they have completed the cloth Manufactory, taking wool in the fleece, and returning it ready for the Tailor. They have in operation a picking machine; a double Carding Machine, which cards about 100lbs. of wool per diem; A Billy or roping machine, with 30 spindles, drawing 5 threads of 5 feet length per minute, and capable of working 60lbs. of wool per day; A Jenny for spinning yarn, with 60 spindles, drawing 4 threads of 7 feet length per minute; and making about 25lbs of yarn per diem; Two looms in operation, which can turn off about 50 yds. cloth per day, and a fulling and dressing apparatus sufficient to finish the proceeds of the Factory, together with what customers work they may receive.

They informed me that they had received this season about 2000lbs. of wool for manufacture; had carded about 6,500 lbs, for customers, and taken in 100 pieces of cloth for fulling and dressing.

They made the whole of the machinery on the spot, except the spindles, which came from England. The Brayn's themselves were the artists, except for the heavy blacksmith's work, which however was performed under their immediate inspection. They are ingenious enterprising mechanics, and deserve much praise, as well as the generous support of the public, for their industry and perseverance in erecting such valuable works in this new settlement, which, as far as my information extends, are the first that have been altogether *made* in the Province. Since the projection of the above mentioned and other works to assist in the manufacture of wool, sheep have increased in this settlement nearly, if not more than, four fold; and in consequence the Brayn's intend doubling the extent of their works in the course of two years.

The works are situated in one of the most delightful portions of the Talbot Settlement, both as respects the quality of the Land, the excellence and quality of its fine Oak timber, its proximity to the Lake, its beautiful chrystalline rivulets, and the pleasing variety of scenery it now presents, but which will admit of infinite improvement. Some of the finest views in the District of London are to be found along the banks of Kettle Creek.

I am,
Sir,
Port Talbot,
18th Nov. 1824. Yours most respectfully,
A. H BURWELL

DIED.

On the 6th ult. after a long and painful illness, aged about 80 years, the Rev. Richard Pollard, Rector of Sandwich, County of Essex, Western District. His remains, at his request, were interred under the Chapel of the Episcopal Church at Sandwich. The Rev. Mr. Rolph of Amherstburgh read the funeral service, and the Rev. Mr. Kaddle, an Episcopalian Minister from Detroit, preached on the occasion, a sermon, so pathetic, that it brought tears from many of his audience.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. II. TORONTO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1824. No. 1.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January now next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, dated the Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada. We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, had appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

Government House,
October 30th, 1824.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

I To the person who shall sow with Hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1824, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer Hemp, (or male Hemp bearing no seed,) and continue the winter Hemp, (or female Hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the *Gold Medal*, or *Two Hundred Dollars.*

II To the person who shall sow with Hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1824, in the manner above-mentioned; the *Silver Medal*, or *One Hundred Dollars*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the Hemp, with a general account whether sown, broad-cast, or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the Hand and Seal of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or the resident Magistrates or other competent local Authorities, together with 20lbs of the Hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

III To the person who shall Import to this country the greatest quantity of marketable Hemp, not less than One Hundred Tons in the year 1824, the produce of Canada, or one of the above mentioned Provinces;—the *Gold Medal.*

IV. To the person who shall Import the next greatest quantity not less than Fifty Tons;—the *Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the Master of the Vessel on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

Exterpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

V. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the Stumps, and Roots of Trees, which have been left after felling the Timber, so as to Clear the Land for the purposes of Cultivation;—the *Gold Medal* or *Fifty Guineas.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least Fifty Trees of Large Girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in April, 1825.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary. 45-6w.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-second of Sept. after expiring, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. } 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres of vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any immediate interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all lands granted to Militia men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorp
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front,	A.
Lot No. 3	do. do.	B. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do. do.	C.
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of North umberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 47—td.
November 3d, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two-fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south-easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Thursday the 28th day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No. 406 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
July 27th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

☞ The above Sale is postponed till Saturday, the 18th day of December next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824. } 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy-four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. } No 46,—t. d

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 1th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jamieson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

		Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	}	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	}	2½
Part of Lot No 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	}	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	}	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do do do.		¾
Lot No 9 in the Town of Niagara.		¼
Lots No. 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby.	}	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do.	}	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lizx, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Lizx, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,
By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2d, 1824.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of		Clinton.
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the [illegible] 9th Concession of do.	}	200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.		
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o	}	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do	}	200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ¼, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 31st, 1823 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*.
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*
The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825
RICHARD LEONARD *Sheriff*.
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*
48—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 18th day of
To Wit: } December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me one month before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1824, to the 24th December, 1825.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contracts entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed, and endorsed *Tender for Baking Bread.*

Commissariat Office, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR

FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing 25th December next.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'n Gen'l.

York, Nov. 12th, 1824. 47—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada,—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 26th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN QUICK, late of *Whitby*, does not, within Twenty Days, take possession of the Cattle left for him in my charge by Surtham Gibbs, late of said place, they will be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of all concerned.

(SIGNED.)
JOHN B. WARREN.

Whitby, Home District, }
November 3d, 1824. } No 50—3

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No. 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No 50.—6 w.

A Large Yellow Cow, with a short Tail and Gathered Horns, the owner is requested to bring her from No. 18 in the 3d Concession, Township of York.

FRANCIS BROCK.

Nov. 27th, 1824. 49—3w.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 23rd of December, 1824 at 12 o'clock noon, an unexpired term of 36 years in a Lease of Twelve Acres of Land, and with a newly erected Frame House, Tannery and other improvements, on the banks of the River Don, and within *half a mile* of the New Catholic Church in York.—The Premises are opposite to the residence of the late Mr. SCADDING and form part of the *Castle Frank Estate*—The rent is exceedingly low.—Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale

T. MOSELEY.
Auctioneer.

No. 49.—4 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, & 51.
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49 —t. f.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

WANTED TO EMPLOY

FROM 50 TO 100 LABOURERS,

ON the *Tunnel* for the Welland Canal, in this District. Sappers and Miners, who have been accustomed to Tunnelling in Europe, will have a preference, if men of steady habits.

ALFRED HOVEY.

Thorald, Niagara District, }
November 16th 1824 }

N. B. Editors of papers in the Provinces will please insert this *four* times, with a reference under the Editorial Head and send their accounts to Francis Hall Esquire, Engineer, Queenston, U. C.

49.—4w A. H.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Bank of Upper Canada has established an Office of Discount and Deposit in the Town of Niagara, under the superintendance of the undermentioned persons.

JOHN CROOKS, Esquire,
JOHN ROSS, Esquire, &
ADAM CRYSLER, Esquire. } DIRECTORS.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Esquire, CASHIER.

The said office will commence on the 1st day of December next and will be open for business from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual holy days excepted.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 24th Nov. 1824. } 49—4w.

TERRY AND CATTERMOLE,

WATCH MAKERS,

Silversmiths, & Jewellers,

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in that Central Store, in the *Market Square*, two doors north of Mr. Patterson.

To a perfect knowledge of the above arts, T. and C. have added an extensive assortment of materials necessary in their business, and their friends may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, and merit, for their establishment, a continuation of public patronage.

Watch Cases Gilt to imitate Gold,—Musical Clocks, Watches, &c. carefully repaired and cleaned.

Produce received at cash prices in payment for work

York, Nov. 25th 1824 49tf.

NOTICE.

St. Catherines, 20th }
November, 1824, }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th inst, an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January, next as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary.

N. B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,

December 2d, 1824. No. 49,—t f,

NOTICE.

FOR Sale, an Elegant Grecian SOFA, completed with Elastic Spring Seat, at THOMAS WALLI'S, Cabinet Maker.

York, Nov. 22d, 1824. 48—3w.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed bearing date the Sixth day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all his Estate, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment.

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL,
A. MANAHAN.
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—6w.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dear having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D
40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a TAX on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes,

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara 20th May, 1824 43—26w.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office —Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each. A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, }
August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 119 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for FOURTEEN YEARS, or not less than TEN, a LOAN of *TWO THOUSAND POUNDS*, Halifax Currency, for the building of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of ENGLAND, in the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The Subscriber is authorized to offer Efficient Legal Securities for the Repayment of the LOAN, at the end of the period, and for the Annual Payment of the Interes accumulating thereon, at Six per Cent. per annum.

(By Order of the Committee.)

GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
10—tf. SECRETARY. *pro tem.*

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ:—

In the Township of Vaughan

Lots No. 22, 23, 24 in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No. 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acre

Township of York

Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15. in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres,

Township of Percy

Lot No. 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres,
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Geo. C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G. ANDERSON.

19th *July,* 1824. 30—*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th }
MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 50.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

In the Commentary of last week we announced our intention of republishing an anonymous answer to the *Advocate's*—"*Spanish Freeholder*" under the signature of "DIGGO," rumour having assigned it to an eminent Lawyer from whom a performance of great ability might have been expected.—We have since perused it with much attention; but, setting aside its singular and lengthy verbosity, which alone would be a serious objection to its admission into these columns; we have the following reasons for refusing it a place in this Journal:—*First*, it would be extremely inconsistent in us to publish an anonymous answer to a very censurable publication, in the advertisement of which so much stress is still laid on a su a sed allusion to libellous matter, the knowledge of which we have disclaimed in so public a manner;—*Secondly*, DIGGO's paper contains insinuations extremely injurious to the character of an individual who is assumed, (it does not appear how truly) to have written the obnoxious communication; and, anonymous defamation of so a harming a nature, would ill become the character we are anxious to obtain for our Journal:—and, *lastly*, we are resolved to avoid any further participation in a controversy with which, we consider, we had nothing originally to do.—*We did not* publish the "*Spanish Freholder*," *nor did we allude to it* in our Commentary of October 7th; and, therefore we are *not bound* to publish *any answer* to it.—We have utterly disclaimed it in language one would think sufficiently strong; and, for ourselves, we shall say nothing further.

But there is yet a duty, and it is an important one, to perform, which is, to shew what steps have been taken in the affair by Government. This has been rendered the more necessary through the *wilful* pertinacity of *certain* publications, still adhering to the injurious construction given by them to our first commentary:—We have obtained permission to publish the following letters; and, with *this* explanation, we shall close our remarks, leaving the field to *those* combatants who delight in *dishonourable;* and *illicit;* and *bush-fighting;* ANONYMOUS warfare.

Under the impression that Mr Fothergill was concerned directly or indirectly in promoting, or at least publicly approving, an atrocious libel, said to be aimed at a dignified individual high in the confidence of his Sovereign, and of the People of this Province—an official communication was addressed to him in his public capacity, as director of the Government Press, very naturally calling upon him for an explanation. To explanation Mr. Fothergill felt it incumbent upon him to give in the most explicit manner, and he wrote the following answer.

To Major Hillier, Priv. Sec'y. U. C. Gazette Office, November 13th, 1824.

To His Excellency the Lt. Governor.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your note of this morning on the subject of a communication which the Chief Justice has seen fit to lay before His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, relative to an editorial paragraph which appeared in one of the late numbers of the *Weekly Register*, of which I am the editor; with a request that I will inform you what notice I have taken of the Chief Justice's letter, and also that I will transmit to you any explanation upon the subject, which I may desire to lay before His Excellency.

It is exceedingly kind and considerate on the part of this Excellency to give me an opportunity of repelling one of the most extraordinary charges ever made, and which has filled me with astonishment, and which can be justified only by a similarity in the feigned signatures to two compositions of a different nature and tendency; the one evidently a mere piece of pioneering contest, and merely acknowledged in the Journal of which I have the management; whilst the other appears to strike at the character of a great Public Officer, and was actually published in a journal of a very odious description, with which I have no manner of concern or approval, either directly or indirectly, and in which it is impossible I ever can have.

I trust the copy of my letter to the Chief Justice, in answer to the communication with which he was pleased to honor me, and which is enclosed, will be sufficient to remove from the mind of His Excellency, all suspicion that I could have any intention, or even the most distant idea, (a thing in this case impossible,) either to insult the office or character—or to wound the feelings of the Chief Justice, for whom I have always entertained the very highest respect.

I know not what further explanation I can give of this strange affair, other than that it must be apparent to all those who read the Advocate, that its editor takes every opportunity of evincing his rancour towards the editor of the Register, for having attempted to remove some of those abominable aspersions which, in his first numbers, he threw upon the Executive of this Province, and its illustrious head, very few of his publications being without some abuse or misrepresentation towards me; and there is little doubt that he has seized what appeared to him so favourable an opportunity (by some similarity of *cognomen*) of throwing out an insinuation which he doubted not would produce that mischief, in some quarter or other, in which he appears to take so much delight,—an insinuation the vileness of which was noticed, the moment it was perceived, in a subsequent *Register*, and which it has been intended to notice at greater length, and with more severity.

Now, SIR, I can only repeat that I am wholly innocent of any, and all, intention of the kind attributed to me; and, that I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
Charles Fothergill.

To this letter, we have thus made public, was sent the following reply; which in our opinion, is a remarkable proof of the readiness with which His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, attends to the complaint of any who seek justice at his hands, and the impartial character of his decisions.—

Government House, Nov. 19th, 1824.

SIR,

With reference to your letter to me of the 13th inst I have received the commands of the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, that had you rested your vindication of yourself upon that letter, distinctly denying that the paper, of which in your editorial commentary of the 7th October, you spoke in terms of approbation, was, in any respect, the same libellous production which afterwards appeared in the Colonial Advocate;—His Excellency might have felt it due, as well to yours lf, as to the Government, under the particular circumstances, to call for some confirmation of your statement.

But the Lieutenant Governor perceiving that in your paper of yesterday, you have, in an unequivocal manner, declared that the two articles were altogether different; and have thus openly and publicly contradicted the inference which had been founded on your first paragraph, His Excellency considers that any further step must be left to your own sense of what is just; and does not feel it incumbent upon him to exact [illegible] proof, such a might have been easily and properly afforded; and which, before such public denial, seemed to be due;—under the particular circumstance of your having so long permitted the remarks of the Colonial Advocate respecting your perusal to insert this paper, to remain without contradiction.

The Lieutenant Governor trusts that you will, in future, bear in mind, that so long as you conduct the Gazette, and are allowed the use of the Government Types for the publication of your Journal, it may be fairly expected that not only libels upon the Government, but publications of that description, affecting any individual, public or private, shall not only be excluded from your paper, but should not be spoken of in terms of approbation, and acknowledged with a promise that they may probably be published at another time, or under other circumstances—

I am further directed to inform you that in His Excellency's opinion, you owe it to yourself to insert in your Journal, the explanation contained in your letter to me of the 13th inst.

I have the Honour to be
SIR,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
(Signed,) G. Hillier.

To Charles Fothergill, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Having run to this length, it is totally out of our power to publish those outlines of a plan for draining the great marsh of the Don, and for rendering more salubrious the atmosphere of this, our, metropolis, which we had intended to give this week;—but which shall certainly appear.—

Our readers will recollect a capital burlesque on a certain "*Remarkable Fact*" relative to the Marquis LA FAYETTE, wherin one Hector Mc. Phillibeg was the hero—, and which was published in our 47th number of the present volume. We copied it from the *Canadian Courant*, but finding that it originated with the *Quebec Mercury*, an exceedingly well conducted paper, it is proper that journal should have the credit which is due to it.

THEATRICAL.

"Mr. & Mrs. Talbot has arrived in our town by the Kingston Packet on Thursday Evening last, we understand Mr. T. has procured a respectable company, and intends during the winter to remain amongst us.—From the preparations already making at Mr. Schofields we believe Mr. T. intends offering something worthy the attention of the lovers of the drama."—*Communicated.*

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

A late *London Gazette* did not contain a single notice of bankruptcy.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—This society is engaged in printing or distributing the scriptures in one hundred and forty different languages, in 55 of which they were never printed before. The whole number of bibles and testaments issued by the society is 4 222,365, and the whole expenditure from its commencement, has been £5,172,438.

Discovery Ships—The discovery ships were seen in the middle ice, July 17, lat. 70, lon. 5, by a vessel which left Davis' Straits Sept 9. The master thinks the prospect was very favourable, the weather having been uncommonly fine.

National Monuments.—We are happy to hear it whispered that a national monument, now being erected, will be made to commemorate the victories of Nelson and the glories of our Navy. The Army having its fame already recorded on the Bridge of Waterloo, the Navy also will have a structure to commemorate their glories and their country's gratitude. For it is intended, we understand, to change the unmeaning appellation of *London* to that of Trafalgar-Bridge. And as it will face those forests of masts, which are the pride of Old England, we cannot imagine a better name or more appropriated place. We are glad to hear that this has originated, where all great and good things should originate, with the ship at pennant of the Realm.—(Sun)

MONSIEUR AND THE COMTE D'ARTOIS.

The following slight notice of the characters of the last and present King of France in their youth, (then distinguished by the titles of Monsieur, and the Comte d'Artois) will be found in *Madame de Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette*

"MONSIEUR had more dignity of demeanour than the King, but his size and corpulency rendered his gait inelegant. He was fond of pageantry and magnificence. He cultivated the belles-lettres, and under borrowed names repeatedly contributed verses, of which he himself was the author, to the papers.

His wonderful memory was the handmaid of his wit, furnishing him with the happiest quotations. He knew every thing by heart, from the finest passages of the Latin Classics, to the Latin of all the prayers: from the works of Racine to the Vaudeville of "Rose et Colas"

In a note it is added, that "this prince always loved and protected literature. The judicious favour which he extended to talent was known to all France.

The COMTE D'ARTOIS had an agreeable countenance, was well made, active in bodily exercises lively, sometimes impetuous, fond of pleasure, and very particular in his dress.

Some happy observations made by him were repeated with pleasure, several of them gave a favourable idea of his heart. The Parisians liked the free and open air of this prince, regarding it as an attribute of the French character, and shewed real affection for him.

In a work of that time, there is to be found a reply which does honour to the Prince's humanity. The question was respecting the treatment of prisoners, the Comte d'Artois insisted that their adversity should be respected, that men who were only accused should not be made to undergo the treatment of culprits convicted by the Laws. The matter is thus related:—The Abbe de Besplas, a celebrated preacher, delivered a sermon before the King, the subject of which was *On the marks of Charity in a King*, in which was a passage upon jails, which made a most lively impression, the Abbe remarked, amongst other things, that "a place of security can not without flagrant injustice become the abode of despair." He feelingly described the loathsome dungeons in which prisoners were confined, previous to, as well as after their trial so horrid, he said, were these infectious dens, that the prisoners blessed the moment which led them to execution, relieving them from greater sufferings, and concluded with these words: "Great God, can there be under a good Prince, subjects who long for the scaffold? Blessed be this immortal day, I have fulfilled the wish of my heart—that of depositing this weight of grief in the bosom of the best of monarchs.

It was observed that the discourse had sensibly affected the King and his brothers. The next day a selfish and venal courtier remarked to the Comte d'Artois that the Abbe de Besplas had complained improperly of the manner in which prisoners were treated in the jails, since it might be considered as a part of the punishment which their crimes deserved. The Prince interrupted him indignantly, exclaiming, "How is it known that they are guilty? that is never known till the sentence is passed.

Population.—A woman named Tribondeau (instead of Quatre-bondeau,) of Vire (Seithe,) whose existence we are sure Mr. Malthus would consider an outrage upon humanity, was delivered of four children at a birth in 1823; and it seems not being properly punished for this offence, she repeated it in August last, by bringing three girls and a boy into this breathing world.

Cultivation of the potatoe.—After dropping the potatoes, take a large table spoonful of air slacked lime and put on the potatoes, and cover them. There will be more potatoes and very few small ones among them.—Rich moist land is preferred, but it will answer well on any land, and particularly on sandy dry land, which will make large mealy potatoes.

Life Preserver.—Mr. Scheffer has made trial of his life preserver. He threw himself into the water at Temple gardens, and buckled a preserver under his arms; he then swam through Blackfriars-bridge with great velocity. At different times, as he proceeded, he unbuckled the preserver, squeezed the wind out of it, and filled it and buckled it on. All this running, and tying was the work of a moment. Crowds of boats accompanied Mr. Scheffer, and four or five lads swam over to him and supported themselves down the river upon his preserver, without the slightest effort. As soon as he approached near to London bridge he obliged the boys to leave him. He had determined to leap from London bridge into the water, but was dissuaded from so dangerous an experiment, by the argument that his preserver might, by preventing him from sinking deep enough, shake him by the violence of the concussion. He swam to the centre arch and darted through it with impetuosity. When he reached the eddies in the river he felt great action, and is convinced that he would have been overwhelmed, had he not had the preserver on. He carried a bottle of spirits and a glass in his hand. He was two hours in the water.

Venetian Police!—Venice was anciently famed for its admirable police. It happened one day that a French nobleman, in taking a few turns in the square of St. Mark, had his pocket picked of a valuable watch. Instantly on ascertaining his loss, he repaired to the police department, and expressed, with little discretion and in immeasured terms, his surprise that under its vaunted regulations such a circumstance should have occurred in the middle of the day, and in so public a place. "Be careful how you speak of the police of Venice," said the commissary to whom he had addressed himself. "Your character of foreigner will not shelter you, if you indulge in invectives. Deposit here four zechins, and repair to-morrow morning at the same hour, to the spot where you lost your watch, with an assurance that it will be restored to you." The Frenchman was punctual, and waited three hours without any tidings of his watch. Still more enraged than before, he again presented himself to the commissary, venting the bitterest imprecations, and swearing he had been most shamefully plundered and duped, having not only lost his watch, but his zechins, together with his time, which he held to be equally valuable.—"Look to your fob," said the commissary, and there to his utter astonishment, he found his watch! "You have still to learn something further of the Venetian police," added the commissary, "for which purpose here is an officer who will accompany you." Having descended to a subterraneous apartment, his guide led him by several gloomy vaulted passages, in crossing which he became more and more anxious as to what was to befal him, to a chamber, dimly lighted by a lamp, where, in a recess, the curtain of which was drawn aside for his inspection, suspended by a cord he saw the thief.—*London Paper.*

House set on Fire by Rain.—However paradoxical this title may appear, it is certainly founded in truth.—During the heavy rain on Wednesday the 8th Sept. at Bolton-le-Moors, the mill belonging to Mr. Thomas Pickering, the bleach mill belonging to Mr. Jedburgh, an out house with its Commodale, near Jedburgh, an out house with its contents, a cart, waggon, ploughs, &c. were all nearly destroyed by the rain communicating with some unslacked lime contained in the building, which soon ignited, and the fire had made considerable progress before it could be overcome.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Polite Hanging!—At the Sligo Assizes a man named John Brehe te was found guilty of robbery, and recommended by the Jury to mercy, when the Judge in answer to the recommendation, said—"*He should be hanged in the gentlest way possible.*—*W. Luminary.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS October 1.

The Press is once more free! The effect has closely followed the august promises of Charles X.—France did not expect any thing less from a prince, all whose deeds have ever been the movements only of a magnanimous heart, superior to fear and to distrust. Charles the Tenth can never doubt the expression of the public feeling. What truth is there which he would not receive with pleasure? Near the throne, he had been the love and the hope of the French; possessor of the Crown for only a few days, his reign has been manifested only by acts of clemency and reparation. A prince who has placed wisdom and moderation by his side in council, in the person of his augu t son; who, in rendering royalty visible has rendered it at the same time accessible and popular, and wishes for no intermediate step between the complaint of the citizen and his royal person—such a prince has now given substantial guarantees for the future.

A king who has once spoken these admirable words: "My confidence in my subjects is entire," is sure of not speaking to Frenchmen in vain. The confidence of the nation corresponds with his own; and this noble declaration of the monarch, the spontaneous oath to maintain and consolidate our fundamental institutions, has announced the happy day when we are fully to enjoy the rights it has consecrated and when all odious obstacles will cease to be interposed between our free homage and the throne of Charles X * * * *

The present King of France and the Duke of Bourbon had a meeting, and fought in the Bois de Boulogne a few years before the revolution. The Duke of Bourbon was the challenger; his dutchess having complained to him of being insulted by the King then Count d' Artoise, who forced off her mask, either through ignorance of her person, or mere levity, at a court ball. The Count d' Artois behaved with gallantry, both in the field and to the lady. The duel over, he apologized to her for his conduct.

Paris—The report of a Russian squadron being at the Island of Majorca with 24,000 men, which was published in the *Constitutionel* of the 1st October, is contradicted in the *Etoile* of the following day, which says it is wholly without foundation.

On the 1st October a splendid Review took place in the Champ de Mars of all the troops in Paris, with twelve legions of the National Guard. His Majesty was present, attended by the Dauphin, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon; the Marshals of France, the Minister at War, and the principal officers, followed the King.

A London paper states that the French fleet which had sailed from Brest with 4000 troops will, according to report, take on board 4000 more at Martinique, and seize some of the strong places on the Haytien coast, for the ultimate subjugation of that empire!

UNION OF THE DANUBE AND ELBE.

A project is at present under consideration for uniting the Danube and the Elbe, by a canal to pass from Linz to the Moldau, a river in the south of Bohemia. A survey, for the purpose, has been made by an Austrian engineer; when this work is accomplished, a loaded boat will be enabled to pass from the German Ocean through the heart of Europe to the Black Sea.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The following intelligence from Constantinople is of the 11th ult.: "A severe earthquake is said to have taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed the greatest part of that city, shaken down the mosque at Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulchre to ruins from top to bottom. It is said that two Hassegis have been despatched to put the Captain Pacha to death. This admiral caused the commander of a frigate that was ordered to be beheaded, notwithstanding that he had a high reputation as a mariner. The Capudan Bey has also been beheaded by the same admiral's orders.—The Captain Pacha, who had only 11 vessels, has effected a junction with the flotilla of Haseim Bey, consisting of 17 vessels of Constantinople, which

reported to have sailed against Samos at the head of these 22 ships. An action had taken place at Ath ens between the Greeks and the Turks, in which the former gained the advantage at first, but were afterwards repulsed by the Turks."

AFRICA.

African Legitimate.—"This Monarch (king of Ashantee) was seated on a massive gold throne, under the shade of an artificial tree with golden leaves. His body, extremely lean, and inordinately tall, was smeared over with tallow mixed with gold dust. A European hat, bound with broad gold lace, covered his head; his loins were encircled with a sash of golden cloth.—From his neck down to his feet, ornaments, agate and lazulites, were crowded in the form of bracelets and chains, and his feet rested on a golden basin. The grandees of the realm lay prostrate on the ground, with their heads covered with dust. A hundred complainers and accused persons were in a similar posture: behind them twenty executioners, with drawn sabres in their hands, waited the royal signal, which generally terminated each cause by the decapitation of one or other of the parties. The Danish Envoy, passing a number of heads recently separated from the body, approached the throne. The magnificent flaming prince addressed him with the following most gracious questions:—'I would willingly detain thee for some months in my dominions, to give you an idea of my greatness. Had thou ever seen any thing to be compared with it?'—'No! lord and king, thou hast no equal in the world!'—'Thou art right, God in Heaven does not much surpass me!'"—*M. Malte Brun.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Capture of Gowahatty.—Official intelligence has, we understand, been received from Brigadier Mac Morine, dated Camp Pundoonauth, on the left bank of the Berhampooter, March 28, reporting the occupation, by our troops, of Gowahatty, the capital of Assam.

"It is supposed that no further resistance will be made by the enemy. Several of the Assamese tribes had assembled to cut them up, and prevent their passage through their country to Ava. The Rajah Dring, had accepted our protection, together with a number of petty chiefs. The Rajah of Luckey Dewah, and some others, had been carried away by the Burmese.

Interesting Spectacle.—At the capture of Rangoon in India by the British, a part of the soldiers were lodged in the celebrated temple of Shoedagon or Dagoung and the manner of the habitation is thus described in a letter from an officer.

"On the 12th, a party proceeded to take possession of the Pagoda, about two miles from the town, and found Mr. Roy, Capt. Hill, and others, confined in a dungeon from which they were instantly released. Two guns planted on the top of the steps leading to the Pagoda were repeatedly fired at the party but without effect, being pointed too high. This Pagoda and the grounds about it, are now crowded with European Infantry and Artillery, being one principal point without the town, which is garrisoned chiefly by the Madras Sepoys. The scenes that now occur at this extensive and gorgeous Temple, are of a nature singularly odd, and amusing. For want of quarters, the men and officers thrust themselves into every little shrine and niche, some of these are sufficiently spacious to admit a table and chair, or a cot, others serve as receptacles for boots and shoes, beef and biscuit. Round the neck of one divinity is suspended a belt and bayonet, while another has its lap full of knapsacks and cartridge boxes. The ears of others offer *convenient* pegs for a hat or a *tinpot*, and their shoulders for a soldier's jacket. In short, never were a set of poor Deities so meanly employed or so familiarly treated. The great Gaudma in particular, has his hands full of business, and much charge of old clothes. I was particularly diverted with one figure of a size larger than life, placed in an erect posture to bestow a blessing apparently on another prostrate at his feet. The hand and arm raised for the above purpose supported one end of a hammock, while boxes and canteens hung round his neck, and the poor supplicant's back served as a good seat for a soldier quietly cleaning his accoutre-

celebrated Pagoda, it far exceeded my expectations in extent and splendour, as well as in the richness, delicacy, and I may say taste of the ornaments and carved work with which the principle temple, and hundreds of others that surround it are loaded. *In the human figure only* taste and execution are defective."

MEXICO.

The arrival of the English mining agents is said to have given great satisfaction to the Mexicans, and it was found practicable to convey to the mines, by the roads already formed, any weight which did not exceed two tons. These associations will soon afford productive labour to a great number of the surrounding inhabitants, and by w[illegible] temporarily, but only transient, to Great Britain abundance of the precious metals, but also create a demand for British manufactures in Mexico, by employing the people, and enabling them to pay for some of the necessaries and luxuries of life.

BRAZIL.

If we may believe private accounts from Pernambuco, it appears that Lord COCHRANE, after a keen struggle of about a week, has been completely successful in bringing that place once more to a sense of their allegiance to His Imperial Majesty of the Brazils. The following are a few of the particulars, relative to this important event:—"On the 5th of Sept after both armies had been reinforced, a severe battle commenced, and the whole of the fleet, consisting of 5 frigates and 5 smaller vessels, commenced bombarding the town, and the bombardment and fighting on both sides continued without intermission for four days, with the exception of three short periods for the purpose of receiving flags of truce, sent by our distressed forts, demanding terms of capitulation—but the terms required being a surrender of the President and Government, with all the General Officers, of course were not complied with.—The President escaped in a jongada, a raft of logs, and went on board the English Frigate Tweede, and asked for protection, which was granted him; and on the night of the 12th, the army retreated to Olinda, four miles from town, and the firing ceased on both sides. The same night the fleet landed 300 English sailors, and took possession of the recife and forts, without firing a gun; but previous to the surrender of the place, the soldiers sacked the houses and destroyed the furniture of the European Portuguese."

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

General Administration, Huancayo, Sept. 9.

TO THE PREFECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRUXILLO.

The Secretary General of his Excellency the Liberator gives us the following information:—

Head Quarters, Huanta, Aug. 27th, 1824

To Dr. Don Jose Sanchez Carrion, Minister of State for Peru.—

SIR,—After the events of the 6th, at Junin, the enemy continued to retreat. At the present time they have lost six provinces and more than half their forces, so that according to all accounts received by his Excellency, the enemy's army is reduced to 2300 or 3000 men, broken, and without any *materials*. In proportion as our advanced corps approach the enemy, they retreat, so that it is impossible to follow with the precipitation with which they fly. We have already taken large quantities of military stores, and hope hereafter to take more. The liberating army is daily augmented by deserters from the enemy. The Viceroy has formed a junction with Canterac, in Anna huyalas, having only his guard of halberdiers. General Valdez is nearer to Potosi, observing with 2 or 3000 men Gen. Olaneta, who is in Tupiza, with 4000. By the proclamation of the former, we have recent information that Gen. Olaneta has declared for the cause of independence, and that he is operating in combination with the patriots of Salta. One of our corps marching from Huamanca velica to Huamange, took 472 new English muskets, and a considerable number of ammunitions of war, coming from Ica to Huancaro, in charge of Lieut Col. Don Ramon Dias, who is made prisoner. Our vang and entered Huamange five days ago, and some of its corps are observing, and pursuing the enemy close.

By various officers of the enemy's army who have passed here, and from persons recently from Cuzco, important details have been ascertained respecting the situation of the enemy. Confiding in these, and in the means which he has taken to destroy them at one blow, his Excellency desires me to assure you, that whatever be the final combinations of the Spanish chiefs, whatever their hopes, the liberty of Peru shall be completed this year, and irrevocably confirmed by the liberating army. I have particular pleasure in assuring you that every where his Excellency is received with demonstrations expressive of gratitude and joy, and that the troops are succoured with an alacrity, that leaves nothing to be desired. His Excellency prays you to have this communication circulated among the authorities of the country, in order that all may be impressed with the good results which will accrue from the sacrifices made for the liberty and independence of Peru.

TOMES DE HERES, Secretary.

The following is a copy of the spirited address of Bolivar:

TO THE LIBERATING ARMY.

SOLDIERS—You are going to complete the greatest undertaking ever intrusted to men, that of saving a whole world from slavery. Soldiers! the foes you are to destroy boast of fourteen years of triumphs; they therefore must be worthy of measuring their arms with yours, which shone in a thousand combats. Soldiers! Peru and all America expect from you peace as the fruits of Victory, and liberal Europe herself fixes with delight her eyes upon you, because the liberty of the new World is the hope of the Universe. Will you disappoint her? No! You are invincible.

BOLIVAR.

A letter from Truxillo of Oct. 1, states, on the authority of letters from the mountain of Yanricocha, that 200 dead bodies, 100 horses, and 600 lances have been found beside those mentioned in the official accounts of the battle. The chiefs Marcilla and Bedoya were killed. The enemy flies so precipitately, that they travelled 8 leagues in four hours after their defeat. They came out to meet us with so much confidence, that they left at Jauja and Tarma all the preparations for celebrating the victory. The Liberator has treated the wounded and prisoners in the most noble and generous manner. He ordered that they should be treated like our own men, indeed like himself. The prisoners are undeceived and astonished. In the retreat from Jauja to Conception, the enemy lost 150 of their infantry by fatigue. They shoot any that gets tired, while our officers gives their horses to those who are fatigued.—Canterac has ordered the flints to be taken from the guns of corps of Bingos, Castre and Centre.

JAMES II. AND WILLIAM III.

Orange Societies.

The following pungent remarks are made by the *John Bull* newspaper when treating of the late re-interment of the remains of JAMES II., in Paris.

We duly appreciate and honour the magnanimous feelings which prompted these marks of respect to the remains of a departed foe; but when it is recollected under what circumstances James II. abdicated the throne of his country—when it is recollected that Popery, which, in his person was expelled the nation, is rearing its head boldly and audaciously in various parts of the Kingdom at present, it may perhaps appear that private feelings, however high and honourable, should have yielded to public consideration.

When it is recollected, moreover, that in Ireland, all expressions of *party spirit* (as it is called) are rigidly prohibited—when it is recollected, that on the very day upon which this possession was made in Paris in honour of James the Second, it was laid down *and ruled in Court* at an Irish assize, that *any* respect paid *publicly* to the memory of King William the Third was illegal!—when it is recollected that members of the Vice Regal Household in Dublin have been actually removed for indulging in such expressions; it will be also perhaps seen that as a *public* measure the public tribute to the honour of King James the Second was at least uncalled for.

Supplement to the Weekly Register.

VOL. III. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1824. No. 50

We speak fervently and sincerely from our heart for the good of the country which we love; and since by the law the praise of king William is prohibited, and since by authority the praise of King James has been celebrated, we will take the liberty of drawing a brief comparison between the merits of the two kings.

James the Second committed more legal murders than any Monarch who ever filled the throne—he had a Jesuit for a Confessor—he sent an Ambassador to the Pope—he imprisoned the Archbishop of Canterbury and six other Bishops—he attacked our Colleges—he attempted the overthrow of our religion—he attainted by name three thousand Protestants in Ireland—he shut up the people of our religion in churches and other strong buildings, that he might murder them whenever he obtained the ascendancy. He was a pentioner of France—he personally exerted himself in fitting out a fleet to destroy the naval greatness, and thence the existence of England, and he died amongst Priests, Friars, and Jesuits, bequathing to this country his curses and his sons, to stir up sanguinary wars amongst us. It was treason to pronounce his name or that of his family, and the glories of the House of Brunswick itself were enhanced by the victories gained over his rebellious and surviving partizans.

William the Third freed our Church from thraldom—gave us the Bill of Rights—saved the Irish Protestants—put down the Bourbon confederacy against us—restored the privileges of our Colleges and Corporations—reigned a free King over a free People—and above all founded the Dynasty now upon the throne.

Yet we are to honor the remains of the Popish King James the Second, and to treat as rebels those who toast the memory of the Protestant William the Third.

On our table at this moment are heaps of phamphlets, published at Stoneyhurst; proceedings of meetings at Preston, and in various parts of the country—all of which are characterized by a boldness derived from the encouragement which the Papist have met with, and which we shall submit next week. We are not babbling idly—we have no interest in deceiving ourselves or others—We love our country—and, as we said in the beginning of this article, having an extended intercourse with the different parts of the kingdom, we are assured that, however noble and generous the system of liberality and conciliation may be in private life, its end, if publicly persisted in, will be the loss of every thing which we have been taught to hold most dear as Christians and Englishmen.

IRELAND.

It appears by official documents lately laid before the British Parliament, that there are *four hundred and twenty seven non-resident* clergy in Ireland, of the Episcopal persuasion and that *five* of them enjoy bishoprics valued at 530,000 pounds sterling, about two millions three hundred thousand dollars! A Vicar who had not visited his parish for the last six years, possessed no less than 15 vicarages, three rectories, one prebendary, a glebe house, with four acres of land, and two or three churches.

The Primate, Lord J. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, has above 68,000 acres, of which more than 50,000 are arable. His Grace is a man in middle life, and of healthy constitution. Suppose him to run his life against the leases let by his predecessor, he would have power of ruining perhaps a hundred families and obtaining for himself a rack rent of not less than 70 or £80,000 per annum.

The See of Dublin has upwards of 20,000 acres.—Much of this being near the metropolis, must be considered as of extraordinary value.

But every thing is eclipsed by Derry; there we have 94,000 Irish acres appropriated to my Lord the Bishop, little short of 150,000 English acres! and should his Lordship, at the begining of his incumbency, have thought fit to run his life against the tenants, he would now, at the expiration of 20 years, possess a larger rent roll than any subject in the world. Yet it was this very See which *begged assistance* towards repairing its own cathedral! but which by the horror into which it threw Mr Dawson on the occasion, has produced, we suspect, this salutary exposure of an evil which must be removed.

A territorial survey is about to commence in Ireland, for the purpose of effecting a more equal apportionment of the local burdens of that country. The surface of Ireland is said to contain near twenty millions of English acres. The new survey will give the separate town lands, in addition to the counties and parishes. The maps are to be executed by officers of the ordinance.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Mr. Martin is at present in Dublin, endeavouring to humanize the Bullock Drivers there, he appears not to have found any great assistance from the well known Major Sirr, who (informed the Philanthropist that they had not time at *that* establishment (the head office of police,) to discuss codes of humanity and settle scales of fines. Mr. Martin on leaving the office, stated that he should endeavour to arrange a mode of proceeding that would be convenient to the Magistrates, as he expected *to bring a great deal of business, before them* during his stay amongst his countrymen.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GERMAN STUDENT.

(Concluded.)

Trembling with violent and conflicting emotions, Wolfgang again accosted her. He spoke something of her being exposed at such an hour of the night, and to the fury of such a storm, and offered to conduct her to her friends.—She pointed to the guillotine with a gesture of dreadful signification.

"I have no friends on earth!" said she.

"But you have a home," said Wolfgang.

"Yes—in the grave!"

The heart of the student melted at the words.

"If a stranger dare make an offer," said he, "without danger of being misunderstood, I would offer my humble dwelling as a shelter; myself as a devoted friend. I am friendless myself in Paris, and a stranger in the land; but if my life could be of service, it is at your disposal, and should be sacrificed before harm or indignity should come to you."

There was an honest earnestness in the young man's manner that had its effect. His foreign accent, too, was in his favour; it showed him not to be a back neyed inhabitant of Paris. Indeed there is an eloquence in true enthusiasm that is not to be doubted. The nomeless stranger confided herself to the protection of the student.

He supported her faltering steps across the Pont Neuf, and by the place where the statue of Henry the Fourth had been overthrown by the populace. The storm had abated, and the thunder rumbled at a distance. All Paris was quiet; that great volcano of human passion slumbered for a while, to gather fresh strength for the next day's eruption. The student conducted his charge through the ancient streets of the *Pays Latin* and by the dusky walls of the Sorbonne to the great dingy hotel which he inhabited. The old portress opening bolt which he inhabited. The old portress who admitted them stared with surprise at the unusual sight of the melancholy Wolfgang with a female.

On entering his apartment, the student, for the first time, blushed at the meanness and indifference of his dwelling. He had but one chamber—an old fashioned saloon—heavily carved and fantastically furnished with faded remnants of former magnificence, for it was one of those hotels in the quarter of the Luxembourg palace which had once belonged to nobility. It was lumbered with books and papers, and all the usual apparatus of a student, and his bed stood in a recess at one end.

When lights were brought and Wolfgang had a better opportunity of contemplating the stranger, he was more than ever intoxicated by her beauty.—Her face was pale, but of a dazzling fairness, set off by a profusion of raven hair that hung clustering about it. Her eyes were large and brilliant, with a singular expression that approached almost to wildness. As far as her black dress permitted her shape to be seen, it was of perfect symmetry. Her whole appearance was highly striking, though she was dressed in the simplest style. The only thing approaching to an ornament which she wore was a broad black band round her neck, clasped by diamonds.

The perplexity now commenced with the student how to dispose of the helpless being thus thrown upon his protection. He thought of abandoning his chamber to her, and seeking shelter for himself elsewhere. Still he was so fascinated by her charms, there seemed to be such a spell upon his thoughts and senses, that he could not tear himself from her presence. Her manner, too, was singular and unaccountable. She spoke no more of the guillotine. Her grief had abated.—The attentions of the student had first won her confidence, and then, apparently, her heart. She was evidently an enthusiast like himself, and enthusiasts soon understand each other.

In the infatuation of the moment Wolfgang avowed his passion for her. He told her the story of his mysterious dream, and how she had possessed his heart before he had ever seen her. She was strangly affected by his recital, and acknowledged to have felt an impulse toward him equally unaccountable. It was the time for wild theory and wild actions. Old prejudices and superstitions were done away; every thing was under the sway of the "Goddess of reason." Among other rubbish of the old times, the forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds for honourable minds. Social compacts were the vogue. Wolfgang was too much of a theorist not to be tainted by the liberal doctrines of the day.

"Why should we separate?" said he "our hearts are united; in the eye of reason and honor we are as one. What need is there of sordid forms to bind high souls together?"

The stranger listened with emotion: she had evidently received illumination at the same school.

"You have no home nor family," continued he, "let me be every thing to you, or rather let us be every thing to one another. If form is necessary, form shall be observed—there is my hand. I pledge myself to you for ever."

"For ever!" said the stranger solemnly.

"For ever!" repeated Wolfgang.

The stranger clasped the hand extended to her: "Then I am yours," murmured she, and sunk upon his bosom.

The next morning the student left his bride sleeping, and sallied forth at an early hour to seek more spacious apartments, suitable to the change in his situation. When he returned, he found the stranger lying with her head hanging over the bed, and one arm thrown over it. He spoke to her, but received no reply. He advanced to awaken her from her uneasy posture. On taking her hand, it was cold—there, was no pulsation

her face was pallid and ghastly. In a word—she was a corpse

Horrified and frantic, he alarmed the house. A scene of confusion ensued The police was summoned. As the officer of the police entered the room, he started back on beholding the corpse.

"Great Heaven!" cried he, "how did this woman come here?"

"Do you know any thing about her?" said Wolfing eagerly.

"Do I?" exclaimed the police officer; she was murdered yesterday!"

He stepped forward; undid the black collar round the neck of the corpse, and the head rolled on the floor! The student burst into a frenzy.

"The fiend! the fiend has gained possession of me!" shrieked he "I am lost! I never!"

They tried to sooth him, but in vain. He was possessed with the frightful belief, that an evil spirit had animated the dead body to ensnare him. He went distracted, and died in a madhouse.

Poetry.

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY.

BY MOORE

I saw it all in Fancy's glass—
Herself, the fair, the wild magician,
That bid this splendid day-dream pass,
And nam'd each gliding apparition.
'Twas like a torch-race—such as they
Of Greece perform'd, in ages gone,
When the fleet youths, in long array,
Passed the bright torch triumphant on.
I saw th' expectant nations stand,
To catch the coming flame in turn—
I saw, from ready hand to hand,
The clear, but struggling glory burn.
And, oh! their joy, as it came near,
'Twas in itself a joy to see—
While Fancy whisper'd in my ear,
"That torch they pass is Liberty!"
And each, as she received the flame,
Lighted her alter with its ray,
Then, smiling to the next who came,
Speeded on its sparkling way

Domestic.

CANADIAN LAND COMPANY.

We are gratified by the manner in which the London Papers are at length making our country better known to the good folks at home.—The following is from the "London Press" *Ed.*

Upper Canada which in the course of a few years, must become one of the most valuable Colonies possessed by this country, is from an unaccountable apathy which seems inherent in the people of England in regard to all their colonial possessions, as little known to the great mass of the population of this country as the interior of Africa, some short account of it is absolutely necessary as a preface to our remarks.—From the River de Lisle to the Detroit River, a space occupying about five hundred miles, the cultivated and inhabited part of Upper Canada extends in breadth between the 49th and 42d parallel of north latitude—that is between the parallels of Rouchefort and Philadelphia—and along the whole of this space the soil is good, and the soil rich and deep.—When the attention of the government was first called to the province, about 30 years ago, a rough survey was made of it, and the land was divided into townships—as in this and other cultivated countries, separated by the natural boundaries of rivers, brooks or mountains—but as is uniformly the case throughout America by straight lines arbitrarily drawn from one point to other. These townships were again, and in the same manner divided into lots of 200 acres each; and this done so regularly, that but for the streams which bisected it, the map of any one township might serve for that of any other, and all bear a very close resemblance to a chess board, the checkers represented the different lots. When Government granted to different individuals, two sevenths of the whole were uniformly reserved; one-seventh for the behoof of the crown, the proceeds of which were to be applied as the Government should see fit, and the other for the clergy; that is to provide the means of religious instruction to the community, (without regard to sect or persuasion,) and to establish schools throughout the province for the instruction at a cheap rate of the children of the settlers When the whole township was a wilderness these crown and clergy reserves were of little value; but being chosen in such a manner, as that each reserve was surrounded on every side by lots granted to private individuals when roads were cut, hedges built, pens and mills established, and the surrounding country brought into cultivation, these lots originally valueless, rose in price, and not only were they desirable purchases for the farmer, but as uncultivated patches scattered in the midst of each town, they stood in the way of improvement paid nothing towards forwarding the general progress of the country, and were considered as public nuisances, as the local government had no power to sell or cultivate them. The Canadian company propose gradually to purchase these reserves from Government at a valuation to be estimated by commissioners appointed by both parties, to sell them to farmers, taking a certain per centage of the price in hand, receiving for the remainder of the sum due, six per cent. per annum, the legal interest of the colony, and retaining as security in their own hands the title deeds of the lot; so that they become possessors with all the improvements that have been made, in case the purchaser fails to fulfil his engagement.—From a thorough investigation of the plans of this Company, and an intimate knowledge of the country on which these are to be put in practice, we are of opinion that for a person who will be satisfied with a fair and steady return for the capital he invests, the Canadian Company's is a desirable stock. For those who expect to double their principle in a short time, we cannot recommend it. But we think that sober people had better invest their money in such a concern, where there is every prospect of an adequate return from solid security, than to cast their bread upon the waters of a foreign loan, to raise a bubble, which as is naturally to be expected, generally terminates into a squeak.

We think the following excellent communication richly deserves a re-publication in this Province.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Sir,—As it may be thought necessary that some idea of the views and intentions of the gentlemen who organized the St. Lawrence Association should be given to the public, permit me to trespass on your useful paper by offering a few hasty remarks on the subject for insertion.

The objects of the Association will extend generally to inquire into the most feasible methods of improving the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, throughout its whole extent, in connection with steam machinery, railways, canals, deeping channels, or other methods that may be suggested in the course of research. The improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, as well as of all other the smaller rivers and streams that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, will also claim the attention of the Association, and in like manner such other improvements for the general benefit of the country as may in any way increase its resources in a commercial point of view.

The views therefore, of the Association will not certainly be confined to the mere inquiry of improvement in the method of ascending the rapids between LaChine and Johnstown; this, however, is a subject of primary importance and claims immediate attention. The facilitating of the conveyance of produce from one Province to the other will prevent its taking a direction through foreign channels, and will thereby promote that profitable intercourse which should subsist between Provinces whose interests are so intimately connected.

It appears upon inquiry that produce, upon the contemplated improvements, can with facility be brought from Niagara to Quebec in the short space of 60 hours. A vessel may, with a fair wind, cross Lake Ontario in 24 hours; a boat from Kingston can descend the river to Montreal in 20; and a steam-boat to Quebec in 16, making in all the 60 hours.

These contemplated improvements could be carried into effect by the 1st of July next and it only remains for the discerning inhabitants of the two Provinces, who are more immediately interested, to yield their support with zeal in promoting a measure of such unprecedented advantage to the whole country; for it will appear evident, that in the article of flour alone, with the protecting duty in our favour, no country can enter into competition with us in supplying the West India Islands, and sister Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

Not being in the habit of writing for public view, I trust the magnitude of the object will be a sufficient apology for obtruding these remarks on their attention.

I am, your's truly,

JAMES GEORGE.

Quebec, 27th Nov. 1824

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

As the present advanced state of the season precludes the probability of our having any more arrivals from sea, the following statement of the number of vessels with their total burthen of tonnage since the opening of the navigation, compared with that of last year, may not be considered uninteresting:

Nov. 15, 1823—Vessels, 543—Tonnage, 131820.
Nov 16 1824—Vessels, 600—Tonnage, 148477.

From the above statement it will be seen that the arrivals during the past season, have exceeded those of 1823 by fifty-seven, giving an excess in tonnage of 16657, which, considering the number of vessels lost in the early part and during the navigation, is a fair increase to the trade of this year.

The number of settlers which have arrived this year is 6515, being less than that of the last by 3743.

The only vessels which remain in port are the *Mary Jane, Trent, Wm. Mc Gilliveray* and *Robert*, the two latter were towed down from Montreal by the *Hercules*, and arrived last night. The Trent and Wm Mc Gilliveray are in the stream, ready for sea, and will probably sail this day The Robert is taking in part of her cargo, which she was obliged to put on board the Swiftsure owing to her getting aground, she will be able to sail to-morrow or Monday, and the Mary Jane, now loading, early in the week. When these vessels have sailed, the clearances from this port, during the season, will amount 678, in which are included the vessels built here and at Montreal during the same period.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Charles R Ogden, Esquire, Solicitor General, is now in this City. He paid his respects to His Excellency the Lieut Governor this morning. Mr. James Stuart has not arrived, and will not leave England for some months. The mistake originated in the arrival of Dr. Stewart.—*Official Gazette.*

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, OCT. 23.—With feelings of lively satisfaction we have to congratulate our readers on the arrival of His Excellency Colonel READY, to assume the Government of this Island He arrived here early on Thursday Morning in the Brig JOHN from Bristol, after a passage of 28 days. His Excellency landed on Thursday at 11 o'clock, under a salute from the Vessel and George's Battery. He was loudly cheered on landing by a great concourse of spectators, and was received on the wharf by a guard of the 81st Regt. and a number of the most respectable inhabitants. His Excellency then proceeded to the Barracks, the residence of the late Governor, where he was received by him and the Members of His Majesty's Council. About an hour afterwards, the guns of the garrison announced that His Excellency had taken the oaths of Office In the evening the town was very generally illumirated which had a very brilliant and pleasing effect, and we are happy to observe that on this occasion, when the inhabitants seemed to give a loose to their joy, we did not hear a single instance of tumult or disorder. On the contrary this ebullition of public feeling, while conducted with much spirit and cheerfulness was tempered throughout with a degree of decorum regularity and good sense, highly creditable to all classes of the inhabitants.

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Upper Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January now next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY, WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, dated the Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested by that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, intitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expenses in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and of the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
Dec 14th 1824.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint the following GENTLEMEN additional TRUSTEES of the Public Schools in the Home and Midland Districts respectively:—

FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

The Honorable JAMES BABY, and
REV DR. STRACHAN,
J. B. ROBINSON,
and
D'ARCY BOULTON, Esquires.

FOR THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

The Honorable GEORGE H. MARKLAND,
The Venerable, THE ARCH DEACON OF YORK,
JOHN MACAULAY,
CHRISTOPHER A. HAGERMAN,
JAMES SAMPSON, Esquires.

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL. *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office.
York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Chamber, }
York, 31st January, 1824. }

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty acres the consideration being, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres shall be Twenty Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships Surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Cl'k. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Sent of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs' do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any unusual interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep-		Fenelon
N. of Fairly- advertised as	Emit	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Ebzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N.of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Beuch, and to the Sheriff o the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz

S. half of Lot No. 3	Broken Front, A.	
Lot No. 3	do. do. B.	330 Acres.
Lot No. 3	do. do. C.	
Lot No. 23	2 Concession,	200 do.
Lot No. 26	3 do	200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
November 3d, 1824 } 47—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 12th day of
To Wit. } January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the westerl quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston. }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Thursday the 28th day
To Wit. } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to the estate of the late Duncan McDonald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

Lot No. 466 in the Town of Kingston, containing one sixth of an acre.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 27th, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above lot of laud, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 11th of
TO WIT. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of l ot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Parkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th of
TO WIT. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of l ot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jamneson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	}	Acres. 50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	}	24
Part of Lot No 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	}	20
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	}	2
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in do do. do.		1
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.		1
Lots No 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby.	}	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do.	}	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and djudge be same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
2d March, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John D M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gil, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.		
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	}	200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbo'o	}	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 31st, 1823. 4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
48—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 18th day of
To Wit: } December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5 6, and 7 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,
By P. T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 2d, 1824. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gil, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.		
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	}	400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	}	200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	}	
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbo'o	}	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	}	200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 31st, 1823. 4. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 18th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
48—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 18th day of
To Wit: } December next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right, title, claim and interest of Wm. Bayard Smyth, of Kingston, to the following Town Lots, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of C. A. Hagerman, Esq viz:—Lot No 110, and the North West half of Lot No. 107, in the Town of Kingston, containing three tenths of an acre.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1824.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 25th Sept. 1824. No. 39.—t. f.



FRONTENAC STEAM-BOAT.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON MONDAY, the tenth day of January, 1825 at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the Government wharf in Kingston, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve — THE STEAM VESSEL FRONTENAC of 700 Tons burthen, with an Engine of 50 Horse Power (*Bolton & Watt's*) together with Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Cabin furniture, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

D JOHN SMITH,
Treasurer.

Kingston, 6th Dec. 1824. 51—td.

WANTED

TO Purchase, or to Hire for a few Months, a good PIANO FORTE.

Enquire at this Office. No. 51.—3 w.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SCREENS, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN QUICK, late of *Whitby*, does not, within Twenty Days, take possession of the Cattle left for him in my charge by Surtham Gibbs, late of said place, they will be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of all concerned.

(SIGNED.)
JOHN B. WARREN.

Whitby, Home District,
November, 5th, 1824. No. 50 —3 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward therof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No 50.—6 w.

A Large Yellow Cow, with a short Tail and Gathered Horns, the owner is requested to bring her from No 16 in the 3d Concession, Township of York.

FRANCIS BROCK.

Nov. 27th, 1824. 49—3w.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

On Thursday the 23rd of December, 1824 at 12 o'clock noon, an unexpired term of 36 years in a Lease of Twelve Acres of Land, and with a newly erected Frame House, Tannery and other improvements, on the banks of the River Don, and within *half a mile* of the New Catholic Church in York.—The Premises are opposite to the residence of the late Mr. SCADDING and form part of the *Castle-Frank Estate*.— The rent is exceedingly low.—Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale

T. MOSELEY.
Auctioneer.

No. 49.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

WANTED TO EMPLOY

FROM 50 TO 100 LABOURERS,

ON the *Tunnel* for the Welland Canal; in this District Sappers and Miners, who have been accustomed to Tunnelling in Europe, will have a preference, if men of steady habits.

ALFRED HOVEY.

Thorald, Niagara District,
November 16th 1824

N. B Editors of papers in the Provinces will please insert this *four* times, with a reference under the Editorial Head, and send their accounts to Francis Hall Esquire, Engineer, Queenston, U. C.

49.—4w A. H.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Bank of Upper Canada has established an Office of Discount and Deposit in the Town of Niagara, under the superintendance of the undermentioned persons

JOHN CROOKS, Esquire,
JOHN ROSS, Esquire, & } DIRECTORS.
ADAM CRYSLER, Esquire.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Esquire, CASHIER

The said office will commence on the 1st day of December next and will be open for business from 10 o' clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual holy days excepted.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 24th Nov 1824. 49—4w.

TERRY AND CATTERMOLE,

WATCH MAKERS,
Silversmiths. & Jewellers,
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in that Central Store, in the *Market Square*, two doors north of Mr. Patterson

To a perfect knowledge of the above arts, T. and C have added an extensive assortment of materials necessary in their business, and their friends may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, and merit, for their establishment, a continuation of public patronage.

Watch Cases Gilt to imitate Gold,—Musical Clocks, Watches, &c. carefully repaired and cleaned.

Produce received at cash prices in payment for work

York, Nov. 25th 1824 49tf.

NOTICE.

St. Catherines, 20th
November, 1824.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th ult, an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January, next as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary

N, B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,

December 2d, 1824, No. 49,—t f.

NOTICE.

CHARLES HAYES, Esq. of Marmora, having by his deed bearing date the Sixth day of September last, conveyed to the undersigned all his Estate, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, it is requested that such persons as have claims against him, will present the same without delay for adjustment.

The business at Marmora will be continued as heretofore, for the account of the Trustees, by Mr. Hayes.

PETER M'GILL.
A. MANAHAN.
ROBERT HAYES.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1824. 46—6w.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same —Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dean having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having also others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufactory of Cordials &c. he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his sevices by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq. Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,

R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D

40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point —by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824 } No. 39 —6 t.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.— It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of seven Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOUS S ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office —Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power*. The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York,
August 20th, 1824. No. 33.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting *King's*-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also —Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

VIZ—

In the Township of Vaughan
Lots No. 22, 23. 24 in the 7th Con. and Broken Lot No 5, in the 10th Concession. } 620 Acre

Township of York
Lot No. 13, 5th Concession, and Broken Front West of Yonge Street on the Humber, West half of No 15, in 2d Con. West of Yonge St. } 380 Acres.

Township of Percy
Lot No 20, in 3d Concession. } 400 Acres.
Lot No. 21, in 4th Ditto.

For particulars apply to Guy C. Wood, Esq. Cornwall, or the Subscriber in York.

R. G ANDERSON,

19th July, 1824. 30—*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres, the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr. J. G. BARNES, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 14, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

THE
Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patrons of this Great undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office,
November 20, 1823.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum (*Postage included*) payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence sterling, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence sterling each.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication* —Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.— or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a newspaper in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 51.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1824

Editorial Commentary.

Such is the miserable state of our roads that the Mail, for north, was [illegible] hour yesterday evening; and we were compelled to put our present number to press without seeing the latest foreign news.

One piece of intelligence, however, of a very satisfactory nature has reached us, and from a source that is not to be doubted. The Greeks have revoked the Proclamation empowering their cruisers to destroy neutral vessels, (*with their crews,*) employed in the transport of munitions of war in aid of the Turks; consequently, the retaliatory Proclamation of the Ionian Government is also revoked! The report of this news we consider more cheering than that of many victories.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

From London Papers to the 10th October.

The British revenue continued to increase, and every indication of national prosperity appeared undiminished.

Three per cents had advanced towards par, being 95 ¾. to 96 ¼.

Commissions in the Army.—A new code of regulations concerning the appointment of persons to Commissions in the Army, has been issued; the principal of which is, that no person shall be eligible till he has attained the age of 16, and that all recommendations shall certify the eligibility of the person in respect to education, character, connexions, and bodily health, and that he is prepared immediately to join any regiment to which he may be appointed.

Irish Linen Manufactory.—We understand that three hundred and thirty thousand pieces of fine linen have been bleached this season, within six miles of Belfast.

Poor Laws in Ireland.—A Dublin paper says,—"We announce to the Irish people, that all the necessary arrangements have been made by Mr. Goulburn at the express desire of the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of introducing, early next session, the poor laws into Ireland."

The Late Miss Bathurst.—After six months and twelve days the body of this unfortunate and lamented young lady has been found. At 6 o'clock, on the 26th ult two waggons passing over the Milvino bridge, perceived a body which the waters had just thrown up upon the bank. The magistrates were immediately informed of the circumstance, and many persons hastened to the spot, and recognized the body as that of Miss Bathurst, although less by the disfigured features, than by the dress and jewels which she wore. It appears that it has been long buried in the sand by which it was preserved. The flesh was perfect, and the face retained its roundness but the contact of the air, soon occasioned decomposition. When an attempt was made to take off the bonnet which was still tied under the chin, all the hair adhered to it. Surgeons have been ordered to cleanse it from the sand and dirt. The Hanoverian Minister and the French Charge d'Affaires have taken charge of the remains. A sum of 1200 fr. had been offered for the picking up of the body.

Curious Bequest.—Mr. MERRY, surgeon, had a bequest made him by a blind Clergyman of both his eyes, in order that he might discover the cause of his blindness, for the common good of mankind

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Largest Tunnel in the World.—It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to announce that the grand union between the rivers Thames and Medway, will be effected very shortly by means of the largest tunnel we believe in the world.

Capt. Cochrane, the Pedestrian.—Captain J. D. Cochrane, the indefatigable traveller, arrived at Barbados on the 8th of August last. He is on his way to South America, intending to explore on foot the yet untravelled part of that country, and to ascend the Andes.

Portrait of Lord Byron.—We learn, from a correspondent in Italy, that a most beautiful portrait, representing the above noble poet after his death, has just being finished by M. Pezzana, who is said to have been with that illustrious author the moment before he expired

Committal of Mr. Hale.—Wednesday M. *George Hale* was taken by Keeble, the constable, to the police-office at Woolwich, before Sir John Webb, physician to the garrison, the Rev. John Messiter, chaplain to the garrison, and Mr. Marsh, door keeper of the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, magistrates acting in that division, for final examination, charged with submitting libellous pamphlets, entitled "*The Two Opinions,*" to the soldiers in the Woolwich Barracks, intended to incite them to acts of insubordination, &c.

Sir John Webb said the charge was, that he had unlawfully distributed publications amongst the soldiery, calculated to excite insubordination and discontent in their minds, and to induce them to throw down their arms.

Mr. Hale.—In the pamphlet I have published, there is not one word but what is taken from God's word, the Bible is the foundation of the Christian religion, and I can have done no more wrong than if I had distributed the Bible amongst the soldiers.

His object was to prevent war in this and every country where the Christian religion was sanctioned by the existing Government.

Mr. Messiter observed, that the most offensive passage was the following:—"Each of you have souls, and never-dying souls, too; and if you live and die in opposition to the commandments of Christ, you are undone to all eternity! If your fellow-creatures teach and command you to hate and fight against your enemies, they, by so doing, are leading you on, in the most wicked and wilful opposition to the holy religion which they themselves profess to believe in and defend, and in a manner that must end in your own inevitable and eternal ruin! • If any man hath an ear, let him hear. He that leadeth into captivity, shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword, must be killed with the sword.'. It is your duty, your interest, and your privilege to obey God rather than man; and while you are fighting, or even learning to fight against your fellow-creatures, you are acting contrary to the Christian religion, and disobeying the commands of the only Saviour of sinners! Whatever engagements or obligations you may be under to your fellow creatures, remember that will not excuse you at the last and terrible day of reckoning! It is your plain duty to obey God in preference to man! and where God commands you to love and pray for your enemies, and your fellow creatures teach you to hate and fight against them, it is your duty to obey God, and not man! For all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword!"

Mr. Hale said there was nothing in the above illegal, or that could be charged as libellous.

Repeated attempts were made to prevail on the accused to desist from the course he was pursuing, but to no purpose.

Mr. Hale said that the commands of God were to be observed in preference to all human engagements, and boasted that his opinions and wishes were opposite to those of Carlile, for he (the accused) wished to propagate those opinions which were founded on the Bible and on the Christian religion, which had been decided by Courts of law to be part and parcel of the law of the land.

Mr. Hale said here, that he was convinced no jury would find him guilty of the offence of which he stood accused, and he would find no bail.

His commitment was then made out. The Magistrates told him that a few day's imprisonment might alter his tone, and he could then put in bail either in Maidstone, or before a Judge in London.

Corn Laws.—It is generally supposed that Ministers will avail themselves of the first opportunity to effect an alteration of the Corn Laws; proposing to keep the ports constantly open to Foreign Grain at a high duty. The present average prices are.—Wheat, 54s. 6d. Barley, 30s. 10d. Oats, 22s. 7d Rye, 29 1d.

Descent of a young Lady in an Air Balloon.

An extraordinary sensation was produced the other day at Cuckfield fair, in Sussex, by the descent of a large balloon in the midst of the crowd assembled at the *fete*. It being a great horse and cattle fair, as well as one of amusement, there was a vast assemblage of persons of all classes, and the aeronauts, whose names we have not learnt, descended in the very heart of the fair. The first sensation produced on the crowd of peasants, many of whom had never seen a balloon before, was very great, and their astonishment was considerably increased by seeing an elegant young lady step out of the car. The parties immediately set off in a post chaise for London. We have not heard whence the balloon ascended. Going up in air balloons has of late become a very fashionable recreation. It is a remarkable circumstance, that more ladies have ventured to make this, than almost any other novel experiment, in which there is certainly some little danger. Upwards of forty five female aeronauts may be enumerated, out of which only two have met with any accident. *Morning Paper*

Witticisms.—One sharp frosty day, his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef steak, but the weather being very cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied that in a twinkling, then a second, then a third. 'Now,' said his Royal Highness, 'I am warm and comfortable, bring me my steak.' On this Mr. Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu,—

The Prince came in and said 'twas cold,
Then put his head the rummer;
Till *swallow* after *swallow* came,
When he pronounc'd it *summer.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS Oct. 15.

Mr. B. Constant had become an attendant at Court. The French Stocks were improving and the project of reducing the rates of interest on the National paper was again in agitation.

A very judicious measure has been adopted in France with regard to the intended new coinage. A prize of 10,000 francs, is offered for the best engraving of a head of his present Majesty, so that the common circulating coin of the country will not only remind the countenance of the King amiable to his subjects, but will also serve as a memorial of the progress of the arts in France.

The funeral of Louis XVIII, was made remarkable by an accident which has not been till now publicly mentioned, but which at present, is a topic of very general conversation in every circle in Paris. Several battallions of the *Garde Nationale* marched at the head of the funeral procession, the commanding officer having promised, that on their arrival at St. Dennis they should form the ranks of each side the way that the convoi was to pass, that they might themselves enjoy the sight of a spectacle which no person now living had ever an opportunity of seeing. Notwithstanding this promise thus given, these battallions had hardly arrived at St. Denis, when they were ordered to file off to the left by a lateral road, and march back to Paris. The National Guards, instead of obeying this command, broke their ranks, and began to place themselves on the side of the road, for the purpose of seeing the procession. General Larochejaquelin (son of the famous Vendean Chief), on witnessing the manœuvre, approached the National Guards and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] same time cried out to the gens d'armes to charge them if they did not obey. This order was no sooner heard by these Guards than they fixed their bayonets, and marched towards the General with crossed bayonets, saying, "*sat ca toi, mauvais Chouan,** *qui nous fera charger?*" "Is it you, base Chouan, that dare to charge us?" The General not expecting to find he had to do with persons *si peu endurans*, retired, leaving the National Guards masters of the field.

* Chouan was a name of reproach given to the Vendeans in the time of the Revolution.

SPAIN.

Disturbances still continued in Spain. A party of Constitutional Guerillas entered the town of Tarancon, (about 12 leagues from Madrid,) on the 1st October, and put to death the Alcade, three officers of the civil authorities, and eleven of the town's people. This daring act was in revenge for punishment of 2 of their comrades who had been put to death at Madrid for being concerned in a movement in favour of the constitution. The Guerillas effected their retreat from Tarancon without molestation.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The Executive Commission proceeds with celerity; scarcely a day passes without the condemnation of some unfortunate wretch to be hanged or shot.

The Spanish Police still continues to send away from the capital the wives of the Ex-Deputies of the Cortes, and of a great many others, some of whom take refuge in Gibralter. These persons are granted but 24 hours to prepare for their voyage, and the 24 hours begin to be counted from the moment when the order to set out is transmitted to their habitations. New arrests take place every day. Of this number is the arrest of Gen. St. Marc, Ex-Captain of the kingdom of Valencia, who had been arrested at Madrid, and is now strictly guarded.—Intelligence from different parts of the Peninsula, and particularly from Andalusia, Aragon and Navarre, speak of partial massacres which occur in various places. Terror is spread every where, and seeing the indifference of the authorities, they entertain the design of disposing secretly of those men whom the sword of the law cannot reach. The band of insurgents, who are stationed, to the amount of 200 men, in the mountains of Cuenca, increase daily, by the addition not only of the military of the ancient army, but also by the national volunteers, who are proscribed.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Accounts from Smyrna, which furnish the best information, are to Sept. 2. The Greeks have burnt a frigate of the Turks, and occasioned them the loss besides of a corvette and two brigs. The Musselmen were frightened. The Turkish troops appeared to be in a disordered state.

A letter from Smyrna, Sept 2, represents the Turkish army as discontented, and as having partly disbanded itself. The Greek prospects had brightened, but the measures of the British may cloud them again

A letter from Navarino states, that the plague prevails on board the Egyptian squadron.

A Greek frigate has arrived in England.

EXTRACTS OF OUR LETTERS.

"SMYRNA, SEPT. 2.—We are very quiet here not withstanding the defeat which the Turks have met with at Samos. Notwithstanding the fears entertained that the Samians would not be able to resist the Captain Pacha, we are extremely happy to say they have done it. The Turks having commenced an attack on the land batteries at Samos, a Greek fleet, consisting of about 20 Ipsariot brigs, &c. under Ad. APOSTOLINA, fortunately arrived in time to succor the island. The foremost ships of the Turkish fleet, consisting of a razee, frigates, &c. having got well in with the land, in the channel, a Greek brig passed under the stern of the razee, and did her considerable damage, and escaped without much injury.—By this time several other vessels were engaged, when the Greeks brought up four fire-ships, which, taking the advantage of a favorable time, they launched on the razee, a frigate of 50 guns, and two sloops of war, with unexampled boldness, and on witnessing the manœuvre, approached the National [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

been extinguished. At present *Mike Shuck* claims a portable citizenship, or a floating title to a residence that he locates for the time being, wherever he may chance to lay himself down for the night. His subsistance he draws from nature's grand storehouse, by means of an old rusty rifle that has been his constant companion since his first campaign under Gen. George Rogers Clark.

He possesses, in an eminent degree, a knowledge of all the minutiæ of trapping, and he appropriates his autumns, the proper season for this branch of his business, in exploring the small creeks that put in to the Missouri above the settlements. He is frequently discovered "at the peep of dawn," barefooted and barefooted, pursuing the meanderings of these water courses, bending under a load of traps, to learn whether or not the beaver had visited his nocturnal cache, or for the purpose of locating his traps more advantageously.

Such is the accuracy of his skill that *Mike Shuck* can make up a pack of beaver where an Indian, with all his rude knowledge of natural history, would esteem the prospect hopeless. A gentleman who was in pursuit of elk, about the middle of November last, discovered this modern Crusoe at evening, laden with his effects, that by great good fortune at this time amounted to about a pack horse load. He proposed to encamp with him for the night. *Mike* muttered a kind of grumbling assent, and led the way, first through an extensive hazle thicket, thence descending into a ravine, he proceeded by a devious route through a compact grove of swamp ash, and at length arrived at a cheerful fire that had previously been lighted up by our hero; but for which the place would have been as dreary as purgatory is represented to be. The owls themselves, however, pressing their necessities, could scarcely have flapped their way into this dismal labyrinth. But *Mike* and his *plunder*, as he very properly termed it in this instance, (for it was the legitimate property of the Indians) was safe. *Mike Shuck* threw down his burthen, and turned to his follower with a malicious smile, or rather hysteric grin, and desired him to be seated. The hospitality of his board, if a bear skin spread on the ground deserved the name, was tendered with very little ceremony, and consisted of a beaver tail and an elk marrow bone, both of which were prepared on the coals by mine-host in his own proper person.

Mike, as I have before remarked, claims no family connexions; and, if he ever had any, he has outlived them: he is, therefore, making no provisions for legacy hunters. But he is always, when he deigns to make use of his tongue, grumbling about his arrangements for an easy independant old age, and speaks of it as if it was yet very far distant, although he has almost attained four score. When the trapping season is over, he betakes himself to his *craft* as he is pleased to term a cotton wood cannoe, and proceeds to market with his usual indifference towards the elements. On one occasion when his cargo was fairly afloat on the angry current of the Missouri, and Mike had extended his weather worn limbs upon the shore for repose, his bowfast (a grape vine) parted, and his frail barque put to sea without a pilot. On making this discovery in the morning he was chagrined, but not discouraged by the event. He lost no time, but instantly set off in pursuit of his fortune, and having coasted down the river on the third day discovered his craft well moored under the lee of a raft of drift wood, without having sustained the smallest injury, in hull, rigging, or cargo. Michael was so much rejoiced, that, by inspiration or instinct, he was induced to offer a hasty prayer of thanksgiving; but whether it was directed to *God, Man* or the *Devil*; I have not been informed. As old Michael disdains to decorate his pericranium with the beaver he may entrap, his hair has been suffered to grow into a matted grisly substitute and at present very much resembles the borrowed wig of a strolling player. His features, too, are worn, by time and the storms of nearly eighty winters, into the inflexibility of a harber's block. With all these evidences to the contrary, he professes to be exceedingly happy. He insists that he relishes his meals infinitely better than a professed epicure; and he contends that *Madeira*, by no means, beat a comparison with spring water.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BATTLE OF THE NILE.

How necessary it is for nations, as well as individuals, to put their trust in God has been finely illustrated by the result of the great contest, betw en England and France, emanating from the *French Revolution*, during which the metropolitan Church of *Notre Dame*, at Paris, was convert-d into a Temple of *Modern Philosophy*, and, at a Grand Festival of *Reason* and *Truth* held in it—GOBERT, who had been Archbishop of Paris, having the Red Cap of Liberty on his head—actually went about with a hammer in his hand and demolished all the images of Jesus Christ, and of the Virgin, and other Saints. The different spirit of the two nations, at that time and long afterwards, is finely alluded to in the following elegant lines.—*Ed.*

An English Gentleman long resident in a retired manner at Naples was so animated by the splendid victory gained by Admiral Nelson as to give a magnificent dinner on the occasion at Posilipo, where the glorious Admiral was welcomed by the most flattering reception. The following Latin verses depicted on the walls in gold letters upon dark blue paper, in our opinion possess so much Classical Elegance that we have though it right to give them insertion.

Georgius ipse pius, fidem defende re natus
Et Charlotta fuis moribus, pietateque clara
Precantur Dominum savos everiere Gallos.
Annuit illoreus votis, et præsaa parat:
Prudens et fortis Nelson venit, Auspice fausto;
Ut Deus omnipotens Satanicas eruit Artes
Sic, favente Deo, fudit Nelsonius heros
Superbos Gallos lapsos pietate paterna.
Ut scripsit Cæsar nic Nelson dicere potest
Veni, vidi, vici—Egypti Littora testes,
Et victoria Nelson totum pervolat orbem.

TRANSLATION.

Our Gallic foe the Christian faith denies
Our British George on heaven's-aid relies,
The Christian faith the Cause of Kings defends,
Intrepid Seamen, valiant Chiefs he sends,
Nelson Commands and victory attends.
Sovereign's unite let bright Examples fire
To Arms strike home let Christian zeal inspire,
The British Nelson rivals Cæsar's fame
Like him, he came, he saw, he overcame,
To God the glory pious Nelson gave
In conquest modest and in action brave.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

The hours of my life are run my love,
And my spirit shall soon be fled;
And deep in the darkness of death's dreary grave,
Where slumber the monarch, the beggar, the slave,
My body shall lie; for that fathomless cave,
Is mortality's dreamless bed my love—
Is mortality's dreamless bed.

Thy face I shall see no more, my love,
Nor thine eyes so lovely and bright!
For soon as the last-longing sigh of my breath
Hath left my poor body to coldness and death,
Mine eyes shall be shut by some friends in their sheath,
And shall never more meet with the light, my love—
And shall never more meet with the light.

Thy voice I shall hear no more, my love,
Nor the music that flowed from thy tongue;
For the tomb of the dead is gloomy and deep,
And high on their bosoms gathered the heap;
And they y se'er shall be roused from their long long sleep,
Till the angel's peal shall be rung, my love—
Till the angel's peal shall be rung.

But yet if thy heart was mine, my love,
If our vows have not yet been forgot,
I ask—I conjure thee—some time to come near
To the grave, where thy bosom has nothing to fear:
To make holy and hallowed the spot, my love—
To make holy and hallowed the spot.

Domestic.

The Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS to STRANGERS IN DISTRESS was held at the *Mansion House Hotel*, on Thursday the 9th instant, at which, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Patron of the Society, presided.

The Meeting was numerously attended and after the usual business of the day was disposed of, His Excellency was pleased to propose a vote of thanks to Dep'y Ass't Com'y. Gen. BILLINGS, for his active and meritorious services in carrying into effect the objects of the Institution, which was carried unanimously.

On motion of His Excellency, the thanks of the society were also voted to Doctor Blackwood, and to the Barrack Master, Mr. Hartney, whose care and attention to the objects of the Society have been unremitting.

The Honorable Justice CAMPBELL, and the Honorable Justice BOULTON, were then unanimously elected Vice Presidents of the Society.

It is truly gratifying to be able to state that there was a very great accession of new members, and that the subscriptions amounted to more than at any former meeting. On a reference to the transactions of the Society during the year it was evident that a great deal of good had been effected at a comparatively small expense, many distressed families actually preserved from starvation, and a number afflicted by disease restored to health.

In addition to his usual donations in aid of the funds of the Society, His Excellency has been pleased to place at its disposal a quantity of old Barrack Bedding, which has been eagerly sought after by poor settlers, and contributed exceedingly to their comfort.

(Signed,) JAMES FITZGIBBON,
SECRETARY.

Welland Canal.—The ground is broken and the work will be unremittingly carried on through the winter, and it is expected that all the alloted sections will be completed early in the year of 1826.

One of the Contractors for the Tunnel—A. Hovey, Esq from the State of N York, has taken Canal-Stock to the amount of *Ten Thousand Dollars!*

The Remarkable Cavern in the Township of Lanark.

Two gentlemen from our quarter, (says a letter from a respectable source in Perth) have just returned from exploring it as far as they found it practicable. They report it to be a great natural curiosity. They could not penetrate farther than about 40 feet, when the passage was obstructed by some loose earth which had fallen in from above; but it appeared evident that it extended considerably beyond this. The entrance is quite perpendicular, in a solid rock, and about two and a half feet in diameter, and about eight feet deep. The general height from the bottom to the roof inside from five to five and a half feet—the latter consists of the sulphuriate of lime in a crystallized state, specimens of which they have brought in with them. The bones of a very large animal, supposed to have been a Moose Deer, were found immediately under the entrance of the Cavern. These were carefully collected and brought into Lanark. The bones when put together prove the animal to have been about 5 feet 10 inches in height. Dr. Wilson, one of the gentlemen who went from this, has a memorandum of the dimensions in every way, and it is probable the y will give a little more information on the subject. It appears curious how an animal of such dimensions could have got or been brought into so small an aperture.

Climate.—The weather is so mild, warm and open, that instead of Frost and Snow, we have gentle showers of rain and inudly roads, whilst the Packets between York and Niagara, and Youngstown, continue to ply with the same regularity as in the midst of Summer.—

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GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. III. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1824. No. LII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January new next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, dated the Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingston shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Executive Council Office,
York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Cl'k Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Crown Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres be considerately taking, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shillings and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee bill of 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1818.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the Judge of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any personal interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificate of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep[illegible]		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seympur	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abiathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abiathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Townships of Bastard, [illegible] and will expose the same for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ritley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elisathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brokville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David M'Gregor Rogers Esq at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David M'Gregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y. Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B., and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Coburg, November 3d, 1824. 47—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the westerly quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN 1824.
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN[illegible] Lot No.
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824. No 46,—t d

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 1th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, October 18th, 1824

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	Acres. 50
Part of Lot No 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	24
Part of Lot No 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do do do.	¾
Lot No 2 in the Town of Niagara.	¼
Lots No 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

R. LEONARD, Sheriff

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cumming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Haggie Skinner, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 2d, 1824.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D M'Key, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.	
Lot No. 5, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby.	400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do.	200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie.	
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.	495 acres
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsboro	400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do.	200 acres

Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ½, of 201, in the town of Niagara —All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD. *Sheriff*

By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *She iff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

48—6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses,

Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

GRAIN.

THE Subscribers will purchase WHEAT, RYE, and INDIAN CORN, at the highest market prices, for Spring delivery—one half Cash, and the remainder in Goods at *Cash prices*.

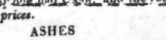
ASHES

Taken as usual, at their POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge.

They have lately received a well selected assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

(Signed) WOOD & ANDERSON.

York Dec. 16th, 1824. 52—6w.



FRONTENAC STEAM-BOAT.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON MONDAY, the tenth day of January, 1825 at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the Government wharf in Kingston, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve — THE STEAM VESSEL FRONTENAC of 700 Tons burthen, with an Engine of 50 Horse Power (*Bolton & Watt's*) together with Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Cabin furniture, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D. JOHN SMITH,
Treasurer.

Kingston, 6th Dec. 1824. 51—td.

WANTED

TO Purchase, or to Hire for a few Months, a good PIANO FORTE.

Enquire at this Office. No. 51.—3 w.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN QUICK, late of *Whitby*, does not, within Twenty Days, take possession of the Cattle left for him in my charge by Surtham Gibbs, late of said place, they will be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of all concerned.

(SIGNED.) JOHN B. WARREN.

Whitby, Home District, November, 3th, 1824. No, 50.—3 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flambro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d, December, 1824.

No 50.—6 w.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 23rd of December, 1824 at 12 o'clock noon, an unexpired term of 36 years in a Lease of Twelve Acres of Land, and with a newly erected Frame House, Tannery and other improvements, on the banks of the River Don, and within *half a mile* of the New Catholic Church in York.—The Premises are opposite to the residence of the late Mr. SCADDING and form part of the *Castle-Frank Estate*.—The rent is exceedingly low.—Further particulars will be made known at the time of Sale

T. MOSELEY.
Auctioneer.

No. 49.—4 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

WANTED TO EMPLOY

FROM 50 TO 100 LABOURERS,

ON the *Tunnel* for the Welland Canal, in this District Sappers and Miners, who have been accustomed to Tunnelling in Europe, will have a preference, if men of steady habits.

ALFRED HOVEY.

Thorald, Niagara District, November 16th 1824.

N. B Editors of papers in the Provinces will please insert this *four* times, with a reference under the Editorial Head, and send their accounts to Francis Hall Esquire, Engineer, Queenston, U. C.

49.—4w A. H.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank of Upper Canada has established an Office of Discount and Deposit in the Town of Niagara, under the superintendance of the undermentioned persons.

JOHN CROOKS, Esquire,
JOHN ROSS, Esquire, & } DIRECTORS.
ADAM CRYSLER, Esquire.
THOMAS McCORMICK, Esquire, CASHIER.

The said office will commence on the 1st day of December next and will be open for business from 10 o' clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the usual holy days excepted.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 24th Nov 1824. } 49—4w.

TERRY AND CATTERMOLE,
WATCH MAKERS,
Silversmiths. & Jewellers,
FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in that Central Store, in the *Market Square*, two doors north of Mr. Patterson To a perfect knowledge of the above arts, T. and C have added an extensive assortment of materials necessary in their business, and their friends may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, and merit, for their establishment, a continuation of public patronage.

Watch Cases Gilt to imitate Gold,—Musical Clocks, Watches, &c. carefully repaired and cleaned.

Produce received at cash prices in payment for work

York, Nov. 25th 1824 49tf.

NOTICE.

St, Catherines, 20th November, 1824, }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th ult, an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January next, as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary.

N, B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,

December 2d, 1824, No, 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 1st *Oct.* 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said Fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the House in the Office 43—tf.

TO DISTILLERS & BREWERS.

ROBERT Todd Dear having made Chemistry the study of his life, and having for himself and others both in Scotland and Ireland, for sixteen years, conducted a Chemical Manufactory, (Testimonials of the most satisfactory kind can be produced from many respectable individuals to that effect) and having like others of his Countrymen come to Canada for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, finds himself so situated, now, as to be obliged to offer his services to persons engaged in the Brewing and Distilling business, both of which branches, together with the Manufacture of Cordials &c he professes, with all their late improvements, to perfectly understand.

Any Person desirous of having his services by addressing a letter to him (post paid) to the care of Matthew Crooks Esq Ancaster Upper Canada, may depend upon its meeting with a ready attention from

Signed,
R. T. DEAN.

N. B. Terms will be moderate, and such as will be within the reach of every one, doing even a moderate business, immediate employment is an object to,

R. T. D.

40—13w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the TOWN of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.— It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

THE Plan and Estimate of a STEAM BOAT, (to be Built by Mr. AMOUS S. ROBERTS) about *One Hundred Tons* Burthen, intended to Ply between this Port and Niagara, may be seen at this Office —Her Engine is intended to be of *Twenty Five Horse Power* The whole Cost is estimated at Two Thousand Two Hundred and Five Pounds Currency. She is to be Built by Stock, made up of Shares, of Twenty Five Pounds each A few Shares are still wanting. Subscriptions for which will be received at this Office, and at the Office of the Niagara Gleaner, where Estimates and Conditions will be exhibited to those who wish to become Stockholders.

Gazette Office, York, August 26th, 1824. } No. 35.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contract, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY SEVEN TOWN LOTS, eligibly situated in the Village of Cobourg, in Hamilton, Upper Canada, on one of which, a Store and Dwelling House are erected.

Two Neat Small FARMS, contiguous to the above Village, containing, one, about Twenty-eight Acres the other, about Fifty Acres, with a House and other Buildings on each of them —A Plan of the above may be seen on application to Mr J. G. BETHUNE, Cobourg, (who will shew the Premises,) or to the Subscriber.

Two TOWN LOTS in Picardville, adjoining to the Town of Kingston, Upper Canada, with Houses and other Buildings thereon, being Lots No. 21 and 22.

200 Acres of Land being No. 1, 8th Con. of Murray.

200 do do being No. 4, 4th do of Hungerford.

200 do do being No. 1, 8th do of Winchester.

200 do do being No. 24, 8th do of Mountain.

200 do do being the West halves of No. 31 and 32 in the 2d Concession of Hawkesbury.

Liberal Terms of Payment will be granted.

For particulars apply to

FRS. ANT. LAROQUE.

N. B. The above mentioned Town Lots in the flourishing Village of Cobourg, and the two adjoining Farms, will be disposed of by Public Sale, in the said Village on the 24th May next.

F. A. L. R.

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1824. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences [illegible] FOUR LOWER ROOMS, FOUR LOFT ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

THE

Canadian Annual Register.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

To whom the Work is Dedicated by Permission.

AS the Projector and Editor of this Great National Work is confident of its ultimate success, if but a moderate share of encouragement is given to its outset,—he takes this opportunity of requesting those Agents of this Paper who have received the names of any Subscribers to the Work to transmit them, together with their address, without delay, to the *U. C. Gazette Office*, in order that they may be added to those already received in the larger Prospectus about to be issued.

The names and residences of the earliest patronage of this Great Undertaking, will be published, alphabetically arranged, in the first volume of the work, as a perpetual record of their liberality, public spirit, and sound patriotism.

It is again repeated, that no money will be demanded, until the work, which will not exceed the price of the meanest newspaper, is delivered.

A New Type is ordered from Great Britain expressly for this work.

U. C Gazette Office, November 20, 1823.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence subsequent, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements not with positive directions as to the exact number of be given them, will be continued until expressly or until the day of Sale (if adding to Sales) and ordingly. 41tf

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post-paid the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town which when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for all at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 52.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

A Great Boat Race between a fast row boat belonging to Capt. [illegible] Boatmen of White-Hall, New York, for $1000 aside has been decided in favour of the latter.

The last New York Spectator contains the MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT of the U S to both Houses of Congress, from which it was intended to have made a few interesting extracts, had the health of the Editor permitted him to attend to his duty this week.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

From Late London Papers.

On the 20th October, the Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner at the Mansion house to a large party. Four young Greeks, the sons of some of the principal directors of the affairs of Greece, were among the guests. They were dressed in their native costume, and danced and sung some of the airs of their country. Their music and dancing was incomparable.

Some of the London papers announce the following diplomatic changes "as *likely* to take place":—

Mr. Hamilton, our present Minister at Naples, will be recalled, and replaced by Mr. Hill, our present Minister at Turin.

Mr. Hill, the present Ambassador at Turin, will be succeeded by Mr. Foster, our Minister at the Court of Copenhagen

Mr. Wynn, at present at Stutgard, will replace Mr. Foster in the Danish capital

Lord Erskine succeeds Mr. Wynn at the Court of Wirtemberg.

Mr. Cathcart, who has long been Secretary to the British Embassy at St. Petersburgh, is appointed our Minister at Frankfort, in the place of the Hon Frederick Lamb, who resigned that mission some time since, on having been appointed Ambassador to Madrid But Mr. Lamb will not proceed to that capital until the Court of Spain appoints its Minister to the Court of London.

The Courier says the majority of these "*likely*" appointments were announced in the London Gazette of Sept 14 The others are very "unlikely."

Lord Byron's Conversations were to appear on the 23d of October. It is said the volume teems with all the great names of the age—sparing neither friend nor foe.

Mr. Fauntleroy continues to command much of the public interest and attention. He is not to be tried on the first day of Term. Mr. Harmer is his counsel, and has free communication. A turnkey is constantly in the room with him, and when not engaged in looking over his papers, and preparing for the awful hour which awaits him he converses freely.

A very extraordinary advance in the price of iron has taken place within a short period, that articles ing risen from £8 to £13 the ton. A London Al an, whose chief property lies in the mines of this will, it is said derive an addition of the sum of £90,000 to his annual income from this provided the increased value is maintained—turn of iron ore smelted at his works is estiat 5,000 tons ore weekly.

e Ex King of Sweden is dwelling at Aix-la-Cha le in a back part of a respectable print shop, near some gambling rooms. He is occasionally attended by a servant not his own—lives without show, and without substance.

Fear.—The passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest. A French author relates a whimsical instance of this kind. Charles [illegible] tavus, the successor of Christina of Sweden, was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog weighing two cwt in his presence. The old General Konigsmarck, stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master, that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer.—"Sir," said the fellow, irritated at the remark, "if your majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and spurs, I will eat himself up before your face, before I begin the pig." Konigsmarck, who had performed wonders against the Austrians and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age, could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expression of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the tent, and thought not himself safe until he had arrived at his quarters, where he remained above twenty-four hours locked up securely, before he got rid of the panic which had so severely affected him.

Curious cause of War.—In 1005 some soldiers of Modena ranaway with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the state of Bologna. This bucket might be worth a shilling, but it produced a quarrel which was worked up into a long and bloody war Henry, the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry the Second, assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket, and he was made prisoner in one of the battles. His father, the Emperor offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, for his son's ransom, but in vain. After 22 years of imprisonment his father being dead, he pined away and died. This fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena, inclosed in an iron cage. The offer of the gold chain seems a prodigious brine, but there are many artists in London who could make a very few ounces of gold answer the purpose, as a single grain can be hammered until it is the thirty thousandth part of a line in thickness, and will cover 50 square inches, and each square inch may be divided into two hundred stripes, reaching more than one eighth part of a mile. The Bolognese were probably aware of the ductility of this metal, and were not to be duped into such a bargain.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, in the State of New York, on the 22 ult. Mr James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well for the purpose of removing some obstructions The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones in the well, near the bottom had been loosened by the washing of quick sands. Having descended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket, and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the Geneva Gazette, produced by such a disaster, can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious to bear a part in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past four o'clock, P. M. before the catrophe happened. In fifteen minutes a windlass and bucket were procured and put in operation. No less than 80 tons of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given But few could labour at a time, and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, mingled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. When night approached, they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful. A crowd of two or three hundred anxiously waited the issue of the event. Every thing was soon put into a systematic train; persons were appointed to make all necessary provision, and preserve order and silence amongst the crowd The night was dark and unpleasant; but, by the assistance of lamps, they vigorously prosecuted the work Those in the well would, at intervals, call to the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them; but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of enquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well—the voice of the workmen—and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath! It was now towards midnight, and they had gone about twenty feet below the surface—the workmen in the well called again to Gerry; a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned. At this a murmur of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with hope They now toiled with renewed ardour, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses They asked him what distance he thought he was down? He rationally replied, 'between forty and fifty feet.'

There now remained not a doubt but he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall upon him when loosened; they now proceeded with the utmost caution. Between two and three o'clock, when they had come to within twenty feet of him, they stopped about fifteen minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathising fellows, perceiving that the noise from the rumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and felt him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair, he burst out into a pitiful tone of wailing, and begged them 'for God's sake not to leave him!' They informed him of the cause of their stopping—and he was soon gladdened by the returning sound of the rattling of the stones into the bucket They asked him 'in what situation he was?' and he answered, that 'he was wedged in all round by the stones.' When they had come within three or four feet of him, he called for some water to drink. This thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About daylight, they had loosened the mass down even with his head. They found him forty eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in, as he had said. A large stone weighing eighty pounds, rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull; a stone on each side of his head, pressing like a vice, and one or two smaller ones covered with blood, about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope; one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately was at his [illegible] so that he could move it; no other part of his body could stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd, to this upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he cast a wistful look around upon his deliverers, and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for thirteen hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude, for their indefatigable and praise-worty exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man—and it was found on examination, that providentially, not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as well as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced insensibility for a few hours after the accident, as he says he knew nothing for some time. He is now in a fair way to recover, and will probably in a few days, by the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations.

The British Empire.—This immense and mighty Empire is at present thus constituted;—England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and their adjacent islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, St Helena Ascension Island, Cape of Good Hope, Algoa Bay Colony, Mauritius, Bombay and its dependencies, Ceylon, Madrass, &c. Bengal, &c. Sincapore, New Holland, Island of Van Diemans, Demerara, Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Grenada, Dominica, and other Islands; Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Canadas, Heligoland, Bencoolen and Prince of Wales Island.

From Corfoh.—After one of those political brawls at Paris, one of those little revolutions of parties that took place, there was a French physician who saved himself by getting off to America in a Philadelphia ship. Upon his arrival he found that the Quakers were the richest part of the community; he put on a buttonless coat and a hat with a brim eight inches broad, and a French lady and lady had her preach in the great meeting house in Philadelphia. He could not speak English; but had an interpreter! But to make short of my story, John Marselack became the Quaker physician He got a deal of money, nobody was heard of among the Friends but John Marselack. In about two years, John Marselack's party having got upper most again in France, and John having got some pretty good sacks of dollars, and being tired of the restraint in which he was compelled to live, he prepared to return to France. At last the day came, and with thousands of silent squeezes by the hand, and sweet meats enough to serve twenty families for a year, off he came in a fine merchant ship, but not without six elders to accompany friend John down to the mouth of the river Delaware. There they took leave. They went back in the pilot-boat; and John, before they were half a mile from the ship, went down into the cabin stripped off his Quaker garb, put on a suit, uniform of the National Guard of France, and came upon the deck with a fiddle in his hand.

About the second year of the late king's reign, a man of the name of George King was convicted in Dublin of a capital felony He drew up a memorial to the King, which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition
Hoping King George will pity poor George King's condition
If King George to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George for ever will pray.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

The pensions hitherto bestowed on three hundred of the Spanish Refugees, by the British government, have been suspended with regard to two hundred of them. These unfortunate people have been plunged into the deepest distress.

A letter from Cadiz of the 1st of October mentions, that an order had been received from Madrid, permitting the exportation of cochineal, at a duty of one per cent, or about one dollar per Arrobe, instead of 15 dollars, the previous duty.

FRANCE.

The late able correspondence from Paris, in the Courier, is re-translated and published in some of the French papers. Some of the French editors attribute the letters to M. Villele, which opinion is encouraged by the Courier. The London Eclipse contradicts this "from authority," and ascribes the letters to the discarded Minister Chateaubriand.

It is said to be the intention of France to diminish the amount of the military force she now has in Spain One fourth of the troops we are told is to be placed in the principal fortresses, another fourth is to be maintained on the frontiers as an Army of Observation, and the remainder disbanded. Such is the "rumour; but, [illegible] reasons assigned for marching troops *into* Spain, we can with difficulty comprehend any that would justify, at the present moment marching them *out* again.

GREECE.

The accounts of the Greek victory over the Egyptian fleet, are amply confirmed. The action took place between Cos and Rhodes, lasted seven hours, and ended in the total defeat of the Egyptians!

"Several Egyptian vessels were burned, and some transports sunk with the troops they had on board.—The Captain Pacha lost the Reala Bey's (Vice Admiral) and two other vessels. The rest of the Egyptian fleet was pursued by the Greeks in the direction of Alexandria; some transports which were overtaken in the bay of Rhodes were destroyed; a small number of the Egyptian vessels being cut of from the rest, took refuge in the harbour of Suda, in the Island of Candia Nearly a fourth part of the troops of Mehmed Ali Pacha, with which he threatened to invade the Peloponesus, perished in the flames or in the waves. Before this, another portion had been the prey of a contagious disorder which had broken out in the Egyptian fleet After this second defeat, the Captain Pacha ran off, and took refuge in the harbour of Olivier, in the Island of Mitylene, the usual retreat of the Turks after a defeat. Miaulis went after him; his squadron was seen in the neighbourhood of Scio By such disasters the Turks have brought the fourth campaign to a close. The grand fleet of Constantinople, the Egyptian fleet, the numerous army of Echelle Neuve, the disciplined troops of the Viceroy of Egypt, have all disappeared, and vanished before the Greeks. Victorious both by sea and land, the latter are now ready to follow up their victories. The Samiots are preparing an expedition against the coast of Asia, which the Asiatic army having dispersed is quite unprotected."

An article dated Odessa, September the 25th states that the naval successes of the Greeks have created great sensation in the Turkish capital, even among the Janissaries, who, it is said would now show themselves more moderate. A letter from Constantinople of the 16th, however, states that the Janissaries had taken the field to the throne from his father, an event which created the greatest apprehension. "Should this be confirmed, it is probable that the events which have so long been expected at Constantinople, will take place. We must observe, however, that other letters of the 18th and 20th of Sept are wholly silent respecting this event, and it will therefore be most advisable to wait for the confirmation of it."

There is considerable confusion in our accounts from Greece, says the Courier, arising partly from the want of general names, and partly from the difference between the names given by the Greeks, and those given by Europeans to the same places, for instance, Napoli di Romania, the Greeks call *Nauplion*; Napoli di Malvesia, *Monembasia*, Patras, *Mopatra* The celebrated island which we have in the habit of calling Ipsara, the Greeks call *Psarra*, (a plural name,) and the inhabitants *Psarriens* (not Ipsariotes); Spezzia, *Petza*, the inhabitants *Petzotes*. In a number of minor instances the differences are much more puzzling.

The Greek Senate, at Napoli di Romania has revoked its decree which ordered the capture and confiscation of foreign vessels freighted for the Turkish service. The revocation took place before the proclamation of Sir Frederick Adam was known by them, and which is now of course null and void.

A letter from Semlin, of the 1st of October, speaks of new troubles at Constantinople, in which the Sultan himself is said to have been in great danger, but a Tartar who arrived from Constantinople, after the letter in question, has not brought any confirmation of this news.

A letter received in London from one of the principal Turkish merchants in Smyrna, has the following postscript:

"I am sorry to inform you, that very unfavourable intelligence has been received here; I *fear* the Greeks have been very successful.

The same house has hitherto communicated the most favourable news for the Turks, and appears reluctantly compelled to admit the reverse.

The Asiatic troops have committed great excesses in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. From this circumstance, it was expected that the fruit season would be very unfavourable particularly in figs, as the barbarians had destroyed almost all the plantations round that city, as well as in the interior. An advance in fruit this season may therefore be looked for.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburgh, are to the 25th of September.

"The Ministry have just received a very detailed report from General Sebaniell Commander in Chief of the Russian forces stationed in Bessarabia, upon the actual situation of Moldavia. This report has made the greater impression on the minds of the members of our Cabinet, as it completely contradicts the proceeding accounts sent to the office of Foreign Affairs, relative to the departure of the Turkish Troops.—We are now certain that they still occupy the principality, and that they are not even taking any steps which indicate that they will soon evacuate it. It is not doubted that this news will make the emperor extremely discontented with the Turkish Government, and lead to great changes in the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT'S LAST ADVICE TO HIS PUPILS.

During his last sickness, he composed a sermon from Psalm xciv. 17, 18, 19, "*Unless the Lord had been my help my soul had almost dwelt in silence,*" &c. intending if his health should be restored, to state to his pupils the feelings of his soul in view of death. At the end of twelve weeks, his disease assumed a more favourable appearance, and he was able to preach in the Chapel. The following truths, *on the true character of worthly good*, are from the conclusion of the sermon, and are published in his Life.

"To him who stands on the brink of the grave, and the verge of eternity, who retains the full possession of his reason, and who at the same time is disposed to serious contemplation, all these things become mighty changed in their appearance. To the eye of such a man, their former alluring aspect vanishes, and they are seen in a new and far different light.

"Like others of our race, I have relished several of these things, with at least the common attachment—Particularly I have coveted reputation, and influence, to a degree which I am unable to justify. Nor have I been insensible to other earthly gratifications; rather to such, as, when enjoyed with moderation are innocent; or, such as cannot be pursued without sin.

"But in the circumstances to which I have referred, all these things were vanishing from my sight. Had they been really valuable in any supposable degree, their value was gone. They could not relieve me from pain; they could not restore me to health; they could not prolong my life; they could promise me no good in the life to come. What then were these things to me?

"A person, circumstanced in the manner, which has been specified, must necessarily regard these objects however harmless or even useful, they may be and used in their nature, as having been hostile to his peace and pernicious to his well being. In all his attachment to them, in all his pursuit of them it is impossible for him to fail of perceiving that he forgets the interests of his soul and the commands of his Maker; becomes regardless of his duty, and his salvation; and hazarded for those of dirt, the future enjoyment of

glorious immortality. It is impossible not to perceive that in the most unlimited possession of them, the soul would have been beggared, and undone; that the gold of the world would not have made him rich; nor its esteem honourable; nor its favour happy. For this end he will discover, that nothing will suffice but treasure laid up in heaven; the loving kindness of God: and the blessing of life eternal.

"Let me exhort you, my young friends, now engaged in the ardent pursuit of worldly enjoyments, to believe that you will one day see them in the very light in which they have been seen by me. The attachment to them which you so strongly feel, is unfounded, vain, full of danger, and fraught with ruin. You will one day view them from a dying bed. There, should you retain your reason, they will appear as they really are. They will then be seen to have two totally opposite faces. Of these you have hitherto seen but one. That gay, beautiful and alluring as it now appears, will then be hidden from your sight, and another, which you have not seen, deformed, odious, and dreadful, will stare you in the face, and fill you with amazement, and bitterness. No longer pretended friends, and real flatterers; they will unmask themselves, and appear only as tempters, deceivers, and enemies, who stood between you and Heaven; persuaded you to forsake your God; and cheated you out of eternal life."

"But no acts of obedience will then appear to you to have merited, in any sense, acceptance with God. In this view, those acts of my life concerning which I entertained the best hopes which I was permitted to entertain, those, which to me appeared the least exceptionable; were nothing, and less than nothing. The mercy of God as exercised towards our lost race, through the all-sufficient and glorious righteousness of the Redeemer, yielded me the only foundation of hope for good beyond the grave. During the long continuation of my disease, as I was always, except when in paroxisms of suffering, in circumstances entirely fitted for solemn contemplations; I had ample opportunity to survey this most interesting of all subjects on every side. As the result of all my investigations, let me assure you, and that from the neighbourhood of the Eternal World, *Confidence in the Righteousness* of CHRIST, is the only foundation furnished by earth, or Heaven, upon which, when you are about to leave this world, you can safely or willingly, rest the everlasting life of your souls. To trust upon any thing else, will be *to feed upon the wind and sup up the East wind*. You will then be at the door of eternity; will be hastening to the presence of your Judge; will be just ready to give up your account of the *deeds done in the body*; will be preparing to hear the final sentence of acquittal or condemnation; and will stand at the gate of Heaven or of Hell. In these amazing circumstances you will infinitely need; let me persuade you to believe, and to feel, that you will infinitely need, a firm foundation, on which you may stand and from which you will never be removed. There is no other such foundation, but the *Rock of Ages*—Then you will believe, then you will feel, that there is no other. The world, stable as it now seems, will then be sliding away from under your feet. All earthly things on which you have so confidently reposed, will recede and vanish. To what will you then betake yourselves for safety?"

THE BOLD DRAGOON.

From Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller.

"My grandfather was a bold dragoon, for it's a profession I've see, that has run in the family. All of my fore-fathers have been dragoons and died upon the field of honor except myself, and I hope my posterity may be able to say the same; however, I don't mean to be disagreeable. Well, my grandfather, as I said was a bold dragoon, and had served in the Low Countries (fact, he was one of that very army, which, according to my uncle Toby, "swore so terribly in Flanders." He could swear a good stick himself; and, moreover, was the very man that introduced the doctrine of Corporal Trim mentions, of rarefied heat and rarefied moisture; or, in other words, the mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy. But that as it may, it's nothing to the purport of my story. I only tell it to shew you that my grandfather was a man not easily to be humbugged. He had seen service; or, according to his own phrase, "he had seen the devil"—and that's saying every thing.

Well, gentlemen, my grandfather was on his way to England, for which he intended to embark at Ostend; bad luck to the place for one where I was kept by storms and head winds for three long days, and the devil of a jolly companion or pretty face to comfort me. Well, as I was saying, my grandfather was on his way to England, or rather to Ostend—no matter which, it's all the same. So one evening towards nightfall, he rode jollily into Bruges.—Very like you all know Bruges, gentlemen—a queer, old fashioned Flemish town, once, they say, a great place for trade and money matking, in old times, when the Mynheers were in their glory; but almost as large and as empty as an Irishman's pocket at the present day. Well, gentlemen, it was the time of the annual fair. All Bruges was crowded; and the canals swarmed with Dutch boats, and the streets swarmed with Dutch merchants; and there was hardly any getting along for goods, wares, and merchandizes, and peasants in big breeches, and women in half a score of petticoats.

Well, gentlemen, it being the time of the annual fair, all the town was crowded; every inn and tavern full, and my grandfather applied in vain from one to the other for admittance. At length he rode up to an old racketty inn that looked ready to fall to pieces, and which the rats would have run away from, if they could have found room in any other house to put their heads. It was just such a queer building as you see in Dutch pictures, with a tall roof that reached up into the clouds; and as many garrets one over the other, as the seven heavens of Mahomet. Nothing had saved it from tumbling down, but a stork's nest on the chimney, which always brings good luck to a house in the Low Countries; and at the very time of my grandfather's arrival there were two of these long legged birds of grace, standing like ghosts on the chimney top.—Faith, but they've kept the house on its legs to this very day; for you may see it any time you pass through Bruges, as it stands there yet: only it is turned into a brewery—a brewery of strong Flemish beer; at least it was so when I came that way after the battle of Waterloo.

My grandfather eyed the house curiously as he approached. It might not altogether have struck his fancy, but he not have seen, in large letters over the door.

HIER VERKOOPT MEN GOEDEN DRANK.

My grandfather had learnt enough of the language, to know that the sign promised good liquor. "This is the house for me," said he, stopping short before the door.

The sudden appearance of a dashing dragoon was an event in an old inn, frequented only by the peaceful sons of traffic. A rich burgher of Antwerp, a stately ample man, in a broad Flemish hat, and who was the great man and the great patron of the establishment, sat smoking a clean long pipe on one side of the door; a fat little distiller of genevra from Schiedam, sat smoking on the other, and the bottle nosed host stood in the door, and the comely hostess, in crimped cap beside him, and the hostess's daughter, a plump Flemish lass, with long goeden pendants in her ears, was at a side window.

"Humph!" said the rich burgher of Antwerp, with a sulky glance at the stranger.

"Dereluyed!" said the fat little distiller of Schiedam.

The landlord saw, with the quick glance of a publican, that the new guest was not at all at all to the taste of the old ones, and to tell the truth, he did not himself like my grandfather's saucy eye. He shook his head. "Not a garret in the house but was full."

"Not a garret," echoed the landlady.

"Not a garret," echoed the daughter.

The burgher of Antwerp and the little distiller of Schiedam continued to smoke their pipes solemnly, eyed the enemy askance from under their broad hats, but said nothing.

My grandfather was not a man to be browbeaten. He threw the reins on his horse's neck, cocked his hat on one side, stuck one arm a kimbo, slapped his broad thigh with the other hand—

"Faith and troth," said he, "but I'll sleep in this house this very night."

My grandfather had on a tight pair of buckskins—the slap went to the landlady's heart.

He followed up his vow by jumping off his horse, and making his way past the staring mynheers into the public room.—May be you've been in the bar-room of an old Flemish inn—faith but a handsome chamber it was as you'd wish to see; with a brick floor, a great fire-place, with the whole bible history in glazed tiles; and then the mantle piece, pitching itself head foremost out of the wall, with a whole regiment of cracked teapots and earthen jugs paraded on it; not to mention half a dozen great Delft platters hung about the room by way of pictures; and the little bar in one corner, and the bouncing bar maid inside of it with a red calico cap and yellow ear-drops.

My grandfather snapped his fingers over his head, as he cast an eye round the room; Faith, this is the very house I've been looking after, said he, "but never a some farther show of resistance on the part of the garrison, but my grandfather was an old soldier, and an Irishman to boot, and not easily repulsed, especially after he had got into the fortress. So he blarney'd the landlord, kissed the landlord's wife, tickled the landlord's daughter, chuckled the bar maid under the chin; and it was agreed on all hands that it would be a thousand pities, and a burning shame to the bargin, to turn such a bold dragoon into the streets. So they laid their heads together—that is to say, my grandfather and the landlady—and it was at length agreed to accommodate him with an old chamber that had for some time been shut up.

"Some say it's haunted!" whispered the landlord's daughter, "but you're a bold dragoon, and I dare say don't fear ghosts."

"The devil a bit!" said my grandfather, pinching her plump cheek;—but if I should be troubled by ghosts, I've been to the live Sea in my time, and have a pleasant way of laying them, my darling!"

And then he whispered something to the girl which made her laugh, and give him a good humored box on the ear. In short, there was nobody knew better how to make his way among the petticoats than my grandfather.

In a little while, as was his usual way he took complete possession of the house; swaggering all over it: into the stable to look after his horse; into the kitchen to look after his supper. He had something to say or to do with every one; smoked with the Dutchmen; drank with the Germans; slapped the men on the shoulders, tickled the women under the ribs:—never since the days of Ally Crooker had such a rattling blade been seen. The landlord stared at him with astonishment; the landlord's daughter hung her head and giggled whenever he came near; and as he turned his back and swaggered along, his tight jacket setting off his broad shoulders and plump buckskins, and his long sword trailing by his side, the maids whispered to one another —" What a proper man!"

(To be Continued.)

Poetry.

LOVE AND REASON.

Was ever man plagued with such quarrels and strife
Betwixt reason and love about taking a wife?
Love urges me on, and still bids me pursue,
And reason exclaims, "you're a fool if you do!"

Love says she is lovely, love says she is fair,
That her mind is as pure as a spirit of air;
But reason replies, "she's a terrible shrew;
You may wed if you please—you'll be fool if you do."

Love has the advantage for waking or sleeping,
In each nook of my bosom I find him still creeping,
While reason in slumbers will oft close his eye:
This is always the case when Augusta is by.

Then love, who is always a busy young knave,
Will point out the beauties—the cants where they wave
Bids me revel in breeze-the sweet, meadow lore,
And triumphantly asks me "oh what would you more?"

But reason awakes from his slumbers again,
And pours such a torrent of eloquence then;
Through the dictates of love I would gladly pursue,
I'll take reason's advice advice—I'll be hanged if I do!

DIED

Here yesterday morning, of small pox, Isabel, only daughter of Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE, editor of the Advocate, aged nineteen months.

Upper Canada Gazette.

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By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, and Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Convened, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of them—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that WE, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby revoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January now next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE MUTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, as are to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do and may seem necessary, and herein fail not

TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, dated the Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which they were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and at the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

(Sec. 3 ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
Dec 29th 1824.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointments: viz—

ROBERT NELLES, Esq. to be a Commissioner for carrying into effect the Act authorising the construction of a Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, vice CLARK, resigned.—

and,

WALTER BOSWELL, Esq. to be Chairman of the Land Board of the Newcastle District, vice ROGERS deceased.

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun,

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 10-tf.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTANANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex'v. Council

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

The limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government and the more distant parts of the Province acquired, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any immediate interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that it all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

Zeta, to be called Eldon

N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Ninia	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzever	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Olden	Clarendon
N. of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abiathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abiathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Townships of Bastard, containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ritley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10*th*, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B. }
Lot No. 3 do. do. C. }
Lot No. 23 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do. 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Coburg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B. and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, Dep. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg,
November 3d, 1824. 47—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. ON Saturday the 13th of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two-fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two-fifths of the westerl quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south-easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No. 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 2824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824 No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property. I shall offer for sale on Monday the 29th Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824. No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jamieson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:

Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	Acres. 50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	24
Part of Lot No 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham.	60
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do do. do.	2
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	1
Lots No 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in do. do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

By P. T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

48—6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Eliz., *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Macleth, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Eliz., *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 5, 6, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham containing 565 acres:—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in

March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,
By P. T. FAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 24, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.
48—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit: By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of John D. M'Kay, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 13, in the 8th Concession of Clinton.
Lot No. 3, 6, 7, & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Grimsby. } 400 acres
Lot No. 37, & 39, in the 8th & 9th Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 1st Concession of Bertie. } 495 acres
Lot No. 1, & 2, in the 2d Concession of do.
Lot No. 12 & 14, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Gainsbor'o } 400 acres
Lot No. 4, in the 2d Concession of do. } 200 acres
Lot No. 74, 95, 96, & ¼, of 201, in the town of Niagara.—All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 2d day of August, 1824, at the Court House in the town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*
By PETER T. PAWLING, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 31st, 1823. 4.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed un til the 13th of September, next, at the same place and hour.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff*

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1825.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
By P. T. PAWLING, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
48—6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

MAIL CARRIER.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Subscriber until Tuesday the 4th January next at 12 o'clock, noon, for carrying the mail between Ancaster and Port Talbot, for one year, ending the 5th January 1826. The mail will be put up at Ancaster every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. and must be delivered at Port Talbot on Friday following by 10 o'clock A. M. touching at the several offices on the way, and will remain at Port Talbot until Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. and return to Ancaster on Tuesday following. Sureties will be required for the due performance of the contract.

(Signed) JOHN BURWELL.
Post master.
Ancaster 20th, Dec. 1824. 53—td

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Subscriber, immediately, Two JOURNEYMEN HARNESS MAKERS, none but good Workmen need Apply.

THOMAS SULIVAN.
York, 20th December, 1824. No. 53—1w

GRAIN.

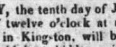
THE Subscribers will purchase WHEAT, RYE, and INDIAN CORN, at the highest market prices, for which they will pay one half CASH, and the remainder in Goods at *Cash prices.*

ASHES

Taken as usual, at their POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge.

They have lately received a well selected assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

(Signed) WOOD & ANDERSON.
York Dec. 16th, 1824. 52—6w.



FRONTENAC STEAM-BOAT.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON MONDAY, the tenth day of January, 1825 at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the Government wharf in King-ton, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.—THE STEAM VESSEL FRONTENAC of 700 Tons burthen, with an Engine of 50 Horse Power (*Bolton & Watt's*) together with Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Cabin furniture, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D. JOHN SMITH,
Treasurer.
Kingston, 6th Dec. 1824. 51—td.

WANTED

TO Purchase, or to Hire for a few Months, a good PIANO FORTE.

Enquire at this Office. No. 51.—3 w.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN.
Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN QUICK, late of *Whitby*, does not, within Twenty Days, take possession of the Cattle left for him in my charge by Surtham Gibbs, late of said place, they will be sold by Public Auction for the benefit of all concerned.

(SIGNED.) JOHN B. WARREN.
Whitby, Home District, November 3th, 1824. No, 50.—3 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.
No. 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.
No. 49.—t. f.

TERRY AND CATTERMOLE,
WATCH MAKERS,
Silversmiths, & Jewellers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in that Central Store, in the *Market Square*, two doors north of Mr. Patterson.

To a perfect knowledge of the above arts, T. and C. have added an extensive assortment of materials necessary in their business, and their friends may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction, and merit, for their establishment, a continuation of public patronage.

Watch Cases Gilt to imitate Gold,—Musical Clocks, Watches, &c. carefully repaired and cleaned.

Produce received at cash prices in payment for work
York, Nov. 25th 1824 49tf.

NOTICE.

St, Catherines, 20th } *November,* 1824, }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th ult. an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January, next as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary.

N, B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,
December 2d, 1824, No, 49,—t, f,

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.
43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No 24 W.
43—26w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South-west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorized to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.
(Signed,) S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and of the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* in the time of entering the Patent, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.
No. 40.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 53.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1824.

Editorial Commentary.

No foreign news of importance this week, other than what is contained under the head of "Foreign Intelligence.

When we first established the "*Weekly Register*" it was our intention, every week, to give an "*Original Communication*" written expressly for this work—on the plan which has been adopted with so much success in BELL'S *Weekly Messenger*, of London—; which should treat of some subject of vital importance, either to the commerce, agriculture, or internal improvement of this country, or on whatever might concern its interests generally. In pursuance of that resolution some *fourteen or fifteen* papers were published in the *first*, and in the early part of the *second*, volume of this work. It is our intention to resume it, and to make the projected improvements on the *Don-marsh* the subject of our next paper of that class, which shall be published as soon as the reduced number of our advertisements will permit.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

COLONIAL PRESS.—The English Journals are much filled with invective on the attempts made to crush the liberty of the Press in the *East Indies*, and at the *Cape of Good Hope*. A Mr BUCKINGHAM seems to be the object of persecution in India, and a Mr. EDWARDS a the *Cape*. In allusion to the conduct of the India Directors, and their Government, the *Times* remark "There is nothing more odious than subaltern tyranny. Their is no form of tyranny more dreadful than that which displays itself in a contempt for those rights of property, which opinion, law, and usage, in every other portion of this empire, have all conspired to watch over with peculiar tenderness, and to keep sacred from the most daring assaults of power. But in the present instance it would appear, that vindictive passions have, by some unfortunate concurrence, come in aid of arbitrary principles, and that personal liberty, private property, and the press itself, the natural guardian of both, have been overwhelmed in one common ruin."

But matters are much worse at the Cape, where LORD CHARLES SOMERSET appears to be involved in circumstances, events, and details, of such a nature as must eventually lead to very serious inquiry. We are sorry the statements are so lengthy as to preclude an insertion of even a part of them in this place. But we shall no doubt have them in a more condensed form.

NEW STOCK.—A creation of Stock at 2½ per cent, by funding Exchequer Bills will shortly take place.—The inevitable effect of which will be to advance 3 per cents above par, should the present happy state of peace and prosperity continue.

SINGULAR CASE OF RESUSCITATION.—The following singular occurrence, which happened a few days since in the neighbourhood of Woodford, has excited very considerable sensation there.—Elizabeth Cave, an interesting young woman, about 19 years of age, who lived in the service of——Forest, Esq. a gentleman residing at Woodford, in consequence of getting her feet wet, caught a severe cold, which brought on a fever. She was confined to her bed several days, when to all appearance she died. The next day she was placed in a coffin, and the intelligence of her supposed death conveyed to her mother. From her good con-

dent while in the service of Mr. F., that gentleman had resolved to defray the expenses of the funeral, which it was arranged should take place on Sunday last, a week after her supposed death. On that day her mother and several other relatives came to pay the last tribute of respect to her memory; and, previous to the coffin being screwed down, went to take a last "long, long-ring look," when one of them observed, she had not undergone the change usual on such occasions, and that her face appeared rather flushed. A surgeon was sent for, who ordered her to be placed in a warm bath, and applied the remedies usually resorted to to recover persons apparently drowned, and which were happily crowned with complete success, as the young woman in a few hours was able to speak, and is now in a fair way of recovery.—*Courier, Oct. 2.*

The Odd Family.—In the reign of William the Third of England there lived in Ipswich, in Suffolk a family, which, from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Odd Family. Every event remarkable good or bad happened to this family on an odd day of the month, and every one of them had something odd in his or her person, manner, and behaviour: the very letters in their christian names always happened to be an odd number. The husband's name was Peter, and the wife's Rabah; they had seven children, all boys, viz. Solomon Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, David and Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, his wife but one arm. Solomon was born blind of the left eye; and Roger lost his right eye by accident; James had his left ear pulled off by a boy in a quarrel, and Mathew was born with only three fingers on his right hand; Jonas had a stump foot, and David was hump backed; all these, except David, were remarkably short, while Ezekiel was six feet two inches high, at the age of nineteen; the stump footed Jonas and the hump backed David got wives of fortune, but no girl would listen to the addresses of the rest. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's remarkably white, yet every one of the children's were red. The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep sawpit, where he was starved to death, in the year 1701, and his wife, refusing all kind of sustenance, died in five days after him. In the year 1705, Ezekiel enlisted as a grenadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in twenty-three places, he recovered.—Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, and David, died at different places, on the same day, in 1713, and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames in the year 1725.

"WHA WANT'S JOOSTERCE!"—Thirteen hundred and ninety seven Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Legislature of Vermont at the last session. *Justice should run down their streets like a stream!*

THE INTERESTING TRAVELLERS.—Messrs. Wortley and Stanley, Members of the British Parliament, arrived at Louisville, Ky. on the 28th ult.

A FEW OF THE AGREABLES IN LONDON!—Mr. Colquhoun, a member of Parliament, estimated that about 11,000 persons were engaged in the plundering of merchandize at the London shows; and that their depredations amounted annually to more than twenty two hundred thousand dollars.

The same gentleman enumerated eighteen kinds of cheats and swindlers, besides gamblers, coiners, robbers, &c.

There are in London, more than 30,000 common prostitutes.

There are supposed to be 3000 receivers of stolen goods; and the amount of property pilfered in the small way from house keepers, is estimated at nearly two million of dollars annually.

Regular markets are held in public and private houses where bankers, pedlers, &c get supplied with counterfeit money, with the advantage of nearly 100 per cent, in their favour.

Robbery and theft are reduced to a regular system. The robbers are often supplied with coaches, to aid them to escape, or cheat the police.

There are many female sharpers, who dress elegantly, personate women of fashion, attend masquerades; and instances have been known, in which they have forced their way into the circles at St. James's. One is said to have appeared in a state of peculiar elegance, on the king's birth day, in 1765, and to have pilfered, in conjunction with her husband, who was dressed as a clergyman, to the amount of 4,500 dollars, without discovery or suspicion. Houses are kept where female cheats, dress and undress, for public places.

There have been, and probably are, schools to teach the art of picking pockets, which was done by means of experimenting on pockets hung up with bells set round, and the pupil graduated, when he could take a purse contained in the pockets without jungling the bells.

LARGE OX.—The wonderful ox, bred and fed by Sir William Maxwell, of Monteith, on his lands in Galloway, was slaughtered at Ayr last week. He exceeded almost every beast of the kind lately reared in Scotland, not only in bulk, but surpassed them likewise in beauty of skin and symmetry of form. Indeed he was considered so singular, that he has been carried through the kingdom in a caravan, and exhibited as a public spectacle, and was well known to the world by the name of "Fat Charley." He was about eight years old when brought to the shambles. The four quarters weighed 150 stone of 16lbs. to the stone, and 16 oz. to the lb. The tallow weighed 23 st. 5 lb. and the hide 7 st. 8 lb. and, exclusive of the offals, the beast weighed 125 st. 13 lb. Through the rib the thickness measured 9½ inches, and the fat alone down the back 4½ inches, and on the back bone five inches.

HANDSOME TRIBUTE.—We are glad to learn (says the Gazette) that a public dinner is to be given to the gallant Capt. Harris, of the British frigate Hussar, as an expression of feeling which has been excited on account of his success against the pirates, the protection of American lives and property, and an acknowledgement of his acceptable deportment during his visit to this city.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—It will be seen by last night's *Gazette*, that Parliament was prorogued, at the Cabinet Council held yesterday by His Majesty, at Windsor, from the 4th of November next, to the 6th of January 1825. As the usual announciation of its being then called upon to meet for the despatch of business is not made, a still further prorogation will take place.—*London paper Oct. 20.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow, civil engineer, for his important discovery which supercedes the necessity of the retort'd mouth-pieces, hydraulic mains, purifiers and other expensive articles and erections hitherto used. On his plan the gas is generated in a common brick oven, and conveyed through the condenser into the gas holder in its impure state, where, by the introduction of atmospheric air, it is rendered perfectly pure and not to be excelled in quality. The coke thus manufactured is of the best quality, and calculated to cover the expense of the cost and labour.—*New York, paper.*

THE LONG LOST PEROUSE!—We have been favoured with the following curious extract of a letter from Van Dieman's Land:—Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Scott, Deputy Surveyor, Van Dieman's Land, addressed to Mr. James Dixon, Leigh, and dated 1st March, 1824—

"On a small island near to Moroton Bay, by the expedition that went to view the large river lately discovered in New Holland, the wreck of a large vessel supposed to have been lost thirty years ago, was discovered. There is scarcely a doubt but this is the *Astrolabe*, M. de la Perouse, who sailed from Botany Bay to the north when the colony was first established, and has not since been heard of.—*Edinburgh Star.*

SIR FREDERICK FALCONER.

SICILY.—Extract of a Letter from Naples, Sept. 16, 1824.—"Sir Frederick Falconer, an Irish gentleman, who has been resident here several years, put a period to his existence, in a melancholy manner on Tuesday last, the 14th instant. Ever since his arrival here, in 18.9 he had been labouring under great pecuniary embarrassments; he had been repeatedly arrested for debts and as frequently, almost immediately, liberated by the kindness and generosity of the English residents with whom he was acquainted. A rapid succession of these circumstances, and his own unpardonable imprudence at length tired even the warmest hearted and the best intentioned of his friends, who, one, by one, had refused to lend him any further assistance. Last week he was on the point of being carried to prison for the paying sum of 56 ducats, and was relieved by a Neapolitan Nobleman, to whom he was already deeply indebted. On Tuesday morning, the Hussiers and the Juge de Paix surprised him in bed, at his lodgings at the Riviera di Chiaja, and presented him a fresh writ for a debt of 600 ducats. He requested them to wait while he dressed. They retired into another room accordingly; and after waiting more than a quarter of an hour, they re-entered his chamber, and found him in bed, with the sheet stained with blood, drawn over his head. They removed it, and found him dead! His throat was dreadfully mangled, he had repeated the stroke three times. The razor with which he had committed the deed lay beside him. The judicial authorities, at the instance of Mr. Hamilton, our Minister, were put under arrest on account of some irregularities, incompatible with our treaty with this country, which they had committed in the arrest. They were, however, admitted to bail, after a day's confinement. The wife of the unfortunate man, Lady Falconer, who is connected with some of the first families of Ireland, has had the most humane attention paid to her."

Expeditious Commerce!—The following is given in the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st October, as an instance of expeditious manufacture. "A mercantile gentleman, who arrived here a week or two ago, from South America, proceeded, the day after landing, to Manchester, where he ordered 800 pieces of calico to be made according to a pattern which he brought with him. He requested that the order might be executed as speedily as possible, that the goods might be forwarded by the first vessel. His directions were so well obeyed, that within a *week* of the time when the order was given, the calicoes were finished, packed, sent to Liverpool, and stowed on board the vessel. Such are the wonders of commerce!"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We learn that there is now every prospect of a speedy agreement between France and Hayti. One great difficulty in the way of it arose out of the demand of a place of strength in the Island, as a security for the payment of the indemnification to be agreed on. This difficulty has been got rid of by the offer of the Haytien Government to pay the whole sum at once; and we understand that a house in this metropolis has offered to procure the requisite sum for that purpose.

AN UNHEARD OF ATROCITY.

Letters from Angoulême contain the following account of an horrible outrage committed near Confolens:—A young couple who were on the point of being married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials.—The girl was mounted on her lover's horse, followed by him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some person, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately afterwards three ruffians arrived, who after grossly insulting the young girl, obliged her to alight from the horse stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her, they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin, and made off. Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the bowels of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse lying on the road. In the mean time the young man arrived and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid situation where the villians had placed her, transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed the offence, new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards.

We insert the above (almost incredible) horror on the authority of a respectable Correspondent.

Ed. Alorn. Chron.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE FIFTY THIRD NUMBER OF THE

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. III. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1824. No. 53.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY!

After our present number of the Register was put to press, a fire broke out in the northern wing of the House of Assembly, (between midnight and one o'clock this morning), which burnt with such irresistable fury as to defeat every effort to save that wing, and the main body of the building;—the southern wing was saved by dint of long continued and strenuous exertion, but not without considerable injury being done to it.

As the fire originated in the rooms appropriated to the use of Dr. POWELL, and his Clerks—the whole of his papers are lost; but, the LIBRARY, the FURNITURE, and all the VALUABLES of the centre, or main body, of the building, and of the southern wing are saved. Nevertheless, the total loss and damage, exclusive of what has been destroyed in Dr Powell's suit of apartments, cannot be estimated at less than £2000;—which, in the Present state of the finances, and debt, of the Province, cannot be considered as a trifling affair.—No part of the property was insured—Indeed, one would have thought that if any building was safe, *that* was, isolated, as it is, and a massive brick building, free from the usual liabilities to danger of this kind.

Along with many other inhabitants, spectators and assistants as we were from the first discovery of this fire, we could not but feel grieved at the want of an able director and efficient *gang* to work the Engine belonging to this Town; which is a powerful, and a good, one, if in proper repair, and ably managed. But, until there is a properly organised company of Fire-men, it matters little what engine is brought forward.—More than one Captain in a ship never did, and never can, succeed. We have no hesitation in saying that an able director—nay even a man possessed of ordinary common sense with 30 or 40 men under him to obey his orders, might have saved the main body of this edifice, with the greatest ease. As to the difficulties in the way of constituting an efficient body of Firemen, *'tis all fiddle faddle*, nothing is more easy. We have never seen that the men of York differ from the rest of their species in *one* characteristic, at least—*to wit*—in any lack of self-interest;—play upon that, and the business is done. Borrow as much as is necessary, and no more, from the London institutions of a similar kind, and the scheme becomes feasible. When the Market Square, and all that curious nest of curiously wrought, and curiously fashioned, wooden edifices in its near vicinity, are seen, some stormy winter's evening, wrapped in one universal conflagration, and the business is brought nearer home to men's bosoms and pockets—we *guess* something efficient will then be done, on the shrewd maxim of honest *old Hodge*, who very sagaciously placed a double padlock on his stable door, *after his horse was stolen!*

We mock not, neither do we deride, public nor private calamity; but, we do think, and have always thought, that there is a *practised* folly on this subject, so inconceivably blind and childish, that we confess our Knowledge of the mother tongue too limited to find language sufficiently strong to designate it.

The whole Province has sustained a loss.—May our Legislators and Police Magistrates benefit by the lesson which has just been so calamitously exhibited.

1825

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1825. No. I.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

TO our Beloved and Faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada; and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the Second Day of December next, to be Convened, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty Third Day of October, last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Second day of December next, at which time at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear, NOW KNOW YE, that We, taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby revoking, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Tuesday the Eleventh Day of January now next ensuing, you meet Us, in our Provincial Parliament, in our Town of York, FOR THE DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do what may seem necessary, and herein fail not

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, dated the Twenty Sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved ERASMUS JAMES Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th February, 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years, from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships, with the exception of One Lot in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 29th April, 1824. 19-tf.

Executive Council Chamber,
York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling, and One Penny Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres, receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres if vacant.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 28th JAN. 1824.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Winter Circuit, by which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for this Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one season seeming to obliviate with the Provision of the Law, that under the Commission from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province so required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of His Excellency, with advice of Council, postpone a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Executive Council.

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all Lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general instructions given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Eps		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emily	Verulam
N. of Smith	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Marmora	Nina	Lake
N. of Madoc		Tudor
N. of Elzevier	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kalader	Aye	Angleses
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N. of Norma	Odes	Clarendon
N. of Oso		Palmerston
N. of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Townships of Bastard, containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 10th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having anyclaim on the above property by morigage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ritley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and to the Sheriff of the Newcastle District directed, against the Lands and Tenements of David McGregor Rogers Esq. at the suit of John Strachan, Thomas A. Dobbs, and Thomas H. Cartwright, Executors of the late Richard Cartwright, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said David McGregor Rogers the following Lands, viz.

S. half of Lot No. 3 Broken Front, A. } 330 Acres.
Lot No. 3 do. do. B.
Lot No. 3 do. do. C.
Lot No. 13 2 Concession, 200 do.
Lot No. 26 3 do 200 do.

of the Township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, which Property I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Inn now occupied by Mr. N. W. Mack, in the village of Cobourg, on the ninth day of February next at 12 o'clock, at noon.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*

By EBENEZER PERRY, *D'y Sheriff*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Subscriber, on or before the day of Sale.

NOTE.—The sale of the above Lots, No. 3, Concession A., B. and C., 330 Acres, is postponed until 11th day of January next (1825) at the same place and at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
BY EBENEZER PERRY, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 47—td.
November 3d, 1824.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 12th day of
To Wit. } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 191 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To WIT } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Dayl, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two-fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the westerl quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. One, in the Second Concession, of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1 24.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part therent, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 19th of
TO WIT } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Parkins, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 3d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No. 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th of
TO WIT. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Urser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq. viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 2824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824 No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre. the Former is erected a Beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence all this valuable Property. I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824. No. 53—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCK and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from this day until Wednesday the 12th *January*, next; and a semi annual Dividend of *Four per cent* will be payable at the Bank on and after Wednesday the 26th of that month on the Capital paid in.

(Signed) THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

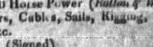
Bank of Upper Canada,
York Dec 29th 1824 No. 1—4in.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold. Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—tf.



FRONTENAC STEAMBOAT.

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON MONDAY, the tenth day of January, 1825 at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, at the Government wharf in Kingston, will be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve — THE STEAM VESSEL FRONTENAC of 700 Tons burthen, with an Engine of 50 Horse Power (*Bolton & Watt's*) together with Anchors, Cables, Sails, Rigging, Cabin furniture, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) D JOHN SMITH,
Treasurer.

Kingston, 6th Dec. 1824. 51—td.

WELLAND CANAL.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Niagara, held at Brown's Mansion House Hotel, on Wednesday evening the 24th November, 1824, pursuant to Public Notice, *Mr. Holme* was appointed Chairman, and *Mr. Breakenridge*, Secretary.

George Keefer, Esq. President, and Thomas Butler, Esq. one of the Directors of the Welland Canal Company, were present, and communicated to the Meeting very important information as to what has already been done by the present Board of Directors.

Whereupon it was Resolved,

That the spirited co-operation of the Stock of the Welland Canal Company has, with great liberality, been subscribed in Lower Canada, and the City of New York, by Gentlemen unacquainted with the localities of the proposed routes, and who, therefore, must depend in a great measure upon information obtained from this Province, in making up their minds as to the most advantageous place for the termination of the said Canal. Therefore, it is due to them, as well as to the interests of the country at large, to give such information on that subject before the election of Directors in April next, as this Meeting can procure and furnish, and as will enable them so to dispose of their votes for Directors for another year, as totally to defeat mere Sectional interests, and the objects of individual speculators.

Resolved secondly,

That to carry into effect the foregoing Resolution, a Committee be formed, consisting of the following Gentlemen, viz:—

Mr. Holme,	Mr. Ross,
Mr. Breakenridge,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. R. M. Chrysler,	Mr. Millar,
Mr. John Crooks,	Mr. Clement,
Mr. Mc Bride,	Mr. R. Starkwather,
Mr. Tannahill,	Mr. James Wilson,
Mr. Heron,	Mr. Long,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. A. Chrysler,
Mr. Keefer,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Daily,	Mr. Stewart,
Mr. King,	Mr. Peter T. Pawling,
Mr Mc Dougall,	

Resolved thirdly,

That the thanks of this Meeting are due to George Keefer, Esquire, President for this year, of the Welland Canal Company, and Thomas Butler, Esquire, one of the Directors, for the information they have so obligingly furnished as to what has already been done, and what are their views regarding the interests of the Company and the Community in future.

(Signed) J. HOLME, Chairman.

J. BREAKENRIDGE, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the General Committee held on the 8th of December, 1824, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Hall, an experienced Engineer, already employed by the Welland Canal Company, and in constructing the Canal at Burlington Outlet, and the Monument at Queenston Heights—he was requested,

First.—To give a comparative and general view of the two proposed routes of the Welland Canal, the one terminating in the harbour at Niagara, and the other, at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, with a probable estimate of each.

Secondly.—To state what description of harbour at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek was contemplated in his Estimate furnished by request of the Board of Directors, and what kind of vessels could be admitted into it.

Thirdly.—What additional expense would be necessarily incurred in erecting a pier and break-water at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, sufficient to protect such vessels as navigate Lake Ontario.

Fourthly.—How far it was intended, in his Report to the Board of Directors, to adhere to the Channel of the Twelve Mile Creek; and if it is advantageous to make use of a natural stream in preference to a cut?

Fifthly.—Could Mill Seats be obtained at the termination of the Canal in the harbour of Niagara, by making a suitable reservoir?

Sixthly.—What would be the probable effects of the ice upon the artificial works, which must necessarily be erected in the bed of the Twelve Mile Creek and at its mouth, provided that the route should be adopted?

Seventhly.—Mr. Hall is requested to give his candid opinion, as an Engineer, on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two routes.

At another Meeting of the General Committee, held on Friday evening, the 10th December, 1824, to receive and take into consideration Mr. Hall's Report, and Answers to the preceding Queries (they being received and read,) were unanimously concurred in and ordered to be printed; and are as follows:—

Queenston, 10th Dec. 1824.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your request, I have considered the Queries submitted, and beg leave to offer the following replies:—

Query 1.—That the comparative merit of these lines may be more fully understood, I have enclosed separate descriptions of each route; also, detailed copies of both Estimates.

The expense of the Niagara Line, from the Chippawa River, including ten per cent, for contingencies, is, £45,365 9s. 3½d. Halifax Currency.

The expense from the Chippawa to Ontario, by the Valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, is £42,616 7s 0d. Halifax Currency

Extreme length from the Chippawa to Niagara River, is 20 miles 154 yards.

Extreme length from the Chippawa to Ontario, by the Valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, is, 21¼ miles.

General descent from the Chippawa to Ontario is 330 feet.

The accompanying Estimates being founded upon a similar principle, bear a correct comparison with each other.

Query 2d.—It will be observed by the description, that upon raising an embankment of 3½ feet, across the Beach, sufficient depth of water will be obtained in the Twelve Mile pond to admit vessels drawing from six to seven feet water.

Query 3d.—The Estimate for making a cut and pier at the Outlet of the Twelve Mile Creek, was intended to admit vessels of a moderate draught of water. No *protection from the Lake winds whatever* was then contemplated.

But we may conclude from a similarity between Burlington Outlet and that of the Twelve, that a sum not exceeding £7,000 would be adequate to afford permanent protection for vessels navigating Lake Ontario.

Query 4th.—The Canal line by the Valley of the Twelve, adheres to the Channel of the Creek with slight deviations for a distance of *fourteen miles*.

The nature of the adjoining banks render it inexpedient to proceed upon *any level* superior to the bed of this stream.

The comparative advantages between a natural stream and an artificial Canal, where Lockage is indispensable, appears so obviously in favour of the latter that I conceive it unnecessary to occupy your time further than stating one instance in point.

In the County of Norfolk, between Ipswich and Needham Market, a Canal has been formed by adhering to a stream *peculiarly* adapted to improvement by lockage, after several years' experience, the Directors have *abandoned this river*, and are now making an artificial and *parallel Canal*.

Query 5th.—An affirmative reply to this query will depend in a great measure, upon the trade and extent of the Canal Pond at the Plains of Niagara—by encreasing the general dimensions of the Canal at this place, a considerable supply of water may be obtained, with a head of forty feet to Ontario—this supply may be diverted by side cuts from one series of machinery to another.

Query 6th.—Upon an artificial Canal, the effects of ice can be guarded against, by having the regulation of water supplies under control, the contrary is the case with natural streams, where an accumulation of water and ice, in most cases, cannot be prevented. There fore, a greater proportional injury will always be sustained by artificial works connected with a natural stream.

Query 7th.—By an inspection of the documents enclosed, it will appear, that no material difference occurs as to distance or expense by adhering to either line of Canal.

The Line by the Valley of the Twelve, will *in execution* be the least expensive. That at Niagara, will be more *permanent*, and subject the Stockholders to less annual repairs.

These considerations, combined with the favourable termination of the Niagara line, as to *secure and commodious Harbours* already provided, have great weight with me in giving *this* Route a *decided preference*.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your Ob'd't. Serv't
(Signed) FRANCIS HALL.

It was then Resolved,

That the following extract from Mr. Hall's Report to the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company of the 7th August last, on that part of the Niagara Line, from the termination of the summit level at Lock No. 1, to the Harbour at Niagara, and the Report of Nathan S. Roberts, Esq. (an Engineer of much experience on the Western Section of the Erie Canal,) on the same, dates 20th August last, at St Catherines, be printed with the foregoing proceedings and documents, and circulated with them as generally as possible.

Extract from Mr. Hall's Report:—

"According to the subjoined descriptions of the routes from the summit level to Lake Ontario, at the Niagara River, and by the Valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, it would appear that nothing of an unfavourable nature occurs by adhering to either direction; the descent of the mountain by both lines is uncommonly favourable, and the soil generally well adapted to Canal operations.

"The mountain descent, by either line, will afford peculiar advantages for hydraulic operations, not only in the immediate vicinity of the Canal line, but by Feeders carried to a great distance. The main Feeder from the Chippawa being inexhaustable, machinery to any extent, and capital to any amount may be constantly employed."

Extract from Mr. Robert's Report from Lock No. 1 to Niagara:—

"This line presents unusual facilities for constructing a Canal, but, from its requiring to be wholly excavated with a very small share of embankment, will necessarily cost a considerable sum more for its completion than the other route; but, when completed, will be a far more elegant Canal, and *less liable to be impaired* by spring floods and freshets, *to which the bed of every stream is liable*

And it was further Resolved,

That,

John Holme,
Thomas Butler, and } Esquires,
John Breakenridge,

Be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, to transmit the General Resolutions of the 24th November, and the proceedings of this Meeting to the Stockholders in Lower Canada and the United States.

Recapitulation of Mr. Hall's Estimate.

Estimate by the Valley of the Twelve Mile Creek, without any Break-water to protect Vessels from Lake winds.	£42,616 7 0
Estimate to erect a Pier and Break-water, to protect Vessels navigating the Lake.	7,000 0 0
	£49 616 7 0
Estimate to the Harbour at Niagara,.....	£45,368 9 3
Difference,.....	£4,247 17 9

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Morees Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamborough West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No. 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824. No 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A Gentleman wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.
No. 49.—t. f.

GRAIN.

The Subscribers will purchase Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn, at the highest market prices, for which they will pay one half Cash, and the remainder in Goods at *Cash prices*.

ASHES

Taken as usual, at their Potash Manufactory, near the Don Bridge.

They have lately received a well selected assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

(Signed) WOOD & ANDERSON.
York Dec. 16th, 1824. 52—6w.

NOTICE.

St, Catherines, 20th November, 1824.

Public Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held 15th ult, an Instalment of 2½ Per Cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place, on or before the 1st January, next, as provided by the 26 clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order
GEORGE KEEFER, Jun.
Secretary.

N, B, Subscribers will pay their instalments to the Agents in the different Districts, who will remit the same,
December 2d, 1824, No, 49,—t, f,

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—6w.

LAND IN PERCY.

A very valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Inhabitants of the First Concession of Southwest at of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44—6 m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,) S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

One of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

Several valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.
No. 40.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres more or less.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

For Sale, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to
ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.
York, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

Townsend, 20th May, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

That Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Lofty, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—as shall exterminate nothing, nor shall we sit down aught in malice.* No. 1.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE 6th of January, and still no snow,—and but little frost; a fine, delightful, open season, where are the seven months of winter of the declaimers against our climate? In a little more than two months from this time, in all probability, our winter's snow will be finally melting away—and yet we are said to endure the hardships and severity of at least a six months winter! Hitherto, during the present season, there has not been a single day in which a labouring man could not perform his out-door work.

We have to congratulate the Public on a material improvement in the Population Returns for this Province since last year. From the official documents kindly lent to us, and now upon our table, for the purpose of completing that department of the "ROYAL CALENDAR OR UPPER CANADA" for 1825; and, through the operation of the Census Act passed the last Session of Parliament, and a greater attention and accuracy in making the returns, (for we cannot suppose so great an increase from emigration, and the ordinary operation of the population principle a-lone) we have an actual increase of TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SEVEN SOULS *over and above the numbers officially returned last year!*—This is glorious news, and proves, as we would humbly hope, that the blessing of the MOST HIGH is with us, and our country.

The new Theatre, under the management of Mr. TALBOT, was opened on Monday night with BICKERSTAFF'S Comedy of the *Romp*, and the Farce of the *Village Lawyer*. Mr. TALBOT deserves great credit, not only for the manner in which he has fitted up the Theatre itself, which is commodious and well arranged, but, for the assiduity and judgement with which he has, in so short a time, got together so respectable a Company of Performers.—Although Mrs. TALBOT must still be the chief attraction.—Mrs. FOX ans cannot fail to draw many admirers by her singing and dancing.—Mr. FORBES displayed a good deal of talent as *Old Barnaby* in the play, and as *Scout* in the Farce. He is clearly above mediocrity; but as it is evident he has been accustomed to perform in larger Theatres, we would recommend him to moderate the tones of his voice on *this* stage; particularly as the room where he has now to perform, has a canopied ceiling which reverberates the sound upon the audience in a powerful manner; Mr. PEMBERTON was an excellent *Sheep face*; though a little too merry on the subject of *hanging*, which is generally considered rather a serious business—particularly to the person upon whom the experiment is about to be tried!—

WE had the good fortune, some five and twenty years ago at *Old Drury*, to witness the attitudes and never-to-be-forgotten *phiz* of the original *Sheep-face*, he for whom the part was first written, the inimitable DICK SUETT, and we can assure Mr. PEMBERTON that HE looked much more like a sheep than a man—when hanging was talked of—DICK had as little of the *immortal spark* in the lengthened white of his narrow visage—as he had c-self to his legs—when we beheld the remnant of his days, yet was he most intimable, and could more than any man we ever saw, (as SHARE PEARE has it,) "*out-face a man as it were with no face.*"—Our limits forbid us to say more.

BEFORE we close this commentary we cannot help expressing our sorrow that no more than *Five*, out of *Eleven*, Returns from the several Districts, of Assessments of Rateable Property, for 1824, have yet been made; for which cause our Statistical Tables for 1825 will necessarily be very imperfect. The Districts returned, are, the *Home*, *Newcastle*, *Ottawa*, *Johnstown*, and the *Western*—six remain behind!!

Mr. Fauntleroy has been tried and sentenced to death. We do not learn whether any defence was attempted.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

GEORGE IV.—His Majesty with a feeling that does him the highest honour as a man and a sovereign, has conferred a pension from his own private purse, on the widow of his old friend Mr. Fox, whose circumstances were stated to be unequal to the comforts to which she was entitled. Never was a mark of royal kindness better judged.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBUS.

A London paper of October 28, says—We learn from Deal that the timber ship Columbus, from Quebec, arrived yesterday afternoon in the Downs, and cast anchor near the Grand Ship Ramilies; notwithstanding this man of war is of the first class, she appears no larger than a canal boat, alongside this Leviathan of the New World. At the moment that the Columbus appeared in sight, she appeared like a floating Island, and her masts like Church steeples. She is to be towed to Deptford by Steam Boats, to be discharged.

A CHARMING EXCURSION.—A subscription is about to be opened in England, to form a company of 30 ladies and gentlemen, to proceed in a packet to visit the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Isles of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Black Sea. The vessel is to be equipped with elegance and provided with every thing which can contribute to the pleasure of the passengers. The expedition will occupy three years, and the expense will be £800 sterling each passenger.

ST. VINCENT, October 16.

Assassination of Major Champion!—It is our painful duty to record in this day's Gazette, the melancholy death of Major Champion, 21st Royal North British Fuziliers, commanding the troops in this garrison.

On returning to the Fort on Wednesday evening last, at about 7, P. M. he was shot by the centry posted at the drawbridge, and expired before ten on the same evening.

The wretch who committed this diabolical actis now given over to the civil authority, and as this is a second in-stance of a similar nature, which he has endeavoured (though in the first instance happily unsuccessfully) to perpetrate, it is hoped that he will soon meet with that fate which he so richly deserves.

Use of Alum in London!—Upon a moderate calculation, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds of alum are used annually by the London bakers.

Loss of a French Frigate.—A Letter from Antigua of the 25th September, states that a French Frigate was lost at Guadaloupe about the 20th of that month, and that not one of the crew was saved.

Conscience.—A Taylor, an Englishman, in New York, has given to the police office in that city, £50, sterling, being the amount of property he had defrauded a person of in London, and which his conscience compelled him to refund. The money has been lodged with the British consul.

Civilization of the Indians.—The Creek Indians have, "*on a deep and solemn reflection, determined with one voice, not to sell one foot of their land, neither by exchange nor otherwise*!"—They say they are fast progressing in the arts and civilization, and state as a proof of it, that upwards of 30 000 yards of cloth have been manufactured by those only inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, during the past year.

The Cherokee Indians have made great progress in civilization and the arts; they have established something like a judiciary system, and the following statement of the Cherawa Intelligencer, shows how they treat such frivolous complaints, as often detain our courts of justice for many days, at great expense.

"An Indian assaulted another, of which regular information was made. The judge ordered the sheriff to bring the parties before him. The sheriff went in pursuit of the [illegible] are your prisoners,' said the judge. 'I caught them,' replied the sheriff. 'What did you do with them?' 'I gave the defendent fifteen lashes.' 'What did you do with the plaintiff?' 'Gave him fifteen too.' 'What with the informer, or witness?' 'Why I gave him twenty-five lashes; for had he held his tongue, there would have been none of this fuss and trouble.'

A Century of Hard Labour.—A Paris paper furnishes the following remarkable anecdote:—About 100 years ago a man aged 18, was condemned to the gallies for one hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons in France, where claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Berthelon, who had thought his purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of his lawyer to settle the contestation matter by giving the real proprietor £4,500 sterling, (nearly $20,000.) This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman and is shortly to be married.

Suicide.—A very erroneous notion prevails that this crime is more frequent in England than elsewhere.—The truth is, that it most prevails where the vice of gaming is at its height.—Loss at play causing a greater number of violent deaths than any other cause whatever.—Ed.

German papers give the number of suicides in Prague at about one in forty in the total number of deaths. In London, in the year 1821, (the first of the bills of Mortality on which we lay hands,) there were but 82 suicides out of 18,458 deaths, or one in 225. In Paris there were, last year, about 360, to 370 out of a population smaller than that of London, so false is the notion that we are, as compared with our neighbours, an eminently self killing people. We are, in truth, not above a quarter part as suicidal as the people of Paris, and not much more than a sixth part so as the people of Prague. In 1822, we see there were only 33 suicides in London Bills of Mortality. It may be remarked, however, that there is the less inducement to suicide in London than in Paris, from the superior liberality of our criminal laws, in the article of hanging.—*Examiner.*

The Squirrel Trade of Ohio!—Cooked squirrels are said to be an article of export from Ohio. No doubt they could be preserved, as other cooked meats are, for a long time, in tight tin boxes. It is troublesome to prepare squirrels for cooking.

A Juvenile Mrs. Thornton!—At a horse race at Crobirgen on the 25th of Sept. the winning horse was rode by a girl only 12 years old.

THE SILK TRADE.

Every day affords new proofs of the advantages that will result from removing all restrictions on trade.—The silk trade has been increasing ever since the last new measures respecting it were adopted, and has now arrived at a degree of prosperity unknown for many years preceding. It was predicted by many sensible members of the trade, on the adoption of the new legislative provisions, that the time was not far distant when English manufacturers would be able to surpass those of France in that commodity where it was before supposed that rivalry was out of the question. There existed, it was felt, nothing but the injudicious system of duties to prevent our superiority over our neighbours taking place long before. In abundance of capital, union of capitalists, ingenuity of artists, and that very important point the security of property, there can be no comparison. Those who know nothing of the interior of France, will, perhaps, hardly credit, that at the last election for the Chamber of Deputies, a manufacturer residing at a village in the south, who had interfered actively to procure the return of a liberal deputy, was in consequence marked out for Ministerial retribution. His ruin was easily effected by the turning a stream of water that ran through his premises, by which his machinery was put in motion, and this being done under the plea that the rivers in France are Royal property, no redress could be obtained, nor was it attempted, by an appeal to the courts of law. That most important article, labour is higher, we understand, at present than at Manchester. But England, we hear, is shortly to reap the advantages of the services of French manufacturers, some of whom are of the first class.—We know already of an instance of the latter description, whose arrival may form an æra in the commercial history of this country. This Gentleman, who has for many years conducted a silk manufactory to a large extent in France, has determined on forming a manufactory on a large scale in this country, for the fabric of silks after the French manner, and on giving to it the aid of his own practical experience. He found no difficulty in uniting himself with individuals capable of advancing the requisite capital; a partnership is already formed, assistance is proffered from one of the first capitalists of the city to an almost unlimited extent, and large manufactories are erecting in Norwich and Manchester. The result of this experiment with be regarded with much interest by the trade in general.—*Times.*

Rather Unlucky.—A singular incident occured last week on a hundred miles from Rickergate. The postman delivered a letter, by mistake, at a certain house, in the absence of the lord of the mansion;—the 'gude wife' laid hold of it with avidity, stopt not to read the superscription, but dived at once to the marrow of it, and that did such a tale unfold, that it harrowed up a thousand feelings, and inflicted as many tortures. A female of Longtown, complained that though she had sworn an illegitimate child to another person, under promise of a douceur, now that the job was done, the money was not forthcoming, then followed upbraidings and threatenings in great profusion. What perfidy—double perfidy! involuntarily, exclaimed the reader:—Oh, what a partner I am cursed with! At this moment the unfortunate husband entered, and instead of the salutation of 'love arrayed in smiles,' rap came the poker upon his crown, and down he came almost senseless. Having, however, collected his scattered faculties, he resumed that posture which nature had assigned him as a distinction from meaner animals, and his first impulse was a return of love's salutation, with all the strength of his fist, so the aggressor measured her length upon the floor, and for once was silent. At length a few broken sentences partially developed the cause of these (to the husband) mysterious hostilities, the letter excited his attention, he looked at, and—discovered that it was not directed to him, but to another person living hard by!—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Dean Swift's barber one day told him that he had taken a public house. 'And what's your sign?' said the Dean. 'Oh, the pole and basin, and if your worship would just write me a few lines to put upon it, by way of motto, I have no doubt but it would draw me plenty of customers.' The Dean took out his pencil, and wrote the following couplet, which long graced the barber's sign:—

Rove not from pole to pole, but step in here,
Where nought excels the shaving, but the beer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 27th observes. "The question of the occupation of Spain beyond the term fixed by the treaty is now on the carpet, and it is supposed that the English government, in common with other nations, will require of the French cabinet an unequivocal explanation of her intentions; for the policy of this cabinet, with respect to Spain, is certainly mysterious and inexplicable, especially as she has not made remonstrances to Ferdinand against the cruel persecutions to which the subjects of that sovereign are at present exposed by the acts of a vindictive and merciless faction."

GREECE.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains an account from the borders of the Danube, dated the 21st of October, which says, "The last transactions in the Archipelago render the Greek cause safe. It is asserted that a great power has come out in their favour, and that important events will take place next spring."

There is a singular dearth of foreign news. The Greek campaign seems to be near its close. The following is as accurate, and interesting, sketch of the life of the Chief Director of Grecian affairs.

PRINCE MAUROCORDATO.

[The following account of the chief and his family, from the *British Traveller*, is much fuller than the one which we gave yesterday from the French papers.]—*London Times.*

This distinguished Greek Chief is descended from John Nicolas Alexander Maurocordato de Scarlati, Waywode of Walachia, whose father, Alexander, was interpreter to the Porte, and negotiated the peace of Carlowitz. John Nicolas, upon an incursion of the Imperialists into Walachia, was made prisoner, and was detained some years in Transylvania. During his captivity, he wrote a treatise *de officiis*, in the ancient Greek, which was published, with his portrait prefixed, in 1722, at Leipsic. His descendant, Alexander Maurocordato, the subject of this brief memoir, was at an early age Secretary to Caratza, then Waywode of Walachia. When Caratza was compelled to retire from Turkey, in consequence of having incurred the displeasure of the Grand Seignor, Maurocordato followed him to Pisa—the place he fixed upon for his residence. Shortly after this, the revolution broke out in the Morea and the islands; and the subject of our notice having been appointed to take charge of some ammunition, &c. which had been purchased with the money raised in different parts of Europe for the assistance of the Greek cause, he arrived at Missolonghi early in August, 1821, when he began to fortify that place, and has since rendered it one of the greatest importance to the whole of Western Greece.

In the first national Congress which was held at Epidaurus, the talents and knowledge of Maurocordato were displayed in the most conspicuous manner; so much so, indeed, that the choice for President of the Executive (which was then to be determined) fell upon him. During the whole year of his Presidency, he discharged the duties of his high office with the strictest honesty and the most unquestionable talent—incontestably proving, by his whole conduct, that the prosperity of his country, and the success of her great cause, were the sole objects he had in view. The year following that of his Presidency, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This appointment, however, excited against him considerable jealousy in the minds of some of the Chiefs of the Morea, and parin ularly of Colocotroni, who, having observed that his (Maurocordato's influence with the people became every day greater, professed to look upon him with suspicion, and did all he could to oppose his whole proceedings. At last, indeed, the patience of Colocotroni became exhausted, and he openly menaced Maurocordato with his vengeance, unless he instantly quitted the Morea, which country Colocotroni professed to consider as *his* property, and that no other chief had any pretence to interfere in its affairs. Circumstances were such, at the period now alluded to, that Maurocordato thought it best not to risk an open quarrel, and accordingly he retired to Hydra, where he found a stanch friend in the person of that honest, zealous, and firm hearted patriot, J. Orlando, one of the Greek deputies now in London. Shortly after the period now alluded to, Maurocordato was again called upon to take a distinguished part in the struggle of his country—being appointed Director General of the affairs of Western Greece. On this he again repaired to Missolonghi; and his name may be considered as in some degree connected with the two brilliant victories obtained in two successive campaigns, by the incomparable Marco Bozzaris, whose loss, in the last of these victories, Greece will not soon cease to deplore. Maurocordato, being a man of considerable learning and accomplishments, attracts to him all persons of letters and education, foreign as well as native, who are now in Greece. Besides which, notwithstanding his active engagements in the political affairs of his country, he finds time to interest himself in her moral prosperity also, by establishing national schools in various parts, conducted on the Lancasterian principles; being convinced that the true happiness of a people depends no less on its moral than its political condition.

UNITED STATES.

President Monroe, in his late Message, states the national debt of the United States to be 82 millions of dollars, which is less than 20 millions of pounds sterling. The annual expenditure of Great Britain is near 50 millions, the revenue this year more than fifty millions sterling, almost three times the amount of the [illegible] States, besides [illegible] Debt not to be discharged in the course of ten years, without any additional taxes. The United States, we believe, never before stood in so favourable a situation, in respect to their finances.

New President.—From every information we can learn it appears almost certain that JACKSON will gain the election.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, dated Washington, December 7.

"Gen. Jackson will be elected the next President without a doubt. He will have the whole of the west and states in the House, and, I doubt not Connecticut and Massachusetts, in due season."

MEXICO.

Slavery abolished in Mexico.—The Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the Mexican United States have been pleased to decree as follows;

1 The commerce and traffic of slaves, under whatsoever notion or flag, is for ever prohibited in the territories of the Mexican United States.

2 The slaves that may be introduced against the tenor of the above article, shall become free by the fact of touching the Mexican territory.

3 Every and each vessel, be they national or foreign in which slaves are transported on the Mexican territory, shall be immediately confiscated, together with the remainder of their cargoes, and the owner and purchaser, the captain and pilot, will suffer ten years imprisonment.

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

No 12.

61. *Excellent Method of Salting Meat.*—The following recipe may prove acceptable to many private families, and from trial can be strongly recommended.—To three gallons of spring water, and six pounds of common salt, four pounds of bay salt, two pounds of common loaf sugar, and three ounces of saltpetre; boil the whole over a gentle fire, and whilst boiling, carefully scum it; when quite cold it is fit for use. Rub the meat to be cured with fine salt, and put it to drain for a day or two, in order to free it from the blood, then immerse it in the above brine in the tub, taking care every part is covered. Young pork should not remain more than three, four, or five days in the pickle, but hams for drying must be immersed a fortnight at least before they are hung up, and tongues the same period. Beef may remain according as it is to be more or less flavoured with the salt. A little practice will soon prove the time every meat will require. When the pickle has been in use about three months, boil it up again gently, and after scumming it well, whilst boiling, add three pounds of common salt, three pounds of bay salt, half a pound of sugar, and one or two ounces of saltpetre, when cold it will be as good as at first. This brine may appear expensive, but ultimately it will be found the cheapest mode of salting, with the certainty that the meat, &c. cannot spoil, that the flavour will be excellent, and be juicy and tender.

To preserve Fish.—Fish may be preserved dry an fresh with sugar alone, by applying it inside to the muscular part, and hanging the fish up 2 or 3 days, till it is penetrated. A table spoon full of brown sugar will be sufficient for a salmon of 5 or 6 pounds, and will communicate no taste to it.

83. *Pickled Beets*.—The following method of preparing pickled beets has been so highly recommended to us, that we think it our duty to offer it to the ladies. Parboil some of the finest red beet roots in water, then cut them into a saucepan with some sliced horse radish, onions, shallots leaves, pounded ginger, beaten mace, white pepper, cloves, allspice and salt, and boil the whole in sufficient vinegar to cover it for at least a quarter of an hour. Strain the liquor from the ingredients, put the slices into a jar pour the strained liquor over them, and if higher colour be wanted, add a little powdered cochineal when the pickle is quite cold, and keep it closely covered with bladders or leather. A little oil may be poured on the top of this pickle which will assist the better to preserve it without prejudice to the beet root, which is commonly served up in oil, its own liquor, and a small quantity of powdered loaf sugar pounded. Some use a little mustard, but this is by no means necessary, and certainly does not improve the colour of this fine pickle.

84. *Spots of Ink*.—To take them out of linen, lemon juice is sometimes used, but the spots do not wholly disappear, and a hole follows. The best and safest method is, to take a candle, melt it, dip the spotted part in the melted tallow, then put it to wash, and it will become white and no hole follow.

85. Linen, muslin, paper, wood, straw, &c. may be rendered uninflamable by being dipped in a solution of phosphate of ammonia or acidulous phosphate of lime. Clothes, valuable documents, pannels, roofs, awnings, &c. exposed to fire, may thus be rendered less liable to destruction.

86. *To secure the blossoms of Fruit Trees against destruction by late frosts*.—Place around the roots of the trees, banks of snow or ice. The blossoms will be retarded, and thereby escape the late frosts, which are so destructive to our fruit trees in this climate.

Domestic.

Indian Civilization!—Before there is any chance of success for the plan alluded to in the following paragraph, as it respects the *Mississaugas* and other wandering tribes, these people must become more addicted to agriculture, and less partial to hunting; which is a revolution exceedingly difficult to bring about.—*Ed.*

We have been favoured with a pamphlet just issued from the New-York press written by Mr. BUCHANNAN, His B. M. Consul at New-York and addressed to the Earl of Dalhousie. It is a continuation of that gentleman's work on the "History, manners and customs of the North American Indians," and is intended to submit a plan to the British public for the melioration and civilization of the American tribes. The plan itself is to locate the different tribes, upon a grant from his Majesty of the extensive ground lying between the 44th parallel of North lat. and lakes Huron and Simcoe; the Indians to be governed by a council of their own &c. The subject is one deserving of attention.—The natives of this extensive continent are fast disappearing, and where civilization has extended itself are now not to be seen incorporated with the inhabitants; but we imagine that it is a difficult one, and that Mr Buchannan's plan would be attended with many serious obstacles.—*Neilson's (Quebec) Gazette*

Flourishing state of the Fisheries in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN, N F. Nov. 16.

Important.—Cleared out from the Custom house here, on five days between the 9th and 15th instant, 27, 324 quintals of Cod Fish, 93 casks of Salmon, 344 tons of Oil, 45 barrels of Herrings, and 25 barrels of Mackarel. Value, £19,000.

In allusion to the above, we most cordially unite in the following excellent remarks from the last *Acadian Recorder*.—*Ed.*

COLONIAL AND DOMESTIC.

Our readers will observe in this day's Recorder an account of the quantity of fish, &c. exported from St. John's, Newfoundland, in five days, of the last month, amounting in value to £19,000. Every one must be gratified by so tangible a proof of the importance and benefits of the fishery to that island. It evinces also the zeal and activity of their merchants and fishermen, a zeal which we would do well to emulate. What is there to prevent our participating largely in the fisheries on the Banks and at the Labrador? If we were even to make use of the advantages more immediately within our reach, we should derive an increase of revenue—and besides that, would obtain a staple for export beyond our present trade. This province has been blessed by nature, and that, not in her most parsimonious mood. We are not deficient in capital—witness the many wealthy individuals among us, and the readiness with which every article of luxury finds sale. Other Provinces without half our opportunities, are gaining gradually an ascendancy over us in commercial pursuits, by adopting a liberal system—by giving bounties to the fishermen, and by establishing banks, canals, and other great public works, which give employment to a great variety of persons, and cause a rapid diffusion of money.

Holland in former times, drew an immense accession of strength from her successful herring fishery. It was stated in a memorial presented to Charles II. by Dr. B. Worsely, then secretary to the Committee of Council for Plantations and Trade, that the least valuation put on the herring fishery of the Dutch, amounted to *three millions sterling per annum*; and De Witt calculated in 1669, that 450,000 persons were employed in it. If such profits have been realised it would be imprudent in us to throw away, from any fine spun theories, a branch of business which all other countries have found highly advantageous; a business for the prosecution of which, Nova Scotia is peculiarly fitted by her proximity to the greatest fishing stations in the world—by her numerous harbours, and by the hardy and adventurous disposition of her inhabitants. It was not the value of the lands in Cape Breton and Acadia, that led to the settlement of the French at Louisbourgh; it was the valuable fishery carried on there, and it became the object of attraction to the British Government; which after repeated attempts, succeeded in dislodging the Acadians, and then planted the colony at Halifax for the express purpose of obtaining the traffic lost by the French. Agriculture is doubtless important, but the fisheries are a permanent and inexhaustible source of wealth, and have ever supported a large portion of the inhabitants of this colony.

WELLAND CANAL.

We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to give Mr. Hamilton Merritt's Speech on the first breaking ground for the Welland Canal, entire, but the remainder shall be given next week.

W. H. Merritt, Esq. one of the Directors, and principal agents to the Company, delivered the following very appropriate address:—

GENTLEMEN,

Having been appointed an agent by the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to manage affairs for the time being. They have honoured me with an opportunity of addressing you at this time, and I assure you, nothing could afford me greater satisfaction was I not conscious from want of ability, and not being in the habit of speaking, I shall fall far short from doing common justice to the occasion.

We are assembled here this day for the purpose of removing the first earth from a Canal which will, with the least and by the shortest distance, connect the greatest extent of inland water in the world—and it gives me peculiar pleasure to find the line of this canal has been located at this neighbourhood—the inhabitants of which have turned out on all occasions, with a zeal and alacrity worthy of the undertaking. The first attempt that was made to level this route was in 1816. A meeting was held at the Beaver Dams, a plan drawn out and a petition sent to the Legislature, requesting they would send an Engineer to explore the route—its advantages were not at that time comprehended, and our request was not attended to. In 1822, the Legislature appropriated a sum of money to explore the country between Lake Erie and Ontario. Commissioners were appointed, to whom we applied, stating the natural advantages of the route, and requesting it should be explored—they considered it too near the frontier, and we were again disappointed. Having failed in all our applications, we were sensible if we did not make use of great personal exertions we could never bring the subject properly before the public.—We were fully aware of the supposed magnitude of the undertaking. We were sensible that the personal interest of the capital and talent of the district was against us, and that we had co operation to expect from them (which the result has fully proved.) Every attempt has been made to get this project taken up by able hands, but not one individual in the Province of extensive capital, or in any high official station, has given us the least assistance, excepting the Hon John H. Dunn, (he came forward at an early day, and has given us his steady and warmest support.) At the same time we were conscious if disinterested capitalists were aware of the natural facilities of the route, the simple fact of uniting so great an extent of water at so trifling an expense, would be sufficient inducement to embark in it—we, therefore, determined to depend on others no longer, but apply our shoulders to the wheel and set about it in good earnest.

A subscription paper was made out, at the April sessions 1825, a small sum to satisfy Talbot, the Engineer employed, and a report of the same laid before the public the 10th of May following, an Act of Incorporation was obtained, the next sitting of the Legislature, in February, 1824. Subscriptions were made at Quebec and this place in May following, to the amount of near 50,000 dollars. It was our intention, at that time, to follow it up immediately and commence at this point in June last;—however as some gentlemen in this district, who were wholly uninformed respecting the situation of the route, thought proper to write below stating the whole scheme to be entirely visionary, and would most probably result in a total loss to the subscribers, we were under the necessity of suspending our operations until surveys and reports were obtained by different Engineers, which have already been published and have given perfect satisfaction.—We then sent to New York and obtained the aid required to cover the first estimate and have now put this part of the line under contract as was the original design. We have had difficulties and prejudices to contend with, but not as many as were apprehended; and taking every thing into consideration we have commenced as soon as reasonably could be expected.

A report having been recently circulated that the Stockholders in Quebec, refused to pay the amount of their subscriptions, we beg leave to read you an extract of a letter received from the Committee in Quebec, through our agents Messrs Irvine, Macnought & Co. addressed to the president, George Keefer, Esq.

"Sir, At a general meeting of the Stockholders resident in the district of Quebec, held on Monday last, the Reports, Letters, and Documents, received from you and Mr. Merritt were submitted, and the whole gave great satisfaction. The General meeting having every confidence in the judgement, discretion, and prudent management of the Directors, in conducting the general concerns of the Welland Canal Company, as well as in the economical expenditure of the funds confided to their direction, have withdrawn the restrictions heretofore thought necessary. *The directors need not entertain any doubt of the due payment by the Stockholders* (they mention this not only with a view of satisfying the public; but more especially the contractors, as we wish them to retain every confidence in the directors, and to rest assured of the punctual fulfilment of our engagements,) *in Quebec, of the instalments when called for*—their confidence in the expediency and advantage of the undertaking being quite removed, and as already stated, in the integrity of your management they may rest with implicit reliance."

There still remains about 30,000 dollars to be subscribed to fill up the amount of our capital, it was the wish of the directors to have 100 000 dollars taken up in the Province, and 50,000 elsewhere, that we might have a greater interest in a work which so materially concerns us. It will be a peculiar satisfaction to you, one and all, to go to your own mills and machinery—every thing you take to them, besides your convenience, will be putting so much in your own pockets. There is not the least doubt but it will be the most profitable description of stock—this is the opinion of almost every intelligent man who has given himself the trouble thoroughly to examine the subject.

(To be Continued.)

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Upper Canada Gazette.

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By Authority.

Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, was by virtue of the authority in him vested in that behalf, to erect, declare and appoint the Port of Ernestinne, other-wise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada; We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Executive Council Office, York, February 7th 1821.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that many persons who have received Locations of Land, have, from Sickness, and other legitimate causes, been unable to fulfil the Settlement Duty in the time required by the Location Ticket, and have neglected to apply to His Excellency in Council for an extension of the period, for performance of such duty.

BE it Known that the period for completing the Settlement Duty, is hereby extended to Two Years from the date of Locations until further notice shall be given.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

GLEBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, having taken into consideration the system hitherto practised, of Granting Licences of Occupation for GLEBE LANDS, is pleased to Order, that in future the Glebes in the several Townships with the exception of *One Lot* in each Township, for the accommodation of the Incumbent, shall be Leased on the same terms as Clergy Reserves.

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons who hold Licences of Occupation for any of the said Glebe Lots, that the same will not be Renewed; and unless they do make application, by Petition, for Leases in the usual manner, through the medium of the Corporation for superintending the Clergy Reserves, before the Twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, the Lots so held by Licence of Occupation will be Leased to other Applicants.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office, York, 29th April, 1824. 19—*tf.*

Executive Council Chamber, York, 31st January, 1824.

PRESENT,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTANANT GOVERNOR,

IN COUNCIL,

HIS Majesty's Government having recently extended their assistance to the class of Emigrants, which it was intended to relieve by gratuitous Grants of Fifty Acres of Land, in conveying them to their respective locations:

IT IS ORDERED, that from the first day of May next, no gratuitous Grants be made of any quantity of Land to other than privileged persons.—And that as the Fee on Two Hundred Acres was raised, in order to defray the gratuitous Grants of Fifty acres the consideration failing, the future Fee on Two Hundred Acres is reduced to Eight Pounds Four Shilling and One P my Sterling; the existing Fee before 1819, and the Fee on all other Grants, in Townships surveyed since that time, to be the same as established by the Order in Council, of 5th January, 1819.

N. B. Possessors of gratuitous Grants for Fifty Acres, may, by paying the Fee on One Hundred Acres receive a Grant of the adjoining Fifty Acres of vacant

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex'v. Council.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
AT YORK, 26th JAN. 1824.

PRESENT;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

In Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR submitted to the consideration of the Board, the Sheriffs' Reports of their respective Gaols, together with other Documents relating to a Warrant of Survey which it appeared that the House of Assembly had addressed His Excellency to that effect, for the Session only; and obviously for the Delivery of the Gaols in the several Districts.

THE limitation of such a measure to one session seeming to militate with the Provision of the Law, that when the Communication from the Seat of Government admitted, and the circumstances of the Province required, there should be a regular Second Circuit, the Board would prefer to recommend that Special Commissions to deliver particular Gaols should issue where requisite; but, as the respective Reports from the Sheriffs do not, in the opinion of the Board, require any musical interposition, His Excellency, with advice of the Council, postpones a Second Circuit until the circumstances of the Province more decidedly require it.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Executive Council.*

WHEREAS by the Tenor of the Location Tickets a Certificate is required to be lodged of the Settlement Duty being done within two Years, or that the said Location should be forfeited, and in case of Locations not gratuitous, that one third of the Patent Fee be lodged with such Certificate; AND WHEREAS it is represented, that in many instances, Certificates of performance of the Settlement Duty, have been withheld from the inability of the settler to deposit such proportion of the Patent Fee, it is deemed expedient to relieve the settler from forfeiture of his location, when he may actually have performed his settlement duty—Notice is hereby given that in all cases where Settlement Duty has been performed within the limited period, the settler shall, on filing Certificate thereof within six Months of this date, be exempted from forfeiture notwithstanding the non-payment therewith of such portion of the Patent Fee, provided the Patent is sued out within One Year from the filing of such Certificate.

And further; His Excellency, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of rescinding any of the Militia grants, is pleased to direct this Public Notification; that all lands granted to Militia Men, upon which the Settlement Duties shall not have been performed within the limited period, will in pursuance of general intimations given to the Surveyor General in all similar cases, be declared vacant, and will be granted within Six Months after the expiration of that period, to the first applicant, unless the Original Nominee, shall before such subsequent application, have lodged a Certificate of his having performed the Settling Duties.

JOHN SMALL, *Clk Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, York, 7th Nov. 1821.

WHEREAS it has become expedient to establish a line of communication through certain remote Townships, for encouragement thereof, Grants will

be made to actual Settlers in the Townships hereinafter named on the condition of Settling within two years from the date of the Location, at the reduced Scale of 5th January, 1819, viz.

A Township North of Mariposa, advertised from the Surveyor General's Office on the 19th of October, as-

	Zeta, to be called	Eldon
N. of Ep		Fenelon
N. of Emily advertised as	Emir	Verulam
N. of South	Lake	Harvey
E. of do.		Douro
N. of Asphodel	Alma	Dummer
N. of Seymour	Mora	Belmont
N. of Dummer	Yea	Burleigh
N. of Mariposa	Nina	Lake
N of Muloc		Loon
N. of Eleazer	No	Grimsthorpe
N. of Kaladar	Aye	Anglesea
N. of Kennebec	Jus	Barrie
N of Norma	Oden	Clarendon
N of Oso	Et	Palmerston
N.of Belmont	Carlos	Methuen

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN
To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abiathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abiathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Townships of Bastard, containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having anyclaim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN
To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ritley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN
To Wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Circut, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To Wit

ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty one p-iches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit

ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two-fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two-fifths of the western quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres, and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No. 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb. 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
November 2d, 1824.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT
TO WIT

ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District
To Wit.

ON Tuesday the 18th day of January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Bowman, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No 260 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff.-M D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT
TO WIT.

ON Saturday the 14th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq. viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District
To Wit.

ON Tuesday the 18th day of January, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 2 in the 12th Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 Acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
October 18th, 1824.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 45—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District
to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phœnix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 2824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824 No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District
to wit

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property. I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
24th Sept. 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office,
6th Dec. 1824. No. 53—td.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCK and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from this day until Wednesday the 12th *January*, next; and a semi-annual Dividend of *Four per cent* will be payable at the Bank on and after Wednesday the 26th of that month on the Capital paid in.

(Signed)
THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York Dec 29th 1824 No. 1—4w.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Register Office for the Home District, is removed to the Brick-building next door to Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in King's Street York; where regular attendance will be given, from 9 o'clock in the morning, until 1 o'clock P. M agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

York, Jan. 10th, 1825. No. 2,—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are either Debtors to, or Creditors of, the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Township of *Markham*, who died last Spring, to come to an immediate settlement of accounts with the EXECUTRIX, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, resident in the said Township of *Markham*, who by consent of the Executors, pays the amount of all just demands against, and receives all sums due, to the said Estate.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, *Executrix,*
PETER REESON,
WILLIAM BROWN. *Executors.*

Markham, Jan. 12th, 1825 No. 2,—4 wks.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c. made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £65.— The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEDMAN. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No. 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No. 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

GRAIN.

THE Subscribers will purchase WHEAT, RYE, and INDIAN CORN, at the highest market prices, for which they will pay one half CASH, and the remainder in Goods at *Cash prices*.

ASHES

Taken as usual, at their POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge.

They have lately received a well selected assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

(Signed)
WOOD & ANDERSON.

York Dec. 16th, 1824. 52—6w.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating the reunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. No. 44—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indis putable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the 1st [illegible] of the Township of [illegible] *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 35—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also—Five Lots in the Garrison Reserve, each 66 by 99 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 24—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of TOWNSEND intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Cons. of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 20th MAY, 1824. } No. 21—1 m. t. d.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavor will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 2.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

ON Tuesday last, at two o'clock precisely, in pursuance of the Proclamation to that effect, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, proceeded in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber; where, being seated on the Throne, and the House of Assembly being present—the Honourable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council informed the Members of the House of Assembly at the Bar, that the opening of the present Session of Parliament by a Speech from the Throne, was adjourned until Thursday, *(this day,)* at one o'clock, in order to give them time for the Election of a Speaker; when their attendance, at the Bar of that House, would be required. On which the House of Assembly retired, and the Election, for the Speakership, immediately commenced.

AND we have been informed that after GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq. had been proposed by JOHN WILSON, Esq and had lost it by one or two only, he proposed JOHN WILSON, Esq (seconded by CAPT. MATHEWS,) who is said to have carried it by a majority of three, and that Gentleman was therefore declared duly elected—The House then adjourned 'till this day at half past 12 o'clock.

A-it is not desirable, for the sake of our country friends, to detain the publication of the Gazette beyond the usual hour, a GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, with his EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH, and an account of this day's proceedings in Parliament, will be published either this evening, or tomorrow, and regularly forwarded through the country by the next mail.

FROM some cause, unknown to us, and not a little extraordinary, for the weather is remarkably fine, the mails of yesterday did not arrive until a very late hour.—We have only time, therefore, briefly to notice the following interesting particulars:—

COL. STANHOPE has been ordered from Greece, by his own Government, in consequence of a Turkish remonstrance to that effect.—

THE success of the Greeks greatly transcend every thing that had been anticipated;—and we are now sanguine as to their ultimate independence, and the perpetuity of their national glory. If ever statue, column, temple, or cenotaph, was due from men to one of their species—the brave, the immortal, CANARIS, is entitled to that honour!—

GREAT part of the French army is on the point of evacuating Spain—and the dismay of FERDINAND, the *Embroiderer*, rapidly increases.

IT is very remarkable that, notwithstanding the singular mildness of the season here,—storms and hurricanes, accompanied with the utmost severities of Winter, in their most terrific form have prevailed, and are prevailing, in the north.—Insomuch that the *Griper*, Capt. LYON, one of the vessels employed in the North-West Expedition has been compelled to return to England to refit.

THE *Columbus*, or the *Leviathan of the deep*, as she is called, has reached Blackwall, London, and is there the wonder of thousands. She is, like all other great sights in England, converted into a source of profit. Multitudes visit her from morning to night, at two shillings a head. She is certainly calculated to awaken the most lively sensations of pride and astonishment at the spirit and enterprise of the rising off-pring of IMPERIAL BRITAIN in the West!

FROM a London paper we learn that a consultation was lately held at the Colonial Office, between Mr WILMOT HORTON and the Crown Lawyers on one part, and Mr. GALT and the CANADIAN LAND COMPANY'S council on the other, concerning the granting of the Charter; WHEN IT WAS AGREED THAT IT SHOULD BE COMPLETED FORTHWITH. It is further stated that the Commissioners will probably sail for America in January! Now, indeed, does the day begin to dawn upon us, and the gloom that has so long hung upon our forests, and the "*green and yellow melancholy*" that has so long tinged our lean and hollow cheeks with a sallow hue, begin to dissipate—Yes, we trust that the sun of a better day than ever yet dawned upon our Canadian wilderness is already peering above the horizon, never again to set, but in the last convulsive throws of expiring nature, and the crash of the universe!

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Mr. FAUNTLEROY.

Mr. Fauntleroy was sentenced to death on Tuesday the 2d of November, after an unsuccessful application had been made for an arrest of judgement, on the ground that the jury convicted him only of "uttering," the deed, which was charged as a "forgery" in the indictment. He was not to be executed until December

The judge in charging the jury was so much affected as almost to prevent utterance.

Before sentence of death was passed on him, he addressed the Court as follows:—

"My Lord—I am well aware that no emergencies, however pressing—that no embarrassments, however great—can be listened to as an excuse for the crime of which I have been found guilty; but I trust it may be considered as some palliation in a moral point of view, that a desire to preserve myself and others from bankruptcy, and not personal aggrandizement or selfish gratification alone, urged and impelled me to the acts I have committed; and when I first deviated from rectitude, it was owing to an acute, although, I admit, mistaken feeling, to obtain temporary relief; and not from any deliberate intention to defraud.—God knows my heart, and the truth of my present declaration, that I hoped and fully intended to make restitution immediately the expected prosperity of the house would have enabled me. This must, I think, my Lord, appear evident, from my having frequently replaced the money withdrawn; and the bank books will prove, that many of the sums mentioned in the document written in 1816, have been sincere—invested by me to the credit of the parties. That document, my Lord, has been supposed to have been prepared in contemplation of flight; this idea is, however, erroneous, and is sufficiently refuted by my continuance at my residence and business for years subsequently. The only object and intention of that paper was in the event of sudden death, before the whole of the money should be re-invested, to absolve every one but myself, even from suspicion.

Unfortunately for me, a succession of adverse events, which I could neither avert nor control (and part of which I detailed at length on my trial,) led on from one false step to another, until the affairs of the house became so involved that extrication was impossible. In these difficulties, I offered myself as the only sacrifice; and it is my duty, as a man and as a Christian, to resign myself to my fate. For me, my Lord, fallen and degraded as I am life has no allurements; and a momentary pang will at once put an end to my mental agonies and to my earthly existance. But, my Lord, I have numerous relations,—amongst them my dear and venerable mother, whose feelings I reverence; and for their sakes more than my own, I venture to supplicate that I may not be doomed to suffer a violent and ignominious death. It crime, my Lord, can be atoned for by suffering, my offences, heavy as they are, have long been expiated, not merely by the overwhelming embarrassments of the concern in which I was engaged, but by years of anxious terror and agonizing apprehension; and if, my Lord, the anguish of mind I have endured for the last 16 years of my life, and the peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed ever since I arrived at man's estate, could be made known to my most Gracious Sovereign, I venture to hope that his Majesty's benevolent and feeling heart would be touched with compassion for my situation, and that I should not be considered an object wholly undeserving the Royal Clemency. May I therefore, my Lord presume to solicit your Lordship's humane interposition to communicate for his Majesty's merciful consideration the circumstances to which I have alluded: and on behalf of my dearest, relations I supplicate that the punishment of death may be remitted."

The unhappy man read, audibly and distinctly, except at that part of the address which alluded to his mother: there his voice faltered, and he struck his hand forcibly on the bar. When he concluded, he resumed the calm demeanor which had previously characterized him.

Cobbet!—The *Dublin Star* says that a seat in Parliament is to be procured for Mr. Cobbet, as the advocate of emancipation, the expense to be paid out of the Catholic rent.

It is the intention of the Catholic Association to have their general petition ready to be presented by Sir Francis Burdett, on the opening day of Parliament, and to pour in three or four petitions every week during the Session.

Hell in St James's Street!—It has been asserted, on what may be deemed competent authority, that the profits of the celebrated Hell in St. James-street during the last season amounted to upwards of £150,000 over and above the expenses of the establishment, which are calculated at £100 a day; and that there was actually £1000 given to be divided among the waiters at the close of the season

PARLIAMENTARY ADVICE.

An Old Member to a Young Member of Parliament.—Enter the House of Commons as the Temple of Liberty; do not dishonour that Temple; preserve your freedom as the pledge of your integrity. Read, inquire, hear, debate, and then determine. Do not without inquiry approve of, nor without good cause oppose, the measures of the Court. The true patriot will lend his assistance to enable the King to administer justice, to protect the subject, and to aggrandize the nation Avoid bitter speeches; you meet not to revile, but to reason. The best men may err, and therefore, be not ashamed to be convinced yourself, nor be ready to reproach others. Remember, that your electors did not send you to Parliament to make your fortune, but to take care of theirs. When you do speak, take especial care that it is to the purpose; and rather study to confine yourself to the subject with brevity and perspicuity, than to indulge yourself with the unnecessary display of a flowery imagination. If you feel all right within, you will scorn to look round the House for support; for be assured that God, your conscience, and your country, will support you.

A faint idea of the regions below!—Parson M——, in preaching, recently, at Oakham (England) where there are several furnaces, told his congregation that their furnaces could give them but a faint idea of Hell. "Take a man," said he, "out of Hell, and put him in one of those furnaces and he would soon die of ague fits.

AN UNLUCKY PUSS.

The Lady and the Cat.—We have heard in England of carrier pigeons, and in Japan of carrier cuckoos, but we never remember to have before met with a carrier cat. A poor little tortoiseshell kitten has been, most unintentionally we are persuaded, made the vehicle of a *billet d'amor* this week, which has set the neighbourhood of Manchester-square (London) in an uproar.—As this funny affair is represented to us, we understand that the wife of a retired tradesman, some sixteen summers younger than himself, fell very much in love with a neighbouring batchelor's pet kitten; and as she was "in the way that ladies wish to be who love their lords," nothing could be denied her, and therefore it was soon decreed that pretty little tabby should change owners. Tuesday morning accordingly pussey was sent, very snugly housed in a small rent hamper, with a well-aired bed of clean straw Unluckily the lady's lord had not quitted home at his usual hour, and he expressed a good deal of surprise at the unexpected visitor; but a few "my dears, you know how much we want a cat," and the exposition of half a dozen half gnawed candles in support of the premises laid in the above declaration, soon silenced his scruples, and pussey was quietly extracted from her willowy abode, and placed on the gaudy rug. Unhappily the lady's solicitude for the kitten was equalled by her anxiety to preserve the basket, that it might be returned quite clean to the owner which, somewhat raising the old gentleman's suspicions, induced him to take it under his own charge. The lady's embarrassment now became palpable—and, dire mishap! the straw was thrown out, and disclosed a velvet nest, pretty looking little letter. The lady fainted; he has read the fatal billet; and luckless pussey was thrown out of a two pair of stairs window. Proceedings are immediately to be commenced; but in the midst of this distressing affair, it gives us pleasure to state that pussey is in a fair way of recovery, and again under the hospitable shelter of her former home.

Curious Charter.—In a Church at Prague is a Charter, said to be the original one, of Alexander the Great, which, if genuine, is undoubtedly the most ancient record in Europe. The following is a translation of its tenour.

"We, Alexander the Great, son of King Philip, founder of the Grecian Empire, Governor of the Persians, Medes Syrians, Indians, &c, and the whole world from East to West and from North to South, son of great Jupiter by, &c. so called, to you, the noble stock of Sclavonians, and your lineage, because ye have been unto us a help true in faith and valiant in war, we confirm all that tract of earth from North to the South of Italy, from us and our successors to you and your posterity for ever: and if any other nation be found there let them be your slaves.

"Dated at Alexandria, the 12 of the Goddess Minerva

"Witness, Ethra and the eleven Princes whome we appoint our successors."

Newspapers.—A.—How does it happen, neighbour B that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school, and for aught I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B.—Do you take the Newspapers, neighbour A.?

A.—No sir, I do not *take* them myself; but I now and then *borrow* one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed, a newspaper is a little school itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbour B. I frequently think I should like to take them; but I cannot well afford the expense

B.—Can't afford the expense!—what, let me ask, is the value of five or six dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I won't do not, for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection, that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society—O, don't mention the expense!—pay it in advance every year, and you will thank no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

The pride of Boulogne.—The pride of Boulogne is an attendant at the baths—a young creature who has spent some years in the coarse employment of a bathing woman, but whose beauty is so dazzling, that she not only surpasses all her companions, but may vie with the proudest of the Court. Her face is a model of Grecian beauty, not a coarse line about it; it is all softness, refinement—and one may add dignity. She is called by her friends, the *Venus de la Mer*, from her occupation—and, what is most gratifying to add to the praises of her person, her character is irreproachable; her manners gentle and unassuming, though she has been accustomed to flattery to turn a wiser girl's head, and assailed with offers to prevert her principles. Genevieve, for that is her proper name, says she is now completely happy, as she has been lately married, after five years attachment, to a jolly young fisherman of the port. She tatied the English ladies to give them an appetite, while he fished John Dories to indulge it, until they made up a little purse sufficient to pay the wedding finery—the indispensable broad gold pendants for her ears and a bridal dinner. She is twenty, and her husband five and twenty; they are admitted to be the finest couple in Boulogne. She still continues her humble duties at the baths, while he takes his turn out to sea—one of the happiest young fishermen in the world.

Mimicking Blackbird.—A blackbird, at present in the possession of Mr Date, of the King's Head Inn, Cirencester, (Eng.) possesses the very extraordinary faculty of mimicking the crowing of a cock, and the mewing of a cat.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES.

The subject of Slavery in the United States is beginning to assume a very serious aspect:—Should the independence of St. Domingo or Hayti be recognised, and commercial intercourse between that Island and the United States be once freely established, the subject will become still more embarrassing. We take the liberty of admonishing our countrymen not to trifle with it.—*American Paper.*

The following extract from an address to the Executive of South Carolina is very uneuivocal—It is in allusion to a late outrage on the rights of nations, and a severe censure passed on the Government of the U. S.

"There should be a spirit of concert and of action among the slave holding States, and a determined resistance to any violation of their local institutions.—The crisis seems to have arrived when we are called upon to protect ourselves—The President of the United States and his law adviser, so far from resisting the efforts of a foreign ministry, appear to be disposed by an argument drawn from the overwhelming powers of the General Government, to make us the passive instruments of a policy, at war, not only with our interests, but destructive also of our national existence. The evils of slavery have been visited upon us by the cupidity of those who are now the champions of universal emancipation; to resist at the threshold every invasion of our domestic tranquility, and to preserve our independence as a state, is earnestly recommended, and if an appeal to the first principles of the right of self government be disregarded, and reasons be successfully combatted by sophistry and error, there would be more glory in forming a rampart with our bodies on the confines of our territory, than to be the victims of a successful rebellion, or the slaves of a great consolidated government

Respectfully, your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN L. WILSON.

Provision for La Fayette!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22

The La Fayette Bill granting $200,000, and one township of land, passed this day, after considerable discussion, 168 to 26. A movement was in operation against this grant from a quarter which none would believe, if an Apostle were to tell them I will not hazard my veracity by naming it.—*American Papers.*

From the Democratic Press.

A Dreadful Situation.—Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and, under violent presumptions accused of Murder in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power "to give reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son! Without the public, powerful and pressing considerations which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudge his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case.—His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

FEROCITY OF A MOOSE.

From the Somerset (Maine) Journal.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On the 12th of September last, Mr John Ellis, of Mercer, a celebrated hunter, being on a hunting expedition, on Moose river, had a very remarkable and dangerous encounter with a Moose.

While employed in taking muskrats from his traps he heard a loud cracking of the brush on the opposite side of the river, which he supposed was caused by a carabou; seizing his gun he immediately entered his birch and proceeded to the spot where the noise was heard. On his approach the animal retreated, and was followed by Mr. Ellis ten or fifteen rods when it took to the river. He now discovered the animal to be a very large bull moose, and immediately returned to his canoe, which lay about fifty rods below where the moose entered the river, and started in pursuit of him. Having by great exertion approached within six or eight rods of him, he levelled his gun and fired, and the ball taking effect, the moose made for the shore. Ascending a low pine bank he proceeded about fifty rods into an alder swall, tearing every thing before him as he went with his huge horns. Mr. Ellis remained in the canoe till the noise ceased; when having reloaded his gun he proceeded in search of him. the moose was soon come up with, and rather unexpectedly. Mr Ellis having approached within twenty or thirty feet of the enraged animal before he discovered him:—He instantly fired; but being somewhat agitated, by sudden-ly seeing himself so near the animal, that the aiming position which he assumed, missed his object, the ball entering a small tree which intervened between them; whereupon the moose immediately made at him with desperate fury, taking him between his horns, one of which entered his clothes near the waistband of his pantaloons in front, and passed out near his chin, and the other at the small of his back taking the skin in its course. While in this dangerous and critical situation, suspended eight or nine feet in the air the moose made four or five bounds with him, clearing a rod or more at a leap, when his clothes giving away, he fell to the ground. The moose passed over him without striking him, and after going fifteen or twenty rods fell and expired.

Mr. Ellis received considerable injury, but trifling to what might have been expected from the circumstances in which he was placed.

We had these facts from the mouth of Mr. Ellis himself, and have no reason to doubt the correctness of them.

THE BOLD DRAGOON.

From Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller.

(Concluded.)

At supper my grandfather took command of the table d'hote as though he had been at home; helped every body, not forgetting himself; talked with every one, whether he understood their language or not; and made his way into the intimacy of the rich burgher of Antwerp, who had never been known to be sociable with any one during his life. In fact he revolutionized the whole establishment, and gave it such a rouse, that the very house reeled with it. He outsat every one at table excepting the little fat distiller of Schidam, who sat soaking for a long time before he broke forth; but when he did, he was a very devil incarnate. He took a violent affection for my grandfather: so they sat drinking, and smoking, and telling stories, and singing Dutch and Irish songs, without understanding a word each other said, until the little Hollander was fairly swamped with his own gin and water, and carried off to bed, whooping and hiccuping, and trolling the burthen of a Low Dutch love song.

Well, gentlemen, my grandfather was shewn to his quarters, up a huge staircase, composed of loads of hewn timber; and through long rigmarole passages, hung with blackened paintings of fruit, and fish, and game, and country frolics, and huge kitchens, and portly burgomasters, such as you see about old fashioned Flemish inns, till at length he arrived at his room.

An old times chamber it was, sure enough, and crowded with all kinds of trumpery. It looked like an infirmary for decayed and superannuated furniture; where every thing diseased and disabled was sent to nurse, or to be forgotten. Or rather, it might have been taken for a general congress of old legitimate moveables, where every king and country had a representative. No two chairs were alike: such high backs and low backs, and leather bottoms and worsted bottoms, and no bottoms; and cracked marble tables with curious carved legs, holding bells in their claws, as though they were going to play ninepins.

My grandfather made a bow to the motley assemblage as he entered, and having undressed himself, placed his light in the fire place, asking pardon of the tongs, which seemed to be making love to the shovel in the chimney corner, and whispered soft nonsense in its ear.

The rest of the guests were by this time sound asleep; for your Mynheers are huge sleepers. The house maids, one by one, crept up yawning to their attics, and not a female head in the inn was laid on a pillow without dreaming of the Bold Dragoon.

My grandfather, for his part, got into bed, and drew over him one of those great bags of down, under which they smother in the Low Countries; and there he lay, melting between two feather beds, like an anchovy sandwich between two slices of toast and butter. He was a warm complexioned man, and this smothering played the duce with him. So, sure enough, in a little while it seemed as if a legion of imps were twitching at him, and all the blood in his veins was in a fever heat.

He lay still, however, until all the house was quiet, and every body was snug in bed, each one in a different chambers; who answered one another in all kinds of tones and cadences, like so many bull frogs, in a swamp. The quieter the house became the more unquiet became my grandfather. He waxed warmer, until at length the bed became too hot to hold him.

"Faith there's no standing this any longer," says he; so he jumped out of bed and went strolling about the house.

Well, my grandfather had been for some time absent from his room, and was returning perfectly cool, when just as he reached the door he heard a strange noise with in. He paus-d and listened. It seemed as if some one was trying to hum a tune in defience of the asthma. He recollected the report of the room's being haunted; but he was no believer in ghosts. So he pushed the door jar, and peeped in.

Egad, gentlemen, there was a gambol carrying on within enough to have astonished St. Anthony.

By the light of the fire he saw a pale, weazen-faced fellow in a long flannel gown and a tall white night cap with a tassel to it, who sat by the fire, with a bellows under his arm by the way of bagpipe; from which he forced the asthmatical music that had bothered my grandfather. As he played, too, he kept twitching about with a thousand queer contortions: nodding his head and bobbing about his tasseld night cap.

My grandfather thought this very odd, and mighty presumptuous, and was about to demand what business he had to play his wind instrument in another gentleman's quarters, when a new cause of astonishment met his eye. From the opposite side of the room a long-backed bandy-legged chair, covered with leather, and studded all over in a coxcomical fashion with little brass nails, got suddenly in motion: thrust out first a claw foot, then a crooked arm, and at length, making a leg, slided gracefully up to an easy chair, of tarnished brocade, with a hole in its bottom, and tied it gallantly out in a ghostly minuet about the floor.

The musician now played fiercer and fiercer, and bobbed his head and night-cap about like mad. By degrees the dancing mania seemed to seize upon all other pieces of furniture. The antique, long bodied chairs paired off in couples and led down a country dance; a three legged stool danced a hornpipe, though horrible puzzled by its supernumerary leg;—while the amorous tongs seized the shovel round the waist, and whirled it about the room in a German waltz. In short, all the moveables got in motion, capering about; pirouetting hands across, right and left, like so many devils, all except a great clothes press, which kept curtseying and curtseying, like a dowager, in a corner, in exquisite time to the music; being either too corpulent to dance, or perhaps at a loss for a partner.

My grandfather concluded the latter to be the reason; so, being, like a true Irishman devoted to the sex, and at all times ready for a frolic, he bounced into the room, calling to the musician to strike up "Paddy O' Rafferty," capered up to the cloths press and seized upon the two handles to lead her out:—When, whiz! —the whole revel was at an end. The chairs, tables, tongs, and shovel sunk in an instant as quiet into their places as if nothing had happened; and the musician vanished up the chimney, leaving the bellows behind him in his hurry. My grandfather found himself seated in the middle of the floor, with the clothes press sprawling before him, and the two handles jerked off and in his hands.

"Then, after all, this was a mere dream!" said the inquisitive gentleman.

"The divil a bit of a dream!" replied the Irishman; "there never was a truer fact in the world. Faith, I should like to see any man tell my grandfather it was a dream."

Well, gentlemen, as the clothes press was a mighty heavy body, and my grandfather likewise particularly coming to the ground would make a bit of a noise.—Faith, the old mansion shook as though it had mistaken it for an earthquake. The whole garrison was alarmed. The landlord who slept just below, hurried up with a candle to inquire the cause, but with all his haste his daughter had hurried to the scene of uproar before him. The landlord was followed by the landlady, who was followed by the bouncing bar maid, who was followed by the simpering chambermaids, all holding together as well as they could such garments as they first laid hands on; but all in a terrible hurry to see what the devil was to pay in the bedroom of the bold dragoon.

My grandfather related the marvellous scene he had witnessed, and the prostrate clothes press, and the broken handles bore testimony to the fact. There was no contesting such evidence; particularly with a lad of my grandfather's complexion, who seemed able to make good every word either with sword or shilelah. So the landlord scratched his head and looked silly, as he was apt to do when puzzled. The landlady scratched—no, she did not scratch her head, but she knitted her brow, and did not seem half pleased with the explanation. But the landladie's daughter corroborated it, by recollecting that the last person who had dwelt in that chamber was a famous juggler who had died of St. Vitus's dance and no doubt had infected all the furniture.

This set all things to rights, particularly when the chambermaids declared that they had all witnessed strange carryings on in that room; and as they declared this "upon their honors," there could not remain a doubt upon the subject.

"And did your grandfather go to bed again in that room?" said the inquisitive gentleman.

That's more than I can tell. Where he passed the rest of the night was a secret he never disclosed. In fact, though he had seen much service, he was but indifferently acquainted with geography, and apt to make travels about inns at nights, that would have puzzled him sadly to account for in the morning.

"Was he ever apt to walk in his sleep?" said the knowing old gentleman.

Never that I heard of.

FACETIÆ.

So we'll live,
And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses and who wins; who's in and who's out;
And take upon us the mystery of things,
As if we were God's spies. SHAKSPEARE.

CONVIVIAL CLUBS OF FORMER DAYS.

The Surly Club was established near Billingsgate to keep up the genuine vernacular—the vulgar tongue. Coachmen, watchmen, carmen, and such like, met the gentlemen once a week, to exercise in the art and mystery of fine language, that they might not be at a loss to abuse those whome they drove, &c. If any of these members had by mistake uttered a civil expression, or was suspected to be corrupted with good manners, he was looked upon as an effeminate coxcomb, who had sucked in too much of his mother's milk, and was most likely expelled. By this society was erected the bum pug post at Billingsgate, to harden the latter ends of the members once a year, in order that through a cowardly fear of being kicked, they should be thus used to it.

The Club of Ugly Faces.—This society consisted of those to whome Nature had been exceedingly unkind. The first member had a nose of immense magnitude; the second a chin like and as long as a shoe horn; the third, disfigured with a mouth like a gallon pot, when both the sids are nearly squeezed together; a fourth, with eyes like a tumbler, and one bigger than the other; a fifth, with a pair of convex cheeks, as if like Æolus the god of the winds, he had stopped his breath for a time, to be the better able to discharge a hurricane; a sixth, with as many wens and warts as there are knots and prickles upon an old thornback; a seventh, with a pair of skinny jaws, that wrapped over in folds like the hide of a rhinoceros, and that with a tusk strutting beyond his lips, as if he had been bagged by a man tiger; a eighth with a hare lip that had drawn his mouth into several corners; the ninth, with a huge "Lauderdale" head, as big in circumference as the golden ball under St. Paul's Cross, and a face so fiery, that the ruddy front of the orbicular lump which stood so elevated upon his lofty shoulders, made it look like the flaming urn on the top of the Monument, &c. &c. and such like who might resemble barber's blocks in expression. These gentlemen seldom distinguished one another by their names, but generally saluted each other, when they drank round after the following manner, viz. *Here Nose, my service to you; Thank ye, Chin, Her's to you,* Bubberlip; *Your servant* Mr Squint. *My love to you, neighbour* Goggle; *I am yours, neighbour All over.* "Here's success, brother Underjaw; *I'll pledge you, brother* Plumpcheeks.

None were admitted into this club who by their general appearance, could not make a woman miscarry, or frighten children into fits. And it was proposed that every new member should, upon his inauguration, make a speech in favour of Æsop, whose portrait should hang over the chimney; and also, that they should purchase the heads of Thersites, Dan Scotus, Scarron, (who compared his body to the letter Z) and Hudibras, with all the celebrated ill faces of antiquity as furniture for the club room. We are here reminded of Agesilaus, the 2d King of Lacedemon, who was ill formed and lame. He was always the first to jest upon these deformities, which is the usual way of other men of wit in like circumstances. By that means they became the ridicule. "You deprive (says Seneca both the ill natured and the facetious of their jest, if you begin first yourself. Nobody ever gave room to another to laugh at him, who began of his own accord. Vatinius is said to be a man born both for laughter and hatred, but at the same time he was a pleasant fellow, and ready at a joke. He had always a great deal to say upon his feet and ugly face, by which means he avoided the banter of his enemies, who were more numerous than his deseases, and Cicero in particular."

NATURAL HISTORY.

FASCINATION OF SERPENTS.

In every country where much credulity prevails on any local subject, numerous stories are detailed in support of the general opinion; and such of those tales as abound in the marvellous, and have any ingenuity in their structure are currently propogated in gaping wonderment. Half a century ago, every village had its traditionary accounts of local ghosts and apparitions; and any literary champion disposed to support their credit, might have found in any country, ample instances in proof of his visionary beings.

That at present is strictly the case with the fascination of serpents. A very large proportion of the population has been reared in its belief, and almost every book writer can recite wonderful instances of its existence. A thousand such tales may be picked up in this country, where the charming by serpents is the current subject of marvellous recital; but certainly the climax of absurdity was never carried higher than in one case, making the eyes of a viper erect a man into an immoveable statue, and, in another, the eyes of man immoveable statue, and, in another, the eyes of man himself bring the rushing spring of an infuriated bull or himself bring the rushing spring of an infuriated bull or buffalo to a stand-still. The only wonder in such relations is, that any person can be found so imbecile in mind as to give them the slightest credence. Surprise and fear are alleged to be the cause of fixing the fascinated animal; but that is contradicted by the whole history of animated nature. Civilized man, indeed, and the animals he has domesticated, will frequently be thrown into disconcerted confusion, by the sudden rencounter of imminent danger, but the same thing never happened to any animal in a state of nature. The former, unaccustomed to the contemplation of unseen danger, are surprized into sudden confusion on its approach; but the latter, ever on the alert for self-preservation, have every mental faculty called into vigor ous activity on the instant of its appearance in any shape; and the weakest and least defensible animal bewer, appears to greater advantage than in the display of its marvellous adroitness to escape impending peril.

A hare before a couple of grey hounds, her superiors in speed, never for an instant loses her presence of mind, but to the last turn directs all her physical powers with the correct observance of place and existing peril. A winged partridge or pheasant, although struck to the ground in the moment of their imagined security, and in a way that they never could have contemplated, instantly run off in covering concealment, and lodge themselves as distantly and artfully in cover, as often to elude all the address of the sportsman and his pointers. The same steady and firm exercise of mind in the exercise of peril pervades every species of animals, and with all the feeble classes, furnishes the only means of their security and escape. Against the silly and puerile accounts, therefore, of birds and other animals leaping down into the expanded jaws of a voracious serpent, and [illegible] through all her works."

"All nature cries aloud through all her works."

Of all men, the serpent jugglers of India, and the viper catchers of Egypt are the most conversant with all the natural habitudes of the reptile brood. They are daily familiar with all their haunts and various modes of existence, and are infinitely the best qualified to decide on any question respecting their natural history; but so far are they from assigning any powers of fascination to the hateful race, that they actually assume it to themselves, and allege that they can sooth down into harmless quiescence the most irritable and poisonous of the tribe. Their pretended charming is all juggling trickery, but it is executed with such an artful address as baffles even conjecture as to the mode of conducting it, and we are yet strangers to the management which enables them to handle, with impunity, creatures so fatally gifted

The investigation of natural history, in all its various branches, well merits the exercise of a powerfully philosophical mind, but in its progress, such a mind will have to encounter far more of difficulty in the detection of established errors than in the development of new truths. There is a noble display of instructive wisdom in the varied branches of natural science, that carries conviction to all ingenious and capable intellects the instant it is correctly perceived, but superstition and credulity have heaped up so many impure obstacles in the way, as to require herculean power and means to cleanse away the sugean filth.

Green Monkeys of South America.—An English officer, serving in the Colombian army, gives the following particulars of the Green Monkeys of South America. By night the trees were visited by groupes of green monkeys, who kept up such horrid chattering as prevented our enjoying a single moment's repose until day, when we were beset by immense flocks of parrots, paroquets, and macaws, more noisy than our nocturnal visiters. I had an opportunity of witnessing the ingenuity and cunning of the Indian guides, one of whom proposed to rid us of the monkeys, provided he got a handsome pen knife as a reward. He went outside the trees with a bottle, in which he put some peas; putting down his fingers now and then, he took out some, which he eat with seeming satisfaction; leaving a few strewed around, he retired; and the monkeys, who are very minute in their observance of man's actions, descended very cautiously, and having found some of the peas, a quarrel ensued; but one, more crafty than the rest, peeped into the bottle, and, determining to secure a good handful, thrust down his hand, and, filling it, he set up a titter, as he found he could not withdraw his hand. The Indian now ran and secured him, and all the tribe fled from branch to branch in evident agitation. Part of an old red jacket being procured, all hands went to work to make him a new suit of clothes, and, after being dressed, he was let loose in the branches among his astonished companions, who collected round him, and, gazing on him with curiosity for about five minutes, a busy scene ensued; the other monkeys plucking branches, and flogging the soldier monkey, who jumped from branch to branch, pursued by the whole commonwealth of monkeys, until they were out of sight. Thus the Indian rid us of those pests.—We daily saw different tribes, perhaps three tribes of different colours in one day; some were very mischievous, throwing pistachios, limes, and other fruits, at us.

her women rode on donkeys, one of which getting tired, and as beating would not make him go, he was a handsome by the monkeys, as usual. were attentive spectators, and seeing the donkey left, they descended to have a ride; three or four dozen mounted together, on his ears, neck, and every other part, and even two clung to his tail, while the others whipped and scratched him The donkey, frightened by his novel treatment, acquired new speed, and began cantering, while his purchasers as nimbly plied him, until he came up to our rear braying. The monkeys now abandoned him, so dreadfully scratched and torn, that he never attempted to stop afterwards.

Poetry.

ON DYING FOR LOVE.

[illegible] Marian T—, when she was lovely and lively a girl as ever lead a blushing cheek on a sunny pillow, and sank into dreams of innocence and joy. I remember her too, when the rose was fading from her cheek, and solace and happiness had vanished for ever from her forsaken heart. There was the impress of blighted hope upon her brow, the record of the villain's faithlessness upon her sunken cheek. Her eye told of long suffering, and her constant, but melancholy smile, evinced how patiently she endured it. Day by day the hue of mortality waxed fainter and fainter; her beautiful form wasted away, and she became at last like a spirit of heaven dwelling among, but scarcely holding communion with, the sons and daughters of the earth. The latter part of her life seemed an abstraction—a dream—an unconsciousness of what was passing around her. The sister of S—(of S— who had broken the vows that were pledged with such seeming fidelity to Marian) abhorred her brothers perfidy, and was fonder than ever of the poor heart broken girl. She sincerely pitied her—

For [illegible] renneth soone in gentil harte;
and sought by every means in her power to revive her past energies, and recall her to lost happiness and peace But it was too late; although she complained not, her spirit was broken for ever; and in the effort of raising herself to give a last kiss to her friend, she sank back and died without a struggle or a sigh.—There were some lines in a periodical work shortly after her death evidently written by a person acquainted with the parties, which, I think, may not improperly be inserted here.

To G— S—.

There's a stain on thee that can never fade,
Tho' bathed in the tears of future years,
And this world will be but a world of shade,
Of sorrow and anguish, and bitter tears.
Thou hast seen a flow'ret pine away,
Thou, low'd by thee, would have blossom'd fair
And thou shalt meet with a worse decay,
And wither and die in thy soul's despair.

Like the Summer's breath was the gentle tale
With which thou told'st of thy love and truth,
But thy falsehood came, like the wintry gale,
And blighted the flow'ret in its youth.
It has sunk to earth, but never can sigh
Has e'er betray'd thy bosom's pain,
Yet a day will come when thou would'st die
To call it back from the grave again.

Had'st thou cherish'd it with the smile that won
Its tender love in Spring's blooming hour;
Had thy love beam'd o'er it like the sun,
Whose rays are life to the drooping flow'r;
It had still been fair, and thou had'st now
Been calm as the lake that sleeps in rest,
But the ray of Joy shall ne'er light thy brow,
Nor pleasure dwell in thy lonely breast.

For the lovely one whom thou left'st to lorn,
A deep lament shall be;
But no heart will sigh, and no bosom mourn
And no eye e'er weep for thee.

Thou wilt pass away to the realms of death
In solitude and gloom,
And a curse will cling to thy parting breath,
As sweet as thy doom.

IRISH CHARACTER.

His God, and his friends, and his own native hills,
The maid that he loves, and his sons in wadding rills,
Are grateful to Pat of the Emerald Isle,
His graves and his lawns, and all purity and love,
Where nothing molests, but the sound of the dove,
His sweet limpid fountains, his rivers and lakes,
Are never infested with lizards and snakes;
Pat roams without fear, through his Emerald Isle
Some foreigners mock him, and say that he's 'wild,'
Some call him a 'savage,' and nature's rude child,
That blunders and boasts in his Emerald Isle
And grant it, ye sons of self-knowledge and pride,
That Pat be your friend, and let friendship be tried,
He'll stand at your back, with the 'spring of the roe,'
But Paddy's the devil, when Paddy's your foe;
For hot runs the blood of the Emerald Isle
The oaths and the bumpers to which he gives birth,
His speech and his clothing are subjects of mirth,
When wandering far from his Emerald Isle.
But pardon his rudeness, nor smile at his slips,
Nor laugh at the language that flows from his lips,
Pat owns he has failings; and Patrick's a man,
And he that is perfect in life's brittle span,
Is more than poor Pat of the Emerald Isle

Domestic.

(Mr. Hamilton Merritt's Speech Concluded)

Gentlemen.—This canal, from its peculiar and most favourable situation, will be the means of creating within itself, or by its own erection, a greater amount of transportation than will pay the interest of the capital expended, over and above the transit, it will draw from Lake Erie and the profits of its Hydraulic situations.

It is well known to you, that the Banks of River Welland and Grand River abounds with an almost inexhaustible supply of pine timber now useless, which will be floated down to our establishment, converted into lumber, and transported to the entrance of the American channel at Tonewanta, where it must ever find a constant and ready demand, as their borders are destitute of the article. There is likewise immense quarries of the purest white Gypsum or plaster, on the borders of the Grand River, which will soon become profitable articles of commerce. Staves can be conveyed from thence to Lake Ontario for two or three dollars a thousand. All the produce from the most remote townships on that river and west of it, which now passes to Burlington, will now come through this Canal; the transit of these articles, and many more too numerous to mention, will be created by its erection, besides thousands of barrels of flour which will be drawn from the surrounding country to its mills. By entering the mouth of the Grand River one month earlier every spring, we will draw all the early transit from the American shore, even should they join their own canal again at Tonewanta, this is an advantage of the greatest importance, and one which this will ever retain, as nature has placed such a barrier to the entrance of Buffalo by the ice, that with all their enterprize and ingenuity, they will never be able to overcome it. In case it should hereafter be found expedient, by the erection of one lock with a four foot lift at Fort Erie or Waterloo, and making a tow path on the Niagara and Chippawa Rivers, which can be accomplished at a small expense, vessels can be towed of any burden from Lake Erie to the entrance of the cut.

This Peninsula is wholly destitute of a situation for Mills that can even be considered mercantile—the falls of Niagara excepted This Canal having the Niagara for its Feeder at the commencement will afford the best and most numerous situations for machinery, within the same distance in America, wet or dry, warm or cold, we will always have the same steady and abundant supply of water, which will be alternately made use of without any detriment to transportation, until terminating in Lake Ontario.

The very idea of those contemplated improvements, has a tendency to exhilerate our spirits instead of remaining in their dull supine state in which we have been for years past, we will mingle in the bustle and active scene of business. Our commodities will be enhanced in value, and a general tide of prosperity will be witnessed on the whole line and surrounding country.—In short, Gentlemen we are situated in a country favoured with every advantage, both in soil, climate, and situation; its resources only remain to be known to draw men of capital to us, and we trust, now improvements have commenced it will increase and that we may witness the same spirit of enterprise here, which our neighbours the Americans possess in so eminent a degree.

We have now stated the local advantages of this Canal, and the reasonable expectation we have to think it will become a profitable speculation to the Stockholders.—You may think we are hazarding a bold assertion, but I verily believe it to be as great a national object to the Province as the Erie Canal to the State of New York. They have appropriated 8,000,000 dollars, for the purpose of connecting Lake Erie with Hudson River, or the Ocean We will effect the same object for one fifteenth part of the money, and will reap equal if not superior advantages by the Welland.—This Canal is the commencement of a similar undertaking—it is the most important link in that chain of communication we hope to see effected within three years. We remove the only natural barrier of importance, the Fall of Niagara.—The Rapids between Prescott and Lachine command the next consideration—if the subject is properly brought up before the Legislatures of the two Provinces this winter, it can be commenced the year following. There is nothing novel or intricate in the undertaking, or the method to be pursued; let us only follow the plan adopted by that celebrated and enlightened Statesman, De Witt Clinton, and it will succeed without taxing the Country one farthing. If they can make a Canal 450 miles without taxation, I trust we can do the same for 50 miles, by pursuing similar means. When we contemplate the natural advantages we possess over the Americans in our water communication, it is astonishing to think of the apathy and indifference that has hitherto prevailed amongst us on the subject. If we inquire into the cause, nine tenths of us would censure the Government—there [illegible] ready to remove the burden from our own shoulders, but can only blame ourselves. Can or ought we to suppose our Governors are as immediately interested in any part or portion of the country, as the inhabitants, who are living on the spot? If you were asked in what branch of the Legislature should those measures emanate? You would readily answer, the branch composed of the Commons—they are sent from among us, their interest is ours, and if we do not find exertion among them, where are we to look for it; show me a measure that has passed that Body for the improvement of the Country, and you will find it has received the concurrence and sanction of the other branches. It is a rare occurrence that the measures of great national improvement, originate from the Administration of the Government. It was not the Governor of New York who first recommended the Erie Canal—it was brought forward by the people, who were the most interested, the system or plan was matured by Mr. Clinton, in an early day, and the Act finally passed in 1817, during the Administration of Governor Tompkins.

I mention this circumstance more particularly, as a most unfounded idea is entertained, not only among ourselves, but in the United States, that the cause of our negligence, and inattention to improvement of the Country, originate in the Government of the Colony, and has a tendency to prevent people of capital from making it their residence.

We shall soon begin to realize the benefits arising from the American Canal, this will create a competition between the rival markets, New York, and Montreal or Quebec, and be a general benefit to the Country above us. All the produce from the American side will be carried down the St. Lawrence, for we will have nearly the same advantage in transit as heretofore. It will be the means of more closely uniting the interests of the two Provinces, and increasing the character and reputation of our Country abroad.

The Directors have reason to believe they have been fortunate in obtaining contractors every way qualified for the undertaking; and, it is hoped, in your future choice, you will select men of integrity and perseverance, who will carry on the work as rapid as under existing circumstances it has commenced that they may command the perfect confidence of the Stockholders and be so fortunate as to obtain Contractors who will be entitled to the confidence of their men. In that case every branch will harmonize, and there will be no difficulty in completing the all important undertaking. That it may have a speedy and successful termination is the most ardent wish of the *Welland Canal Company.*

Longevity of Indians.—Within these last eight years, there have died in the village of Cognawaga, ten Indians, each of them past one hundred years of age. Some days ago, the Curate buried a woman, aged 106. There is now living, a Squaw who has her descendants to the fifth generation; in other words the child has now living, her mother, grandmother, grandmother's mother, and grandmother's grandmother It may be worthy of remarking, that the life of these people, is made up of a singular mixture of idleness and hardship, and upwards of ninety meals in an hundred consist of Indian corn (maize) cooked in a way peculiar to Indians.—Can. Spect.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. G. Powell of a Daughter.

Upper Canada Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK U. C. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13th, 1825.

By Authority.

Provincial Parliament of UPPER-CANADA,

At One o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor *proceeded in the usual state, to the Legislative Council Chamber, in pursuance of the adjournment on Tuesday last, when, being seated on the Throne, and the House of Assembly being present at the bar, he was pleased to open the Session with the following*

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In the absence of any urgent occasion for your deliberations at an earlier period. I have called you together at the time which best accords with the ordinary course of the Public Business.

The accident which has deprived you of the Buildings erected for the use of the Legislature has been attended with the destruction of documents, the loss of which may produce temporary inconvenience, though I trust it will not render your labors less effectual for the general good.

Since the Legislature was last assembled, a very considerable sum has been dispensed from the Imperial Treasury to the Sufferers by the late War, and the recommendation of His Majesty upon the prayer of this Province, has procured such a modification of the East India Company's Charter, as will, it is hoped, admit of our being supplied henceforward with a most important article of consumption, in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful commere, and the suppression of an illicit trade which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

In the success of your Joint Address, praying for a deduction from the British Import Duty on a principal production of the Western District, another instance of the Royal consideration has been afforded, by which much encouragement will be given to the Agricultural exertions of the inhabitants of that portion of the Province; who, though enjoying a fertile soil, and genial climate, sustain in a commercial point of view, much comparative inconvenience from their inland situation.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have given directions that the Public Accounts and the Estimates for the present year shall be laid before you. You will find that a very considerable debt remains charged against the funds of the Province, notwithstanding the receipt and application of the arrears awarded by the last Arbitrators. I trust that [illegible] by the improvement of the Revenue, [illegible] our population becomes more numerous, [illegible] sures which you may find it expedient to devise, with a view to accelerate its increase, the receipts will be made at no distant period, to exceed so far the necessary charges as to afford the prospect of speedy relief from this incumbrance In the mean time you will find me always disposed to confine our expenditure within the narrowest limits which a prudent regard for the essential interests of the Province will permit; and I fully confide in your readiness to make just provision for the maintenance of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

You are met to deliberate on the affairs of the Province at a moment when happily for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the Great Empire to which we belong, to a heigth of power and prosperity, not exceeded at any period of her history. Under the auspicious Reign of a beloved Monarch, the Royal Councils and the measures of an United Parliament, have, by the favor of Divine Providence, placed our Parent State in a situation, which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries; and which, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranqullity, holds, forth the best assurance of security and peace to the remotest portion of her Dominions.

The King views with lively interest the efforts which the Colony has directed to the improvement of its Internal communications, and it is a great satisfaction to me to inform you, that His Majesty's Government is disposed to afford its co-operation in a manner that would materially facilitate the completion of those great works projected by the Commissioners for the improvement of our Inland Navigation, whose report, with my recommendation, I was happy to transmit at the request of the Legislature, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The details of the correspondence which has passed on this subject shall be laid before you. They will exhibit an additional proof of the favorable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards this Province; and I cannot forbear expressing the persuasion which experience permits me to indulge, that from the continuance of unanimity in your proceedings, and from a mutual confidence between the Government and the People, His Majesty will receive the most convincing assurance that the advantages extended to you, are duly appreciated, and will be judiciously and effectually improved.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JANUARY 20th, 1825. No. III.

By Authority.

York, U. C. January 17th, 1825.

This day, at Eleven o'clock, the Honourable the Legislative Council waited upon His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with the Address, of which the following is a copy:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, *Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our most respectful acknowledgements for your very gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

WE regret that the accident which has deprived us of the Buildings erected for the use of the Legislature, has been attended with the loss of documents which may produce temporary inconvenience, though not we hope such as to render our labours for the public good less effectual.

THE paternal affection evinced by our most Gracious Sovereign, in directing a very considerable sum to be dispensed from the Imperial Treasury to the sufferers by the late war, not only calls forth our warmest gratitude, but refreshes and strengthens that deep attachment which we have always felt for His Royal Person and Government.

NOR are we less deeply affected with His Majesty's condescension in attending to the prayer of this Province, and procuring by His Royal recommendation such a modification of the East India Company's Charter, as will admit of our being supplied hereafterward with a most important article of consumption, in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful Commerce, and the suppression of an illicit trade which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

IN the success of our Joint Address praying for a deduction from the British Import Duty on a principal production of the Western District, we most gratefully acknowledge another instance of the Royal consideration, by which much encouragement will be given to the agricultural exertions of the Inhabitants of that remote portion of the Province.

WE rejoice that we are met to deliberate on the affairs of the Province at a moment when, happily for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the great Empire to which we belong, to a height of power and prosperity not exceeded at any period of her history, and daily feeling her genial influence and fostering care, we are anxious to attain something of that wisdom in our local arrangements which, under the auspicious name of a beloved monarch, the Royal Councils, and the measures of an United Parliament, has by the power of Divine Providence placed our Parent State in a situation which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries, and which, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranquility, holds forth the best assurances of security and peace to the remotest portion of her dominions.

THE lively interest with which our most Gracious Sovereign views the efforts which the Colony has directed to the improvement of its internal communications, may well encourage us to redoubled exertion, and while we participate in the great satisfaction felt by your Excellency in the disposition evinced by His Majesty's Government, to afford its co-operation in a manner that would materially facilitate the completion of those great works, projected by the Commissioners for the improvement of our Inland Navigation, whose report you were pleased to transmit with your recommendation to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, we shall feel highly gratified in perusing the details of the correspondence which has passed on this subject, when laid before us, as they will doubtless exhibit an additional proof of the favourable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards the Province, we cannot be insensible to the great obligations we are under to your Excellency for contributing, by your strong recommendation, to the success of our various prayers, thus adding fresh proofs of your Excellency's ardent desire to promote by every means in your power the happiness of the Province.

Cherishing the same persuasion which experience permits your Excellency to indulge that from the continuance of unanimity in our proceedings, and from a mutual confidence between the government and the People, His Majesty will receive the most convincing assurance that the advantages extended to us are duly appreciated, and will be judiciously and effectually improved, we are happy in assuring your Excellency that it shall be our earnest study to preserve this unanimity and confidence which have guided our deliberations so harmoniously for many years, and which have never been interrupted since your Excellency assumed the Government of the Colony.

Legislative Council Chamber, 15th January, 1825.

J. BABY,
Speaker.

To which HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following reply:—

Honourable Gentlemen,

YOUR sentiments of dutiful and affectionate attachment to His Majesty, and the sense you entertain of the genial influence and fostering care of the Parent State, give me the greatest satisfaction; and your concurrence with my wishes to preserve that unanimity and mutual confidence which have happily prevailed in the intercourse of this Legislature for many years, is highly agreeable to me, and affords the best founded hopes that your labours will continue essentially to advance the interests of your country.

York, U. C. January 17th, 1825.

This day, at Eleven o'clock, the House of Assembly waited upon His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with the Address, of which the following is a copy:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, *Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the throne at the opening of the present Session.

WE very much regret the injury the Province has sustained in the destruction of the building erected for the use of the Legislature, and lament that it has been attended with the loss of documents, the want of which, will no doubt prove inconvenient, though we trust it will not so materially obstruct our labours as to render them less efficient for the public good.

WE recognize with feelings of the warmest gratitude the proof which His Majesty has afforded of His most gracious attention to the wants of this Province in directing to be dispensed from the Imperial Treasury a very considerable sum towards relieving the sufferers by the late War. And we are deeply sensible of His Majesty's goodness in procuring, upon the prayer of this Province, such a modification of the East India Company's Charter as it is hoped will admit of our being supplied, hereafter, with a most important article of consumption in a manner that must equally contribute to the increase of lawful Commerce, and the suppression of illicit Trade, which has been alike injurious to the Revenue, and prejudicial to public morals.

WE deem it by no means an inconsiderable addition to these important benefits, that, through His Majesty's gracious recommendation, an abatement has been made in the British import duty on a principal production of the Western District, since we anticipate from that indulgence much encouragement to the agricultural interests of the inhabitants of that portion of the Province, who, though enjoying a fertile soil and genial climate, sustain, in a commercial point of view, much inconvenience from their inland situation.

THE Public accounts, and the Estimates for the present year, shall receive our earnest attention.

WE regret to learn from your Excellency that notwithstanding the receipt and application of the arrears awarded by the late arbitrators, a very considerable debt remains charged against the fund of the Province. We trust that either by the improvement of the Revenue, as the population becomes more numerous, or by measures which we may find it expedient to devise to accelerate its increase, the excess of the receipts above

the necessary charges will afford the prospect of speedy relief from this incumbrance. In the mean time we receive with much satisfaction the assurance of your Excellency's disposition to confine the expenditure within the narrowest limits, which a prudent regard for the essential interests of the Province will permit, a disposition which we assure Your Excellency, will be met by a perfect readiness on our part, to make just provision for the maintenance of the public service.

We acknowledge with the most humble and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, our peculiar happiness in being called to deliberate on the Affairs of the Province, at a moment when fortunately for the interests of mankind, a variety of circumstances have concurred in raising the Great Empire, to which we belong, to a height of prosperity and power exceeded at any period of her history. Though far removed from the Seat of this Glorious Empire, we feel an equal pride, and have an equal interest, with any of her subjects in observing, that under the auspicious Reign of a beloved Monarch, the Royal Councils and the Measures of an United Parliament, have placed our Parent State in a situation which claims the respect and admiration of other Countries, while it displays in a remarkable degree the blessings of internal happiness and tranquillity, and holds forth the best assurance of security and peace to the remotest portion of her Dominions.

We receive with great thankfulness from your Excellency the information that His Majesty views with lively interest, the efforts which this Colony has directed to the improvement of its internal Communications, and we regard it as a matter deserving our most grateful acknowledgments that His Majesty's Government is disposed to co-operate in a manner that may materially facilitate the accomplishment of those great works, which have been projected by the Canal Commissioners.

The details of the Correspondence which has passed on this subject will be received by us with peculiar interest, and we beg your Excellency to accept the assurance of our sincere conviction that the Province is deeply indebted for this flattering instance of His Majesty's Gracious attention to its welfare, to the earnest recommendation with which your Excellency has been pleased to second the prayer of the Legislature.

However gratifying it must be to the People of Upper Canada to receive so many successive proofs of the Royal Consideration, we entreat your Excellency to believe, that no additional instance was necessary to confirm the belief which has ever been entertained of the favourable disposition with which His Majesty's Government regards this Province, and it would be to us a source of the most painful regret if we could entertain for a moment the apprehension that the just expectations of your Excellency are likely to be disappointed, and the best interests of those whom we represent defeated, by any want of that unanimity in our proceedings, or of that mutual confidence between the government and the people, which we are fully sensible must afford to His Majesty the best assurance that the advantages extended to this Province are duly appreciated, and will be judiciously and effectually improved.

Commons House of Assembly,
15th January, 1825.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON,
Speaker.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply :—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Your very loyal and affectionate Address demands my warmest acknowledgments, I cannot recognize without deep interest, the genuine British feeling with which you take part in the common glory and prosperity of the Empire, as the welfare of this portion of that mighty dominion, is the object of my particular attention, and of my most ardent wishes. I receive with peculiar satisfaction the assurance that you will enter on the consideration of public business with a disposition so favourable to its advancement; and I trust that the result of your deliberations will equally conduce to your own honour, and the public good.



Upper Canada.

P. M. [illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, (the same being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the enabling expence to the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingston shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingston shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
York, Jan. 15th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint the Hon JAMES BABY to be Speaker of the Honourable the Legislative Council, during pleasure, on account of the indisposition of the Hon the Chief Justice.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To WIT: } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abiathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abiathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Bastard, containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of
To WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, at our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Bitley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of
To WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale

JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Monday the 14th day of
To Wit: } March 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following

Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th of March
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of
To WIT: } *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathan Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hubbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale

JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Monday the 14th day of
To Wit: } March 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the TOWNship of Loughboro, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south-west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy four degrees with fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the 19th of
To wit } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, } No. 40,—t. d.
18th October, 1824. }

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the 12th of
To wit. } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Oruer, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Tuesday the 18th day of
To Wit. } January 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to William Purkiss, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Charles Berczan, viz:—

Lot No. 6 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Loughborough, containing 200 Acres; also Town Lot No. 200 in the Town of Kingston, with a large two story Frame House erected thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
October 18th, 1824. }

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias,*
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phenix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824 } No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, in
to wit } sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property, I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824. } No. 53—td.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 14th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

When the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the following form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
A						
Askin, John Estate of	33	0	0	8	5	0
B						
Burch, David	14	0	0	3	10	0
Baiyer, Jacob	18	5	0	4	11	3
Brink, Nicholas	15	0	0	3	15	0
Boismier, Laurent	44	15	0	11	3	9
Bertram, Francois	31	4	9	7	16	2¼
Blaney, James	23	10	0	5	17	6
Burtch, Absolom	23	10	0	5	17	8
Brown, James	12	10	0	3	2	6
Brown, Henry,	37	0	0	9	5	0
Brouillard, Antoine	75	0	0	18	15	0
Bird, William	10	0	0	2	10	0
C						
Cook, Noah	33	18	0	8	9	6
Campeau, Antoine	18	1	0	4	10	3
Chapel, Gordon	7	10	0	1	15	0
Current, William sen'r,	10	5	0	2	11	3
Clark, Mary	74	10	0	18	12	6
Canfield, Samuel	23	7	6	5	16	10½
Chase, Mark,	13	7	6	3	6	10½
D						
Downs, Seth	78	15	0	19	13	9
Duvan, or Duval, Augustine,	25	0	0	6	5	0
Doumi, Henry	49	0	0	12	5	0
Degarisis, Albert	12	0	0	3	0	0
Dobie, James,	17	0	0	4	5	0
Dolson, John	71	10	0	17	17	6
Darkey, Christen F.	295	0	0	73	15	0
E						
Ellsworth, Francis	47	15	0	11	18	9
Emerson, Joseph	32	15	0	8	3	9
Edward Isaac	8	0	0	2	0	0
Emmett, Stephen	25	7	0	6	6	9
Edwards, John	46	0	0	11	10	0
F						
Flanigan, Joseph B.	31	10	0	7	17	6
Flanigan, Barnabas	11	4	0	2	16	0
Foreman, Francis	57	0	0	14	5	0
Finley, William	21	5	0	5	6	3
G						
Gardner, David	20	0	0	5	0	0
Gage, Letitia	17	15	0	4	8	9
H						
Henner, John	28	0	0	7	0	0
House, Nicholas	20	15	6	5	3	10½
Heather, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
Hodgkinson, William	47	3	0	11	15	9
Hall, Eve	22	10	0	5	12	6
Hawley, Henry	9	10	0	2	7	6
J						
Johnston, John	145	6	0	36	5	0
Johnston, Ralph	31	0	0	7	15	0
Jessup, Susannah	533	7	0	133	6	9
K						
Keeler, Mary, now Mary Morris	39	15	0	9	18	9
Kitchen, Henry	4	0	0	1	0	0
Konkle, Adam Estate of	10	0	0	2	10	0
Kilborn, Aaron	10	0	0	2	10	0
Kilburn, Timothy	12	18	0	3	4	6
Kirby, William	126	0	0	31	10	0
L						
Lurridson, Laurence	12	10	0	3	2	6
Lewis, Orasha	22	7	6	5	11	10½
Laframbois, Jean B.	49	0	0	12	5	0
Lick, Daniel	6	0	0	1	10	0
Lawson, Bazill	10	0	0	2	10	0
Leaberry, Angelique Estate of	100	0	0	25	0	0
Little, Robert	246	5	0	61	11	8
M						
Miller, David	14	15	0	3	13	9
Maxter, Daniel	35	0	0	8	15	0
Meeks, John	96	0	0	24	0	0
McGill, John	25	0	0	6	5	0
N						
Nelson, Jonathan	142	15	0	35	13	9
O						

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
Parlow, John	26	0	0	6	10	0
Pearson, Andrew	5	0	0	1	5	0
Pixley, Cooper	12	10	0	3	2	6
Pool, Thos & Catharine Pool, formerly widow Thompson	25	0	0	6	5	0
Poirier, Jean B.	28	0	0	7	0	0
R	8	5	0	2	1	3
Rogers, Alexander Estate of	300	0	0	75	0	0
Reaveley, Thomas	5	10	0	1	7	6
Robinson, William	22	0	0	5	10	0
Reynolds, Catharine	37	10	0	9	7	6
Ross, John	112	0	0	28	0	0
S						
Sandwich Church,	90	0	0	22	10	0
Smith, John	44	15	0	11	3	9
Secord, David	10	7	0	2	11	9
Stevens, Garrett	33	5	0	8	6	3
Shoff, William P.	12	10	0	3	2	6
Sheek, David	80	9	8	20	2	4½
Soubere, Jean B.	28	10	0	7	2	6
Serres, Nicholas	33	12	6	8	3	1½
Stoffelmire, or Toffelmire William	25	0	0	6	5	0
Schram, William	0	0	0	0	15	0
Smith, Edward	43	10	0	10	17	6
T						
Thomas, Sarah	25	0	0	6	5	0
V						
Van Every, David	51	15	0	12	18	9
Van Sickle Isaac	12	10	0	3	2	6
W						
Weller, Asa	80	2	0	20	0	7½
Wismer, Samuel	18	10	0	4	12	6
Willer, Ehakim	40	0	0	10	0	0
Y						
Young, John	30	0	0	7	10	0

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.			TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.		
H						
Huntley, Enoch	18	17	0	4	14	3
M						
McKenney, Elijah	47	5	0	11	16	3
S						
Shenick, Jacob	15	0	0	3	15	0
W						
Woodhull, Benjamin	18	15	6	4	13	10½

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE CHAMBER ORGAN.

For Sale by Private Contract.

A FINE-TONED, and handsomely ornamented, Chamber Organ—standing about 9 feet high by 4½ feet wide and calculated for a Church, Chapel, or other public building—may be had on very reasonable terms by applying to Mr. Richard Coates, the maker, in York.

York U. C. Jan. 17th 1825 3—3wks.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

THE STOCK and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from this day until Wednesday the 12th *January*, next; and a semi annual Dividend of *Four per cent* will be payable at the Bank on and after Wednesday the 26th of that month on the Capital paid in.

(Signed) THO S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York Dec 29th 1824 No. 1—4w.

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock in the Steam Boat now building in this place, are hereby required to pay in to the hands of the Treasurer, twenty five per cent on each share, on or before the fifteenth day of February next ensuing. And further notice is hereby given, to all those Subscribers who have not as yet paid their first and second instalments, that unless they are paid up by the said 15th February, that their names will be struck off the list of subscribers

By order of the Committee,

S WASHBURN, Secry

York 19th, January 1825 3—3wks.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are either Debtors to, or Creditors of, the Estate of the late Mr. William Robinson, of the Township of *Markham*, who died last Spring, to come to an immediate settlement of accounts with the Executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, resident in the said Township of *Markham*, who by consent of the Executors, pays the amount of all just demands against, and receives all sums due, to the said Estate.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, *Executrix,*
PETER REESON, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM BROWN. }

Markham, Jan. 12th, 1825. No. 2.—4 wks.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Super, *London-made*, Crimson-Morrea Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No. 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 19. & 21,
" 3.——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—1. f.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz.—Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth

and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South-west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained three number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line [illegible] vince at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the attention of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of York and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)

S. HEWARD.

Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengarry intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of moving the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th *May*, 1824.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 29th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Prudence or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope. No. 40.—t f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

York, 17th March, 1824. t.f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 3.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We patiently waited until a very late hour last night in expectation of the eastern mail; which, from some unaccountable cause or other did not arrive in time for us to make any extracts from the latest foreign news for this day's *Register*. We are still without snow, and have a double portion of *Indian Summer*, so that the mail-carriers are without the usual excuse of bad weather to account for any delay on the road.

Having always considered it highly impolitic to renounce our claim to the Columbia River, to say nothing of the rights of the North west company—, we cannot congratulate our own public on the fact that a Bill has passed the House of Representatives, in the United States, authorising the establishment of a military station at the mouth of that noble river. It seems that the original Indian name of Oregon is to be restored to the river.—A change greatly to be approved,

It is a pleasing and very extraordinary fact that, a short time ago, there was not a single prisoner in gaol, in the city of New York for debt; although that city has now a population of upwards of 130,000 souls. This circumstance is a certain proof of improved morals and flourishing times.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

The British Parliament was not expected to meet before the beginning of February. The King had had another attack of the gout, which prevented him from going abroad. He was recovering. Sir Charles Stuart the Ambassador to France, had returned to London, and Viscount Granville had been appointed his successor. Sir Charles Bagot, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands. Mr. V Fitzgerald, it is said, will proceed early in the spring to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States.

Mr Brougham has been appointed one of the King's council.

Fire in London.—A dreadful fire had taken place in Fleet street, London. It commenced in the shop of Mr Bond, linen draper, No. 87, and extended to several of the adjoining premises, and caused a destruction of property to nearly the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling. No lives were lost. Another fire, the following day, totally destroyed the premises of Messrs Wilkinson & Son, cabinet makers and upholsterers, No. 14 Ludgate street, and considerably injured the adjoining buildings. One fireman was missing, who was supposed to have perished in the flames.

Fire in Edinbro.—A most destructive fire has occurred in Edinburgh, destroying a great number of lofty buildings, and unhousing many poor families in the vicinity of Parliament close. A long and circumstantial account of this fire may be seen in the N. York Spectator.

Mr. Fauntleroy.—The case of the unfortunate Fauntleroy was the great subject of public interest up to the latest dates. Every exertion had been made to save him, but without success. A motion for a writ of error had been argued before the Twelve Judges. The argument lasted for several days, and was concluded on the 24th. On the same day the Judges proceeded with closed doors to consider their judgement, which was delivered to a Cabinet Council convened for the occasion. The result is thus announced in a postscript to the evening papers of that day:—"At five minutes after 5 o'clock, the Privy Council broke up, after a long deliberation, and the final result was that Henry Fauntleroy is to be EXECUTED on Tuesday next." We give an outline of the proceedings of the Court, below. The following is given as a correct statement of signatures to the different petitions on behalf of Mr. Fauntleroy.

Signatures to the General Petition,	11,943
Friends Petition,	233
Petition, on the ground that forgery ought not to be punished with death—in two days,	1,449
Total,	13,625

These were presented to the King in Council previously to their deliberations.

From the British Traveller, Nov. 16.

A paper of which the following is a copy, is now circulating with a view of instructing such persons as may desire to recommend this gentleman to mercy, in the proper form of a petition to his Majesty.

Many intelligent persons have expressed a desire to recommend Mr. Fauntleroy to mercy on a different ground to what has hitherto been suggested, namely, because they consider the punishment of death for forgery ought to be abolished, a petition has accordingly been prepared, embodying this sentiment, and the same is now lying for signature, at the same places in London as the other general petition. The inhabitants of any provincial town who are of opinion that the law is too severe in the case of forgery, have now the opportunity of expressing that opinion, by preparing and transmitting to London, a petition similar to the following:

"*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

We, the undersigned, most humbly and respectfully beg permission to state that we consider the criminal laws of this country to be far too severe, and the punishment in many instances unjustly apportioned, especially in those cases where the offender, who deprives another of his property, is doomed to suffer the same ignominious death as the deliberate murderer. And firmly hoping that the legislature will, in its wisdom and humanity, very speedily reverse, and ameliorate the criminal law, so that the punishment of death may no longer be attached to the crime of forgery, we most humbly and earnestly supplicate your gracious majesty, that the unfortunate Mr. Henry Fauntleroy may not be added to the number of sufferers, under what we consider an unnecessarily severe and cruel law."

Alarming increase of Lawyers!—It appears, from the notices posted up near the Law Courts in Westminster, that no fewer than 154 persons intend to apply in the approaching term to be admitted as attornies at law. Of these seven are applications for re-admission from parties who have been attornies before.

Alderman Garratt has been elected Lord Mayor of London, and was sworn into office on the 8th of October.

The estates of the Earl Kenmare in Ireland, are worth £100 000 per annum; yet such is the equitable spirit in which they are let, that they only produce £34,000; and the tenants to whom these enormous bargains were given have lately experienced a further reduction.

DARIEN, (Geo.) Dec. 14.

Something Novel.—A mulberry tree before our door is now yeilding ripe fruit, and a friend of ours on the Hopeton plantation plucked a ripe damson plum from one of his trees on the 9th inst.

Tunnel under the Thames.—Operations have actually commenced for this extraordinary undertaking; the bed of the river has been ascertained to be quite favourable.

A Pugilist killed.—On Tuesday last two fights took place at Colebrook, near Windsor, the first between Turner and Inglis, in which the former beat his antagonist till "nature was exhausted;" and the second between Brown and Scott, in which the latter, who is a Windsor man, was so dreadfully injured, that he expired at an early hour the following morning. He had received tremendous blows on the throat and head which produced a fatal injury to the brain; and though he had immediate surgical assistance, it was ineffectual. On Friday, an inquest was held on a view of the body, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Brown.

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of 38 years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands!

Mr. Maturin.—The Rev. R. C. Maturin, author of Bertram, and some other works, Rector of St. Peters, Dublin, died on the 30th of October. He was a very eccentric man, and prided himself much on his dancing. He believed that in a quadrille "he excelled every clergyman in the Established Church!"

The mighty Napoleon!—"A Sailor," informs us, that he has recently arrived in this country from St Helena, that the house in which the Ex-Emperor of France was imprisoned has been converted into a barn; and that in the room in which he breathed his last there is now a machine erected for thrashing corn.—"*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

Taxes in England!—The amount of taxes which have been repealed in England, since 1821 is 8,520,000*l.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

In regard to the evacuation of Spain, the statements continue very contradictory—a pretty good evidence that nothing certain is known as to the determination of the cabinet. From the various speculations about, however, we think there is no doubt that a partial evacuation has been determined on. A letter from Bayonne, of the 14th November, states, that the French army was expected to arrive almost immediately at that place. In return from Spain. A corps of observation, 40,000 strong, it is said, to be stationed between Bayonne and the Bidassoa; the head quarters to be at Bayonne. On the 13th, three couriers from Madrid, and two from Paris, passed through Bayonne. All the artillery belonging to the army of occupation will be left, and divided among the different French garrisons. A letter from Bayonne of the 17th says, that the two Swiss Regiments which had been in garrison at that place for many months were to set out immediately for Burgos, there to receive new instructions; it appears also that two other Swiss regiments would soon follow. It is surmised that these troops are to pass into the service of the king of Spain. Another account states that they will form the garrison at Madrid.

Arrests in Spain continue without intermission, and many of the richest land proprietors and merchants, accused of freemasonry and other fancied delinquencies, have been incarcerated.

There had been another abortive attempt at revolution in Portugal instigated by the partisans of Prince Miguel. Having been suppressed, the king, who appears to be very popular with the army generally, and with the people, passed over the occurrence as slightly as possible.

GREECE.

We have not only additional accounts confirming the glorious termination of the fourth year's struggle of the Greeks with their Turkish oppressors, but it appears by advices from Constantinople of the 21st of October, that that capital was in the greatest consternation, having been blockaded by the Greek fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The supply of corn and provisions is consequently cut off. The Greeks also have recently been successful on shore as well as at sea; and such are the paralising effects of their victories on their brutal enemies, that the Turkish Empire may be said to be shaken to its base. The spirit of sedition is fermenting at Constantinople; different parties agitating their private interests, while the enemy is at the gates. Fortune is now dealing out so just a measure to the city of Constantine, that it presents very nearly the same spectacle as in the times of the last Emperors of the East, when it was besieged by Mahomet II. The Turks are also divided into factions.

It now appears certain that Ibrahim Pacha son of the vice-roy of Egypt, and Ismael Gibraltar, vice admiral of the Egyptian fleet, are prisoners; and a letter from a friend of the Pacha of Egypt, addressed to one of the subscribers of the Journal des Debats, contains the following paragraph.

"You will do me the greatest favour by writing to your influential friends at Naples, that these two personages may be treated with respect and consideration. You do not know how much I am attached to the Pacha of Egypt: I wish you therefore to do for his son all the good you can, without delay and without limiting yourself—the ransom of these prisoners will be worth more to the Greeks than a loss. Act—talk—do all you can—do not consider any thing a sacrifice."

The German papers contain extracts of letters from Constantinople to Oct. 22d, by which it appears that the Turkish government is determined to abandon the Morea after the pres-nt campaign.

A letter from Naples of Nov. 6, announces the receipt of intelligence, from Constantinople, of the deposition of the Grand Signior—an event which is said to have taken place without any disturbance. This wants confirmation.

The brave Canaris.—This Greek Captain who has destroyed so many vessels of the Turks with his fire ships in going in his fire boat against the Captain Pacha's ship in the Canal of Scio, he was, as he informed the English commander who saw him at Psara, becalmed in sight of two Turkish corvettes. His sailors were afraid they should be observed and massacred, and became mutinous. "What would you have?" he cried. "If you are afraid, throw yourselves into the sea, and swim to Psara; for myself I shall remain. Let not calm frighten you," he continued, "it will detain the enemy's vessel as well as our own; at ten o'clock we shall have wind." At half past nine the breeze sprung up, and at midnight the Captain Pacha was on fire. When he was seen at Psara by the captain to whom we have already alluded, his wife was employed in assisting the women, in making cartridges; but though poor he has refused pecuniary rewards, as well as superior commands.

AFRICA

CAPE COAST.

Accounts from Sierra Leone of the 24th Aug. state, that the war at Cape Coast with the Ashantees had been terminated. No particulars are given, but the inhabitants at the Cape are represented to be in a state of want and misery. One letter says,—"Several have been lying in the streets, faint and dead from starvation;—and I have myself seen poor wretches lying with the skin almost cut by the bones, and unable to rise from disease and want. The houses are unroofed; and, in fact, the whole place in a state of ruin. The Castle is in a sickly state. Of eleven officers who came out lately, seven are either dead or ill of a fever.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is stated in some of the American papers that the new governments in Spanish America contemplate the project of opening a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific across the isthmus between North and South America. This long talked of project, if carried into effect, would produce a great change in the navigation and commerce of the world, and do honor to the Spanish American States.

UNITED STATES.

SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR AT PORTO RICO.

Translated for the Boston Palladium from the Gazette of the Government of Porto Rico of the 23d November, 1824.

SCANDALOUS ATTEMPT of the Commandant, N. D. PORTER, of the U. S. Frigate John Adams, in violation of the law of nations.

On the 14th inst the Commandant of the U. S. Frigate John Adams, under the shelter of the flag of the nation with whom we are in full peace, and very far from thinking that she was declared war against us, cast anchor in the port of Fajardo, with two schooners, landed a number of armed men, and putting himself at their head, threatened with a total destruction that town and the lives of its inhabitants, (who have no other defence than their own hearts, nor any other authority at this head than that of an Alcalde and an officer of a company of militia in its district,) under specious pretexts. He carried his boldness, availing himself of the surprise and state of peace with the nation, whose flag waved at his topmast, to spike the cannon, re embarking as soon as the people began to assemble, by which he avoided the chastisement which his action merited. If his precipitate embarkation, and the weakness of that Alcalde, whom we do not determinately announce as guilty, as the data that are to prove him so, have not yet been collected preserved the Commandant Porter from the indignation of a faithful people atrociously insulted, and for the present from the punishment that the laws of society imposed upon him. The sensate world will judge of the criminality of said Porter in both cases, as a public man, Commandant of the naval forces of a civilized nation, and as a private individual, as results from the facts that we are about to relate.

Under date of the 30th of October, the Alcalde of the said town of Fajardo gave information, that on the 26th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. the American schr. of war Beagle, Mr Charles S. Pratt, Commander, had cast anchor in that port, bringing on board of her Mr. Geo. Heffer-

Clerk of the house of Cubbott & Bailey, of the Island of St. Thomas; that he came with orders and recommendations for Don Juan Campas, of that town, in quest of some goods which he stated had been robbed of said house in the night between the 24th to the 25th.

The capt. of the port, to whom as to the other military authorities, a vigilance as to a number of privateers which we were informed had been fitted in the United States under the flag of one of those called insurgent States, had been recommended, had suspicions of the said vessel, and asked assistance of the Alcalde to examine the documents of her navigation, and having found them in order, he left clear the said schooner on the same day for her voyage.

In the information of the 14th, he says at 7 o'clock A. M of that day, he was apprized that there were coming by the inland of Pescadores, which is opposite the port, two American schrs. having long boats at their sterns; that these boats, with American colours both landed one hundred and fifty armed men, and drum beating, marched to the port, where the people of the adjacent country began to assemble, armed with whatever they could find; and, that like good Spaniards, they were resolved to sell dear the ground which they occupied, when they observed that they carried a white flag and a Cornet in front; they were ordered to halt, and on going to meet them, they found an officer bringing to the Alcalde the note in English, the literal translation whereof is as follows

"U. S. Frigate John Adams, 12th Nov. 1824.

SIR.—I have been officially informed that an officer under my orders, who visited the town of Fajardo, of which you are the chief, in search of brigands or freebooters, who were supposed to have taken shelter there, with a large quantity of American property, and carrying with him sufficient testimonials of his object and character, was, after making you fully acquainted with the whole, arrested by your order, by armed men, and shamefully insulted and abused in your presence by the Commandant of the Port, after which he was sent, by his orders under arrest, and being set at liberty was again insulted and abused by the inhabitants of the place.—His object in visiting Fajardo has been frustrated in this manner, and for these offences no attonement or satisfaction has as yet been made.

The object of my visit is to obtain both things, and I have it entirely to your election, either do come with the Captain of the Port and the other officers to me, to satisfy me for the part you all have taken in this shameful transaction, or wait for my visit in your town. If you decline coming to me, I shall take a competant armed force to chastise the aggressors, and if any resistance should be offered, the total destruction of Fajardo will be the certain and immediate consequence.

If the atonement for the injury should be offered promptly, the innocent in the offence shall escape free from all punishment, but this atonement is absolutely necessary, and if I am impeded, they shall be involved in the general punishment.

I shall keep the town and vessels in the port to answer for any detention or ill treatment offered to the Officer, bearer of this Letter.

I grant you an hour to decide on the subject of the atonement and satisfaction; at the end of which time if you do not appear personally before me, I shall march to Fajardo

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your very obedient servant,

Signed, N. D. Porter, commandant of the Naval forces of the U. States, on the coasts of Africa and Florida, in the Antilles and Gulf of Mexico.

To the Alcalde of Fajardo."

The Alcalde says that in order to avert the consequences with which he saw the people threatened he resolved to go and speak with the commandant Porter with whom he had an interview in the most polite manner, every thing being settled, and they retired; after which he heard that they had spiked the four pieces of artillery which they have in that port.

Several persons who were present say, that the Commandant Porter and the Alcalde having reciprocally invited each other, the former accepted the invitation of the latter, and was proceeding to the town; but as soon as he approached the place where the inhabitants were assembling, who already had one cannon ready with a match lit, and observed their gallantry and resolution, he excused himself under various pretences and retired immediately.

"The people of the United States," says Blackwood, "know their interest. They do not want any body to flatter them. They do not want *Miss* WRIGHT, or *Miss* any body else (whether she wear a hat or a bonnet, slippers or spurs) to go all over the world, prattling or gossipping about any of their institutions—for no better reasons, five times out of six, than because the she-traveller in America, has been treated every where with pound cake, hyson tea, and the debates in Congress." Now we are much of this way of thinking. Miss Wright is again in this country, chasing along in the wake of LaFayette, and, as rumor says, preparing to gratify the public with another book. We are sorry for this. We are sorry that Miss W. after the little success of her first book, which, though it pretended to give a *picture* of American Society and manners, was a mere *daub*—and after the failure of the second volume sent here, which could not find a publisher—that the lady, who is, no doubt very amiable and very patriotic, should not have taken the hint, and given us no more books about ourselves. While here, we hope she will be treated with all kindness and attention, and every thing given to her that her heart can desire—save and exceept pens ink and paper.

CUSTOMS OF THE FANTEES,

At present Allies of Great Britain.

ON CAPE COAST, AFRICA.

A work possessing much information as to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, has recently been published in London. The author, Capt. John Adams, visited every important place along that extensive coast, and in some instances penetrated a great distance into the interior. The following is the account which he gives of one of the horrid funeral ceremonies of the Fanteys, called a "Custom:"—

"The period had arrived when Tacky Mensa, a wealthy trader and inhabitant of Annamaboo, had to make *custom* for his ancestors. Five unfortunate victims were to be immolated to the manes of the deceased and gunpowder, brandy, cloth, and provisions distributed to the multitude. A vast number of persons assembled at Annamaboo, from different parts of the republic of Fantee, to assist at and give importance to the ceremony. A little before daybreak in the morning, when the obsequies for the deceased commenced, volleys of muskets, the noise of drums, and savage shouts, were heard in every direction; and about eight o'clock a large concourse of persons, of both sexes and all ages, had collected at and near Tacky Mensa's house, to whom brandy was distributed in large quantities. Firing, shouting, and drinking continued till mid day, when the five victims were brought out from a hut, with their hands bound, and with ligatures made of the bine of a creeping plant surrounding their heads, and which came over their eyes and noses, and by introducing pieces of stick, twisting them round, making what sailors call Spanish windlasses, the bones of their noses were forced in, and their eyes sunk deeper into their sockets. One of these unfortunate beings was a very old Ashantee man remaining four were natives of Chambe, and all men; two of whom were middle aged, one very old, the other young. Before they were led to execution, every effort was made by the Europeans to purchase them without effect. The poor creatures, in this state of suffering, were paraded through the town, and received every ignominy that savage cruelty could devise or inflict, without a sigh escaping them, and were ultimately taken to the beach, under the very walls of the fort, where they were butchered, amidst the most savage and diabolical shouts of the multitude. Females assisted at the horrid ceremony, and marked themselves with the blood of the wretched victims as it flowed from their headless trunks and, horrible to relate, libations of brandy were poured into and drank from human skulls, which a few minutes before had life and being. Volleys of musketry were fired, savage dances performed, and intoxication was carried to excess during three days and three nights, when the custom makidg ceased. Their customs, or obsequies to the manes of their deceased ancestors, are often carried to such an excess by individuals, as to leave them in a state of extreme poverty; but all men of consequence are compelled, at some period of their lives, to perform this savage act of duty to those who have long been numbered with the dead, or they would be degraded and held in the lowest estimation by their countrymen; but more especially by their own townsmen."

At Lagos we hear of another dreadful festival.—"The horrid custom of impaling alive a young female, to propitiate the favour of the goddess presiding over the rainy season, that she may fill the horn of plenty, is practised here annually. The immolation of this victim to superstitious error, takes place upon the vernal equinox; and along with her are sacrificed sheep and goats, which, together with yams, heads of maize and plantains, are hung on stakes on each side of her. Females destined thus to be destroyed are brought up for the express purpose in the king's seraglio, and it is said that their minds have previously been so powerfully wrought upon by the fetiche men, that they proceed to the place of execution with as much cheerfulness as those infatuated Hindoo women who are burnt with their husbands. One was impaled while I was at Lagos, but of course I did not witness the ceremony. I passed by where the lifeless body still remained on the stake a few days afterwards."

Poetry.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

A woman's love deep in the heart,
Is like a violet flower,
That lifts its modest head apart,
In some sequestered bower;
And bless'd is he who finds that bloom
Who sips its gentle sweets;
He heeds not life's oppressive gloom
Nor all the cares he meets!

A woman's love is like the spring,
Amid the wild alone,
A burning wild o'er which the wing,
Of cloud is seldom thrown;
And blest is he who meets that fount,
Beneath that sultry day;
How gladly should his spirit mount!
How pleasant be his way!

A woman's love is like a rock,
That every tempest braves,
And stands secure amid the shock,
Of ocean's wildest waves;
And blest is he who knows repose,
Within its shade is given;
The world, with all its cares and woes,
Seems less like Earth than Heaven.

Domestic.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

Great unanimity has prevailed hitherto in our House of Assembly, which it is to be hoped will continue to the end of the Session. Very little of general interest, with the exception of the Law Term Bill, and the Petitions from the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, has yet been brought before the consideration of the House, nor has there been any thing done, up to the period in which we are now writing, relative to the appointment of a Reporter or Reporters, or the printing of the Jounals, during the present session—But seven Members have been appointed a committee to decide on these matters.

Monday the 31st inst is fixed for going into and trying the merits of the Durham Contested Election—and the following day for that of Northumberland. Both these cases are of vital interest to the public. But any discussion of their merits is at present premature—all that is necessary to be generally known shall be published hereafter.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.

Government House,
York, Jan. 15th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council; that Gentleman having reported himself able to resume the duties of the office.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernesttown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernesttown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernesttown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, had appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign
To Wit: } Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abiathar Boyce in favour of James E. Campbell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Abiathar Boyce Lot number Four, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Bastard containing Two Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our So-
To Wit: } vereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George Richard Ferguson, in favour of Peter Mc Dougall, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said George Richard Ferguson Lots number 8 and 10, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Ridley, containing Two Hundred Acres, each, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 13th, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART.

52—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our So-
To Wit: } vereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jonathon Buell, in favour of Elnathan Hobbell I have taken in Execution Seventeen Acres of Land as belonging to the said Jonathan Buell, being part of Lot number thirteen, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Dec. 10th, 1824,

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Morigage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale

52—6w. JOHN STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Monday the 14th day of
To Wit: } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings, containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb.
To Wit. } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Peter Grant, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Jerry Whitehead, viz.

The easterly half of Lot No. 10, in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, containing 100 acres more or less.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824 }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th of March
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the

Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Lewis Day, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Alexander Simpson, viz.

The rear two-fifths of Lot No. 15, containing 80 acres, and the north or rear two fifths of the western quarter of Lot No 16, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 20 acres and the south easterly quarter of the west half of Lot No 16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb 1825 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links, then south seventy-four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, thence west seventy-four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirly, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. ON Saturday the 11th of February, 1825. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824

N B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot N Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 2824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824. No 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, to wit BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 1824.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the SEVENTH day of march next, at the same hour, at the COURT House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824. No. 52 td

Home District, To Wit NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District Court in and for the said District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the First day of February now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables and Bailiffs and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and preform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York. January 25th, 1825.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 14th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
A		
Askin, John Estate of	33 0 0	8 5 0
B		
Burch, David	14 0 0	3 10 0
Baiyer, Jacob	15 5 0	4 11 3
Brink, Nicholas	15 0 0	3 15 0
Boismier, Laurent	44 16 0	11 3 9
Bertram, Francois	31 4 9	7 16 2¼
Blaney, James	23 10 0	5 17 6
Burtch, Absolam	23 10 0	5 17 6
Brown, James	12 10 0	3 2 6
Brown, Henry,	37 0 0	9 5 0
Brouillard, Antoine	75 0 0	18 15 0
Bird, William	10 0 0	2 10 0
C		
Cook, Noah	33 18 0	8 9 6
Campeau, Antoine	18 1 0	4 10 3
Chapel, Gordon	7 10 0	1 15 0
Current, William sen'r,	10 5 0	2 11 3
Clark, Mary	71 10 0	18 12 6
Canfield, Samuel	23 7 6	5 16 10½
Chase, Mark,	13 7 6	3 6 10½
D		
Downs, Seth	78 15 0	19 13 9
Dovau, or Duval, Augustine,	25 0 0	6 5 0
Daunal, Henry	49 0 0	12 5 0
Degarisis, Albert	12 0 0	3 0 0
Dobie, James,	17 6 0	4 5 0
Dolson, John	71 10 0	17 17 6
Darsey, Christen F.	295 0 0	73 15 0
E		
Ellsworth, Francis	47 15 0	11 18 9
Emerson, Joseph	32 15 0	8 3 9
Edward Isaac	8 0 0	2 0 0
Emmett, Stephen	25 7 0	6 6 9
Edwards, John	46 0 0	11 10 0
F		
Flanigan, Joseph B.	31 10 0	7 17 6
Flanagan, Barnabas	11 4 0	2 16 0
Foreman, Francis	57 0 0	14 5 0
Finley, William	21 5 0	5 6 3
G		
Gardner, David	20 0 0	5 0 0
Gage, Lætitia	17 15 0	4 8 9
H		
Henner, John	28 0 0	7 0 0
House, Nicholas	20 16 6	5 3 10½
Heather John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Hodgkinson, William	47 3 0	11 15 9
Hall, Eve	22 10 0	5 12 6
Hawley, Henry	9 10 0	2 7 6
J		
Johnston, John	146 6 0	36 5 0
Johnston, Ralph	31 0 0	7 15 0
Jessup, Sussanah	533 7 0	133 6 9
K		
Keeler, Mary, now Mary Morris	39 15 0	9 18 9
Kitchen, Henry	4 0 0	1 0 0
Kockle, Adam Estate of	10 0 0	2 10 0
Kilborn, Aaron	10 0 0	2 10 0
Kilburn, Timothy	12 18 0	4 4 6
Kirby, William	126 0 0	31 10 0
L		
Lurridson, Laurence	12 10 0	3 2 6
Lewis, Orasha	22 7 6	5 11 10½
Laframbois, Jean B.	49 0 0	12 5 0
Lick, Daniel	6 0 0	1 10 0
Lawson, Bazill	10 0 0	2 10 0
Leaberry, Angelique Estate of	100 0 0	25 0 0
Little, Robert	246 5 0	61 11 3
M		
Miller, David	14 15 0	3 13 9
Mixter, Daniel	35 0 0	8 15 0
Meeks, John	96 0 0	24 0 0
McGill, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
N		
Nelson, Jonathan	142 15 0	35 13 9
O		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Parlow, John	26 0 0	6 10 0
Pearson, Andrew	5 0 0	1 5 0
Pixley, Cooper	12 10 0	3 2 6
Pool, Thos & Catharine Pool, formerly widow Thompson	25 0 0	6 5 0
Poirier, Jean B.	28 0 0	7 0 0
	8 5 0	2 1 3
R		
Rogers, Alexander Estate of	300 0 0	75 0 0
Reaveley, Thomas	5 10 0	1 7 6
Robinson, William	22 0 0	5 10 0
Reynolds, Catharine	37 10 0	9 7 6
Roach, James Odell	112 0 0	28 0 0
S		
Sandwich Church,	90 0 0	22 10 0
Smith, John	44 15 0	11 3 9
Secord, David	10 7 0	2 11 9
Stevens, Garrett	33 5 0	8 6 3
Shoff, William P.	12 10 0	3 2 6
Sheck, David	80 9 6	20 2 4½
Soubere, Jean B.	28 10 0	7 2 6
Serares, Nicholas	33 12 6	8 8 1½
Stofflemire, or Toffemire William	25 0 0	6 5 0
Schram, William	8 0 0	0 15 0
Smith, Edward	43 10 0	10 17 6
T		
Thomas, Sarah	25 0 0	6 5 0
V		
Van Every, David	51 15 0	12 18 9
Van Sickle Isaac	12 10 0	3 2 6
W		
Weller, Asa	80 2 6	20 0 7½
Wismer, Samuel	40 0 0	10 0 0
Wilier, Eliakim		
Y		
Young, John	30 0 0	7 10 0

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
H		
Huntley, Enoch	18 17 0	4 14 3
M		
McKenney, Elijah	47 5 0	11 16 3
Shenick, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
W		
Woodhull, Benjamin	18 15 6	4 13 10½

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE CHAMBER ORGAN.

For Sale by Private Contract.

A FINE-TONED, and handsomely ornamented, CHAMBER ORGAN—standing about 9 feet high by 4½ feet wide and calculated for a Church, Chapel, or other public building—may be had on very reasonable terms by applying to Mr. RICHARD COATES, the maker, in YORK.

York U. C. Jan. 17th 1825 3—3wks.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCK and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from this day until Wednesday the 12th *January*, next; and a semi annual Dividend of *Four per cent* will be payable at the Bank on and after Wednesday the 26th of that month on the Capital paid in.

(Signed) THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York Dec 29th 1824 } *No.* 1—4w.

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock in the Steam Boat now building in this place, are hereby requested to pay in to the hands of the Treasurer, twenty five per cent on each share, on or before the fifteenth day of February next ensuing. And further notice is hereby given, to all those Subscribers who have not as yet paid their first and second instalments, that unless they are paid up by the said 15th February, that their names will be struck off the list of subscribers.

By order of the Committee,
S WASHBURN, *Secry*

York 19th, January 1825. 3—3wks.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are either Debtors to, or Creditors of, the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Township of *Markham*, who died last Spring, to come to an immediate settlement of accounts with the Executrix, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, resident in the said Township of *Markham*, who by consent of the Executors, pays the amount of all just demands against, and receives all sums due, to the said Estate.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, *Executrix,*
PETER REESON, }
WILLIAM BROWN. } *Executors.*

Markham, Jan. 12th, 1825. No. 2,—4 wks.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c. made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No 53, 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called Coots Paradise.—

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No. 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —— Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —— Nos. 19. & 21,
" 3 —— Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 48.—t. f.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz.—Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector,
Port Hope.

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No 24 W.

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz :—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bender, for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Santford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek.*

Pelentiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Steritt (of *Esquising*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed) JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.



WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam Boat.

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Thenceforward during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandise and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in sixteen, certainly in less than twenty four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skilful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at one dollar per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of stage boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms unusually advantageous to the shippers.

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight destined for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the cwt. and forwarded according to order, without any additional charge, except necessary cooperage. In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees. For more particular information apply in New-York to MOWAT, BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held the 2nd Inst, an Installment of five per cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this Office on or before the 25th day of March next, as provided by the 26th Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER, jun'r
Secretary.

Welland Canal Office, }
St. Catherines Jan. 4th, 1825 }

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the GAZETTE, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild or improved Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained three number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorized to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by private Contracts, the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. O'Sullivan, Saddler, King's-Street, in the Town of York, the Lot is 26 feet fronting King's-Street, by 112 feet deep.

Also.—A Lot adjoining the above on the West side, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—A Lot adjoining Mr. Duggan's, 34, by 112 feet.

Also.—Three Lots on Stuarts Land, each 40, by 60 feet.

Should the above Property and Lots not be sold by Private Contract, the five last described Lots will be sold at Public Sale, on the first day of July ensuing.

Application for Terms of Sale, to be made to

ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQ.

YORK, 17th March, 1824. t. f.

GRAIN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will purchase WHEAT, RYE, and INDIAN CORN, at the highest market prices, for which they will pay one half CASH, and the remainder in GOODS at *Cash prices.*

ASHES

Taken as usual, at their POTASH MANUFACTORY, near the Don Bridge.

They have lately received a well selected assortment of Goods, which will be sold low for cash or county produce.

(Signed) WOOD & ANDERSON.

York Dec. 16th, 1824. 52—6w.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shown the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seventpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threpence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—and until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, for the six or his own paper, a Commission of 3 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

As there are many persons who see this publication, but who do not purchase the "ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA,"—to whom the following information must prove highly interesting, as shewing, in the most unostentatious manner, the rapid growth of this Province,—we cannot *refuse* to insert in this place, a few of the results of our statistical inquires during the past year;—drawn from authentic and official documents;—and which, with many other interesting particulars, will be found *in detail*, in the STATISTICAL TABLES prepared for the above mentioned work for 1825, which is about to be issued.

Upper Canada, (little more than thirty years ago an entire wilderness) from the best evidence that can be obtained, has now nearly *One Million* of Acres of Land under Cultivation.

9,067—Dwelling Houses of a Superior description to the common *Log Houses* of the country, (which, not *being rateable*, are not enumerated)
306—Merchants Shops—(*exclusive of Store-Houses.*).
304—Grist Mills.
386—Saw Mills.
73—Stone Horses for covering Mares, for hire or gain.
20,774—Horses *fit for service.*
27,614—Working Oxen.
67,044—Milch Cows.
34,975—Young Horned Cattle from 2 to 4 years old.
469—Carriages for Pleasure.—

The Total Valuation of Assessed Property in the Province, on which the rate of *one penny* in the Pound is collected for the public service,—or rather for the service of the several Districts,—is £1,999,074. 13s. 1d

The White Population is not greatly short of 200,000 Souls.

These items, it is probable, would have received a considerable augmentation had the Assessment Rolls from the *Eastern*, the *London*, and the *Gore* Districts (for the year 1824) been received in time for this publication. The remarks that were made last year on the negligence of certain Officers in regard to the *population returns* seem to have had the desired effect; but, there is still very inexcusable neglect and delay in making the *Assessment Returns*; as if they were not the most important documents we could possess, in regard to the Political Economy, and as a sort of *weather gage* to mark the gradual internal improvement, of the Country.

The ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA for the Year 1825, —greatly improved and enlarged—will be ready for the bookbinder next week—and those persons who are desirous of copies will be pleased to forward their orders, as early as possible, (the present edition being small), *post paid*—to the U. C. Gazette Office, York.—The price, both for the fine and the common paper copies, is the same as last year.

We have been favoured with the second number of the "*Canadian Review and Literary and Historical Journal,*" for which the Editor has our warmest thanks and congratulation—which are due on patriotic, if on no other, grounds. We shall take the earliest opportunity of reviewing this meritorious, able, and well-conducted Review, which deserves highly, and well, of the Canadian Public. Two papers, in particular, from the hasty perusal we have, as yet, been able to give the present number—merit extraordinary praise and consideration:—we allude to that "*On the utility and design of the Science of Geology, &c*"—and the one entitled "*Observations on the rejection of the ancient Indian Names of Places in Canada.*" With the latter, in particular, we have been delighted; as expressing the sentiments we have long entertained on a subject of much greater importance than appears on a superficial view—and we shall resume, and enter into it, hereafter with no little zest—having long considered the matter even worthy of Legislative notice.—We were first seriously roused to a consideration of the vanity or importance of local names, by having to pay, several years ago, *Four Guineas* for the scarce and ponderous Quarto of Major RENNELL'S dissertation on the African Typography of HERODOTUS—which is nearly altogether taken up with disputes on the names of places which have been changed. Having much to say on this subject, which we are quite sure is of national importance, we long for a more favourable and leisure opportunity of discussing it.—

We hope to incur no censure for publishing poor Brown's communication from the jail of York.—We know nothing of the circumstances of the case;—but, this we know, that we will cheerfully contribute our mite towards liberating a fellow creature from "*durance vile*" a durance so contrary to the laws of God; of NATURE; and of COMMON SENSE.

We have received a Communication, or perhaps rather an Advertisement, from Mr. DALTON of *Kingston*—which, (even had we been strangers to the parties,) would have been wholly inadmissible in our columns, from the apparent malignancy of its character. Surely, if the statements are correct, justice can be had without the display of so much of the "*Satanalia!*"

By the latest advices just received from Europe, we learn the following interesting particulars:—

"From a London paper of the 24th November last, under the head "London money Market. It is gratifying to find that English Capitalists have hopes of a profitable investment of their funds in the Canadas, and we sincerely wish the speculation of the Canada Company may prove as advantageous as those engaged in it appear to be sanguine.

"Canadian shares in demand, and command a premium of £8 per cent

We understand that letters are in town which positively state that the Commissioners for the disposal of the Reserves in Upper Canada to the Canada Company will sail from Liverpool during the present month."

The most horrid murder that ever stained the annals of human nature, is said to have been perpetrated in France—the particulars of which will appear in our next.

The votes for Mr. BROUGHAM and Sir WALTER SCOTT, for the Lord Rectorship at the University of Glasgow, were equal—The late Lord Rector, SIR JAMES MACINTOSH, has the privilege of giving the casting vote.

Some interesting particulars on the canal system must be reserved till our next.

We have just heard, and we know not how true—and we hope "*'tis not true*" that THO'S. DICKSON, Esq. His Majesty's Collector of Customs at Queenston, is dead.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS.

It is said that the Right Honorable W. Vesey FITZGERALD, is appointed Envoy to the United States.—LORD GRANVILLE succeeds Sir CHARLES STUART at PARIS. Sir CHARLES BAGOT goes to BRUSSELS, and Mr. S. CANNING to RUSSIA.

It is said that Sir CHARLES STEWART is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The King of Prussia had just been married to the Countess Augusta of Harrach.

Mexican Mine Shares had advanced within a few days at London from £400 to £650 in consequence of favorable intelligence of the prospect of success in working them.

MR. FAUNTLEROY.—Previously to the recent interview between Mrs Fauntleroy and her husband, the lady who had some time lived with him, and by whom he has two children, was in the constant habit of visiting him at Newgate. Some of his friends, however, having hinted to him the propriety of such visits being discontinued under present circumstances, he immediately concurred with their suggestion, and she has not called since to see him: his son has scarcely omitted for a single day to spend some hours with him. Mr. Fauntleroy's health, which had been particularly good now, to use his own words, "*to-day, to-day, to-day*," has, in consequence, suffered some slight degree of depression. By his own desire, he sees fewer of his friends than heretofore, and is daily visited by one or other of two very respectable clergymen, whose benevolent attention appears to be highly acceptable to him. On Sunday last, when Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary of Newgate, was performing divine service in the Chapel, which was extremely crowded with prisoners, a female convict who had been sentenced to die was dreadfully affected. She fell into hysterics, and was taken from the chapel; but those who remained behind heard her shrieks for half an hour afterwards. The circumstance was awful beyond description. Mr. Fauntleroy, and other convicts, whose cases are considered desperate, were listening with solemn attention to the Ordinary, who was delivering a sermon calculated to fix the attention of common hearers. The effect was such that the Ordinary could scarcely proceed. Mr Fauntleroy covered his face with his hands, and seemed quite overwhelmed with affliction.

ARMY.

Captain THOMAS ATCHISON, and Lieut. GEO. DAWSON, of the Royal Artillery, have been tried at Malta by General Court Martial, for hesitating and declining to carry into execution the Orders they had received for firing salutes from Fort St. Angelo, in that Island, on the 9th and 10th of August, 1823, and for writing to their commanding officer, Major Addams, letters remonstrating against such Order. Against the Lieutenant two other charges arising out of the foregoing, were also preferred. They were separately tried, and in the first instance, Lieut. Dawson, whose insubordination appears to have been aggravated by further remonstrance and a determined spirit of opposition to his Commanding Officer, was sentenced to be "*Cashiered and rendered incapable of ever serving His Majesty in any Military capacity whatever*" Captain Atchison was sentenced to be "*dismissed His Majesty's service.*"

The Court Martial assembled in March last, but a revision having been ordered in consequence of a communication from the Judge Advocate General, the Court was re convened on the 19th, and on the 21st July following, when the delinquents were severally sentenced to be "*dismissed his Majesty's service.*"

This extraordinary proceeding arose out of religious scruples on the part of these officers, the salutes directed being in honour of a day observed as a Catholic Festival, and forming a part of the ceremonies on that occasion. The following remark appears on the face of the Court Martial:

"In approving and confirming the Finding and Sentence of the Court, in both these Cases, His Majesty was pleased to observe, that an Occurrence of a nature so extraordinary, as that of the direct Disobedience of Orders committed by Captain Atchison, and Lieutenant Dawson, of the Royal Artillery, should not be promulgated to the Army, without the expression of His Majesty's decided reprobation of the mistaken principles that have led these Officers to sacrifice the feelings of subordination, which, as Soldiers, they ought to have cherished, and upon which the Discipline of the Army depends, and His Majesty was further pleased to observe, that if religious principles were allowed to be urged by Individual Officers, as a plea for Disobedience of Orders, the Discipline of the Army would sustain an Injury which might be dangerous to the Welfare of the State; and that it is the Duty of all those placed in Authority, to oppose a decided check to a like departure from that principle of Obedience which forms the first Duty of a Soldier."

EDINBURGH FIRES.—The extent of the desolation now that the crisis is past, and that we have leasure to survey the scene of ruin, appears more frightful even than we could have imagined. Along the front of the High street there are destroyed four lands of six stories each, besides the sunk stories: from these down towards the Cowgate, by Con's close, two wooden lands; in the Old Assembly close, four lands of six or seven stories; six smaller tenements in Borthwick's close; four lands of six stories in the Old Fishmarket-close. Downwards, nearly as far as the Cowgate, nothing is to be seen but frightful heaps of ruin, to which on applying the scorched and tottering fragments, the walls which are still left standing in different places, but in an extremely tottering condition. Along the front of the Parliament-square, four double lands, of seven to eleven stories each, have been destroyed, great part of the walls of which are fallen; other parts are still standing, but in such a shattered condition, that they threaten destruction to the remaining houses near them; in consequence of which, it was on Friday judged expedient to order their being pulled down—it is difficult to estimate the number of families that have been rendered houseless by the present calamity. But when we consider the height of some of the buildings, and the density of the population in this quarter, six or seven families being sometimes crowded together into one floor, the number cannot fall short of 250; indeed we have little doubt, that, if an accurate calculation could be made, they would be found to exceed that number.—Such a scene of calamity as this is seldom paralleled in the annals of domestic life."

LORD BYRONS MEDAL.—We have just seen a Greek medal of Lord Byron, which presents an authentic and highly finished portrait of the illustrious poet, struck upon the principal of the Syracusan medals of antiquity, by Mr A Stothard. Its fidelity has been acknowledged by several of his Lordship's intimate friends, and the medal promises to be worthy of a place among the finest productions of modern art.—*Lit. Chron*

REWARD OF BRITISH SKILL AND INDUSTRY.

The *Aurora* frigate, and the *Pilot* sloop of war, are now on their passage from the Pacific, with upwards of four millions of dollars, in payment of British labour already exported into those regions. This is only a small part of the remittances which America makes for labour to the United Kingdoms. One lb of American cotton which cost 3s 6d is by the labour of Nottingham manufacturers, converted, without any expense except that of labour, into a manufactured article, which sells for 31£ 10s and which, when exported, leaves a clear profit to the state of the sum, between the cost price of the cotton and the wages of the labourer, and that for which it is sold in the foreign market.

Thirty eight thousand four hundred and seven firkins of butter are already shipped from Belfast this season.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov 22, 1824

Friday's Paris papers arrived last night. They state, that the preparations for the departure of the French troops had already commenced at Madrid. A foretaste of the consequences was also experienced there. The rabble of the Servile party, conceiving there was already an impunity for crime, began the work of assassination upon persons suspected of Constitutionalism. This was not confined merely to the capital. In several other places disorders and violent animosities broke loose in contempt of the public authority, and even of the French garrison. The Spanish Ministry itself described as now alarmed at the departure of the French, and it is said that this would still be counterordered upon one condition—that is, the observance of the capitulations made by the Duke of Angoulême with the Spanish Generals who betrayed their trust. But this seems a pitiful attempt to redeem the character of the Duke d'Angoulême from the disgrace of those transactions. It is lately there is something of the kind on foot, as MOSELLO (not BALLASTEROS, as stated in the French papers of Wednesday) had an audience of this Prince. It is not the departure of the French alone that embarrasses the Spanish Government. The troops, about 3000, destined for South America, have, it is said, revolted at Corunna, to avoid embarking. Many have deserted, not only there, but in some of the inland places, where they had not a foreign expedition to think of. Great efforts are, it is said made to raise a Spanish Army to replace the French—but with little success—the treasury being empty from the failure of the expected loans.

PARIS, NOV. 24.

The following mysterious occurrence is said to have taken place in the environs of Paris. A person exercising public functions, having been appointed guardian to a young lady, was unwilling to his trust, and in order to conceal his dishonesty, contrived a match between his son and his ward. The latter constantly refused, on account of a secret attachment to another young man. The guardian was the more mortified at the refusal as the time approached for surrendering his accounts. He came to Paris with his son, leaving in and she went to the chamber of her companion, saying that she was come to sleep with her. The latter ridiculed her for cowardice, and in order to prove that there was no danger offered to exchange beds for the night—the offer was accepted—the grave destined for the victim was finished, for it was the digging of this that the ward heard. The assassins entered the chamber where they imagined they should find their prey. They were armed, not with a dagger, but with a mask of softened pitch, which they applied to the face of the sleeping girl, and when assured that she was dead transported her to the garden and buried her. The agitation of father and son was extreme on the following morning when they saw the ward, whom they supposed to be murdered, come into breakfast. The latter being filled with fear ran to seek her friend, and not finding her, went out and informed the Magistrates, who ordered the murderers to be apprehended. The affair is now in a course of investigation.

PARIS, NOV. 23

The German papers contains extracts of letters from Constantinople to October 22d, by which it appears determined to abandon the Morea after the present that the Turkish government is campaign.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so perforated with balls, that the wretched condition of those left behind may be easily imagined. Perhaps by this time they have been burned by the intrepid Canaris, who has sworn to set fire to them under the very cannon of the Dardanelles. The disconfiture of the Captain Pacha took place at Mytelene. At the moment when his fleet was passing along the canal which leads to the anchorage, the Greek armed vessels entered pell mell with him, and by this manœuvre neutralized the fire of the Turkish batteries, which could not fire upon the Hellenist vessels without damaging their own. In this state of confusion the fire ships hooked to themselves all the Ottoman vessels they could reach, and the conflagration was so terrible, that it was visible to an immense distance at sea. It is rumoured upon good authority, that the Turkish power. One of the latest acts of the Porte indicates the financial extremities to which the Sultan is reduced. He will no longer pay the expense of victualling the garrison of Patras. Whether this be regarded as an abandonment of the Morea, on account of the hopelessness of its subjugation, or as an act of absolute necessity, from the exhaustion of the Imperial Treasury, it equally reveals the fact of the decline of the Turkish Power.

A costly Snuffer stand.—The snuffer stand alone of the Grand Seraglio at Constantinople is worth 16,000 purses. This snuffer stand dates from the reign of Mahomed the 1st. It has already caused the impalement of more than a dozen individuals, black eunuchs as well as white, who had made attempts to steal it.—A remarkable fact in its history is that every time it has been found, it was almost always on the sea shore in a woman's slipper. The eunuchs being nearly naked, had no other means of carrying off this so much coveted pri....—*News of Literature.*

The Burmese War.—The following extract of a letter from an officer engaged in active operations against the Burmese, appears in the London Times. It is dated Rangoon, May 21.

"In the affair of Ramoo, the Burmese fought well, and lost about 70 or 80 killed, for no quarter was given, nor do I think it will be given during the war on either side, for if you save a Burman's life, it is ten to one that he returns the favour by taking yours. From all appearances, this will be a bloody and protracted warfare. We are about to send an expedition against Syriam and the ancient city of Pegu in a few days.—It is 70 miles up the river, and we shall have bush-fighting all the way. We are now busy in preparing fire booms, and arranging for the boats to go up the river. I do not think we shall be ready for the expedition up the Irrawaddy river to Prome in less than a month. The Captain of the Larne will then hoist his pendant on board of the steam boat. Sir A. Campbell, with the major part of the forces, will join him, and only a sufficient garrison will be left to protect Rangoon. If we reach Prome, all will be well; but it is an extremely difficult undertaking to transport in open boats a force of 6 or 7000 men up a rapid river, within a stone's throw of the beach, and a determined enemy annoying us the whole way. It must, however, be done; and if they do not come to terms, we must go up to Ummerapoora. The mode of annoyance on the part of the enemy is by fire rafts and war boats; and as the heavy rain season is now coming on, they will have the advantage of the dark nights. With these they oblige us to keep a sharp look out. They also sink large boats to the gun vales and turn them adrift upon us. The force with which they come down, aided by the current is very great. One nearly came on board of us the other night: it caught a rope, and the rope cut off a boy's leg as clean as if it had been amputated. We are going to send twelve of the Madras vessels for 3000 men, and for provisions."

East India Burial Service.—During the funeral ceremony, which is solemn and affecting, the Brahmins address the respective elements in words to the following purpose:

O Earth! to the we commend our brother: of thee he was formed, by thee he was sustained and unto thee he now returns.

O Fire! thou hast claimed our brother; during life he subsisted by thy influence in nature; to thee we commit his body, thou emblem of purity. May his spirit be purified on entering a new state of existence.

O Air! while the breath of life continued our brother respired by thee; his last breath is now departed; to thee we yield him.

O Water! thou didst contribute to the life of our brother; thou wast one of his sustaining elements.—His remains are now dispersed; receive thy share of him who has taken an everlasting flight!

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

SIR,

The question has frequently been asked what is meant by *The proposed Institution*, for which a charter

to solicited? To save the writer and others the trouble of answering that question, you Sir, are respectfully requested to insert the following brief statement, as given by one of the petitioners.

The institution is to be known by the name of "The Union Seminary and School of Industry, *designed principally for training up and providing for a number of Teachers among the Indians and destitute Inhabitants in the new settlements of Canada.*"

This Institution is to be placed under the management of 12 Trustees chosen by the Subscribers and donors, with power to choose officers and make by-laws for its government and regulation.

The proposed establishment is not designed to interfere with any arrangements in church or state; but if possible to prepare suitable instruments for carrying the means of instruction among the Indians, and most destitute Settlements of Canada, [illegible] watch and subject to the control of Government.

Upwards of thirty have signed the petition which is sent to the Legislature, and several of them have subscribed liberally towards furnishing the necessary means of carrying the proposed object into effect if a charter should be granted.

The principal excellence of the plan proposed, is to unite labour and study in such a manner as to render both agreeable, and thus form habits of industry, which may be of essential service to such as may become members of the Institution and qualify them for becoming extensively useful to others

Since the proposed establishment can do no injury and may do extensive good to a very needy and much neglected portion of our fellow creatures it is hoped, that no member of either branch of the Honourable Legislature will oppose a grant of land and an act of Incorporation.

A PETITIONER.

York, Jan 18th, 1825.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir

Having observed in your paper that the doors of the Debtors prison in the City of New York were thrown open, there being no prisoner except one solitary debtor, (*which is the case at present in this Town*) but who was liberated through the humane interposition of some benevolent persons.

I, Sir, am now the only solitary debtor confined within the walls of this prison, in which I have remained upwards of three years, suffering every degree of anguish which an aged deceased mind and body is able to sustain, being sixty years of age, and more than two hundred miles from my wife and children, or from any friend. I have been a resident of this Province nearly forty years, and see no prospect of ever being liberated, unless some kind friends of humanity, like those in New York, interpose for me. When I look from my present abode and see that fine edifice now building my heart sinks within me, for while I admire the structure I believe I shall be the first to hand-el it with death; unless some guardian angel should befriend me by speaking to those in whose power it is to send me on my way rejoicing to the bosom of my family, for I am willing to do all that is in my poor power, to do for them.

I am, &c.

JONAH BROWN.

York Gaol 20th January 1825.

Domestic.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

In our next, the "*Parliamentary Register* for the present Session, (on the plan heretofore adopted, with some slight modifications and abbreviations), in pursuance of an order of the House, will be commenced, and continued, through the Session; or, rather, to the end of the business of the present Session. No event could have more fully proved the necessity of such a record than the late conflagration of the House of Assembly, in which were destroyed the original Journals of previous Sessions. Through the multiplication of printed copies it is scarcely possible, by any event, that all can be lost!

The attention of the House, during the present week, has been principally occupied in framing new rules for the government of the House and its Honourable Members. The trial of the merits of the Durham Contested Election is fixed for Monday the 7th of February As many applications have been made, from very respectable quarters, to learn the nature of the allegations charged against the Returning Officer;—a copy of the Petition, itself, shall appear in our next.

Speech of His Excellency Sir Francis Burton *on the opening of the Parliament of* Lower Canada.

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

The administration of the Government of this Colony having devolved upon me, in consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, I have judged it expedient to call you together at a season of the year, which I am led to consider, as the best suited to your private convenience, and as affording the greatest portion of leisure for the Despatch of Public business.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall, with as little delay as possible, cause to be laid before you an account of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure of the Civil Establishment during the last year, accompanied by such statements and returns as will enable you to judge of the resources of this rising Colony, and of the means which it possesses to provide for the Civil Expenditure of the Provincial Government, and to promote internal improvement, without the imposition of duties up on its commerce or its industry, to an extent that can be felt as a burthen by its inhabitants.

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

Persuaded as I am of your devotion to the best of Sovereigns, and of your earnest desire to promote the general welfare of your fellow subjects, for whom you are called to Legislate, I cannot but anticipate the most beneficial results from your proceedings.

Although entering for the first time on the administration of the Government, I have resided long enough in the Province, to become personally acquainted with most of you, and it affords me the highest gratification to declare that I have not, in any part of the King's Dominions, remarked a firmer attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government than I have observed in you individually. I have, therefore, the best ground, to rely upon your collective exertions. I trust, Gentlemen, that you will cordially unite, for the purpose of doing away my difficulties which may heretofore have arisen, and for preventing, by an amicable arrangement of the Financial Concerns of this Province, the recurrence of such difficulties in future.

The abundance of the late harvest, and the increasing prosperity of the Province, are subjects of heartfelt congratulation to us all; a state of greater tranquility cannot well be imagined than that which we now enjoy, and both the kind dispensations of Providence, and the fostering care of a Paternal Government, hold out to you the strongest encouragement to pursue, in your Legislative capacity, such a course as may best secure the present and promote the future happiness of your fellow-subjects in this part of His Majesty's dominions; and I beg you to be assured that nothing is more earnestly the object of my wishes than to contribute, by every means in my power, to the attainment of so desirable an end.

The attendance of the Members of the Assembly is very punctual. Of four only, who were absent, three are at present in Europe. Mr. Papineau has been chosen Speaker by a large majority.

Governor Clintons Message.—We think our British and Canadian Statesmen would do well to ponder on the following extract, which clearly shews to us that our ambitious neighbours will always bear in mind this newly set up, and extravagant claim; and it is by no means improbable that on a fit occasion, it will be made hereafter one the grounds of war between the two countries.—*Ed.*

"Duties have been imposed on our productions sent to Canada; and it is believed that the British government have declined a negociation respecting the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. That we have, by the law of nations, a right of free transit to the Ocean through that river, I entertain no doubt, and am inclined to believe we are entitled to an entrepot or place of safe deposit for our commodities destined to the ocean through that channel.

"Although these points are not properly within the sphere of our deliberations, yet they ought to be known, because they effect the rights and interest of our fellow citizens; and in knowing them we may apply for redress to the constitutional organ. How far it may be advisable for the United States, in case a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made, to impose countervailing duties on the products of Canada, in their transit through our territory, down the St. Lawrence, is a subject, on which the national government will undoubtedly bestow wise consideration."

Civilization of the Indians.—We find the following interesting extract from a late *Halifax Paper* it seems that some of the Indians themselves, are desirous of a "*local habitation and a name,*" and to become cultivators of the soil. This fact augurs well for the plan proposed by Mr. Buchanan and others.—*Ed*

INDIAN CHIEF.

In the Mars, we are informed, that the Chief Andrew Meuse, who exercises a kind of sovereignty over the Indians in the Western extremity of this Province, went as a passenger. He is the same person who some years ago harangued so successfully at the bar of the House of Assembly against a Bill calculated to deprive the poor Micmacs of their Porpoise catching; since that he has been elected a Chief, and his present purpose in going to England is supposed to be, to solicit Government for permanent grants of land to the Indians, in order that they may become cultivators of the soil. He is a remarkably intelligent man, sober in his habits, and has saved a little money, and though ignorant of letters his memory and understanding are uncommonly strong by nature. He is good looking, and is attired in the costume of the tribe.

GREAT SHIP COLUMBUS.

Though the London papers generally speak in terms of commendation of the Canada Ship, the Columbus, the John Bull thinks fit to run counter to the opinion of his contemporaries, as the following remarks will shew:

"That the thing is long, nobody can deny (so is the Maria Wood, the floating coop at Kew, in which citizens are tattened) but she has neither shape nor make to recommend her; and the broken backed appearance of her miserable hull, the wretched set up of her rigging and the filthy dirty state of the craft altogether, are such as to give those who never saw a ship before, the most unfavourable opinion of naval architecture, while to any human being who has ever been afloat, the whole concern imparts nothing but a feeling of contempt and disgust, not only for the object itself, but for the fools or newspaper knaves, who, probably are paid by the Tavern keepers of the neighbourhood, have combined to represent the mis shaped, flat bottomed, hogtrough, as a stupendous and beautiful vessel.

In symmetry, a collier is graceful, in comparison with her; and so far from exciting any pleasurable feeling, the only sentiment arising from a view of her is, that of amazement at the stupidity of making one great ugly ship, dangerous and unseemly, the materials of which would have made two handsome, safe and convenient vessels. In short, the Columbus is a complete humbug, and as a humbug deserves to be exposed."

The Quebec Mercury adds:

Now, with all deference to Mr. Hock's opinion, we suspect that although he has "been afloat," he never was more completely so than in these remarks. However unsightly the Columbus may be, a vessel manned by 90 men, which conveys across the Atlantic a freight of near 7000 tons, and whose average rate of sailing is stated to be 9 knots an hour, is no contemptible specimen of naval architecture; and we may fairly quote, in reply to John Bull's remarks, the homely proverb of "handsome she that handsome does."

Committed to the Gaol of this town, on Tuesday last, by Thomas Hamilton, Esq. Coroner, Samuel Kinslochs, and Thomas Taylor, charged with the murder of Wm. Wallis.—*Communicated.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3d, 1825. No. V.

By Authority.

Government House,
York, Jan. 24th, 1825.

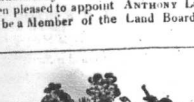
His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint John Hands Esquire, to be *Register of the County of Essex* and James Rich Anson Esquire, to be *Register of the County of Kent*, in the Western District. *Vice* Pollard deceased.

Government House,
February 2d, 1825;

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint William Simpson, of Drummond Island, Gent. to be Notary Public.

Government House,
February 2d, 1825.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Anthony Leslie, Esquire, to be a Member of the Land Board, Bathurst District.



Upper Canada.

P. Maitland,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

Whereas by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Francis Gore Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, he and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

And whereas by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces;" it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported

16, in the Second Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 25 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 5th of Feb
To WIT } 1825. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Lewis Rosebush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Duncan McDonell, viz.

A part of Lot No 18, in the Second Concession of the Township of Rawdon, containing 70 acres of Land, described as follows, viz. commencing at the south west angle of the said Lot in front, where a post has been planted, thence running north sixteen degrees west forty-nine chains and forty links then south seventy four degrees north fifteen chains to the centre of the said Lot, thence south, sixteen degrees east, to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession thence west seventy four degrees south fifteen chains to the place of beginning.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 19th of
TO WIT } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchmer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M, D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th of
TO WIT, } February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No. 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise. are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, } BY virtue of two writs of
To Wit. } *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed and delivered against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 5, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 15 and 3. in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13 and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham. 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Victoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff of L. D

N B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 14th, 1825 }

No 5 —td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phœnix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office. }
24th Sept 2824 }

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
5th Dec. 1824 } No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, is
to wit } sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Dundas, and in the Township of Barton, fronts on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property. I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824. } No. 52 td

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed (by a Deputy Surveyor, whose name shall be submitted to HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformable to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

***SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS** for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.*

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 14th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Twenty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

WHEN the demand is made for Payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper-Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
A			Foreman, Francis	57 0 0	14 5
Askin, John Estate of	33 0 0	8 5 0	Finley, William	21 5 0	5 6 3
B			G		
Burch, David	14 0 0	3 10 0	Gardner, David	20 0 0	5 0 0
Baiyer, Jacob	18 5 0	4 11 3	Gage, Letitia	17 15 0	4 8 9
Brink, Nicholas	15 0 0	3 15 0	H		
Baismier, Laurent	44 15 0	11 3 9	Henner, John	23 0 0	7 0 0
Berram, Francois	31 4 9	7 16 2½	House, Nicholas	20 15 6	5 3 10½
Blaney, James	23 10 0	5 17 6	Heather John	25 0 0	6 5 0
Burtch, Absolam	23 10 0	5 17 6	Hodgkinson, William	47 3 0	11 15 9
Brown, James	12 10 0	3 2 6	Hall, Eve	22 10 0	5 12 6
Brown, Henry,	37 0 0	9 5 0	Hawley, Henry	9 10 0	2 7 6
Brouillard, Antoine	75 0 0	18 15 0	J		
Bird, William	10 0 0	2 10 0	Johnston, John	145 6 0	36 5 0
C			Johnston, Ralph	31 0 0	7 15 0
Cook, Noah	33 18 0	8 9 6	Jessup, Sussanah	533 7 0	133 6 9
Campeau, Antoine	18 1 0	4 10 3	K		
Chapel, Gordon	7 10 0	1 15 0	Keeler, Mary, now Mary Morris	39 15 0	9 18 9
Current, William sen'r,	12 14 0	3 3	Kitchen, Henry	4 0 0	1 0 0
Clark, Mary	10 5 0	2 11 3	Koakle, Adam Estate of	10 0 0	2 10 0
Caufield, Samuel	71 10 0	18 12 6	Kilborn, Aaron	10 0 0	2 10 0
Chase, Mark,	23 7 6	5 16 10½	Kilburn, Timothy	12 18 0	3 4 6
D	13 7 6	3 6 10½	Kirby, William	126 0 0	31 10 0
Downs, Seth	78 15 0	19 13 9	L		
Dovan, or Duval, Augustine,	25 0 0	6 5 0	Lurridson, Laurence	12 10 0	3 2 6
Daumal, Henry	49 0 0	12 5 0	Lewis, Orasha	22 7 6	5 11 10½
Degarbis, Albert	12 0 0	3 0 0	Lafranbois, Jean B.	49 0 0	12 5 0
Dobie, James,	17 0 0	4 5 0	Lick, Daniel	6 0 0	1 10 0
Dolson, John	71 10 0	17 17 6	Lawson, Bazil	10 0 0	2 10 0
Darcey, Christen F.	295 0 0	73 15 0	Losberry, Angelique Estate of	100 0 0	25 0 0
E			Little, Robert	246 5 0	61 11 3
Ellsworth, Francis	47 15 0	11 18 9	M		
Emerson, Joseph	32 15 0	8 3 9	Miller, David	14 15 0	3 13 9
Edward Isaac	8 0 0	2 0 0	Mixter, Daniel	35 0 0	8 15 0
Emmett, Stephen	25 7 0	6 6 9	Meeks, John	96 0 0	24 0 0
Edwards, John	46 0 0	11 10 0	McGill, John	25 0 0	6 5 0
F			N		
Flanagan, Joseph B.	31 10 0	7 17 6	Nelson, Jonathan	142 15 0	35 13 9
Flanagan, Barnabas	11 4 0	2 16 0	O		

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
Parlow, John	26 0 0	6 10 0
Pearson, Andrew	5 0 0	1 5 0
Pixley, Cooper	12 10 0	3 2 6
Pool, Thos & Catharine Pool, formerly widow Thompson	25 0 0	6 5 0
Poirier, Jean B.	28 0 0	7 0 0
	8 5 0	2 1 3
R		
Rogers, Alexander Estate of	300 0 0	75 0 0
Reaveley, Thomas	5 10 0	1 7 6
Robinson, William	22 0 0	5 10 0
Reynolds, Catharine	37 10 0	9 7 6
Roach, James Odell	112 0 0	28 0 0
S		
Sandwich Church,	90 0 0	22 10 0
Smith, John	44 15 0	11 3 9
Secord, David	10 7 0	2 11 9
Stevens, Garrett	33 5 0	8 6 3
Shoff, William P.	12 10 0	3 2 6
Sheek, David	80 9 6	20 2 4½
Soubere, Jean B.	28 10 0	7 2 6
Serares, Nicholas	33 12 6	8 8 1½
Stofflemire, or Tofflemire William	25 0 0	6 5 0
Schram, William	3 0 0	0 15 0
Smith, Edward	43 10 0	10 17 6
T		
Thomas, Sarah	25 0 0	6 5 0
V		
Van Every, David	51 15 0	12 18 9
Van Sickle Isaac	12 10 0	3 2 6
W		
Weller, Asa	80 2 6	20 0 7½
Wismer, Samuel	16 10 0	4 12 6
Willer, Ehakim	40 0 0	10 0 0
Y		
Young, John	30 0 0	7 10 0

THIRD SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF CLAIMS for Losses sustained during the Late War with the U. States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Twenty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	TWENTY FIVE PER CENT.
H		
Huntley, Enoch	18 17 0	4 14 3
M		
McKenney, Elijah	47 5 0	11 16 3
Shenick, Jacob	15 0 0	3 15 0
S		
W		
Woodhull, Benjamin	18 15 6	4 13 10½

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE CHAMBER ORGAN.

For Sale by Private Contract.

A FINE-TONED, and handsomely ornamented, CHAMBER ORGAN—standing about 9 feet high by 4½ feet wide and calculated for a Church, Chapel, or other public building—may be had on very reasonable terms by applying to Mr. RICHARD COATES, the maker, in YORK.

York U. C. Jan. 17th 1825 3—3wks.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A YOKE of 4 year's old OXEN. One of them is entirely red; and, the other is red with a white face and no horns. The first has horns turned a little inwards at the points, and he answers to the name of *Brand*. The other, without horns acknowledges the name of *Moolley*. They have been missing since July last; and whoever will give such information as may lead to their recovery shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. Apply to Mr. WALTER YOUNG, York; or, to the U. C. Gazette Office.

No 5—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency*, (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

HARGRAVE'S STATE TRIALS.—*Complete, Folio*, 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf	£17 10
NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
WILLIAMS'S Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new. in Boards*	£3 10
BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Best Edition*, 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.—4Vols.	£3 0
MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*Best Edition*, neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards.	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0 5

No. 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock in the Steam Boat now building in this place, are hereby required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, twenty five per cent on each share, on or before the fifteenth day of February next ensuing. And further notice is hereby given, to all those Subscribers who have not as yet paid their first and second instalments, that unless they are paid up by the said 15th February, that their names will be struck off the list of subscribers.

By order of the Committee,
S WASHBURN, Secry.

York 19th, January 1825 3—3wks.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all those who are either Debtors to, or Creditors of, the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Township of *Markham*, who died last Spring, to come to an immediate settlement of accounts with the Executrix, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, resident in the said Township of *Markham*, who by consent of the Executors, pays the amount of all just demands against, and receives all sums due, to the said Estate.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, *Executrix*,
PETER REESON,
WILLIAM BROWN, } *Executors.*

Markham, Jan. 12th, 1825. No. 2,—4 wks.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late SIMEON MORTON, of the Township of North Gwillimbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, of the said Township, and those holding claims on the estate, will be pleased to present her with their respective accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH MORTON.

February 3d, 1825 5—2w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to establish Dundas Street as the division of the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro West, in the District of Gore, from the Village of Coots Paradise, in Lot No. 53. 1st Con. of Ancaster, to the Marsh lying to the Eastward thereof, commonly called, Coots Paradise —

Dundas, 2d. December, 1824.

No 50.—6 w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 42 —tf.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz —Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same —Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the Farm above mentioned not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz :—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Samford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Soaper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Steritt (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam-Boat.

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Therefore, during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandise and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in sixteen, certainly in less than twenty-four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skilful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at one dollar per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of other boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms unusually advantageous to the shippers.

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight destined for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the cwt and forwarded according to order, with out any additional charge, except necessary cooperage. In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees For more particular information apply in New-York to MOWAT BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held the 2nd Inst. an Installment of five per cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place on or before the 12th Feb next, as provided by the 26th Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER, jun'r
Secretary.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catherines Jan. 4th, 1825

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York

No 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point —by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for an Act imposing a Tax on Dogs in the Town of YORK and its vicinity, the proceeds of which to be applicable to the police purposes.

By Order of the Magistrates in Adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the Home District assembled on the 6th day of Sept. 1824.

(Signed,)
S. HEWARD.
Clk. Peace Home District.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz:— A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary FIXTURES.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. f.f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 5.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, 1825.

ERRATA *for the last Register.*

In the COMMENTARY, for "African Typography, *read* "African Topography." For "*Saturnalia*"—*read* "*Satanic*" In Brown's Communication—for "deceased mind and body"—*read* "diseased mind and body."

Editorial Commentary.

By some untoward accident or other the particulars of the execution of Mr Fauntleroy have only just reached us, and cannot appear in the present number.

The Canadian Land Company's Stock is still on the rise in London—, by the last advices it was at 9 *per cent* premium.

In obedience to the wishes of many of our correspondents we have this day given the principal allegations set forth in the Durham Petition, deeming it needless to publish the entire document; as it is our firm purpose, when all is over, to fulfil the promise made long ago—; namely—to present every FREEHOLDER of the COUNTY of DURHAM, who may desire it, with a concise history of this remarkable contest from its beginning to its end; which will, of course, embrace every important document connected with it.

The *Parliamentary Register*, and Intelligence, will be found much more copious after the present week, than circumstances have hitherto permitted.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Mr. Brougham.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The increasing business of this distinguished advocate has excited a general expectation that he will be soon promoted to the rank of King's counsel. It is rumoured that an application was lately made to the Lord Chancellor at the suggestion of the judges of the northern circuit, who sat on a late assize, on the ground that his promotion to the rank of King's counsel was rendered requisite, in justice to several barristers on the circuit, who are deprived of their fair proportion of business by Mr. Brougham's not having been promoted. The Lord Chancellor, we understand, on the application being made to him, replied, "that a certain high personage desired that the name of Mr. Brougham should never be mentioned to him again." The veracity of a Lord Chancellor is, of course, unimpeachable; but we have some reason to belive that Mr. Brougham has a document in his possession not altogether corresponding with this assertion. It is a letter from a noble Lord (report says, Lord St. Vincent) which contains a declaration from the high personage named by the Lord Chancellor, to the following effect: "That the conduct of Mr. Brougham on an occasion most likely to meet his disapproval, was such as warranted by the duties imposed upon him in his capacity of advocate."

London Times.

Gloomy Reports.—An over land despatch arrived from India on the 1st of December, but its contents had not been made public on the 2d. Gloomy reports, however, were in circulation, and India Stock has fallen 7 per cent.

A Prophesy.—Sir Harcourt Lees, in a letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Morning Post*, says, 'that if the present system of governing Ireland shall be persevered in for eight months longer (that is until about the 12th of July, 1825), you will have not only a rebellion in Ireland, but what I dare say would alarm the Protestant subscribers to the Catholic rent, and the Popish Priests much more, most probably Sir Harcourt Lees at the head of the Heretic Government of this country!"

Good Education the best preventive of crime.—Speaking of the literary institution in the State of New York, Governor Clinton states that "in many cases," and that have been instructed in the free School in the City of New York, there is not a solitary instance known of any one having been convicted of a crime.

Lake and Sea Coast of the U. S.—Governor Clinton, in his late Message to the Legislature of the State of New-York, mentions that not only that State, but the United States also, have more lake coast than sea coast.

Stupendous Rail way.—The intended railway from Birmingham to Liverpool will form a stupendous undertaking; it is proposed to be 70 feet in width, and from 90 to 95 miles in extent, requiring, it is stated, a capital of a million.

Currents of the Ocean.—The following notice was picked up at Gunwallow Fishing Cove, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall on the 12th Nov. by a lad named William Chinworth, belonging to that place.

"This bottle was thrown overboard from the James Cropper, Capt Marshall, now on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in lat. 48 20, north, lon. 38 5, west, all well, out 25 days, and experienced a succession of sutherly gales and bad weather. The purport of this being cast into the sea, is to try the current of the ocean, and therefore should it reach the land, the persons who find it are requested to make known where and when it was found.

C. H. MARSHALL, Captain.

Passengers—S T Corrie, of Liverpool; William Abraham, of Miramichi, N. B. J Robertson, of St John N B. O. Stathwell, of Quebec; ——, Werner, of Hamburgh; E. Canning, of Burmingham;—Wolf of Germany, and J. Dewy, of New-York, all jolly fellows and thirsty dogs —10th January, 1824."

Mr. FAUNTLEROY..

Mr Fauntleroy was executed pursuant to his sentence on the 30th of November. He met his fate with firmness and composure. Mr. F. was in the 41st year of his age; of middle stature; rather inclined to stoutness His complexion was pale, and his hair quite grey—being short sighted, he constantly wore glasses. By all accounts he was tranquil and resigned. It is said that it required 16,000 pounds annually, to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the undertaker employed by the family of the unfortunate gentleman, arrived at Newgate to demand the body of Mr Fauntleroy of the Governor. It was immediately delivered over to him in the shell in which it had been placed when removed from the scaffold. It was dressed, and the features appeared not to have undergone the least change. It was deposited in a leaden coffin, and then in a superb case The funeral was expected to be very private.

By some strange mistake, we have not received, and we are told that no person in town has received, the London papers of the 30th of November, giving the particulars of the execution. Some particulars of his last interview with his wife and Mrs. Forbes, will be found below.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Fauntleroy.—This morning Mrs Fauntleroy determined, notwithstanding the very serious state of her health, and the intreaties of her friends, to bid a last adieu to her husband. At half past 10 o'clock she arrived at the prison in a carriage with her son. The Rev. Mr. Springett had prepared Mr. Fauntleroy for the meeting, and it required no slight degree of firmness upon the part of the unfortunate man to stand the shock. He had made up his mind never to see her more, and had, through the medium of a friend, communicated his view of the necessity, for both their sakes, to part forever without the dreadful ceremony of meeting for the purpose. Mrs. Fauntleroy, however, would not consent to a final separation under such circumstances, and desired her son to tell him that she could never have a moment's peace without bidding him an eternal farewell. He prepared to meet her, and the meeting was afflicting in the extreme. Mrs. Fauntleroy dropped almost senseless into his arms upon entering his apartment, and some minutes elapsed before either could address a word to the other Their son roused them from this condition, and then all the language which affection could dictate, was uttered. At a little after 12 o'clock, it was thought necessary to separate them. The struggle was most painful. Mrs. Fauntleroy was taken from his embraces, in a condition bordering upon frenzy. Some time elapsed before the unfortunate convict became tranquil, and that tranquility was effected by turning to the Scriptures, and a conversation with the Rev Mr Springett.

The prisoner continues to evince as resigned a state of mind as his most anxious friends could wish. He is fully conscious of his guilt, and expresses as much, adding, that he is now only desirous that his scene in this world should close.

He avoids interviews with those who call to see him, whenever he can do so with any propriety to the feelings of the parties themselves and his own.

This morning he expressed great concern at having to attend the Chapel to morrow, according to the usual custom, to hear the Sermon to the condemned. He shrunk from being again exposed to the public gaze; he said he was fully alive to the consolations to be derived from attention to religious duties; indeed, the promises of the Scriptures alone sustained him now; but he declared that the thought of having to appear in the Chapel where there would be so many eyes fixed on him, quite unfitted his mind for such solemn proceedings He made it a request to the Sheriff's that, if it were not inconsistent with their duties, they would dispense with his attendance in the Chapel on Sunday morning. To be relieved from such a duty would free him from many pangs. He was informed, in answer, that such attendance could not be dispensed with; that it was a part of the proceedings which the Sheriff's felt themselves bound to see performed; but that every further attention should be paid to the communication, with the view of affording all possible relief to the prisoner's mind.

The following particulars are from the Morning papers.

It has been already stated, that the female (she seems to be scarcely twenty years old) who lived with Mr. Fauntleroy had been induced to abstain from continuing to visit him in Newgate, in consequence of his having, by the advice of his friends, written to her pointing out the inexpediency of her coming, since his repeated interviews with Mrs Fauntleroy. She has, therefore, seen him once only during the last three weeks; it was naturally expected that he should be anxious, before he left the world, to bid a long adieu to her and his children, and yesterday was appointed for carrying into effect this painful purpose. About seven o'clock Mrs. Forbes arrived at Newgate, dressed in the deepest mourning, bringing with her two lovely babes, both girls, of the ages of 18 months and 3 months, both of them also in mourning Passing through the long and dreary passages of the prison, she entered the apartment where Mr. Fauntleroy is confined, who, on seeing her, appeared afflicted with the deepest anguish. He embraced her and his children with most affectionate ardour; his feelings were evidently wrought up to the highest pitch of intense agony. After remaining with him about an hour the distressing moment of separation arrived, which it is impossible to describe.—After Mrs. Forbes had quitted, him, as she supposed for ever, and had reached an adjoining room, Mr Fauntleroy came out three different times again to bid her farewell and last, addressing her in a most solemn and impassioned manner, said, "Maria, you must expect that the circumstances in which your are placed will expose you to the observation and scoffs of the world—regard them not; but place your confidence in Almighty God; and I charge you to bring up those dear children in his fear Recollect that these are the words of a dying man Oh! do not neglect them" He then sunk on a seat which was near, evidently overpowered by the acute pain he [illegible] a violent hysterical paroxism, in which she contained a long time.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Fauntleroy.—It was, we are assured from the best authority, intended to conceal the fact of the execution of the husband of this unfortunate lady until to day, and ever since the final determination of his fate she has been led to believe that this was the day appointed for his death. Yesterday morning, however, the fact was communicated to her, in the way which her friends considered would add least to her already harrowed feelings. We are given to understand that the communication was made by letter, from a gentleman who has all along taken a deep interest in the fate of her unfortunate husband, as well as in that of Mrs. Fauntleroy and her son. This was done at out ten o'clock yesterday morning. This letter was also accompanied by one from her son. Mrs. Fauntleroy's sufferings are the most poignant—she is confined to her room, and sees none but her nearest friends As soon as the fact was made known to her, the shutters of her apartments were closed.

Yesterday morning Mr. Baker went to Newgate, and having obtained possession of the ring which the above unfortunate gentleman wore at his death (to which we adverted yesterday, in our report of the execution,) he delivered it to Mrs. Harris, the wife of the principal turnkey, pursuant to the dying request of Mr. Fauntleroy, accompanying it with the acknowledgements he felt due to that person, for her unremitting attention to his wants and comforts during the time he had been under her care. A short time before Mr. Fauntleroy left his apartment to proceed to the condemned cell, he presented a valuable portable writing desk and apparatus to Mr. Harris, who received his cordial acknowledgements for is humane attention towards him.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The following account is given in the private correspondence of a Morning London Paper

On the 23d of this month, will be tried before the Assize Court of Versailles, a man, or rather a demon, named *Leger* accused of having violated and murdered, with circumstances of the most foul and atrocious nature, a girl aged twelve years and a half The principal facts of the case, which will bear telling, are as follows:—On the tenth of last August, Aime Constance de Bully, a girl aged twelve years and a half, residing in the Commune of Estrelle, went to work at four o'clock in the evening in a vineyard belonging to her father, about a quarter of a league from the village, on the borders of the wood of Bardion On her not returning at the usual hour her family became alarmed, and made a long and useless search in the vineyard and neighbouring wood during the night On the circumstance being made known to the police next day, a general search was ordered to be made in the vineyard, but which produced nothing unless the finding of a blue and white striped handkerchief near the place where the unfortunate girl had been working in the vineyard, but which handkerchief was recognized not to have belonged to her. At length, on the 16th of August, during a further search, there was discovered in a rock called de la Charbonniere, a cavern, the mouth of which was designedly concealed with hay, straw, and branches and leaves of trees. On descending into the cavern there were found fragments of artichokes, onions, pea-pods, and ears of wheat which proved that it had served as a habitation to some human being A strong smell of putrefaction which struck those who first entered, induced a further search. Lights were procured, and on proceeding to the farther extremity of the cavern there was found buried under two feet of sand a large and heavy bundle, which being brought out and opened, was found to contain the body of a young girl already in a state of dissolution, the leg doubled upon the trunk, which was most shockingly mutilated; the whole was enveloped in a shift and petticoat, and firmly kept together by a handkerchief and an oaken twig The body was instantly recognized by the parents as that of their ill fated daughter On the body being examined by a surgeon, it was found that it had been laid open by means of some very sharp instrument, from the waist to the chest; portions of the body had been entirely cut away; numerous and deep wounds inflicted; the head and neck gorged with blood, but the heart and blood vessels completely dry Shortly after the finding of the body a wood ranger saw a man, to him unknown, on a remarkable extraordinary face and appearance, and who fled on his approaching him His suspicions were awakened, and the next day, being on the look out again he succeeded in seizing him as he was drinking at a fountain. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and having no passport, he was committed to prison. He had not been long in confinement when he told two of his fellow prisoners that he had been wandering for the last fifteen days in the woods, that he had slept in a cavern of the rock, and lived upon artichokes, onions, and wheat, which [illegible] and that he had committed a most horrible murder. An important avowal, when it was recollected that the fragments of these eatables were found in the cavern where the body was discovered. The blue and white handkerchief also, which was found in the vineyard, on being compared with one which the prisoner (named Leger) wore, proved to be of exactly the same pattern and texture. Two knives were found on his person, one of which, with a wooden handle, was exceedingly sharp, and which on being applied to the wounds on the body of the girl (exhumed for the purpose) corresponded so exactly with them, as to leave little doubt of his being the instrument with which they were inflicted Leger, who had hitherto denied all knowledge of the murder, could no longer resist the force of these circumstances, and on being led to the spot where the body was found, and which latter was placed before him, he confessed himself the perpetrator, and entered into all the horrible details of the crime According to his confession he had been from his infancy of a sombre and savage disposition, hating the society of women and persons of his own age. Wishing to live in complete solitude, he had, on St. John's day, quitted his father's house under pretence of going to service. He brought away with him only 80 francs and the cloths which he wore. He took up his residence in the wood of Montmeaux, where he lived for several days upon wild roots, sorrel, and occasionally artichokes, wheat, &c which he stole from the neighbouring farmers. One evening he surprised a rabbit, which he tore in pieces and devoured Shortly after, pressed by hunger he entered a village, and purchased some bread and cheese This was corroborated by those who sold him the above articles He then went on to state that he became tormented with the desire of getting possession of a woman and eating her flesh and drinking her blood.—This demoniac project he was enabled to put into execution on seeing the young Constance de Bully in a lone vineyard, far away from any succour, he stole unawares upon her, tied a hand kerchief round her neck and mouth, threw her on his shoulder and fled into the woods Being at length obliged to stop from fatigue, he perceived that his burthen no longer breathed, he laid her upon the ground, and found that she was dead. He then delivered himself up to the most incredible excess of unnatural depravity and ferocity, after which he cut off portions of the body, which he devoured; he then ripped open the trunk, and stooping down, drank with avidity the blood from the heart and veins. He then disposed of the body in the manner which has been already stated He tore off the collar and wristbands of his shirt, which were stained with blood and buried them All the horrible details given by the hapless wretch have been fully corroborated by the state of the body, the finding of the bloody collar, and by his pointing out the oak from which he cut the twig to bind the body The twig was applied to the tree and proved the truth of his assertion

EMIGRATION.

The Emigrant's Note-Book and Guide; with Recollections of Canada &c. By Lieutenant J. C. Morgan, H. P. R. M. 12mo. pp 348, London 1824 Longman & Co.

An Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, principally intended for the use of Emigrants. By Edward Curr 12mo. pp. 207. London 1824 G. & Co.

Is there a man, as the Recruiting Sergeants of times now past and gone used to say in their harangues at fairs and markets—is there a man who dislikes his home, who has an empty purse, a smoky house, or a scolding wife, or (heaven pity him!) all three; here is the King, God save his gracious Majesty! ready to relieve his distresses, let him take this shilling, the bounty is in itself a fortune and he must become, if he live long enough! a general officer at least, if not a corporal or sergeant.

We know not how it is, but the multitude of volumes which we have read within the last half dozen of years, every one upholding some favourite scheme and place for emigration, has wonderfully reminded us of the Crimps and Recruiters of our younger days, and infected us with strong suspicions of the whole muster.

Here we have had, within a not very wide range of our numbers, almost every quarter of the Globe strenuously recommended to persons who are not altogether satisfied with their native British.

Birbeck has most mendaciously laboured to allure settlers to his swampy prairies in the woods of North America, in order to enhance the value of his Ut[illegible]n purchases.

To South America, cry the bolder Patriots; sword there, as in ancient feudal ages, carves the adventurer's way to glory and fortune; and the mines of Peru are his reward.

Canada, all English in its rights and feelings, is the place—the only place, for the Emigrant, say Mr. Gale, Mr. Talbot, Lieut Morgan, and fifty others.

The United States, by their delusive legislation and individual arts, confend for the unwary Europeans, and invite them to seek the land of genuine liberty, at the expense of be ng slaves to say their passage thither.

The Cape of Good Hope has its advocates, and the magic of its name to tempt the weary and discontented to starve at Algoa Bay

Wentworth, and other proprietors in New Holland, protest that Botany Bay is a very heaven on earth, abounding in all the luxuries of life, as well as in Kangaroos and Convicts.

Van Diemen's Land has also its patrons, and contests the prize with New Holland, which its friends declare it excels in many points of convenience and enjoyment.

The humbug of Poyais has been villainously promoted by miscreants, who cared nothing for the sacrifice of lives in that horrid climate of the Mosquito shore.

And, in addition to these, we have pursued projects for peopling Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and almost every other NEW place;—for colonizing some of the Greek Islands,—for a settlement on the African Coast in the Mediterranean;—for (but of this we are not sure) employing the surplus population of our population in peopling the Moon and any of the Comets they can catch on their brilliant and attractive route

All these plots and plans, however, seem to hinge upon an assumed surplus of inhabitants in these noble islands, and on the prospect of their increasing in a geometrical ratio, till there shall not be elbow room for the throng. England expects every man to do his duty, said an authority against which it was rather dangerous to contend, and really we are not philosophers enough to stand out upon this position. We shall therefore take it for granted that it is good for sundry thousands of English, Scots, and Irish, to seek distant lands, wherein to find comforts for themselves and families, which the state of things prevent them from attaining at home. The question then comes to be, Where should they go?—and upon this, the two little volumes, the titles of which we have put at the head of this paper, profess to give them the best information.

Lieutenant Morgan, after taking a rapid survey of the advantages and disadvantages which belong to other settlements, adheres with all his force to the superiority of the Canadas, whither he himself is bound. He observes, very pertinently—

"From the writings of several it would appear, that of the many thousands who settle in the back woods of America, not one of them ever think of bettering their condition by crossing into Canada. If we are to form an opinion upon what they say on the subject, we should conclude that 'the beautiful prairies,' the 'loveliness of nature' and 'bounties, so superabundantly, and especially bestowed upon the United States, were fully sufficient, together with the superior liberty they enjoy, (to imitate which is forgery,') to keep them within the American boundary.

"But, alas how fatal to all this is the reality; there is no man who has passed from Montreal to the head of the Great Lakes, who will not remember seeing thousands of Americans settled within the Canadian boundary Previous to the late war, and since the peace, vast numbers of emigrants from the United States have taken up lands and distributed themselves throughout the whole of Upper and Lower Canada, and they still continue to do so.

"Surely this fact speaks volumes; for if the Government of America, its soil, and climate, are so vastly superior to the British Provinces, why, in the name of

Yankee Independence, do so many hundreds and thousands leave it?

"For the emigrant, therefore, who has no inclination for 'liberty and equality' in a land of masters and slaves, or to sever himself forever from his native country, his early connexions and friends, either of the British Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or the Canadas; is far preferable to the United States of America.

"The emigrant, in a movement of so much importance as that of choosing a new country, where he will have to await what farther portion of good or evil providence may have in reserve for him, will do well to consider and reconsider the subject. For me it now only remains to give such particulars of Upper and Lower Canada as may probably prove useful to those who have already decided upon settling in that country.

This he proceeds to do in detail, beginning *ab ovo* with the voyage, the perils and inconveniences of which he advises emigrants to face boldly; for, says he,

"Cowardice, although perhaps in some cases a constitutional infirmity, is still a disgrace to any man, but more especially to him who has professed to set all personal hazard and difficulty at defiance. Let him rest fully assured that the greater portion of what is generally considered danger, bears no affinity to it if looked manfully in the face.

"When the Success, Trooper Frigate, Captain Barclay, in which I had my passage from Halifax to Quebec was nearly lost in a gale of wind in the night of the entrance of the Gulf I went below to inform my sleeping friends in the ward-room of their situation. My valued friend, Lieutenant John Hewitt, of the corps to which I have the honour to belong, immediately took a view of the rocks, and then seeing clearly that it would in a few moments, be all right, or all wrong with us, he began to draw on his inexpressibles, and to dress himself with great minuteness 'My fine fellow,' said I, 'I think you may dispense with your drapery, and prepare to swim for your life.' 'My good friend,' replied he, with admirable *sang froid*, 'let us by all means go on shore decent, for how do we know who we may be introduced to?'

(To be Continued.)

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. 1.

(From Thursday Jan. 13th, to Jan. 15th, 1825 inclusive.)

THURSDAY Jan 13th.

The SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR on the opening of the present Parliament being already published in a GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY of this date, it may be unnecessary to republish it here.

On motion made, it was ordered that His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor's Speech should be taken into consideration on the following day.

Leave was granted Mr. HAMILTON to bring the Petition of Tho's. Harris and others, complaining of the undue Election of George S. Boulton, Esq.

Leave was granted the ATT'Y. GENERAL, to bring in a bill declaring the commencement of the Term of Hilary in the present year, and appointing generally the periods for holding the several Law Terms, and the Bill was read.

On motion made, the Law Term Bill was read the second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the following day.

On motion made, Messrs Morris, Hamilton, Walsh and Bidwell, were appointed a Committee to examine and report upon the Laws which have expired, and which are about to expire, by bill or otherwise.

Leave was granted to Mr ROLPH, to bring up the Petition of Joel Merriman and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of James Lyons, Esq. as a Member to represent the County of Northumberland in the present Parliament.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY Jan. 14th, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Law Term Bill was read the third time,

Mr ATT'Y GENERAL moved the following Rider to the same:—

"And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally begun and holden at and for the period in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually begun and holden, any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

On which the House divided.

YEAS, Messrs. Hamilton, Gordon, Cha's. Jones, Randal, Clarke, Wilkinson, Peterson, Ingersol, Jones of Grenville, White, VanKoughnett, Att'y General, Atkinson, Coleman, Thompson of York, Perry, Bidwell, Lyons, Beardsley, Burnham, McDonald of Prescott, Morris, David Jones, Walker, Boulton and Thomson of Frontenac.—26.

NAYS. Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, Lefferty, Scollick and Playter.—5.

Question gained majority 21, and ordered accordingly.

The ATT'Y. GENERAL moved the title of the Bill, on which the House again divided.

YEAS. Messrs Hamilton, Gordon, Randal, Charles Jones, Wilkinson, Peterson, Jones of Grenville, Ingersol, White, VanKoughnett, Coleman, Perry, Thomson of Frontenac, Atkinson, Walsh, Cameron, McDonell of Glengary, McLean, Att'y General, Thompson of York, Crysler, Bidwell, Lyons, Beardsly, Burnham, McDonell of Prescott, Morris, David Jones, Walker, Boulton and McBride.—31

NAYS. Messrs. McCall, Matthews, Hornor, Clarke, Lefferty, Scollick, Playter and Bessiy.—8.

The Question was carried by a majority of 23 and the Bill was Signed by the Speaker.

The House then took into its consideration His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, and Resolved that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his most gracious Speech at the opening of the Parliament.

The House adjourned for two hours and having met pursuant to adjournment, went into Committee of the whole on his Excellency's Speech.

The House resumed to receive Black Rod. Mr Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, the Law Term bill, with some amendments, which were concurred in by the Commons.

The House went again into Committee on His Excellency's Speech.

The Chairman reported several Resolutions for the adoption of the House, which were severally put and carried.

(The Address founded on these Resolutions being already published in this paper, it is conceived they may be omitted in this place.)

Messrs. Att'y General, Charles Jones and McLean, were then appointed a Committee to draft an Address in answer to his Excellency's Speech, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY Jan. 15th, 1825

Leave was granted to Messrs THOMSON and BIDWELL, to bring up the Petition of John Smith and Robert O'Donell of the Town of Kingston, and the Petition of Peter Knight and others of the Township of Kingston.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Thomas Harris and others, complaining of the undue Election of George Strange Boulton, Esq. as a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the County of Durham, was read

On motion made, it was Resolved that the House would proceed to take into consideration the Petition of Thomas Harris and others on Monday the thirty first day of January last at the hour of twelve o'clock.

Agreeably to the order of day, the Petition of Joel Merriman, Esq. and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of James Lyons, Esq. to serve as a Member in the present Parliament for the County of Northumberland was read, and on motion made, it was resolved that the House would take into consideration the said Petition on Tuesday the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock.

On motion made, it was ordered that the Petitions of Thomas Harris and others, and Joel Merriman and others, should be entered on the Journals.

The ATT'Y GENERAL from the Committee appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

The Address being read through the second time and was passed and signed.

Mr. MORRIS from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would be pleased to receive the House with their Address, reported that His Excellency had named the hour of Eleven A. M. on Monday next.

Adjourned.

DURHAM ELECTION.

The following are the principal allegations charged against the Returning Officer in the Petition now lying upon the Table of the House of Assembly—the merits of which are to be tried by a Select Committee on Monday the 7th instant:—

That the numbers for G. S. Boulton, and C. Fothergill, Esqrs. being *equal*, in the columns of the Poll-Book, at the close—The Returning Officer *could not*, legally, return the former gentleman, as duly elected, by a majority of four;—

That, the said Charles Fothergill having demanded a scrutiny, on the conception that he had a majority of *legal votes*, it was first granted and then refused, by the R. O. who, throughout, appeared manifestly partial to one of the Candidates, to the prejudice of the others;—

That, whilst the R. O. refused legal votes on one side he admitted illegal votes on the other;—

That, under pretence of riot, when there was no riot at all, he suddenly closed the poll for two hours, apparently to enable a doubtful freeholder to go and borrow a deed on which to vote for his favourite candidate;—

That, he allowed men to personate others at a distance, and vote by proxy;—

That, he admitted persons to vote, who had sold their Lands and received payment;—

That, he allowed persons to vote who had resided and carried on business in the U. S. during the last 7 years contrary to the Statute.

That, he allowed several persons to vote on the same deed, and, on the same undivided lot of land;—

That, for his favourite candidate, he admitted and recorded on the Poll Book a vote on a Freehold in another County;—

That, for the same purpose, he allowed persons to vote on Crown and Clergy Reserves, though no Leases, to say nothing of better title, had ever issued;—

That, he refused several, the most unexceptionable, votes when in favour of the said Charles Fothergill;—

That, he continually refused to notice, and enter on the Poll-Book, important objections urged by the said C. Fothergill, and which he was bound to do and did;—

That, when in favour of G. S. Boulton he did not hesitate to admit minors to vote;—

That, he admitted a person who confessed he had not taken the Oath of Allegiance to vote *against* the said C. Fothergill, though he would not admit the same description of votes in favour of the said C. F.—and even declared the election against him, afterwards, on that very account, merely by striking off some undoubted Freeholders on his own responsibility, *after he had admitted them!!*

The Petitioners further urge,—"that the proceedings and conduct of the said Returning Officer were a transgression of his duty, an usurpation of authority never before heard of, either in the ministerial or judicial character of the Office in which the said Wm. Sowden was placed, an infringement upon the constitutional rights of the Electors, and an example dangerous;—and in fact, mockery intended, the freedom and security of Elections;—and, that, as it is expressly declared by all the best authorities on this subject *that a voter being once numerically admitted on the Poll, cannot be afterwards struck off*, unless on a scrutiny to which he shall have been found to be invalid—The said R. O. *could not*, on his own responsibility declare one Candidate elected by a majority of four, when it was evident, by the columns of the Poll-Book, *the two were equal at the close!*"

The Petition concludes by praying the Honourable House, after hearing satisfactory evidence of the facts stated—either to declare the said Charles Fothergill entitled to the seat now occupied by the said G. S. Boulton, Esq.—or to decide the said election void, that a new writ may be issued, &c. &c. &c.

DIED

In this Town on Tuesday last, Mr. JOSEPH SHAW, Brewer,

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10th, 1825. No. VI.

By authority.



An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms.

[*Passed 17 January* 1825].

WHEREAS doubts have arisen respecting the commencement of Hilary Term in the present year, and it is expedient to explain the same and to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the commencement and duration of the several Terms, and to make other provisions in respect thereof. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the second clause of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of His present Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force respecting the practice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, "and also a certain other Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to alter the times of holding the Terms of Hilary and Michaelmas" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that four terms or periods of Session of the Court of King's Bench in this Province be appointed in each year successively, and that the Term of Hilary shall commence on the first monday after the twenty fifth day of December and end on the saturday of the ensuing week and the Term of Easter shall commence on the monday next after the sixteenth day of April and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and the Term of Trinity shall commence on the third monday in the month of June and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the Term of Michaelmas shall commence on the first monday in November and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the first and last day of every Term, and every alternate day from the first, not including sunday, be return days.

III.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in this present year the Term of Hilary shall commence on monday the seventeenth day of January and end on the saturday of the week ensuing any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, and that any writ process entry or proceeding which hath been or shall be issued had or made before the said seventeenth day of January in which the Term of Hilary, during this present year or any return day thereof is described and set forth otherwise than according to the provision in this clause contained shall never-heless be valid and effectual, and the commencement and end of such Term of Hilary and other return day therein mentioned in any such writ process entry or proceeding, shall with respect to such writ, process, entry or proceedig and all subsequent proceedings thereon be deemed and taken to be as it should and ought to have been according to the periods in this clause appointed for the commencement and duration of the said Term of Hilary.

IV.—And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally begun and holden at and for the period, in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually began and holden, any Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding

Legislative Council Chamber
14th January 1825 } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, Speaker

Commons House of Assembly
fourteenth January 1825. } JOHN WILLSON Speaker.

I Assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name,
P. MAITLAND.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND.]

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, thanks to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or any one Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C.
24 February, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz—

SECOND REGIMENT OF CARLETON

To be Captain,

Commission dated.

John Richey, Esq. vice Bogg who has left the Province 2d Feb. 1825.

To be Ensign,

George W. Parks, vice Jones who has left the District. do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF WEST YORK

To be Lieutenant,

Colley Alex. Foster, Gent. do do

To be Ensigns,

James McGill Strachan, Gent. do do

Charles Baby, Gent. do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LINCOLN

To be Captain,

Lieut. Philip VanCourtland Secord, vice McEwen deceased. do do

To be Lieutenant,

Ensign John Clendenning, vice Secord promoted do do

To be Ensign,

Daniel Fields, Gent. vice Clendenning do do

TROOP OF CAVALRY

To be Captain

Lieut. John Claus 5 do

To be Lieutenant,

Cornet Robert Dickson, do do

To be Cornet,

Walter Dickson, Gent do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF KENT

To be Major,

Captain John Dolson, vice Hunt promoted 2 do

To be Captains,

Lieut. Hugh McCullum, vice Dolson promoted 2 do

Lieut Israel Smith, vice Shaw deceased 3 do

Lieut Wm Cull. vice Sterling do 4 do

Ens. McIntyre, McDougall, to fill a vacancy 5 do

To be Lieutenants,

Ensign Francis Drake, vice McCullum promoted 2 do

Ensign John Williams vice Smith do 3 do

Ensign Jesse Cull, vice Wm. Cull do 4 do

Ensign John Arnold, vice McDougall do 5 do

Ensign Thomas Shaw, vice Frederick Arnold deceased, 7 do

To be Ensigns,

John Shaw, Gent vice Drake promoted 2 do

James Richardson, Gent. vice Williams do 3 do

Matthew Dolson, Gent vice Cull do 4 do

George Hartley, Gent. vice Arnold do 5 do

Wm. Desmond, Gent. vice Shaw do 7 do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN.

Adjt. Gen'l, Militia Forces.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Monday the 14th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff M. D

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 12th of March 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,

Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston } November 2d, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,

Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, } October, 1824.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } To wit. } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston. } 18th October, 1824. No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } To wit. } ON Saturday the 11th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, } 18th October, 1824

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, To Wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands viz:

Lot No. 5, and South half of Lot No. 14, and both No 15 and 3, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and No 1, 3, 13, and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham. 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Victoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at Ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,

Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 12th, 1825. } No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Phœnix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS

Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office. } 24th Sept 2824

N B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,

Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS

Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, } 6th Dec. 1824 No 5—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham B. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property, I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.

Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, } 24th Sept. 1824.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,

Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at Ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,

Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 12th, 1825. } No 5—td,

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, } York, 2d February, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformable to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,

Surveyor General,

NOT OFFICIAL.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A YOKE of 4 year's old OXEN. One of them is entirely red; and, the other is red with a white face and no horns. The first has horns turned a little inwards at the points, and he answers to the name of *Broad*. The other, without horns acknowledges the name of *Moolley*. They have been missing since July last; and whosoever will give such information as may lead to their recovery shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. Apply to Mr. WALTER YOUNG, York; or, to the U. C. Gazette Office.

No 5—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed to *Halifax Currency*, (which are [illegible] for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

HARGRAVE'S STATE TRIALS.—*Complete, Folio*, 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf	£17 10
NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
WILLIAMS'S Law Cases,—5 Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards*	£3 10
BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Best Edition*, 5 Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.—4 Vols.	£3 0
MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*Best Edition*, neat in Calf 2 vols	£1 10
WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics 3 vols Boards	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0 5

No 5—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late SIMEON MORTON, of the Township of North Gwillimbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, of the said Township, and those holding claims on the estate, will be pleased to present her with their respective accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) ELIZABETH MORTON

February 3d, 1825 3—2w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49 —t. f.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz —Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto. and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.

Collector, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham. One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the s[illegible] stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same —Terms of payment will be made easy —Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—2ow.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Kidout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Beatley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Er[illegible]mes Fowke, *Smith's Creek.*

Peleiah Cooper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterritt (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

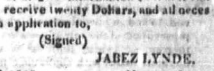
One note given by Soloman Churchill for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still e for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed) JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.



WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam Boat.

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Therefore rd during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandise and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in sixteen, certainly in less than twenty four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skilful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at *one dollar* per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of other boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms upon [illegible] advantageous to the shippers.

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight destined for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the cwt. and forwarded according to order, without any additional charge, except necessary cooperage In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees. For more particular information apply in New-York to MOWAT BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

Report of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

As it has ever been the intention of the Directors of this Company to prose cute the work, she united to their management with vigor, they conceive it their duty to lay before the public, a statement of their proceedings until this period.

A sufficient amount of Stock having been subscribed on the 1st November last to warrant the commencement of the undertaking, due notice was given, & contracts made on the 15th. and the work commenced on the 30th of the same month, for the completion of the summit ridge, extending from the River Welland to New Holland, a distance of three miles, two of which is to be tunnelled.

Those contracts have been entered into, by able, energetic and experienced men, every way qualified to the undertaking they have commenced, these different sections, & prosecuted their work with a zeal that does them credit No preparatory arrangements could have been made, nevertheless the necessary building and machinery have been erected, tools and implements procured and as many men employed as can work to advantage.

From the uncommon favourable state of the weather since our commencement, the work has progressed with unusual rapidity, both tunnel mouths have been taken out to the level, and will be finished the whole Canal size by the 1st of May next at the extent—a shaft has likewise been sunk to bottom level in the centre of the tunnel which has enabled the contractor to test the quality of the earth to a certainty—it proves a strong adhesion clay, laying in regular Strata from end to end and peculiarly adapted for a safe and rapid prosecution of the tunnel—no water is met with at either end or centre until below water level, we can therefore assert with confidence no serious obstruction will intervene.

The original plan for this Canal was for a nine feet wide tunnel, eight feet locks—and sixteen feet bottom. The propriety of enlarging it to fifteen feet wide, the same dimensions as the Erie canal was suggested, and has been adopted with the general concurrence of the Stockholders, the advantages of this arrangement is apparent, more especially from our proximity to the American Canal, Boats from which will pass through this without shifting cargoes—our present dimensions are 15 feet wide by 14 feet high including six feet water.

When the tunnel was first contemplated it was supposed to occupy at least two years in its execution, we are now satisfied from experiment, it can be completed within the present season, Mr. Abbey the contractor is making extensive preparations to that effect, from his plan submitted to us for the prosecution of this work we are convinced it may become navigable by the first of November next.

Arrangements have been made with the Stockholders in Lower Canada and New York for the prompt and regular payment of their Instalments monthly, and they appear desirous from their communications to us that we should prosecute the work in the most expeditious manner. We are therefore enabled to assure the Stockholders, that this Canal is progressing under the most favourable circumstances it was generally supposed to be an undertaking of magnitude. The greatest difficulty to encounter has been to effect its commencement, this is removed, its prosecution is simple and easy, and if a moderate share of public patronage is afforded us we anticipate the entire completion of the whole line from Grand River to Lake Ontario during the present season.

GEORGE KEEFER
President W. C. C.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catherines, 1st Feb. 1825

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, held the 2nd Inst. an Instalment of five per cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid into the Treasurer at this place on or before the 12th Feb. next, as provided by the 26th Clause of the Act of Incorporation.

By Order,
(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER, Junr.
Secretary.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catherines Jan. 4th, 1825

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South-west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. No. 44 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium — Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f,

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c. made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY
York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis* —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole account.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 6.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE eastern mail, owing to the state of the roads, not having arrived at the usual time,—it is out of our power to give any foreign news this week.

We forbear giving any account of the progress of the Durham Election Contest, now in trial before a select Committee of the House of Assembly until it is concluded and a decision made.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

THE CHRISTIAN AND INFIDEL.

A FRAGMENT.

A certain King of Hungary, who was a Christian, being one day very sad, his brother, a brisk and gallant young man, inquired the cause of his sadness. "O brother," said he, "I have been a great sinner against God, and I know not how I shall appear before him when he comes to judgment." His brother replied, "These are but melancholy thoughts," and so made light of them; and by flattery and humour endeavoured to dispel the seriousness and gloom of his brother's mind The king made no reply. The custom of the country at that time was, if the king's executioner sounded a trumpet before any man's door, the person was presently to be led forth to execution.—The king sent his executioner in the dead time of the succeeding night to sound his trumpet before his brother's door. His brother hearing the dreadful blast, and seeing the messenger of death prepared to execute his work, ran quickly and came in, pale and trembling before his brother, fell on his knees, and in the most earnest and moving manner, besought him to let him know wherein he had offended him. "O my brother," said the king, taking him by the hand, and raising him up, "you have never offended me, but always loved me, as I also have you: but if the signt of an earthly executioner is so terrible to you, shall not I, who am so great a sinner fear much more to be brought to the judgment bar of a justly offended God *N H Repos.*

PRIMITIVE AND MODERN CHRISTIANS.

In the tenth persecution under Roman Pagan. Diocletian the Emperor caused the Churches of Christians to be destroyed, the Holy Scriptures to be burned, and the disciples to suffer exquisite torments, that they might be compelled to offer sacrifice to idols. On the promulgation of the edict, a Christian of noble birth, in a public manner tore it in pieces; for which he suffered with great constancy, a most excruciating death. The Emperor began with the army, commanding the Christians to lay down their weapons; which they readily did, without offering any resistance. At Tyre (because the wild beasts (although they were kept hungry for the purpose) refused to devour the Christians who were cast to them, the victims were beheaded and thrown into the sea.—Diocletian's own household did not escape the fury of this storm His own Children and favorites were overwhelmed in the common ruin In Phrygia the inhabitants of a whole city were consumed in the flames. Six thousand soldiers, under the command of Mauritius, quartered at Thebes in Egypt refusing to worship images, were put to death continuing to the last, steadfast and unmoveable in the faith. So sanguinary was the persecution at Triers on the Moselle, that the river was discoloured by the blood of the slain. Eusebius says that the swords of the executioners were blunted with frequent slaughter, and that they needed often to repose themselves after their inhumane labours. When we take a retrospective view of the suffrings of the primitive Christians; their in trepid zeal, holy courage and invincible patience, we at the present day have cause to be ashamed that we are so unlike them. It becomes us to pray earnestly, as the Saint of Jesus that we may be left to undervalue our exceeding great and precious privileges, and to trample upon our mercies — Surely, the great Lord of all expects of us, so highly distinguished by his providence and grace, an ample revenue, which shall redound to his glory.

ORIGIN OF TARRING AND FEATHERING.—According to Holinshed, the following ordinance for punishing seamen was issued by Richard Cœur de Lion:—"If any man be taken with theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he shall have his head pelled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he may be thereby known for a thief, and at the next arrival of the ships to any land be put forth of the company to seek his adventures without all hope of return unto his fellows."

A Good Example.—One hundred gentlemen of the New-York Bar, including the eminent, have subscribed the following notice.

"We the undersigned, *Members of the Bar* impressed with the impolitic cruelty of confining persons in prison for small debts, without some adequate provision for supplying them with the *necessaries of life*, and regretting its legalized and continued existence, do hereby pledge ourselves if called upon, to give our professional services gratuitously, each of the subscribers for himself to procure the discharge of each such debtor from imprisonment, in the course of the ensuing twelve months.

New-York, Dec. 25th. 1824."

TELESCOPES —It is said the use of telescopes was first discovered by one Hensen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, in Holland, whose children playing in the shop casually placed a concave and a convex glass in such a position, that by looking through them at the weathercock, it appeared much larger and nearer than usual; and by their exclamation of surprise excited the attention of their father who soon obtained great credit for his valuable discovery.

STRANGE EFFECT OF FEAR.—The most singular effect of terror in the human species is that recorded in the Journal de Medicine pour l'an 1817, and which occured at Paris, in the Hospital of the Salpetriere.—A female, of advanced age, was so affected with horror on hearing that her daughter, with two children in her arms, had thrown herself out of a window and was killed on the spot, that her skin, in one solitary night became, from head to foot, as black as that of a negro. It continued permanent.

A WOMAN BORN TO BE HANGED — Although the following relation may be viewed by some as scarcely deserving credit, it may be relied on as authentic; the circumstances recorded in it took place in the county of Fint, about 80 years back. A woman having been convicted of a capital crime, was ordered for execution, and was actually hanged. Having remained suspended during the usual time, she was removed from the scaffold, and carried into the church; it was soon discovered that the vital spark was not totally extinct, and means were immediately adopted by her friends for the purpose of fully restoring animation. The executioner having been informed of what was going on and apprehended that he should incur censure, for the incomplete performance of his sanguinary duty, repaired to the church with an intention to despatch the woman. The females, however, who were around the body became furious when acquainted with the hangman's design, and immediately attacking him with the most violent rage, he was obliged to fly for safety up the steps which led to the belfry; thither his pursuers followed him, and seizing him by the heels, they dragged him down the stairs, and so much injured him that his death was the consequence. In the mean time, the body of the woman was carried away, and the measures for restoring life ultimately proved successful. But perhaps the most astonishing portion of this narration yet remains to be told; this woman, who might be said to have experienced a resurrection from the grave, not long afterwards actually committed another crime of which she was convicted at the next assizes, and for which she suffered death. The sheriff, in this instance determined that the intention of the law should not again be frustrated, caused a grave to be dug close to the gallows, in which the corps was immediately buried after the execution was carried into effect.

Curious Sign.—A periwig maker in London had a sign painted in the front of his shop representing the rebellious son of David hanging in the oak by the hair of his head, with this whimsical couplet below:

"O Absalom! unhappy sprig!
Thou shouldst have worn a periwig.

Civilization of Elephants.—In a play which Germanicus exhibited at Rome, in the reign of Tiberius, there were twelve Elephant performers, six males and six females, clothed as men and women After having danced and performed many curious antics, a sumptuous feast was served up for their refreshment. The table was covered with all sorts of dainties, and gold goblets filled with the most precious wines, and beds covered with purple carpets were placed around for the animals to lie upon, after the manner of the Romans when feasting. On these carpets the Elephants laid down, and at a signal given they reached out their trunks to the table, and eat and drank with as much propriety as if they had been well bred citizens.

Shenstone.—Shenstone was one day walking through his romantic retreat in company with his Delia (her real name was Wilmot,) when a man rushed out of a thicket, and presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money. Shenstone was surprised, and Delia fainted. "Money" said the robber, "is not worth struggling for; you cannot be poorer than I am" "Unhappy man!" exclaimed Shenstone, throwing his purse to him, "take it and fly as quick as possible." The man did so, threw his pistol in the water, and instantly disappeared. Shenstone ordered his foot boy to follow the robber, and observe where he went. In two hours the boy returned, and informed his master that he followed him to Hales-owen, where he lived; that he went to the door of his house, and peeping through the key hole saw the man throw the purse on the ground, and say to his wife, 'Take the dear-bought price of my honesty!" then taking two of his children, on each knee, he said to them, "I have ruined my soul to keep you from starving!" and immediately burst into a flood of tears. Shenstone, on hearing this, lost no time in inquiring the man's character, and found that he was a labourer oppressed by want and a numerous family; but had the reputation of being honest and industrious. Shenstone went to his house; the poor man fell at his feet, and implored mercy The poet took him home with him, and provided him with employment.

Secrets of Wealth.—A fox hunter can get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then, he is all exercise, and no thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once in the year with impunity, but then he is all thought and no exercise. Now, the great object is neither to get drunk, nor to be all exercise, nor to be all thought, but to enjoy all our pleasures with a sprightly reason. The four ordinary secrets of health are, early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from table with a stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

CURIOUS SUICIDE.

A short time since a poor man, a native of Ireland, [illegible] had a quarrel with his wife, threw himself into the river and was drowned. The following was found on account of his death, written by himself was found in his apartment.

"As I know the people that will find my carcase is curious about the cause of my death, which is something out of the way, I'll give them all the satisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from the beginning to the end, the more my misfortune in marrying a bad wife, that was never pleased but when she was angry with me, and scolding me out of my life.

"It may be reported, for the world is greatly given to lying, that I died by accident—but that is a mistake, for I threw myself into the water, and so killed myself, and as the little that's left of my substance is not much, I hope there will be no quarrelling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket, to Betty M Keuzie. My wife said I had unlawful doings with her, but that's a lie of her own inventing; and if I was alive I would say so to her face. As for my wife she must provide for herself, as I mean in future to give her nothing. I had enough to do to maintain her during my life and I am sure I'll not trouble my head about her now I am dead. I forgive all the world except my wife—but I don't know rightly where I shall go, but I am very easy about it, as I got absolution silly to day without the priest's knowing what I had in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggest man down that dared to say a word against it, but now I am dead they may say what they please but the devil reward them for their pains. I die in charity with every body except my wife, and I wish well to all who had a regard to me, and don't care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided between hanging and drowning but at last resolved upon the way I have taken as I thought it was not so vulgar as the other, for they hang thieves, heretics and murderers, but never drown them. So I depart this life in the 38th year of my age, without winding, grumbling or whining—but like a man—of my own free notion and choice, being at all times a good christian, with full assurance of going to heaven, where I shall laugh at my wife and the devil.

A GHOST STORY.

FROM WRAXALL'S MEMOIRS.

Prince Charles, of Saxony, having earnestly as well as repeatedly, besought Schrepfer, a person who made no secret of his ability to perform operations of magic, the most difficult of which was to raise departed spirits from the tomb, after many refusals, real or affected obtained at length a reluctant promise to present before his eyes an apparition: for Schrepfer artfully professed the greatest repugnance and disinclination to the act, as being perilous to himself, and attended with various circumstances of horror. It only remained therefore, to fix on the spirit that should be summoned. After a long time, the Chevalier de Saxe was named, and Schrepfer undertook to produce his ghost before a select company. The place chosen for the experiment was Prince Charles' Palace, in Dresden. But, as it was well known that the Elector having the misfortune to be neither credulous nor inclined to permit such exhibitions within his capital, might disapprove and prohibit it, the strictest secrecy was observed. The Chevalier de Saxe, third in order of birth among the natural sons of Augustus the second, King of Poland, was only half brother to the famous Marshal Saxe, as they were by different mothers. In right of his wife, who was a Princess Lubomirska, of a very illustrious Polish family, the Chevalier inherited considerable property in that country, as well as in Saxony. He resided principally in Dresden, and died only a few years ago, at his palace in his city; which his nephew, Prince Charles, who was his principal heir, occupied after his death. In addition to his maternal estates the Chevalier possessed a vast income from his military and other appointments in the electoral service; and as he left no issue, he was supposed to have amassed great sums. Reports had been circulated that money was concealed in the palace, but no one presumed to search for the precise place where it was deposited. If his spirit could be compelled to appear, that interesting secret might be extorted from him. Thus curiosity combining with avarice, or at least with the hope of discovering considerable treasure, prompted Prince Charles to name his uncle, as the object of the experiment.

On the appointed night, for Schrepfer naturally preferred darkness, as not only more private in itself, but better calculated for the effect of incantations; the company assembled. They were nineteen in number of whom I personally knew several, who are persons of consideration, character, and respectability. When they were met in the great gallery of the palace, the first object of all present was to secure the windows and doors, in order equally to prevent intrusion and deception.—As far as precaution could effect it they did so and were satisfied that nothing except violence could procure access or entrance. Schrepfer then acquainted them, that the act which he was about to perform, would demand all their firmness; and advised them to fortify their nerves by partaking of a bowl of punch, which was placed upon the table. Several of them, indeed, as I believe, all except one or two, think ing the exhortation judicious very readily followed it; but, the gentleman from whom I received these particulars, declined the advice. "I came here," said he, "to be present at raising an apparition. Either I will see all, or nothing. My resolution is taken, and no inducement can make me put any thing into my lips." Another of the company, who preserved his presence of mind, arose and placed himself close to the principal door, in order to watch if any one attempted to open or force it. These preparatory steps being taken, the great work began with the utmost solemnity.

Schrepfer commenced it by retiring into a corner of the gallery, where kneeling down, with many mysterious ceremonies, he invoked the spirits to appear, or rather come to his aid, for it is allowed that none ever were visible. A very considerable time elapsed before they obeyed, during which interval he labored apparently under great agitation of body and mind, being covered with a violent sweat, and almost in convulsions, like the Pythoness of antiquity. At length a loud clatter was heard at all the windows on the outside; which was soon followed by another noise, resembling more the effect by wet fingers drawn over the edge of glasses than any thing else to which it could be well compared. This sound announced, as he said, the arrival of his good, or protecting spirits, and seemed to encourage him to proceed. A short time afterwards, a yelling was heard, of a frightful and unusual nature, which came, he declared from the malignant spirit, whose presence, as it seems, was necessary and indispensable to the completion of the catastrophe.

The company were now, at least the greater part electrified with amazement, or petrified with horror; and of course fully prepared for every object which could be presented to them. Schrepfer continuing his invocations, the door suddenly opened with violence, and something that resembled a black ball or a globe, rolled into the room. It was invested with smoke or cloud, in the midst of which appeared to be a human face, like the countenance of the Chevalier de Saxe; much in the same way, it would seem, that Correggio, or Hannibal Carracci have represented Jupiter appearing to Semele. From this round body issued a loud angry voice, which exclaimed in German, "Carl, was wolte du mit mich?" "Charles, what would thou with me?" Why dost thou disturb me?"

Language, as may be supposed, can ill describe the consternation produced among the spectators at such a sight. Either firmly persuaded that the spirit which they met was spiritual and intangible; or deprived of resolution to approach and attempt to seize it, they appear to have had no effort to satisfy themselves of its incorporeal nature. The prince, whose impious curiosity had summoned his uncle's ghost, and to whom, as the person principally responsible, the spectre addressed itself, far from manifesting coolness, or attempting reply, betrayed the strongest marks of horror and contrition. Throwing himself upon his knees, he called on God for mercy; while others of the terrified party earnestly besought the magician to give the only response or sign of his art, for which they were now anxious, by dismissing the apparition. But Schrepfer, though apparently willing, found, or pretended to find this effort beyond his power. However incredible, absurd or ridiculous it may be thought, the persons who witnessed the scene, protest that near an hour elapsed before, by the force of his invocations, the spectre could be compelled to disappear. Nay, when at length Schrepfer had succeeded in dismissing it, at the moment that the company began to resume a degree of serenity, the door which had been closed burst open again, and the same hideous form presented itself anew to their eyes. The most resolute and collected among them were not proof to its second appearance, and a scene of universal dismay ensued. Schrepfer, however, by reiterated exorcisms or exertions, finally dismissed the apparition. The terrified spectators soon dispersed, overcome with amazement, and fully satisfied, as they well might be, of Schrepfer's supernatural powers.

Having thus related as seriously and circumstantially as I am able, the facts relative to the affair in question, it is natural to ask my opinion of the story: and to demand whether I can explain or account for it in any rational manner. To such inquiries I must frankly reply, that I can neither give any satisfactory solution of it, nor have I heard any attempted, except the obvious one of human credulity and terror, operated upon by imposture and deception. But, the manner in which so wonderful an illusion is produced, I am, in common with every person here, at a loss to understand. I believe no one has, as yet, explained clearly how the liquefaction of St Januaries' blood is performed; though out of Naples, I imagine few persons attribute it to miraculous or supernatural interposition. We know from experience, how prodigious are the deceptions practiced in and upon optics. Nineteen men, met together for the avowed purpose of seeing an apparition, and believing that it is in human power to render a departed spirit visible, are already half subdued to any thing however gross.

Night, darkness, and the imposing solemnity of magic invocations, bereave the strongest minds of their self possession. A bold and artful imposter might then trample upon their reason, and present to their eyes some hideous figure properly accoutred for the occasion. It must, however, always excite some astonishment and more regret, that among near 20 persons, not one should have endeavoured to lay hands on the spectre. Its second appearance is likewise very difficult to account for, as it was unnecessary in order to give a conviction, which had been fully effected. That it was a deception, no man of sound understanding will doubt; but how it was managed or produced, the persons who were duped have not yet discovered. They are nearly all still alive in this country, and they by no means boast of their adventure, or derive from it any sort of vanity. On the contrary, independent of the ridicule, they all feel and express the utmost repugnance to relating, or even recollecting a scene, which has impressed upon their imaginations so much horror. Their very friends dread and deprecate a renewal of the images then presented to those who were present; and a lady earnestly besought of me, not to press her husband on a subject, of which he could never think or converse, without passing a sleepless night. We must be content therefore to resolve it into German credulity or superstition, and congratulate ourselves on our superiority to such puerile terrors.

Natural History

Mineral Tallow.—The rare substance which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne, in Scotland. It has the colour and feel of tallow, and is tasteless. It melts at 118 degrees; and boils at 200 degrees; when melted, it is transparent and colourless; on cooling, it becomes spongy and white, though not so much so as at first. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, olive oil, and naphtha, while those liquids are hot; but it is precipitated again when they cool. Its specific gravity, in its natural state, is 0,6078, but the tallow is full of air bubbles; and after fusion, which disengages the air, the specific gravity is 0'983, which is [illegible] does not [illegible] lime with alkalies, nor form soap. Thus it differs from every class of bodies known; from the fixed oils in not forming soap, and from the volatile oils and bitumens in being tasteless and destitute of smell. Its volatility and combustibility are equal to those of any volatile oil or naphtha.—*Edinburgh Philos. Journal.*

The Black Swan.—Two of them were placed as a great curiosity in the gardens of Malmaison; they bred and the produce was sent to Prince Eugene at Munich. Some time after, the female died, and a white swan was put in the lake to supply her place, but neither time nor the snow white charms of his new companion have had the least effect on the pride of the sable monarch; he turns from her with disgust, will not suffer her to approach him, and prefers living in perpetual widowhood to forming a mesalliance.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON THE HUMAN BODY.

The following is an extract from an account by Dr Thiesius, of Mulhausen, given in *Schweigger's Journal:*—

Two vehicles were passing along a narrow road embedded in a forest; in the first were two brothers of the name of Teele, one aged 33 years, the other 29, in the second was M. Teele the nephew, aged 20 years, and M. Decker. The lightning struck successively the first horse, the two brothers, M. Decker, and his companion; the last did not survive. The horse remained dead on the spot; the skin on the lower part of its belly was torn, the mouth open, and the teeth black.

The lightning passed to the younger Teele by his umbrella, which, with his watch, was thrown twenty four steps off; the vehicle had a hole made in it six inches in diameter. The body, carried to the nearest village was put into a warm bath and rubbed; blood flowed from the nose, mouth, and ears, but no signs of life appeared. The mouth and nose were black; the skin and muscles of the arms and hands, both of which held the umbrella, were furrowed to the bone; the sleeves of his clothes were torn; the lesions of the skin were not like those produced in burns; the skin appeared as if it had been raised by rapped rubbing, and the clothes bore no trace of burning, but seemed as if torn by a sharp point. M. Decker, who was in the same car, received at the same moment a blow on the stomach so violent that he was thrown out and remained insensible for half an hour. When examined the place on which he felt the blow was found very red but unwounded; he very speedily recovered.

The two brothers were sitting side by side when struck; the lightning first reached the head of the elder brother, tore his velvet cap into several pieces, glanced over the temporal bone about an inch above the left ear, then behind that ear, and flaying the skin slightly, descended to the neck; it traversed the nape of the neck obliquely, and ascended to the right ear the interior of which was as if scratched; it then went by the right shoulder, between the chin, over the right breast along the arm, and returning to the back, descended along the vertebral column to the sacrum. In this last part of its course, the skin was not torn, but only slightly raised, and much reddened; marks of the same kind were across the arms, and with the torn clothes, showed the zigzag path of the lightning as it had passed alternately from the right side of the younger brother to the left side of the elder. It continued its course on the former from the part where it had come in contact with some pieces of metal contained in his pocket, and at which place it had raised the skin of the muscles of the side for a space as large as a hand; it then crossed the stomach to the left side and passed over the internal surface of the thigh, knee, and calf of the leg. The width of the trace marked by the lightning, was generally about two inches; the wounds were most extensive and deep at the intersections of this trace; many of them were very painful, suppurated abundantly; the skin had been closely rolled up on the right and left by the rapid passage of the lightning. The wounds did not bleed; and on healing those phenomena only took place which accompanied the simple formation of skin. Nothing indicated a lesion of the organs due to fire or heat, but the effect was just such as would have been produced by the passage of a bullet over the surface.

The two brothers on becoming sensible felt excessively sick, and after drinking some tea, vomited several times, throwing out a little blood. No fever occurred. The eldest was quite deaf on the day of the accident, but recovered his hearing, in part, on the morrow. No paralysis occurred in the limbs struck by the lightning, and the wounds cicatrized in a few weeks. The accident happened in May 1821. Twelve months afterwards, the elder brother remained affected by deafness, which varied with the weather; he had a strong tendency to sleep, and has seldom slept twenty four hours if not awakened. The younger, ultimately, had an inflammatory fever, and was subject to a periodical depression of which he had previously felt nothing; and, generally, a much stronger impression had been made on the nervous system of both, than from the vigour of their constitution might have been expected.

Anecdote.

ANECDOTE OF ST. JOHN.

Domitian banished St John into the solitary isle of Patmos, where he was favored with the visions of the Apocalypse. After Domitian's death he returned from Patmos and governed the Asiatic Churches. There he remained till the time of Trajan. At the request of the bishops, he went to the neighboring churches, partly to ordain pastors and partly to reanimate the congregations. At one place in his tour, observing a remarkable handsome young person, he warmly recommended him to the care of a particular pastor. The young man was baptized, and for a time lived as a Christian. But being gradually corrupted by company, he became idle, intemperate, and at length dishonest, as to become a captain of a band of robbers. Some time after John had occasion to inquire of the pastor concerning the young man, who told him, that he was now dead to God, and inhabited a mountain over against his church. John in the vehemence of his charity, went to the place, and exposed himself to be taken by the robbers. Bring me, says he to your captain, who beheld him coming. As soon as he knew the Apostle, he was struck with shame and fled. The aged apostle following him cried, My son, why flyest thou from thy father unarmed and old? Fear not, as yet there remaineth hope of salvation. Believe me, Christ hath sent me. Hearing this the young man stood still trembled, and wept bitterly. John prayed, exhorted, and brought him back to the society of Christians, nor did he leave him, till he found him fully restored by divine grace.

We have yet another story of St John short, but pleasing, and which has had the good fortune to pass uncontradicted. Being now very old and unable to say much in Christian assemblies, "Children love one another," was his constantly repeated sermon. Being asked why he told them only one thing, he answered that nothing else was needed.

Domestic.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Valuable Experiments to show the difference between raw corn, and corn meal cooked, as food for Hogs.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Dec. 18, 1824.

"Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fireside by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c, by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had, since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn and meal, made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per twenty four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 28 to 33 pounds. I [illegible] pig accurately at the outset, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days; the two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. II.

(From Monday Jan 17th. to Jan 18th, 1825 inclusive.)

MONDAY Jan 17th.

Leave was granted to Messrs. David Jones and McBride to bring up the petition of Matthew Leech, Esq. prisoner in the Brockville Gaol, and the petition of Samuel Potts and others of the Town of Niagara.

The Speaker reported receiving a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery which was read as follows:—

House of Assembly
York, 16th Jan. 1825

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate the copy of a letter from Wm. Hands, Esq. Returning Officer for the County of Essex, by which it will appear that the Writ transmitted to him, requiring the Election of two Members to represent that County in the House of Assembly has been but partially executed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obt Humble Servt.
Samuel P. Jarvis,
Clk. Crown Chancery.

To John Wilson Esq. Speaker
of the House of Assembly, &c &c &c.

(Copy)

Sandwich 29 July, 1824.

Sir,

The Election of two Members to represent the County of Essex, in the ensuing Parliament of this Province, commenced on the 21st inst. and closed on the twenty seventh at mid-night, at which time the number of votes for each candidate, were as follows viz:—

J. A. Wilkinson,	225
Francis Baby,	166
Nicholas Lyle,	156
Francis Caldwell,	150

I consider Mr J. A Wilkinson duly elected, and have executed one of the Indentures in his name, and have transmitted the return and the writ, by this days post.

A Scrutiny has been demanded by Mr. Nicholas Lyle one of the Candidates, but as I conceive that I have not the power, either by my instructions, or by the Acts of the Legislature of this Province, to comply with his request, I have declined proceeding any fur

ther in the business until I receive further instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Ob't. Servant,

WILLIAM HANDS. *Returning Officer.*

Samuel P. Jarvis Esq. Cl'k Crown Chancery, York.

Leave was granted to the ATT'Y. GENERAL, to bring up the petition of the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in Adjourned Session to Assembled.

At eleven o'clock A M. The Speaker and House waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session. and being returned. Mr Speaker reported that his Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply

(This reply being already published in the *Gazette* of Jan. 1, it is considered not necessary to be inserted in this place.)

Leave was granted to Mr MORRIS to bring in a Bill to enable Religious bodies to hold Land within this Province.

The Bill was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading the following day.

Mr. C. JONES moved that it might be resolved, that it was necessary for the information and satisfaction of the Electors of this Province, that the debates of the House should be reported; and under existing circumstances it was impracticable for the publishers of Newspapers in this new Country, as in England, to defray by an increased circulation of papers so great an expense as must necessarily be incurred.

On which the House divided

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Horner, Hamilton, Chas. Jones, Wilkinson, Lafferty, Walsh, Scollick Peterson, Ingersol, Wilson, White, Coleman, Perry, Thomson, of Frontenac, Atkinson, Cumming, McDonald of Glengary, McLean, Bidwell, Boulton, Rolph, Beardsly, Burnham, McDonald of Prescott, David Jones. VanKoughnett, Jones of Grenville, Chrysler, McBride, Lyons, Beasly and Cameron, 33.

Nays.—Messrs. McCall, Morris, 2.

Question carried, majority 31 and ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. JONES it was resolved, that a sum, not exceeding one hundred pounds currency, should be charged by the Clerk in his contingent accounts to defray the expense of a reporter or reporters in reporting and publishing the debates of this House during the Session.

At twelve o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod came to the Bar of the House and delivered his Excellency's commands for the immediate attendance of the House, at the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council Chamber.

Mr Speaker and Members present forthwith proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being returned Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to give the Royal Assent to the Bill, entitled, "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Term of Michaelmas in the last year and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms."

On motion of Mr. C JONES it was resolved that a select committee should be appointed to superintend the reporting and publishing the debates, and the printing for the House during the Session.

The Committee appointed were Messrs. Charles Jones, McDonell, Hamilton, McLean, Rolph, Coleman, and Beardsley

Mr C JONES moved that his own name and that of Mr. Rolph should be struck off the above Committee, which was lost.

Mr. McLEAN moved that it should be resolved that the postage of all letters from or to the Members of this House during the present Session, be paid by the Clerk and charged in the contingent accounts.

In amendment Mr. ATT'Y. GENERAL moved that the words "from or" after the word "letters" be expunged from the original motion which was lost

On the original Question the House divided, and the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Horner, Charles Jones, Peterson, Ingersol, Coleman, Perry, Thomson of Frontenac, Atkinson, Cumming, Cameron, McDonald of Glengary, McLean, Bidwell, Boulton, Beardsly, Burnham, McDonald of Prescott, Morris, David Jones, VanKoughnett, Jones of Grenville Chrysler and McBride, 23.

Nays.—Messrs. McCall, Matthews, Hamilton, Gordon, Lyons, Lafferty, Wilkinson, Walsh, Scollick, White, Rolph, Att'y General, Playter and Beasly, 14

Question gained majority 9 and ordered accordingly.

Mr. MORRIS from thes elect committee appointed to enquire and report if any and what alterations were required in the rules of the House, informed the House that the committee had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit for its adoption.

The Report was ordered to be received and read.

On motion made, it was ordered that fifty copies of the Report on Rules should be printed for the information of the House, and that on the following Monday the House should go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the said Report.

Mr. ROLPH moved, that in all cases of controverted Elections for Counties, Towns or Ridings in this Province, the Petitioners do by themselves or by their agents, within a convenient time to be appointed by the House, deliver to the sitting Members or their agents, lists of the persons intended by the petitioners to be objected to, who voted for the sitting Members; giving in the said list the several heads of objections and distinguishing the same against the names of the voters excepted to, and that the sitting Members do, by themselves or by their agents within the same time deliver the like lists on their part, to the petitioners or their agents.

Which was carried.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY Jan. 18th, 1825

Leave was granted to Messrs. Cameron and Walsh to bring up the petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the County of Glengary, and the petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend in the District of London

Agreeably to the order of the day the petition from John Smith and Robert O'Donell, praying for relief in the premises, and the petition of John King and others, praying for an Act to incorporate certain persons as trustees of the Waterloo School House, in the Township of Kingston, were read.

The petition of John Smith and Robert O'Donell were then referred to a select committee composed of Messrs Thomson of Frontenac, Rolph and Ingersol.

The dissenting Church Land Bill was read the second time.

The House then went into committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported a resolution which was received and read as follows

Resolved, that the Chairman be instructed to move the House for the appointment of a select committee on the Bill for the relief of Religious Bodies.

The committee appointed for that purpose were, Messrs. Morris, David Jones Beardsly and Bidwell

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several messages and documents, which were read as follows.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor, transmits to the House of Assembly, a copy of his dispatch to his Majesty Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanying the report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the internal Navigation, together with a Copy of His Lordship's reply thereto.

Government House York, Jan. 18, 1825.

(Copy) Upper Canada, Queenston, April, 1 1824.

MY LORD,

In compliance with an address of the Legislature, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a report of certain Commissioners appointed under an Act of this Province, passed in the year 1822, for the purpose of exploring the Country with a view to ascertain the most practicable and desirable improvements which may be made in its Internal Navigation; and for obtaining plans and estimates of the expense at which such Improvements may be effected Your Lordship, I regret to say, would not be warranted in inferring from these preliminary measures taken by the Legislature that the Province either possesses the means, or indulge any very sanguine hope of being able, without assistance, to undertake speedily works of such magnitude as those to which this report relates. At the same time, I am convinced it will be very satisfactory to your Lordship to find that public attention is given thus early to objects of such vast importance to the security and commerce of this Province. The natural advantages Upper Canada affords for Inland Navigation are perhaps beyond those of any other portion of America of equal extent, and the additional strength and prosperity which the improvement of these advantages, in the manner proposed by the Commissioners would ensure to the Province, would be cheaply purchased, I am persuaded, by the cost it would occasion.

The Legislature is strongly impressed with the conviction that His Majesty's Government desires to lend its aid in any practicable manner to the advancement of this valuable Colony, and it would be a subject of great congratulation if your Lordship could devise [illegible] mutually burdensome to the mother country, of affording countenance and support to exertions so disproportionate to the present resources of the Province.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Ob't Humble Serv't

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

The Earl of Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c &c.

A true Copy (Signed) G. HILLIER.

(Copy)

Downing Street, October, 8 1824.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the first of April in which you inform me that in compliance with an address of the Legislature, you have transmitted to me a report of certain Commissioners appointed under an Act of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the year 18-2, with a view to ascertain the most practicable and desirable improvements which might be made in its Internal Navigation &c. I have to state that you correctly appreciate the satisfaction which I feel in finding that public attention is given to objects of such decisive importance to the security and commerce of the Province.

You state that the Legislature of Upper Canada is strongly impressed with the conviction that His Majesty's Government desires to lend its aid in any practicable manner to the advancement of the interests of that valuable Colony.

If I understand the report it has two distinct objects in view, the one, a canal connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, the other a water communication from Lake Ontario to the Rideau River And that a calculation has been made that the expense of the latter undertaking will amount to £70,000, and I presume that this project is formed with the view of joining the water communication now in progress.

With reference to this latter object, in particular I shall feel myself justified in recommending in the strongest manner the advancement of a Loan of £70,000 Sterling, from the Treasury provided that the Legislature of Upper Canada will give ample security for the payment of an adequate interest and for the progressive liquidation of the principal, charged on specific Taxes to be imposed for that special purpose and pledged inalienably for the accomplishment of this object.

In selecting this latter object as that which is in every sense the most important, you will not understand that I mean by any means to reject the other project, but I am doubtfull whether it will not be more prudent to begin with one undertaking at a time. I shall, however, have equal pleasure in recommending the Canal from Lake Erie the following year, if upon reconsideration the Assembly shall feel desirous of undertaking it simultaneously with the water communication with the Rideau.

If therefore you can supply me with the information that this proposition will be accepted by the Legislature in the same spirit in which it is offerd, I will lose no time in conveying the recommendation with b, subject to such conditions, I am prepared to promise.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most Ob't Humble Serv.

(Signed) BATHURST.

To Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

A true Copy

(Signed) G. HILLIER.

(To be Continued)

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY FEBRUARY 17th, 1825. No. VII.

Supplement.



An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms.

[*Passed 17 January 1825*].

WHEREAS doubts have arsen respecting the commencement of Hillary Term in the present year, and it is expedient to explain the same and to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the commencement and duration of the several Terms, and to make other provisions in respect thereof. Be it therefore enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the second clause of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of His present Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force respecting the practice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, "and also a certain other Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to alter the times of holding the Terms of Hilary and Michaelmas" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that four terms or periods of Session of the Court of King's Bench in this Province be appointed in each year successively, and that the Term of Hilary shall commence on the first monday after the twenty fifth day of December and end on the saturday of the ensuing week and the Term of Easter shall commence on the monday next after the sixteenth day of April and end on the saturday of the week ensuing. and the Term of Trinity shall commence on the third monday in the month of June and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the Term of Michaelmas shall commence on the first monday in November and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the first and last day of every Term, and every alternate day from the first, not including sunday, be return days.

III.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in this present year the Term of Hilary shall commence on monday the seventeenth day of January and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, and that any writ process entry or proceeding which hath been or shall be issued had or made before the said seventeenth day of January in which the Term of Hilary, during this present year or any return day thereof is described and set forth otherwise than according to the provision in this clause contained shall nevertheless be valid and effectual, and the commencement and end of such Term of Hilary and other return day therein mentioned in any such writ process entry or proceeding, shall with respect to such writ, process, entry or proceeding and all subsequent proceedings thereon be deemed and taken to be as it should and ought to have been according to the periods in this clause appointed for the commencement and duration of the said Term of Hilary.

IV.—And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally begun and holden at and for the period, in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually began and holden, any Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding

Legislative Council Chamber, 14th January 1825

WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL. Speaker

Commons House of Assembly, fourteenth January 1825

JOHN WILLSON Speaker.

I Assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name.

P. MAITLAND.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING.

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved Peregrine Maitland Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being expressly prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Fifty Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

Given under our Seal at Arms, at our Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } TO WIT: }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in favour of Levius P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution all that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART, *Sheriff*

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 5. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Monday the 14th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon, in the County of Hastings containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday the 12th of March 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz

Part of Lot No. 16 in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,

Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 191 acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,

Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, October, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 1th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Orser, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Allan McLean, Esq. viz:—

The front part of Lot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.

Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, To Wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 5, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 15 and 3, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres.

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13, and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham. 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,

Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office. Jan. 12th, 1825. }

No 5—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS

Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 2824 }

☞ No Sales; person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,

Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G SIMONS

Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824 } No 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District to wit } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.

Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,

Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the SEVENTH day of march next, at the same hour, at the COURT HOUSE in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS.

Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824. } No. 52 td

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepared to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are sold or disposed of, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,

No 5—tf. *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

A CARD.

J. L. D. MATHIES, Presents his Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he shall be happy to wait on them in the way of his Profession as a PORTRAIT PAINTER at his office.

Schofield's Mansion House, } *February 12th. 1825.* } No. 7—3w.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES CROCKERY and HARDWARE. Rochester, Monroe Co.—Particular attention will be paid to the selection of TEAS and TOBACCO, by a Partner constantly residing in New York; which will be sold at a small advance from cost and charges.

No. 7—3w.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A YOKE of 4 year's old OXEN. One of them is entirely red; and, the other is red with a white face and no horns. The first has horns turned a little inwards at the points, and he answers to the name of *Broad*. The other, without horns acknowledges the name of *Moolley*. They have been missing since July last; and whosoever will give such information as may lead to their recovery shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. Apply to Mr. WALTER YOUNG, York; or, to the U. C. Gazette Office. No 5—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency*, (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

HARGRAVE'S STATE TRIALS.—*Complete, Folio*, 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf.	£17 10
NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
WILLIAMS'S Law Cases,—5Vols. 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Last Edition*, 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.—4Vols.	£3 0
MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*Last Edition*, neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo *new and neat.*	£2 0
ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards.	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0 5

No 5—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late SIMEON MORTON, of the Township of North Gwillimbury, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, of the said Township, and those holding claims on the estate, will be pleased to present her with their respective accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

ELIZABETH MORTON

February 3d, 1825. 5—3w.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 5.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.
No. 49 —t. f.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz —Four Chests of Hyson Skiff Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.

Collector, Port Hope.

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Cerr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowler, *Smith's Creek.*

Peletiah Soaper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterlit (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

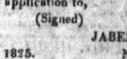
Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)

JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.



WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam Boat.

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Thence forward during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandize and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in sixteen, certainly in less than twenty four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skillful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at one dollar per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of other boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms unusually advantageous to the shippers

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight detained for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the owners, and forwarded according to order, with-

ost any additional charge, except necessary cooperage. In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees. For more particular information apply in New-York to MOWAT BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South-west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium — Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Set of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, containing 192 two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary FIXTURES.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. f.t.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum —Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, there Terms are independant of Postage,payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th expence of subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently —Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who adverting by the year —Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication* —Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or, until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

man, who is a partner of his; it appears he is suspected of forgery Immediately after Mr Savery saw his partner come alongside the Hudson, he threw himself over board but was prevented being drowned. He then attempted to make away with himself by dashing his head against the side of the ship. He is at present at the Vine Inn, in custody of two peace officers, who are forced to watch him very diligently to prevent his committing suicide He is in a dreadful state of mind, and acknowledges that his crime is as bad as Fauntleroy's. On the Tide Surveyor's mustering the crew of the Hudson, Mr Savery passed by the name of Henry Serrington.—*Globe and Traveller.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Henry Savery, whose apprehensions on a charge of forgery has been already mentioned, is the third son of Mr. Savery, the principal in the banking house of Sa[illegible] Co.

It appears that Mr Henry Savery has latterly carried on business in Bristol, as a sugar baker, in conjunction with a gentleman named Saward. Mr H Savery had failed in 1819, owing at that time a large sum of money, and the capital he put into the business by Mr. Saward not being equal to the extent to which Mr. Savery subsequently pushed their business, he supplied their deficiency by means of bills with fictitious addresses — These, he has been negociating for nearly three years, and the punctuality with which they were discharged, gave him a facility of raising funds to any amount — The execution of Mr. Fauntleroy had, it is supposed, made a deep impression on his mind, for it is now ascertained, that about that period he made preparations for his flight into another country, and had proceeded to London with that intention a few we ks since.— When there a circumstance occurred which induced him to accelerate his departure, before he had completed his arrangements—which ultimately led to the discovery of his practices He had always made these bills payable at the bank of Sir John Perring & Co.— There was one of £1250. which fell due on the day after his arrival in London, for the payment of which he had provided by a check, but, in that intended payment there was some delay or irregularity; and the bill finately taken up and paid, it was not paid in time to prevent the bill being noted and returned to Bristol — The absence of Mr. H Savery, and the discovery that this bill was a forgery, induced his partner, Mr. Saward, to proceed to London in search of him. At Bath he met Mrs Savary, who having as she supposed left her husband fairly beyond the reach of pursuit, at once disclosed his destination to America. Mr. Saward, however, proceeded on his journey, and in London received such information as led to the apprehension of Mr H Savery at Cowes, as already stated The vessel was actually under weigh at the time of Mr. Saward's arrival, and had he been half an hour later he could not have reached the ship The conduct of Mr. H. Savery after his apprehension, we have already detailed. When the charges against him were made known in Bristol, nothing could exceed the general consternation they created. Mr Savery, the banker had unfortunately, on other occasions before this experienced the painful feeling which arose from final misconduct The rumoured magnitude of these illegal transactions and the certainty of Mr Fauntleroy, produced as may be supposed the most poignant feelings.— If any consolation could be given to a father having a son under such circumstances, it was to be found in the general sympathy shewn in this melancholy occasion by the inhabitants of Bristol. The principal creditors of the firm are Mr. Protheroe, for be ween 3 and £10 000 and Mr. Alderman Campbell, for between 3 and £4000 At a meeting held on the occasion, it was understood that the total of the debts did not exceed £30. 000, towards which there were assets for £23.000 — The high respect in which Mr Savery, the elder, was held, joined to the dislike now generally entertained to prosecute in cases of forgery, induced holders of the bills to pause, before they could decide on the adoption of such a measure. Mr H Savery, however, as it is now generally understood, took up an impression that as the bills he had uttered are only what are called "kites," with fictitious names and addresses, he could not be convicted of forgery, and with an obstinacy bordering on madness, he refused to give up, or account for funds known to be under his control. Thus, in spite of the late awful warning presented by the fate of Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, he has thrown away the chance afforded him by the humane forbearance of his creditors, and tempted his own fate. The holders of the bills at length laid informations against him, and a warrant being issued, he was on Wednesday, brought into Bristol, in custody of an officer, by the Portsmouth mail and conveyed at two o'clock before the magistrate sitting at the Guildhall, for examination.

He appeared very faint and exhausted, looked wildly at the crowd assembled to witness his arrival, and supported himself on the arm of the officer. He answered the few questions put to him by the magistrate so incoherently, that they directed him to be conveyed to Bridewell, and to be brought up again on Saturday for re examination.

Since his apprehension he has exhibited great despondency, and we [illegible] to be [illegible] declaring on insanity. When the coach arrived within half a mile of Bristol, he appeared totally unconcerned as to his fate, showing his indifference by singing several light songs. The moment he perceived the crowd assembled to witness his examination, he became so much depressed as he had been previously elated. The amount of the bills turns out to be of much greater extent than was originally supposed, being nearly forty thousand pounds.

The banking house is not in the slightest degree affected by the circumstance; in fact, it is very well known that the balances in the several banks throughout the kingdom, have been greatly reduced since the failure of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy & Co.; for the public have not yet recovered the panic infused by the circumstances of that failure.

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* There has been already a conviction on bills of this description. A Mr. Nash, a merchant, was tried and convicted for uttering a bill, drawn by a fictitious person, but was afterwards pardoned.

A discovery has recently been made in a mercantile establishment in the environs of Bishop gate street, of a fraudulent nature, to the extent of several thousand pounds The confidential managing clerk, who had been upwards of twenty five years in the house, is now in custody and we understand will shortly undergo an examination. The deficiency already discovered amounts to £7500, but as the books have only been examined for seven years back, further sums are expected to be discovered —*Times.*

It is rumoured that an establishment has suspended its payments in one of the principal cities in the empire, and that circumstances are connected with this event which will create univer al interest as soon as they become publicly known.—*ib.*

We regret to state that we have received information of the failure of another bank, in a city of the West of England, of which the transactions were very extensive, under circumstances that will, if our information be correct, excite much attention.—*Morning Chronicle.*

In the following curious and amusing article the public may learn, I fancy, a better method of recovering lost or missing property, of small bulk but often of great value, than can be discovered from ten grounds or a pack of cards in the hands of the most skilful fortune teller *Evening Post.*

From a late London Paper.

Mary-le Bone—Profits of Dust Sifting — A decent looking woman, of the name of Wheeler, was put to the bar, charged with felony, by Mary Collins, a dust sifter residing in Bell street, Lisson grove, whose evidence was remarkable for the extraordinary discoveries it incidently contained of the large profits obtained from the apparently humble vocation of dust sifting. The details will be at once int resting and instructive to the public. The complainant stated that the prisoner had been employed by her to sit up with a sick child and that during the time she was thus employed, an old pocket, containing a great variety of valuables was abstracted from its usual place of deposit. The prisoner having access to the place suspicion fell upon her.— The contents of the pocket were thus described:—One coral necklace, large beads; one do. with pearl clasp; several handsome brooches; five gold seals; some gold rings; several gold shirt pins; a quantity of house heads, broken bits of gold and silver, &c.; Mr Rawlinson expressed his surprise at her having such a motley assortment of valuables by her. Complainant—Your Worship, we find them amongst the dust. Mr Rawlinson—Indeed, what all these articles? Complainant—Oh, your Worship, that's nothing; we find almost every small article that can be mentioned. We are employed by Mr. Kelly, the dust contractor, who allows us 8d per load for sifting, besides which we have all the spoons and other articles which may be found among the dust. Mr. Rawlinson—That's dustmen's law, I suppose; but how many silver spoons may you find in the course of a year? Complainant—It is impossible to say; sometimes more and sometimes less.

Mr. Rawlinson declared that what she had been telling him was quite novel to him. The urbane manner of the worthy magistrate won upon the old lady, and made her quite communicative. She had for two or three occupation eight years, and what with the "perquisites" (*id est* articles found), and the saving from "hard labour," she had realized enough to think about house building and had then a house erecting which she expected would cost at least £300. She had deposited £100 in the hands of Mr. Kelly, in part payment; and as a proof that all was not boasting, she produced her box, in which Mr. Morris counted thirty nine sovereigns two £5 bank notes, and several guineas and half sovereigns. She produced also a variety of duplicates of different found articles, which she disposed of by pledging to different pawnbrokers. They consisted of finger rings, silver table and tea spoons, silver forks, gold broaches, &c. In respect to the poor woman accused, no evidence was adduced to corroborate the suspicion, and she was therefore discharged. In justice to her it ought to be stated that she attended voluntarily.

Affecting Recognition.—A few years ago, in working to establish a communication between two shafts of a mine at Falkin, the capital of Dalecarlia, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. It was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could indentify the body; it was merely remembered that the accident by which he had been buried in the bosom of the earth, had taken place about 50 years ago. All inquiries about the name of the sufferer had already ceased, when a decrepid old woman supported on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corps, and knew it to be that of a young man to whom she had been promised in marriage more than half a century ago. She threw herself on the corps, which had all the appearance of a bronze statue, buried it in tears and, fainted with joy, at having once more beheld the object of her affections. It is easier to conceive than to trace the singular contrast afforded by the couple; the one buried fifty years ago, still retaining the appearance of youth; while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervor of youthful love.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall intermate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 7.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE Editor of this paper being the Agent for the Petitioners, complaining of the undue Election and return of G. S. Boulton, Esquire, sitting Member for the County of Durham, in the present Parliament, has had his time so fully occupied during the last few days, as to prevent his attendance to several important Communications received; which, however, shall appear in due time.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The King's health is completely restored, and he has resumed his pleasure rides as usual.

The London Gazette announces the further prorogation of Parliament from Jan. 6, to Feb. 3.

The London Courier, in noticing the rumors which have grown out of the frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council, observes, that they are not worth contradicting—and adds, that "at no period has the aspect of public affairs been more gratifying, more pacific, and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquility, than they are at this moment."

Mr. SAVERY, OF BRISTOL.

Another Fauntleroy Case —Extract of a letter, dated Cowes, Dec. 10:—"Sailed yesterday, the American ship Hudson, Chamblin, master, for New York, with passengers. When the ship was under weigh, a Mr Savery, merchant, of Bristol, who had embarked on board of her the preceding day, was taken out of the ship by a constable from this place, accompanied by a gentle-

Foreign Intelligence.

(From the last French Papers.)

The tremendous hurricane of the 18th and 19th of November presents a most important phenomenon.—The direction of it appears to have been as follows:— It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and, after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the Northern coast of Jutland, passed by Gothenburg and Stockholm, continually rising more and more from south west to North east. In traversing Sweden it swept away whole forests; but it was naturally in the Gulph of Finland that its ravages would be most severely felt, in violence having kept up to that spot. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the Gulph of Finland, which, being terminated by a point towards the East, must have experienced, particularly towards that extremity, a sudden and immense elevation of its waters. This line, which appears to form a double curve, determined by some lofty lands, prevents upon

the map, a developement of from 370 to 400 leagues, over which the hurricane travelled in a few minutes, and perhaps even in one minute; for we have not yet precise information upon the exact moment when this phenomenon burst upon the different countries which it visited.

The city and environs of St. Petersburgh were thrown into unspeakable consternation on the 19th of November, by a violent gale from the South-west.—The tempest began at two o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Neva, the water at nine o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river breaking over every barrier, inundated the city. In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of St Petersburgh, where the best shops are situated, the water rose to a height of ten feet. All the cellars, and even the first stories of many houses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses, were under water. The damage done it is impossible to estimate. Many persons who were before in easy circumstances are now reduced to beggary. The bridges over the river and most of those over the canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. Boats laden with provisions and goods were carried over the quays and wrecked even in the heart of the city. The new pier preparing for the bridge of the summer garden had been finished at a great expense, was thrown down and the garden laid waste, large trees even, having been torn up by the roots.—Hundreds of persons must have perished. All the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburgh were drowned and the horses could only be saved by lifting them by main force to the first stories of the houses. It was not till three o'clock in the afternoon, that the wind going down and changing its direction, the water subsided, so that at 5 o'clock the streets were clear of it. The capital could not be lighted at night. The morning of the 20th it presented a scene of desolation. The ovens having being destroyed by the water and cellars filled, in which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply the people with bread. Whole houses, with their occupants, were engulphed by the flood. Waggons with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The inundation was greater than that of 1797, when 3000 persons and much cattle perished at St. Petersburgh. At that period the Neva rose only 14 feet above its level. It now rose 16½ feet.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh, represents the catastrophe as much greater than had been anticipated. The lost as of *seven thousand* persons have been found in the houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing. Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and as the winter is at hand, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine.

Other letters, (which probably exaggerate) say the whole regiment of imperial carabanier guards, men and horses have perished. A vessel of 100 guns has completely disappeared; and all the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are lost. Burying grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. Whole stores of coffe and sugar have been destroyed; those articles have risen 50 per cent.

Five leagues round the city of St. Petersburgh, have all been destroyed. Within a few years, it is a remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her capitals destroyed, one by fire, the other by water.

According to a letter of the 23d from Stockholm, the same hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital as well as in Gottenburgh, Wisburg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings and driven against each other, the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were completely blocked up with trees torn up by the roots, that travellers were under the necessity of cutting their way through with hatchets.

United States.

[From the Maysville, (Ky.) Eagle.]

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

The following statement has just been detailed by Mr. Vincent A. Bouge, who has escaped by a miraculous interference of Providence, from the death which awaited him, by a predetermined blow.

Mr. Bogue is a gentleman well known in Pittsburg, where he wrote in the prothonotary's office several years, and has lately become a resident of New Orleans. He left Pittsburg in September last, in a small flat boat, loaded with groceries and dry goods, on a trading voyage. He took into his employment there a young man named William Wilson, Jr. but whose real name is believed to be Robert Whitaker, and who appears to have formerly lived in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. With Wilson, Mr. B. states, that he was much pleased, and that he placed much confidence in him, so much so, as to entrust him selling goods and receiving money, in many instances. All the way down, till they reached Maysville, which was Dec 19th, there was generally boats near them, some times in company, and some times trading along side. They stopped at Lavana, a town below Maysville, Dec 19th, and as nearly as the goods had been sold out, Mr. B. mentioned to Wilson that he would float to Cincinnati the next day, and wind up the concern and close the voyage. Mr. B. had at this time in his trunk, 3500 or 4,000 dollars, and about 3 or 400 dollars worth of goods on hand and here it was that Wilson determined upon executing his bloody and horrible purpose. At 9 o'clock, Sunday night, Dec. 19th Mr. B. went to bed, his birth being astern, and while sound asleep, Wilson approached his birth with a lighted candle in one hand, and a loaded pistol in the other, and discharged it at his breast.—Mr B aroused at the report, sprung—the bed clothes being set on fire by the powder—and was encountered by Wilson, who told him that the boat had been attacked by thieves and while Mr. B. hurried to the bow of the boat, Wilson struck him down senseless with a club, and then cut his throat with a razor from ear to ear, in a most horrid manner, by three several cuts!—From loss of blood or by the intercession of an over-ruling destiny, Mr. B. again recovered his senses and rose, and after a struggle with Wilson, grasped a fowling piece, which had been generally kept loaded with shot for killing small game on their way down. With the feeble strength he could exert, he cocked the gun, and aimed at Wilson, threatning to shoot him if he did not row the boat ashore, and call for assistance to save his life; (for by this time he had discovered that the boat was floating down stream)—Wilson, terrified or o verawed, was compelled to row the boat ashore, Mr. B at the same time having the gun extended with one arm, and the other pressing a blanket into the cuts on his throat to staunch the blood.—As the boat came near the shore which was below Augusta, Wilson sprung out and fastened the boat to a tree. Mr. B cut the boat loose and drifted down. Being faint with loss of blood, he hailed a flat boat in sight, and implored for assistance to a murdered man; but no attention being paid to his solicitations, he dropped again into his birth, and there lay weltering in his blood until an hour or two before day break, when the boat drifted between two trees, at the shore of the town of Neville, 14 miles below Augusta. At day break he crawled up into town, gave the alarm, and medical aid was called in immediately. Every thing about him was a mass of clotted blood, and his appearance frightful. His physicians say he will yet recover.

From a variety of circumstances it appears that Wilson's plan was to have sunk his victim in the river as soon as he had murdered him, and then to have taken possession of boat, goods and money; disposed of the remainder of the goods and made off with his booty. It also appears that the pistol bullet roled out of the muzzle before it was discharged, and thus Mr B's life was preserved. Mr. B. has lost a pocket book containing $500 in notes of the U. States' bank, principally of the Orleans branch, three notes $50 each, and the rest 20's and 10's—and a bank book containing $55.—

Wilson has been in custody since the crime was committed, but escaped yesterday from the persons who were taking him to Georgetown jail, Brown County. It is supposed he is making his way to Canada. He is between 21 and 24 years old grey eyes, fresh complexion well proportioned, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has lost two teeth, from the upp r jaw, one on the right and one on the left; prominent nose—when he laughs the inner skin of his upper lip appears. Had on a blue coater, gilt buttons, brown linsey pantaloons, pegged bootees, white stockings, toilleatt vest, and has a black silk handkerchief round his neck—Irish linen shirt, rather coarse—when telling a story, laughs. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in this state, by Mr. Bogue.

EMIGRATION.

The Emigrants Note Book and Guide; with recollections of Canada &c. by Lieutenant J. C. Morgan &c. &c. continued from Vol 5.

But it is equally needless for us to convey our readers across the Atlantic, up the magnificent St. Laurence, &c, or to treat them with an epitome of the early history of Canada, which we think we must have done at least thrice since we began the Editorship of the *Literary Gazette*; or again to go over the circumstances of the late American war. We shall therefore restrict ourselves with stating of the gallant Lieutenant's book that it contains a good deal of information which may be of use to Emigrants; some effusion of sentiment very honourable to his feelings, but misplaced in his volume; an Episode of a Highland Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim in Canada; a few facetious remarks; and a desperate fling at lawyers, whome he seems to abhor from the very bottom of his soul. Perhaps he has suffered from them; and prefers the Mosquitos, which only bite through a two inch board; indeed, a bark wood, a savage wood, or any kind of wood in America, or elsewhere, he evidently considers to be infinitely better than that wood among ourselves, which is called the King's *Bench*.

Mr. Curr is an agriculturist, who has visited Hobart Town and Port Jackson; and he gives us his reasons for thinking Van Diemen's Land superior to every other spot on the world's surface for emigration. Yet he is rather impartial; for we do not think the following pictures very attractive. Of Hobart Town;

"The moral condition of the lower classes, consisting chiefly of prisoners, or of those who are free by the expiration of their term of servitude, is neither better nor worse than might be expected. A more efficient police, which however might be difficult to form out of such bad materials, would considerably improve the comforts of the colony. *Daring Robaries*, though of frequent occurrence, have certainly diminished during the last eighteen months: still those who are possessed of any thing to lose, are harassed by a continual feeling of insecurity, and are constrained to practise the poet's injunction.

"Now ere you sleep.
See that your polish'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the night bolt; ruffians are abroad.
And the first larum of the cock's shrill throat
May prove a trumpet summoning your ear
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within."

"Though the receivers of stolen property are numerous and notorious, personal outrages are happily very rare. The chances of escape from justice are so numerous, that it is seldom necessary for the robber to add the crime of murder for his security. Though the morality of the Colony is, generally speaking, at the lowest ebb, instances of improvement are not wholly wanting, part cularly among that class of persons who have received the benefit of education. Many of these rise to independence, and some to opulence; but that they often redeem their lost reputation, is more than I am prepared to state. In Van Diemen's Land, a line of demarcation has ever existed between convicts and free persons which the future acquisition of their freedom has never enabled them to overstep. It has been otherwise in New South Wales."

In the country, the farm-houses—

"The cottage is usually built of sods, logs, or mud, and thatched with straw; a few logs laid together in the style of the American fence, perhaps compose a pigsty; and an open detached yard of the same materials, serves to contain the working cattle.

"These are in a majority of cases the only features of a farm house in Van Diemen's Land unless, indeed, we think proper to add the disgusting appearance of wool, bones sheep-skins, wasted manure, and the confused heaps of ploughs, harrows, carts, fire wood and water-casks, with a few quarters of mutton or kangaroo hanging on a neighbouring tree, and a numerous tribe of dogs and idlers, the former barking, the latter lounging about. Every thing betokens waste and disorder, the total absence of industry and economy. As to the thrifty mistress of the house; her place is too frequently supplied (among the lower classes in particular) by a being of a different nature, generally a convict, or one free by the expiration of her term of transportation. In respect to the dairy and poultry, the latter are indeed generally to be met with; but the possessor of an hundred head of cattle often cannot command milk to his tea.

"Such is, for the most part, the uninviting state of a farm in Van Diemen's Land, so opposite to the comfort neatness, convenience and frugality, which are conspicuous on the first approach to houses of a similar class in England."

On the South Esk River, Norfolk Plains, &c. the country is lovely and fertile part of the country—

"Let the settler beware how he places himself amongst these people, for they are in general as poor and as flagitious as idleness, encouraged by the almost spontaneous fertility of their lands, can make them. Woe to the fat wethers, and even to the pregnant ewes of their more wealthy neighbours! None of these depredators will want meat while there is a flock of sheep within a convenient distance; and few of them will want rum while those who sell it encourage their depredations. I am acquainted with a gentleman of this neighbourhood, who, with three thousand acres in one spot of the finest land and richest pasturage in the Island, dares not feed a single sheep of all his large flocks upon it.

"Sheep stealing in this Island, but more particularly in this part of it, is organized into a most complete system, and various methods are adopted in the commission of the robbery, and in the secretion of the flocks when stolen.

"In some cases the shepherd is a party concerned; and where his integrity has been corrupted, the matter becomes simple enough. In other cases, where the flock is large, consisting perhaps of a thousand or more and extending over a considerable surface of ground it is scarcely possible that the shepherd can have the whole in view at one time. It is well known that the strongest and best sheep will always lead the flock; and the robbers, taking advantage of this, break into the midst of them, and cut off a number of the leaders frequently from two to three hundred, but usually not less than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.—These they drive away, and if they are not missed for an hour or two, there is a great probability that they will evade pursuit; for the shepherd, at first only suspecting his loss, will count his sheep to ascertain it; and before this is done, and he knows which way to pursue, the robbers have gained a start of several miles. The sheep, once clear off their own beat, are driven about in various directions, to disguise and confuse their tract; and when removed to a sufficient distance, from twenty to fifty miles, if wanted for immediate use, are killed, and perhaps salted, in some secret part of the bush, or left in the flock of an accomplice, usually a small proprietor, who has previously agreed for the purchase, and the price, generally in ardent spirits, is paid to the plunderers. If the sheep are kept to be alive, they are driven to a considerable distance, and in some unfrequented place, where secret stock yards are kept up, unknown to any but these depredators, they proceed to disfigure them. If pitch-marked they are in the first place shorn; any remarkable spotted sheep being generally destroyed. If they are marked by any notch in the ear, the tip is cut off; or if the notch be cut too near the head, the ear is taken off altogether. If, as is often the case, they are branded on the face, the brand is altered by the addition of some other strokes; thus, I is easily converted into D and several other letters; L by prolonging the first stroke down wards and adding another on the right hand, is converted into H, and the same with many others. It is the letter be such that it admits of no alteration, it is covered entirely with another brand, which renders it a mere blotch, but probably puts it out of the power of any person to swear to the property.

"After they have recovered from their sores, and their coats are a little grown, they make their appearance in the flock of some persons known to be possessed of sheep, and in several cases have actually been sold again to their rightful but unsuspecting proprietors.

"Thus distructive practice is carried on to an extent which would scarcely be credited by those who are not acquainted with the colony. An individual has been known to lose more than one thousand head in the course of a year; and instances have occured where five or six hundred have been driven off at once and irrecoverably lost."

Again:

"And how is the work of the farm carried on? The labourer is a slave, with no motive to impel him but fear; his maintenance must be provided let him work or no. He is therefore idle and discontented may worse, he is continuanctions and insolent. If the master be easy the man is easier still, if he be generous, his good nature is imposed upon; if he be strict, there are a thousand ways of retaliating; his ploughs are broaeu his sickle lost, his working cattle are sure to be over or lame when required for the most important services. Should it unfortunately happen that, from the difficulty of providing meat or flour in remote situations, or, as is more frequent, from the wasteful extravagance of the men, they should be a day upon short allowance, they go down in a body to Hobart Town to make their complaint of being starved. In a word, the master is supposed to earn and perquisite.

"There are some of the drawbacks from the comfort of a settler's life, and there are but few of the inhabitants who will not feelingly bear witness to the truth of the picture."

For ourselves, we are not what is termed very particular in our notions of elegibility, comfort, and happiness. Good things we certainly like in more ways than one; but heaven preserve us from the good things which Mr Curr enumerates among those wine hiccinians (page v.) to "point out Van Diemen's Land as a place which possesses many peculiar advantages" for Emigrants! We have quoted indeed but a few items, but if these are insufficient to tempt the wanderer to pitch his tent there, he may strengthen his resolution by going through the volume wherence they have been transcribed. He will find, in addition, that there is paper money worth nothing; houses at dear rents recommended by being peculiarly liable to plunder: bad roads; a profligate population, justice inefficient, cattle but no dairies; and butchers meat scarce and high priced; agriculture not prospering; and a long and painful voyage to be endured before he can reach this Paradise —of Fools.

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* Upon this latter subject, Lieut. Morgan tells us however a new anecdote. The commanding Officer of the Upper Canada Militia, which the good service, was a Captain of the 8th regiment, who held a brevet rank, with the local one of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst detached,—and I well remember an anecdote told of him at the time, too good to pass unnoticed. This gallant son of the Emerald Isle having been severely wounded in the action of (Lundy's Lane,) made the following laconic report of his situation to the Lieut. Colonel who commanded the 8th.

Dear———, I was shot through the head yesterday morning, but they tell me I am very well, and I think so myself. A plague on that villanious salt petre I think it will be the death of me at last. Your's, &c.

Arts and Sciences.

(From an English Paper)

Mr. Perkin's Extraordinary Steam Gun.—A discovery has been made which will, in all probability, adjust the account between population and food in the most satisfactory manner. We allude to the new Steam Gun of Mr. Perkins, which promises very fair to send the whole race of heroes to their long homes in a very short time. According to the following account, which we extract from the London Mechanic's Register, the effect of this invention will leave every plague or pestilence at an immeasurable distance behind in point of destructiveness. Ten of his guns supposing one shot

in twenty only to tell, will sweep away 150,000 men in a single day!

"We were enabled on Wednesday to ough the kindness of Mr. Perkins, to examine minutely, at his manufactory to the Regent's Park, the extraordinary powers of mechanism called the Steam Gun. It is simply formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator of any engine, and by the addition of two pipes one into the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls, which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel and fired one by one at the rate of from 4 to 500 in the minute. The expansive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and propels the balls is about 700 lbs to the square inch, with their force a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of 100 feet from the gun, is completely flattened; and when a force of 840 lbs. to the sq. a inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to piece. In such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. 4. the gun is now fixed, having a direct communication through a wall with one of Perkin's engines, but will of course be removed from the spot; the barrel merely being susceptible of alteration; but in the event of the invention being applied to the purposes of warfare it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions, which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordinance now in use.

The cost of such a machine altogether would be comparatively small, and as Mr Perkins is about to construct a 4 pounder, which can be moved about with great facility by two horses, the public will have a good opportunity of judging of its practical merits, of which however, there cannot be a doubt after the experiments already made at the manufactory. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, the smallness in the expense in charging artillery of this nature compared with that of the present system. In Mr. Perkin's Steam Gun, one pound weight of coal is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder, viz. one pound of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel, with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. Of the rapidity, with which the discharges are made, we say little after what we have observed of the mode in which the balls are expelled, but there is another great advantage, which, on the score of humanity, deserves commendation. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the greater the rapidity of firing, the less is the danger, as the stream of vapour rushes forward without check and finds a vent in the open air. How many lives on the contrary, have been lost on the bursting of our common gold pieces, and how little reliance is to be placed upon the greatest care in cleansing them in the heat of a battle. Ten guns upon this principle would in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system; and a vessel of only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy four.

"If any two rulers of the earth were to know that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration; but what plague what pestilence, would exceed, in its effects, those of the Steam Gun?—Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of twenty to reach its mark why ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 daily.—Mr Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, for he says he is convinced that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight, from Dover to Calais."

Domestic.

Canadian Commissioners.—The London papers from the 10th to the 23d of December, contain several articles in relation to the Canada Company. The Tele- scope of the 16th contains the following paragraph:—

"The Commissioners appointed to proceed to North America are Col Cockburn, Mr. McGillivray, Co's. Hervey, Mr. Galt, and Mr. Davison, two being appointed by the government, two by the Canada Company, and one by the consent of both parties. Their object is to value the lands, reserved to the government and clergy, which are very extensive and valuable. The

Commissioners will meet at Lord Bathurst's at two o'clock, on Thursday next, to receive their final instructions."

The Eclipse contains the paragraph below:—

"We understand that a ship of war has been ordered to get ready, for the purpose of conveying to New-York the government and Canada Company's Commissioners, who will sail early next month. From New York they will proceed to Albany, and then probably, by the line of the new canal to Lake Erie, at the head of which, on the banks of the Detroit River, they will begin their labors, as spring commences in the south-western extremity of Upper Canada, earlier by some weeks than at Glengary, which is the north-east boundary of the province."

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. III.

(From Tuesday Jan. 18th, to Jan. 29th, 1825 inclusive.)

TUESDAY Jan. 18th.

(Copy)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit for the information of the House of Assembly the copy of a Report made to him by the Clerk of the Assembly relative to the destruction by fire of the buildings erected for the use of the Legislature.

Government House }
York, Jan. 18, 1825. }

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

(Copy)

York, 30th Dec. 1824.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the destruction, this morning, of the main body and the north wing of the Parliament House.

The fire appears to have originated in the north wing occupied as my office, and Committee Rooms, and, before the alarm was made general (between one and two o'clock) to have involved in flames the whole of the interior of that wing, so that not the smallest articles pertaining to the Assembly Office escaped.

The Library, I am happy to say has sustained but little damage, and the furniture of both the Legislative Chambers, with the entire of the office of the Legislative Council has been preserved, with no more injury than is unavoidably attendant on such a disaster.

Measures have been taken for the security of the property rescued from the flames, and, a coping your suggestion offered on the spot, I have directed its removal into the vacant appartments of the Hospital as a temporary shelter until the pleasure of His Excellency is known.

In enquiring into the cause of this, I may say public calamity, I shall make every research which is within my reach, and shall take the liberty of submitting the result to His Excellency without delay

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Ob't humble Serv't.
GRANT POWELL,
Clk. of Assembly.

To Major Hillier,
Secretary, &c &c. &c.

A true Copy
(Signed) G. HILLIER

Home District, } Personally appeared before me, Alex. McDonell, Esq. one of His Majesty's
To Wit. } Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, James Bridgeland, assistant messenger to the Commons House of Assembly, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on Tuesday the 28th day of December last past, he the deponent went to the Parliament House and had all the chimnies, in that part of the building appropriated to the Commons House of Assembly swept; the stoves were taken down, cleaned, and put up again by Mr. Clinger and his men, and that one Stafford a mason secured the stove pipes by plastering round the vents by which they communicated with the chimnies. That on Wednesday the 29th he went down with his daughter for the purpose of having the several apartments scrubbed and washed out, that while his daughter was so employed, he made a fire in the Clerk's Room, in the stove which warmed the two Rooms usually occupied by the Assistant Clerks, and in the Committee Room on the second floor, that the fire in the latter room was quite consumed by three o'clock in the afternoon with the exception of a few coals and these were secured by the andirons being crossed over them and the feuder properly placed in front of the chimney.

That the fire in the Clerks Room was also consumed and the remaining coals perfectly well secured with the andirons and fender and that a piece of wood between it.

That on examining the stove which warms the rooms of the Assistants Clerks, he found the wood consumed but the rooms being still damp he put one piece of wood into the stove and closed both doors of the stove, and locked the door of the room, and on his going into the centre room he perceived a little smoke which soon disappeared on the door being opened—on examining he could observe a slight puffing of smoke from the first elbow of the stove pipe which he attributed to the fire being rekindled by the piece of wood which he had put into the stove, that he then secured the window blinds, locked the doors, and in about half an hour after his having put this one piece of wood in the stove he left the place under the firm conviction that no danger could be apprehended from fire, and further this deponent saith not.

(Signed) JAMES BRIDGLAND

Taken before me at York, }
this 6th day of Jan. 1825. }

(Signed)
ALEX MCDONELL J P

It was then ordered that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his gracious message—transmitting copy of his dispatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies accompanying the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the internal navigation together with a copy of his Lordship's reply thereto, and also a copy of a Report made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Clk of Assembly, relative to the destruction by fire of the buildings erected for the use of the Legislature.

Messrs. Charles Jones and Bidwell were ordered to draft an address pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

The message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the destruction of the Parliament House, was referred to Messrs. Gordon, Charles Jones, Hamilton, VanKoughnett and Walsh, with power to send for persons and papers, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

On motion made it was ordered that the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's message upon the subject of the correspondence on the Internal Navigation of this Province, should be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the following Tuesday.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 19th.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition from Matthew Leech, Esquire a prisoner confined in the Gaol at Brockville, praying for relief in the premises The Petition of Samuel Potts and other Bakers in the Town of Niagara praying for alterations in Police regulations respecting the price of bread, and the petition from the Magistrates of the Home District in General Quarter Sessions Assembled praying for a Tax on dogs kept in the Town of York—were read and severally referred to Committees to report thereon, by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. THOMSON of Frontenac moved for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Waterloo School House in the Township of Kingston.

Which was granted and the Bill read and ordered for a second reading the next day.

Leave was granted Mr. MORRIS to bring in a Bill to amend the Registry Laws of this Province, which Bill was read and ordered for a second reading on the following Friday.

Mr. GORDON from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for certain messages, reported a draft which was received and after going through its several stages was adopted as follows,

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of U. C. Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious messages transmitting to this House a Copy of your Excellency's dispatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies accompanying the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation, together with a copy of his Lordship's reply thereto, and also a copy of a Report made to your Excellency by the Clk of Assembly, relative to the destruction by fire, of the buildings erected for the use of the Legislature.

Commons House of As- }
sembly, 19th Jan. 1825 }

(Signed) JOHN WILSON. Speaker,

The above addresses was then sent up to His Excellency by Committee.

On motion, of Mr. ROLPH it was resolved that the Petitioners complaining of the undue Election of Geo. Strange Boulton Esq. their Counsel or Agent, should deliver unto the sitting Member, his Counsel or Agent on the Saturday following at twelve o'clock the list of votes intended to be objected to, specifying in such list the several heads of objection and distinguishing the same against the name of the votes excepted to, and that the sitting Member do by himself, his Counsel or Agent, within the same time deliver the like list on their part to the petitioners, their Counsel or Agent, and that the petitioners complaining of the undue Election of James Lyons Esq. their Counsel or Agent should deliver unto the sitting Member his Counsel or Agent on Friday the 28th Jan. 1825, the list of votes intended to be objected to, specifying in such list the several heads of objection and distinguishing the same against the names of the votes excepted to, and that the sitting Member should by himself his Counsel or Agent within the same time deliver the like lists on their part to the petitioners their Counsel or Agent, and that these resolutions should be communicated severally to the complaining petitioners their Agent or Counsel.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY Jan 20th.

Leave was granted to bring in the Petition of John Deterich Peterson, John Putman Clement, Stephen Heward, John Small and others, and Simon Washburn Esquire.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary praying for alteration in the Assessment Law, and the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend praying for an Act to establish a certain Survey in that Township were read.

The Petitions read were referred to select Committees to report on them by Bill or otherwise

On motion of Mr. VANKOUGHNETT, Messrs McLean, Cameron and McDonell were ordered as a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the Land Communication in our sister Province, adjacent to the Province line, and report by address or otherwise.

The Waterloo School Trustee Bill was read a second time and committed

On the House resuming, the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again that day fortnight.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH it was resolved that a Committee should be appointed to enquire whether any or what Return had been made by the Returning Officer of the County of Essex in the Western District, to the writ commanding him to Elect Members for that County, and to report what course in their opinion ought to be pursued thereupon, and that Messrs Bidwell, Jones of Grenville, Beardsly and Matthews should compose said Committee.

Adjourned.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

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By Authority.



An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms.

[*Passed 17 January* 1825].

WHEREAS doubts have arisen respecting the commencement of Hilary Term in the present year, and it is expedient to explain the same and to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the commencement and duration of the several Terms, and to make other provisions in respect thereof Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the second clause of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of His present Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force respecting the practice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, "and also a certain other Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to alter the times of holding the Terms of Hilary and Michaelmas" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that four terms or periods of Session of the Court of King's Bench in this Province be appointed in each year successively, and that the Term of Hilary shall commence on the first monday after the twenty fifth day of December and end on the saturday of the ensuing week and the Term of Easter shall commence on the monday next after the sixteenth day of April and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and the Term of Trinity shall commence on the third monday in the month of June and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the Term of Michaelmas shall commence on the first monday in November and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the first and last day of every Term, and every alternate day from the first, not including sunday, be return days.

III.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in this present year the Term of Hilary shall commence on monday the seventeenth day of January and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that any writ process entry or proceeding which hath been or shall be issued had or made before the said seventeenth day of January in which the Term of Hilary, during this present year or any return day thereof is described and set forth otherwise than according to the provision in this clause contained shall never-the-less be valid and effectual, and the commencement and end of such Term of Hilary and other return day therein mentioned in any such writ process entry or proceeding, shall with respect to such writ, process, entry or proceeding and all subsequent proceedings thereon be deemed and taken to be as it should and ought to have been according to the provision in this clause appointed for the commencement and duration of the said Term of Hilary.

IV.—And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally began and holden at and for the period, in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually began and holden, any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Legislative Council Chamber }
14th January 1825. }

WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
Speaker

Commons House of Assembly }
fourteenth January 1825. }

JOHN WILLSON
Speaker.

I Assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name.

P. MAITLAND.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Kingston, otherwise called the Port of Barb, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize imported into this Province from Great Britain or the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "an Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expenses in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Kingstown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Kingstown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation heretofore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

AND WHEREAS by the same Act, there are Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be thereto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
York, Feb. 23d, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint JAMES ASKIN, Esquire, to be Register of the Surrogate Court, of the Western District.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To WIT: } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in Levour of Levius P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.

No. 7.—t. d. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Monday the 14th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

Lot No. 1, Broken A, on the 12th concession of the township of Hemingford, in the County of Hastings containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th of March
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, November 24, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 12th day of March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, October, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT } ON Saturday the 19th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lot of Land, as belonging to Daniel Lyons, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the Hon. G. H. Markland, and John Kirby, Esq Executors to the estate of the late Lawrence Herchimer, viz:—

Lot No. 25 in the 7th Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October 1824. } No. 46,—t. d.

N. B All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 5th of February, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land as belonging to Solomon Oreer, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Adam McLean, Esq viz:—

The front part of Lot No 18, in the 2d Con. of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 18th October, 1824 }

N B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, } BY virtue of two writs of
To Wit. } *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 5, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 15 and 3, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13, and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham, 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 12th, 1825. }

No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office. }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, } No. 53—td.
6th Dec. 1824 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No. Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the Former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property. I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or other wise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the SEVENTH day of march next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, } No. 52 - td
6th Dec. 1824. }

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepaired to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders is to be delivered into the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 24th March next, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at this Post.

A Specification of the Repairs required and other particulars may be known by applying at the Commissariat Office here. Two good and substantial Securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties and his Sureties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be Sealed and Endorsed, "Tenders for Repairing the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at York."

F. T. BILLINGS.
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, } No. 8.—4 w.
U. C. 23d February, 1825. }

Contract for Mess Pork.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 24th day of March next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract to deliver into the King's Magazines at this Post.

30 *Barrels of Mess Pork,*

of the finest quality, cured in this country; the meat must be warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, and a preference will be given to Pork the produce of Upper Canada. (The delivery may commence either immediately, or on the opening of the navigation, at the option of the Contractor.) The conditions of the Contract, form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Mess Pork"

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
York 22nd Feburary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24 February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
No. 5—tf. *Surveyor General,*

NOT OFFICIAL.

THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. PEMBERTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its Vicinity, that to-morrow evening, *(Friday)* is fixed for their Benefit.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a hand some new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to MR. H. RICHARDSON, on the premisses.

February 24th. 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

A CARD.

J. L. D. MATHIES, Presents his Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he shall be happy to wait on them in the way of his Profession as a PORTRAIT PAINTER at his office.

Schofield's Mansion House, }
February 12th, 1825. } No. 7—3w.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY and HARDWARE, Rochester, Monroe Co.—Particular attention will be paid to the selection of TEAS and TOBACCO, by a Partner constantly residing in New-York; which will be sold at a small advance from cost and charges.

No. 7—3w.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A YOKE of 4 year's old OXEN. One of them is entirely red; and, the other is red with a white face and no horns. The first has horns turned a little inwards at the points, and he answers to the name of *Broad.* The other, without horns acknowledges the name of *Moolley.* They have been missing since July last; and whosoever will give such information as may lead to their recovery shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. Apply to Mr. WALTER YOUNG, York; or, to the U. C. Gazette Office.

No 5—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

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THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency,* (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

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DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0

No 5—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1——Nos. 4 & 18.
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No. 49.—t. f.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz:—Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector,
Port Hope

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

45—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sentford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One receipt given by Ezekiel Fowler, *Smith's Creek*.

Ebenezer Sooper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek*.

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterritt (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds

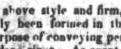
Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)

JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.



WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam Boat

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Thenceforward during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandise and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in sixteen, certainly in less than twenty four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skilful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at one dollar per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of other boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms unusually advantageous to the shippers.

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight destined for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the owners and forwarded according to order, with out any additional charge, except necessary cooperage. In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees For more particular information apply to New-York to MOWAT BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favorably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternatly. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f,

FOR SALE

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 25 per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10. in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plots. It has also the advantage of being watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t f

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:— A PARLOUR, DRAWING ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. tf.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seventpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *One undertaker will be to "stamp the very body of "a time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 8.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE *Northumberland Contested Election* is decided, and Mr. EWART takes his seat.

IF there is any person who looks to the Editor of this Paper for a contradiction of that most infamous statement which appears in the Advocate relative to the printing of the Statutes of last Session, we can assure that person that the statement is, in itself, so palpably and egregiously *false*, as to require no comment from Mr. F—; yet, at the same time, we are authorised to assert Mr. F's perfect readiness to attend the proper tribunal, and, satisfactorily to answer, any interrogatories that may be put to him on the subject.

As to the Advocate and its *unprincipled* Editor (we have now no hesitation in using the term) and all other of the thickskulled house hold of Don Mendez Pinto—we can only say that we shall leave him and them, to the enjoyment of the thanks that

> "*In their bosoms lodge*
> *To prick and sting them.*"

IF the people of this Province have appetites so *depraved* as to require food of that foul description which is alone afforded by the larder of the Advocate—we must say that our estimate of their character is considerably lowered.—But we hope and believe better things; and, in a little while, when we have more leisure, we will endeavour to shew how far many honest, well-disposed, yeomanry of this country, are gulled and imposed upon by this ranting, raving, moon struck, envious, malignant, Scottish renegado, under the pretence of advocating their rights!

As to the Durham Election it may be well known to the whole country that we have not availed ourselves of the facts in our possession, so prejudice the case, either one way or the other—and we still forbear—till a decision is made, which will probably be this week. when, as we have before promised, a general history of the whole affair shall be given to such as may choose to have it.

BY the arrivals of yesterday, we learn that MR. ADAMS has obtained the Presidency of the United States of America by a majority of six

IT is said the Independence of MEXICO, BUENOS AYRES, and COLOMBIA, has been acknowledged by the British Government.

WE have neither time nor space to add any other extracts.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Colonial Government.—The following changes have, it is said, taken place in the Colonial Government:—Lord Combermere succeeds Sir E. Pegot Commander in Chief in Bengal. The Marquis of Hunly succeeds Lord Charles Somerset at the Cape of Good Hope, where Sir William Piaskett is appointed Colonial Secretary, in the room of Col. Bird. Lord Howard of Effingham, relieves Sir Henry Wardle as Governor of Barbadoes; and Major General Darling proceeds to New South Wales to succeed Sir Thomas Brisbane.

The British Ministry.—Lord Sidmouth's retirement from the British Ministry is attributed to the ascendancy which the more liberal principles of Mr Canning are obtaining particularly in reference to the two great questions in which the Empire is most concerned, as it takes the deepest interest, namely, Catholic Emancipation and South American independence. Mr. Canning's policy is that which must be pursued, sooner or later; and events look as though the time is not far distant Should the Marquess of Wellesley be recalled from the Vice Royalty of Ireland to the Cabinet, the Catholics anticipate an accession of strength, which will hasten the triumph of liberal principles. Speaking of the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, and the influence of Mr. Canning, the Morning Herald says:—

"No change in administration, and perhaps indeed, no political event of any description ever produced so little impression. The unofficial way in which it has been announced to the world arises from the singular tenure by which His Lordship held the rank of a Cabinet Minister—that of having no responsible office in the State attached to it. His Lordship's political decease therefore, is as quiet and unobtrusive as his public life has been. No man has passed through the world with more of integrity and less of fame. He has held in succession most of the first offices in the State, none of which can be be said to have either tarnished or adorned; if we except the Chair of the House of Commons to which he established a reputation never surpassed, and which, perhaps, he was wrong to put to future hazard Though every thing connected with this Lordship's retirement must, for the present, be mere conjecture, there seemes to us little doubt but that his political demise must have been brought about by the same hand which, in earlier life, dealt such merciless blows at his political existence; and, if so, is a proof of the increasing ascendancy of that Right Honorable Gentleman in the Government. Mr. Canning is now, confessedly, the first man in the country. If we except Lord Liverpool, there is no person at all calculated to stand in competition with him—Whether the brilliancy of his imagination is equalled by the soberness of his judgment, is a question about which mankind may be divided But it is essential that great minds should have the ascendancy; and the nature of our Government presents checks enough upon the too ardent indiscretion of a Minister, if there happens to be such a one."

London Bridges.—To settle what toll would be necessary for the projected bridge at Vauxhall, Mr. Dodd, the Engineer, set men to count the passengers on that of Blackfriars. One day produced upwards of 70,000; the average of several days was 40,000

It is calculated that upwards of 20,000 houses have been added to London upon an average for the last three years.

Pacha of Egypt—A confidential agent of the Pacha of Egypt is at present in England, for the purpose of studying its language, manners, and industry. He has a Greek interpreter with him. He has visited various manufactories at Manchester.

LONDON, Dec. 6

A ship saved by a Cat.—The Dart, laden with coals was brought into Plymouth on 6th of December. She had been found at sea deserted by her crew, who, it is supposed, during the late storm, were all swept from the deck, or left the vessel in a small boat. By the act of 3d Edward I cap 4 and 4th of the same King, cap 2, it is enacted, that if a man, a dog, or a cat, escape alive out of a ship, such ship shall not be deemed a wreck; and as a live cat was found on board this vessel she cannot be a droit of the admiralty, but remain in charge of the Sheriff to be restored to the owner.

Mr Savery.—On the 23d of December, Mr. Savery, of Bristol, was brought before the Magistrates, for a long examination, and after a patient and careful inquiry, was finally committed to Newgate (Bristol,) for trial. Mr. Protheroe is reluctantly compelled to be the prosecutor, whose name he has forged for £14,000. A person from Birmingham deposed to such facts, as left the Magistrates no option as to his committal.

Oysters.—Only one vessel appeared at Billingsgate on the 24th December, and oysters in consequence were sold at five guineas a bushel.

Mr. O'Connel.—The following are the seditious words imputed to Mr. O'Connel: After reading a letter from the Secretary, stating, to provide Mr. O'Connel said, "*It had been truly said, that oppression drives a wise man mad He hoped the Catholics would never resort to any other mode for the recovery of their just rights; but if that day should come, he trusted that the spirit of a new Bolivar, and such a spirit as animated the Greeks in the cause of freedom, would yet be found in Ireland.*" Other papers give the speech in terms somewhat different, but without any material alteration in its spirit; the wish for a Bolivar, which forms a prominent feature, not being denied in any quarter.

Miss Foote.—The case of Foote vs. Hayne, was tried in the Court of King's Bench on the 21st of last month, and a part of it occupies 14 close columns of the London Courier. The jury retired for a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages £3000. It was a breach of promise of marriage, and excited immense interest.

A large Tree.—The Lexington (Ky.) Public Advertiser says that "there now stands on the banks of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time with ample room. It takes 75 long paces to go round the trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a 14 foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

The Weather.—Persons who keep dairy of the weather, declare that the present season very much resembles that of 1709, which proceeded the year of the great scarcity.

The Steam Gun.—Mr. Perkins, the inventer of the steam gun, has stated, that it might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight from Dover to Calais!!!

Mr. Clay.—It affords us pleasure to state, that there was no truth in the report which produced so much excitement in the city yesterday, that Mr. Clay had fallen in a duel with Dr Darlington, of Pennsylvania. *N York.*

Self-moving Machine.—Mr. D M'Donald of Sunderland, (Eng.) has invented a "self-moving Machine," for travelling on roads, which has carried seven persons. It is propelled by means of treddles; a man sits behind working the same, and there is a fly wheel operating upon two cog wheels, which operate upon a square axle. The man behind has little labor, as, from the velocity of the fly wheel, together with the aid of a lever, which is in the hand of a person in front steering, he has not often to put his feet to the treddles."

Advantage of an empty purse.—People may talk as they please about independence. Your only real independent man is he of the empty purse. What is the rise or fall of stocks to him? What cares he for commercial failures? What for high or low prices? What for taxation or national debt? What for commotions, revolutions, the decline and fall of empires? Nothing. He smiles at the robber by night and the tax gather by day, and regards the exciseman and pick-pocket with equal indifference. He is your free philosopher who, in the eye of Jove; one who stands

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

From a late London Paper.

Restoration after hanging.—Mr. Glover, Surgeon, in Doctor's Commons, London, relates the case of a person who was restored to life, after twenty nine minutes hanging, and continued in good health for many years after. The principal means used to restore this man to life, were opening the temporal artery and the external jugular, rubbing the back, mouth and neck, with a quantity of volatile spirits and oil, administering the tobacco clyster by means of lighted pipes, and strong frictions of the legs and arms. This course had been continued for about four hours, when an incision was made into the wind pipe, and air blown strongly through a canular into the lungs. About twenty minutes after this, the blood at the artery began to run down the face, and a slow pulse was just perceptible at the wrist. The frictions were continued for some time longer, his pulse became more regular, and the mouth and nose being irritated with spirit of salammoniac, he opened his eyes. Warm cordiale were then administered to him, and in two days he was so well as to be able to walk eight miles.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 18.

The French papers up to the 16, which we received late last night, contain an article of intelligence, which, if it be true, is deserving notice. The *Courier Francais* says, "that it is not Majorca, but the Island of Ivica, of which the Constitutionalists have made themselves masters." It seems also by the same paper, that the Constitutionalists have contrived to fit out several armed vessels, with which they are cruzing in the Straits of Gibraltar. Several parties of Constitutionalists have also shewed themselves in different provinces. We had previously heard from Paris.—"What was foreseen with respect to Spain after the retreat of the French army, begins to be realised in that unfortunate country, where there is a general fermentation.—Bands of malcontents have already collected at Navarre, Biscay, Galicia, Old Castile, and Estremadura.—At present their numbers are not small, but they will serve as rallying points to the Constitutionalists, who will have no other means to save their lives or their personal liberty. The mere report of the French withdrawing their troops, and the preparations for doing so, have roused the Constitutionalists into activity, and Guerillas are forming in different parts of Spain. From Ivica, where Ferdinand will scarcely be able to dislodge them, they may stir up all Catalonia, and the more persons he proscribes, the greater will be the number eager for vengeance, and the more readily will a force be collected to overthrow his Government.—Under such circumstances it is scarcely possible that any considerable number of French troops should now be withdrawn from Spain. If the Spanish refugees can keep up their hopes, and preserve the vigour of their arms some few months longer they may again see realized in their own country that Guerilla warfare which was formerely so destructive to a more powerful foe, and may have an opportunity both of taking revenge on their oppressors, and of proving their love of liberty.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

It is stated in letters from Sweden, that a general belief prevails that the King, Charles John, has the intention of resigning in favour of his eldest son, Prince Oscar. The motive that is assigned for this determination is the fear entertained by the Monarch of the intrigues of the Holy Alliance for the reinstatement of the family of the deposed Gustavus, and a belief that a part of the enmity towards the new Dynasty may be removed, when it has assumed, by the lineal succession of the new King, the air of legitimacy. Shakespear makes Henry IV. say to his heir speaking of the Crown, which he had won—

"To thee it shall descend with better quiet,
Better opinion, better confirmation;
For all the soil of the achievement goes

With me into the earth. It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'ed with boisterous hand,
And I had many living to upbraid
My gain of it with their assistance;
——What in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a more fairer sort——
So thou the garland wear'st successively."

Bernadotte has hitherto managed matters with great skill. He is the only one of the Generals of the French Revolution who has preserved a sovereign power. He was one of the first who attained eminence: he was Minister at War under the Directory.

AFRICA.

A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated September 6, says, "Our last engagement has completely broken the spirit of the Ashantees. It was a bloody affair and the first time both parties had fairly joined battle since the fatal day of Assamacan. Adoo is the Xerxes of this part of the world. He has led to the retreat of the enemy, completely humbled and ashamed. As far as we can judge, there is no chance of their returning in a hostile manner."

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.—A letter of Oct. 18, says—"The King of New Zealand has just arrived here on his way to England—reports say to raise a loan—but more probably to procure arms and ammunition." A B Ayres paper says he arrived in the English ship Urania, that he came on board when the ship was at one of the Islands, and insisting on proceeding to England, notwithstanding the Capt. was opposed to it. The ship was loading for Liverpool, and the Zealander would go in her.

COLOMBIA.

In Colombia, the population of which is reckoned at four millions of inhabitants, there is eighteen journals, forty new schools of mutual instruction, ten colleges, one in each of the chief places of the ten departments of the Republic, and three Universities, at Bogota, Caracas, and Quito. There are taught in the schools all the sciences cultivated in Europe except political economy and the mechanical and industrious arts. The French language is there particularly cultivated; the public library of Bogota, which is composed of 14,000 choice volumes, contains a great number of French works.—*English papers.*

UNITED STATES.

There is a ship of the line and a frigate on the stocks at present in Philadelphia. These vessels are building on a plan lately adopted by the British navy board.—The stern are made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bows, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a square stern.—The ship of the line now building will be the largest vessel of war in the world. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 150.—*N. Y pa.*

JERUSALEM.

The following paragraph from the Mercantile Advertiser suggested the lines below it:—

"The following intelligence from Constantinople is of the 11th September:—'A severe earthquake is said to have taken place at Jerusalem, which has destroyed a great part of that city, shaken down the mosque of Omar, and reduced the Holy Sepulchre to ruins from top to bottom."

Four lamps were burning o'er two mighty graves,
Godfrey's and Baldwin's—Salem's christian Kings.
And holy light glanc'd from Helena's naves,
Fed with the incense which the Pilgrim bring;—
While through the pannell'd roof, the cedar flings
Its sainted arms o'er choir and roof and dome,
And every porphyry pillar'd cloister rings
To every kneeler there its "we come home"
As every lip breathes out, "O Lord thy Kingdom come."

A mosque was garnished with its crescent moons,
And a choir voice call'd Mussulman's to prayer.
There were the splendors of Judea's throne—
There were the trophies which its conquerors wear—
All but the truth, the holy truth was there!
For there with lip prophane the crier stood,
And him from the tall minaret you might hear
Singing to all whose steps had hither trod,
That verse misunderstood, "There is no God but God."

Hark! did the Pilgrim tremble as he kneel'd?
And did the turban'd Turk his sins confess!
Those mighty hands, the elements that wield
That mighty power that knows to curse or bless
Is over all; and in whatever dress.
His suppliants crowd around him, He can see
Their heart, in city or in wilderness,
And probe its core, and make its blindness see
That he is very God, the only Deity.

There was an earthquake once that rent thy fane,
Proud Salem; when (against the prophecy
Of Him who liv'd, and died, and rose again,
"That one stone on another should not lie.")
Thou would'st rebuild that Jewish Masonry,
To mock the eternal word—The earth below
Groan'd out in fire; and from the brazen sky,
And from the boiling seas such wrath did flow,
As saw not Shinar's plain, nor Babel's overthrow.

Another earthquake comes. Dome, roof, and wall
Tremble; and headlong to the grassy bank
And in the muddied stream the fragments fall,
While the rent charm spread its jaws and drank,
At one huge draught, the sediment, which sank.
In Salem's drained goblet Mighty Power,
Thou whom we all should worship, praise and thank,
Where was thy mercy in that awful hour,
When hell mov'd from beneath, and thine own heaven did lour.

Say, Pilate's palace—say, proud Herod's towers,
Say gate of Bethelem, did your arches quake?
Thy pool Bethesda, was it fill'd with showers?
Calm Gihon, did the jar thy waters wake?
Tomb of thee, Mary—Virgin—did it shake?
Grow'd thy bought field, Aceldema, with blood?
Where were the shudderings Calvary might make?
Did sainted Mount Moriah send a flood,
To wash away the spot where once a God had stood?

Lost Salem of the Jews—great sepulchre,
Of all prophane and of all holy things,
Where Jew and Turk and Gentile yet concur
To make thee what thou art! Thy history brings
Thoughts mix'd of joy and woe. The whole earth rings
With the sad truth which He has prophesied,
Who would have sheltered with his holy wings,
Thee and thy children. You his power defied;
You scourg'd him while he liv'd, and mock'd him as he died.

There is a star in the untroubled sky
That caught the first light which its maker made,
It led the hymn of other orbs on high,
'Twill shine when all the fires of heaven shall fade.
Pilgrims at Salem's porch he that your aid!
For it has kept its watch on Palestine!
Look to its holy light, nor be dismay'd,
Though broken is each consecrated shrine
Though crush'd and ruin'd all—which men have call'd divine.

Note to the verses.—Godfrey and Baldwin were the first Christian Kings of Jerusalem. The Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, built the Church of the Sepulchre on Mount Calvary. The walls are of stone and the roof of cedar. The four lamps which light it are very costly. It is kept in repair by the offerings of Pilgrims who resort to it. The Mosque was originally a Jewish Temple. The Emperor Julian undertook to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem at very great expense, to disprove the prophecy of our Saviour as it was understood by the Jews, but the work and the workmen were destroyed by an earthquake. The pools of Bethesda and Gihon, the tomb of the Virgin Mary, and of King Jehosophat, the pillar of Absolom—the tomb Zachariah, and the *campo-sancto*, or holy field which is supposed to have been purchased with the price of Judas' treason, are, or were lately, the most interestig parts of Jerusalem.

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

We have received a copy of the pamphlet under this title, the production of Gen. Alexander Smyth, a member in Congress from Virginia. Not having had time to examine it, we avail ourselves of the following notice from the editors of the Philadelphia American Sentinel:

The General endeavours to show, by a reference to the early Christian writers that the Apocalypse was not written until near the close of the second century, and that consequently the Apostle John could not have been its author. Instead of considering it as a prophetical description of events that were to take place, he regards the historical part of it as a figurative account of some of the leading events that took place in the Roman Empire, and particularly in Byzantium, during the age preceeding that in which it was written.

The contents of the historical part of the Apocalypse, (says the General,) may be briefly stated thus:

"Chap. 6. The reign of Commodus, and his death.
"Chap. 8. Heresies in the time of Commodus.
"Chap. 9. The same subject continued.
"Chap. 11. The fall of Pertinax and Didius
"Chap. 12. Septimius Severus, his wife and eldest son.
"Chap. 13. Albinus, his statues, medals and coins.
"Chap. 14. Caracalla, the army of Severus and the punishment of the Pretorian guards.
"Chap. 16. Civil war between Severus and Niger.
"Chap. 17. The city of Byzantium, and the Emperor Niger.
"Chap. 18. Byzantium taken and destroyed.
"Chap. 19. Caracalla, and the defeat of Albius at Lyons.

"Such are the events (says he) for which the Christians of that age sung Hallelujah!—And Caracalla, who attempted to murder his father; who murdered his brother in the arms of his mother; who put to death 20,000 persons for being his brother's friends; who massacred the people of Alexandria during a festival; and whose cruelty no rank, sex, or age escaped—he is the LAMB of the Apocalypse!"

The whole book he denounces "as a *pious forgery*," and calls upon the clergy to "expunge from the canon of faith a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge."—He is of opinion, that it was written by Ireneus, bishop of Lyons in Gaul.

INDIAN TRIBES.

It is impossible to read Mr BUCHANAN'S "Plan for the melioration and civilization of the British North American Indians," without being struck with the fervor and animation which he devotes to the cause, and convinced of the merit of many parts of the detail. Not being personally acquainted with any of the Indian Tribes, or with their respective qualities for civilization, we certainly are inclined to pay the greatest attention to what comes from a Gentleman who, we believe, has had many opportunities of acquiring correct information, and whose partiality we will presume to be well founded. Although, however, we are far from wishing to be ranked among those who reply to every proposition in favor of the Indians with the question *cui bono?* yet we fear there is too much apathy elsewhere as to the condition of these Tribes, and too little conviction here of the utility of the attempt, ever to allow it to be carried into effect. But this does not tend to diminish in any degree the merit of the Author of this plan, the particulars of which we shall shortly state.

Mr. BUCHANAN commences his pamphlet by disclaiming any sentiment hostile to general education. We entirely agree with him in disavowing any intention of literary instruction for some generations; as well as in his founding his system on the prevalent desires which are observed among the Indians, and which may easily be made subservient to the plan of melioration. Taking it for granted, that they are convinced of the advantages arising from a store of food and clothing against a time of want," we have the qualities of forecast and prudence, as far as regards their personal comfort, to work upon; and supposing also that it is "proved that they are fond of their children," we have to add one of the finest springs of action that ever animated a savage, namely, paternal love. It cannot be denied that these, well applied, are two most powerful and at the same time simple engines.

Of the two modes suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN, the one to be under the superintendence of His Majesty's Government, but rendered more efficient than the present system, which is pronounced a complete failure;—and the other to be directed by a Society, under the immediate patronage of the King, and subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the latter meets with the Author's predilection. We extract, therefore, in Mr. BUCHANAN's words, the principal features of the plan on which he would form his Society:

"Looking at the efficiency of every benevolent institution under the superintendence of those humane characterers that abound in his Majesty's dominions, I venture to suggest the forming of a *chartered* society, under the patronage of the King, to be styled "The Royal British Society for the Preservation of the remaining Aborigines of British North America, and for the Melioration of their State and Condition."

"That to such Royal Society should be committed the funds now appropriated to the use of the Indians, and also such sums as might be contributed by those illustrious and humane individuals who are disposed to protect and cherish the perishing remnant of those forlorn but noble specimens of human nature.

"That the paternal feelings of His Majesty should be moved to grant to the said Society, that portion or tract of country (which did belong to the Indians) comprised within the line of the 44th degree of north latitude, and the lakes Huron and Simcoe, to be set a part as a Royal Asylum for the Indians of North America, and for their sole and separate accommodation for ever; within the limits of which no white man should reside, nor be permitted to remain without the authority hereinafter mentioned.

"This situation embraces in a superior eminent degree all the advantages essential to such an experiment as is proposed; it contains nearly four millions of acres, surrounded with lakes abounding with fish & leading to the great hunting districts; possesses a soil and climate rich and salubrious; is near the seat of government; and within the reach of that human investigation so essential to faithfulness in superintendents.

"That those tribes who might resort to, and be admitted into this Royal Asylum should be represented by one or more Chiefs of their tribes according to the number of the tribe: which Chiefs should form a council, who should decide all matters relating to the carrying into effect the measures deemed necessary and proper for the good government of the establishment.

"That the society when formed should recommend for His Majesty's approval a suitable person to fill the office of His Majesty's high commissioner, who should preside over the execution of all measures relating to the affairs of the Royal Asylum, and the sanction of this officer should be indispensible in the following cases, viz:

"First.—The admission of Indians or tribes into the Asylum.

Secondly.—The removal of any therefrom.

Thirdly.—The removal of any person from lands upon which he had entered with the approbation of the council, and upon which he had made any useful improvements.

"That the Asylum should be a place of refuge for all Indians, within which no blood should be shed for any offence, without a fair, impartial, and public trial, sanctioned by the council of chiefs; and that no adjudication in any matter of life or banishment should be carried into effect unless sanctioned under the hand and seal of his Majesty's high commissioner.

"That regular courts of session should be established, as soon as practicable, to be held by His Majesty's high commissioner and the council of Indians, at stated times, at least twice a year.

"That reports of all proceedings should be annually laid before His Majesty, the Parliament of Great Britain, and of Canada: and also, from time to time, before the Society, as they should please to order.

"That in all such places as the council and His Majesty's high commissioner should approve, dwellings should be erected, saw and grist mills built, and that roads should be opened through the Asylum to Lakes Huron and Simcoe.

"That houses should be built, grounds cleared, and seed furnished for such persons, and in such allotments as the chiefs should approve, but invariably as the reward of good conduct.

"That the pastoral life should be earnestly promoted as best adapted to wean the hunter from his course.

"That no Indian, to whom location should be assigned, should be permitted to absent himself from his family on hunting expeditions during the summer season without the consent of the council; and that a satisfaction without the consent of the council; and that a satisfaction without the consent of the council; and that a satisfaction

Boulton and others, Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Registry Amendment Bill was read the second time.

The Bill was then committed, and on the House resuming, the Chairman reported a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the question for receiving the Report, the House divided and the Yeas and Nays were taken.

Yeas.—Messrs. McCall, Hornor, Charles Jones, Randall, Peterson, Clark, Wilkinson, Lefferty, Walsh, Coleman, Lyons, Ingersol, White, Rolph, Wilson, Crysler, Thomson of Frontenac, Jones of Grenville, Burnham, McLean, Thompson of York, Bidwell and Perry, 25.

Nays.—Messrs. Matthews, Hamilton, Gordon, Scollick, McDonell of Glengary, Cameron, Atkinson, Cumming, Beardsly, McDonald of Prescott, Morris, David Jones, Walker, VanKoughnett, McBride and Beasly, 16

Question gained by a majority of seven, and it was Resolved, that the Chairman should move the House for the Registry Bill to be referred to a Select Committee to consider and report what amendments were necessary to be made to the Registry Laws of this Province.

Mr. RANDALL then moved, that the Registry Bill might be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.—Ordered.

Mr. MORRIS moved, that Messrs Charles Jones, David Jones, Bidwell and Walsh should compose said Committee.

Mr. WALSH moved in amendment, that Messrs. Rolph and Scollick should be added to the Committee.

Which was carried.

The original motion as amended was then put and carried

Mr. MORRIS from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Bill for enabling different Religious denominations to hold Land, presented a Report which was received and read as follows:—

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the Bill to enable Religious Bodies to hold Land, humbly submit the following alterations, Viz After the word "Christians" in the second line in the first enacting clause the following be inserted, "professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Calvinists, Methodists, or any other Congregations or Body of Christians," and after the word "Land" in the fourth line of the same clause, the following, Viz "by grant, purchase, devise or otherwise," and after the word "same" in the fourth line from the bottom, the words "or of any part thereof," and after the word "Land" in the second clause the words "at any one time" and the words "the use of their Church" be expunged and the following inserted "Religious purposes" and after the word "worship" in the preamble "for burying ground" be inserted.

Committee Room }
20th Jan. 1825. }

(Signed)
WILLIAM MORRIS.
Chairman.

It was then ordered that the House should on the following day go into Committee of the whole on the foregoing Report

Mr. THOMSON of Frontenac from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petitions of John Smith and Robert O'Donnell to report thereon by bill or otherwise, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to report by bill, a draft of which he was ready to submit for its adoption.

The Report was ordered to be received and the bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading the following Tuesday.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the following message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Honorable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the subject matter of the communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the burning of the buildings erected for the use of the Legislature, and have appointed a Committee of three Members, who will be ready to meet a Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the joint Committee Room at 3 o'clock, this day.

The Committee to whom was referred His Excellency's message respecting the burning of the public buildings was appointed to meet the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council pursuant to the foregoing request.

On motion of Mr. WALSH, Messrs Lefferty and Clark were added to the Committee on the Petition of the Inhabitants of Townsend.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY 22d Jan.

On motion made it was ordered that George Strange Boulton, Esq and the petitioners complaining of his undue Election should have the period extended until the 28th inst. in order to enable them to procure and exchange [illegible] such

ject, together with the objections to be made.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of John D. Peterson, Minister of a Dutch Congregation in Markham and Vaughan praying for support. The Petition of John Putnam Clement, praying for remuneration for expenses incurred by him in the recovery of certain Lands that had been vested in the hands of Commissioners under the Alien Act; the petition of Stephen Heward Esq. and others praying for a charter for School purposes; and the petition from Simon Washburn Esq. praying that an Act may be passed allowing him to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Don, were read.

The Petition of J. D. Peterson was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Playter, Att'y General, Thompson of York and Peterson, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. BEARDSLY, that the petition of J. Putnam Clement, should be referred to a Select Committee, the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. McCall, Hornor, Matthews, Hamilton, Randall, Wilkinson, Clark, Lefferty, Walsh, Scollick, Ingersol, Thomson of Frontenac, Coleman, Atkinson, Cumming, Wilson, Bidwell, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly, Thompson, of York, Lyons, Peterson, McBride, Playter and Beasly, 26.

Nays.—Messrs. McLean, Gordon, Charles Jones, White, Cameron, McDonell of Glengary, Burnham, VanKoughnett, Jones of Granville, McDonald of Prescott, Morris and David Jones, 12

Question gained majority 14 and the petition was referred to Messrs Beardsly, Hamilton, Lefferty and Ingersol, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

On motion made, the Petition of Stephen Heward, Esq and others was referred to Messrs. Att'y General, Wilson and Bidwell.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on the Church Land Bill.

The Chairman Reported a resolution.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was resolved, that the Chairman of the Committee should be instructed to move the House for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the Bill to enable Religious Bodies to hold Land

The Chairman then moved the House for said Committee, and it was ordered that Messrs Bidwell, Beardsly, David Jones, Att'y General and Rolph, should compose the same and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON it was ordered, that the period for [illegible]ing into consideration the Durham Election should be extended to Monday the seve[illegible]h of February next, at twelve o'clock.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL the Petition of Simon Washburn, Esq. was referred to a Committee of three Members consisting of Messrs. Charles Jones, Playter, and Thompson of York.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Magistrates of the Home District, informed the House, that the Committee had agreed to a Report which he was ready to submit for its adoption.

The Report was ordered to be received and was as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Home District met in adjourned Sessions, representing that the great number of Dogs kept by the Inhabitants of the Town of York, and its immediate vicinity, is a nuisance that ought to be restrained by Law, and praying that a Law may be enacted imposing a Tax upon all Dogs kept by any person residing in the said Town, and within a certain distance of it, specified in the said petition, the proceeds of which Tax should be applicable to Police purposes, having met; it appeared to them that the measure prayed for by the Justices of the Home District is one which it would be expedient to extend, under some modifications to the Province generally and they have reason to believe that some provision of the kind would be acceptable.

The Committee are of opinion that in Towns the Tax should be imposed on all dogs without exception, but that in the Country one dog should be allowed to be kept Tax free

The Committee further recommend that in Towns having a Police, the produce of the Tax should be appropriated in the same manner as the assessments raised for Police purposes, but that the produce of the Tax upon dogs kept in the Country and in Towns not having a Police, shall be paid into the District Treasury, to be applied in the same manner as the general assessments, in the hope that if the produce of such a Tax should be found to warrant it, the Legislature may hereafter deem it expedient to afford a bounty for the destruction of wolves, in which case the imposition of the Tax recommended would be found doubly beneficial, by lessening the number of useless dogs, which so frequently destroy sheep, and by affording the means of encouraging the destruction of wolves, from which the farmers, in many parts of the Province, suffer very serious injury.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room }
20th Jan. 1825. }

(Signed)
J. B. ROBINSON.
Chairman.

The above Report was then ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the following Thursday.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY 24th Jan.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the County of Grenville; of Chaudiere Beedle; of the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston; of sundry Inhabitants of the Eastern District; and of Leonard Soper.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of the Inhabitants of Fredericksburgh praying for an especial enactment establishing the boundaries of the said Township according to the original Survey was read.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on Rules.

Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Report of the Select Committee on Rules for the House of Assembly.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs McCall, Matthews, Playter, Thompson of York, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, Coleman, Thomson of Frontenac, Atkinson, Wilson, Bidwell, Perry, Lyons, Beardsly, McBride, Peterson and Beasly, 21.

Nays.—Messrs. Gordon, Charles Jones, Wilkinson, Walsh, McDonell of Glengary, White, Boulton, Cumming, Cameron, Att'y. General, Crysler, Jones of Grenville, Burnham, McLean, McDonald of Prescott, Morris, David Jones, Walker, and Vankoughnett. 19.

Question gained, majority of 2, and Mr. Wilson was called to the chair.

On the House resuming, the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave, to sit again the following day.

Adjourned.

DIED

At Quebec, aged 61, Henry Blackstone, Esq. Coroner of the District of Quebec. Mr. Blackstone was the son of Sir Wm. Blackstone, the celebrated author of the "Commentaries."

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MARCH 3d, 1825. No. IX.

By authority.



An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms.

[*Passed* 17 *January* 1825].

WHEREAS doubts have arisen respecting the commencement of Hilary Term in the present year, and it is expedient to explain the same and to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the commencement and duration of the several Terms, and to make other provisions in respect thereof Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the second clause of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of His present Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force respecting the practice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, "and also a certain other Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to alter the times of holding the Terms of Hilary and Michaelmas" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that four terms or periods of Session of the Court of King's Bench in this Province be appointed in each year successively, and that the Term of Hilary shall commence on the first monday after the twenty fifth day of December and end on the saturday of the ensuing week and the Term of Easter shall commence on the monday next after the sixteenth day of April and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and the Term of Trinity shall commence on the third monday in the month of June and end on the saturday of the week ensuing and that the Term of Michaelmas shall commence on the first monday in November and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the first and last day of every Term, and every alternate day from the first, not including sunday, be return days.

III.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in this present year the Term of Hilary shall commence on monday the seventeenth day of January and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, and that any writ process entry or proceeding which hath been or shall be issued had or made before the said seventeenth day of January in which the Term of Hilary, during this present year or any return day thereof is described and set forth otherwise than according to the provision in this clause contained shall nevertheless be valid and effectual, and the commencement and end of such Term of Hilary and other return day therein mentioned in any such writ process entry or proceeding, shall with respect to such writ, process, entry or proceeding and all subsequent proceedings thereon be deemed and taken to be as it should and ought to have been according to the periods in this clause appointed for the commencement and duration of the said Term of Hilary.

IV.—And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally begun and holden at and for the period, in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually began and holden, any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Legislative Council Chamber }
14th January 1825. } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
Speaker

Commons House of Assembly }
fourteenth January 1825. } JOHN WILLSON
Speaker.

I Assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name.
P. MAITLAND.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of this Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS by certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "an Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which there were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America.

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expenses in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance.—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as from and after the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointed the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never [illegible] to the contrary notwithstanding. We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN BE ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To WIT: } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in favour of [illegible] vius P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution and going to the said Hiram Spafford, all and Singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff

No. 7.—4. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Monday the 14th day of
To Wit: } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon in the County of Hastings containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th of March
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 12th day of
To Wit. } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, } BY virtue of two writs of
To Wit } *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 3, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 15 and 3, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 24, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres.

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13, and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham. 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAFELJE,
Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 12th, 1825. }

No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 2824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824 } No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, is
to wit } sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the SEVENTH day of March next, at the same hour, at the COURT HOUSE in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff G.D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824. } No. 52 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri*
To Wit } *facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th July, 1824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepaired to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders is to be delivered into the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 24th March next, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Commandants Quarters in the Garrison at this Post.

A Specification of the Repairs required and other particulars may be known by applying at the Commissariat Office here. Two good and substantial Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties and his Sureties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tenders for Repairing the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at York."

F. T. BILLINGS
D A C G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
U. C. 23d February, 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

Contract for Mess Pork.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 24th day of March next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract to deliver into the King's Magazines at this Post.

30 *Barrels of Mess Pork,*

of the finest quality, cured in this country; the meat must be warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, and a preference will be given to Pork the produce of Upper Canada. (The delivery may commence either immediately, or on the opening of the next navigation, at the choice of the Contractor.) The conditions of the Contract, form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Mess Pork"

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
York 22nd Feburary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

No 5—tf.

Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered.

And notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 26th Feb. 1825. No 9—3w.

NOTICE.

A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Bahn, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt. and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of April 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

York, 2nd March, 1825. No. 9—3w.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting held at the Mansion House on the 25th February,

It was Resolved, that this Meeting join the St Lawrence Association, and that a Committe of seven be named, to carry into effect the objects thereof, in conformity with the plan adopted by the Parent Society at Quebec.

The following Gentlemen were Initiated,

Alex. McDonell,
D'Arcy Boulton, jun'r.
John Baldwin,
Tho's Ridout,
G Monroe,
A G. Anderson,
J. G. Chewett,
} Esquires

That, Tho's. Ridout, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, and D Boulton, Esq. Secretary.

After examining the various documents and proceedings of the Committees from hence to Quebec, the Subscription paper was drawn up, and Subscribed by those present, and two Gentlemen of the Committee were requested to offer the Subscription paper to the Inhabitants of this Town, after which it will remain with the Treasurer for future subscriptions

York, 26th Feb 1825 No. 9 —1 w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON, on the premisses.

February 24th. 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

A CARD.

J. L. D. MATHIES, Presents his Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he shall be happy to wait on them in the way of his Profession as a PORTRAIT PAINTER at his office.

Schofield's Mansion House, }
February 12th. 1825. } No. 7—3w.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

WHOLESALE Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES CROCKERY and HARDWARE. Rochester, Monroe Co.— Particular attention will be paid to the selection of TEAS and TOBACCO, by a Partner constantly residing in New-York; which will be sold at a small advance from cost and charges.

No. 7—3w.

Lost, Strayed, or Stolen.

A YOKE of 4 year's old OXEN. One of them is entirely red; and, the other is red with a white face and no horns. The first has horns turned a little inwards at the points, and he answers to the name of *Broad*. The other, without horns acknowledges the name of *Mouley*. They have been missing since July last; and whosoever will give such information as may lead to their recovery shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. Apply to Mr. WALTER YOUNG, York; or, to the U. C. Gazette Office.

No 5—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency*, (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U C. Gazette Office York.

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NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
WILLIAMS'S Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Best Edition*, 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES,—4Vols.	£3 0
MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*best Edition*, neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *neat in Boards.*	£0

No 5—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz.—Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector,
Port Hope

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—*tf*

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Monday the 14th day of
To Wit: } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lots of Land, as belonging to Silas Ormsby, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq viz:—

Lots No. 1, 2, and 4, in the 12th concession of the township of Huntingdon in the County of Hastings containing 600 acres more or less.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, Oct. 18th, 1824. 3—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 12th of March
To Wit } 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Zachariah Simmons, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of the Township of Sidney, containing three acres and thirty-one perches.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
November 2d, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 12th day of
To Wit. } March, 1825, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Theophilus Lockwood, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Parker, viz.

Part of the east half of Lot No. 22, in the Third Concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 19½ acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
October, 1824. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. 46—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, } BY virtue of two writs of
To Wit } *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 3, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 15 and 3, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 24, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres.

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13, and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham. 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAFELJE,
Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 12th, 1825. }

No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Pheonix, in favour of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, I have seized and taken in execution, North half of Lot No Ten in the First Con. of the Township of Trafalgar, North side of Dundas Street, containing one Hundred Acres, on which are some improvements, and the Lot is beautifully situated, and which I shall offer for Sale on Saturday the Fourth Day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Carpenter's Inn, near the Premises, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff, G. D.

late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 2824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property, or upon any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

T. G SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place.

T. G. SIMONS
Late Sheriff G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824 } No. 53—td.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, is
to wit } sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the Suit of Robert Gillespie, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution Lots No Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence, all this valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth Day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
24th Sept. 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above described Property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the Day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the SEVENTH day of March next, at the same hour, at the COURT HOUSE in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff G.D.

Late Sheriff's Office, }
6th Dec. 1824. } No. 52 td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri*
To Wit } *facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th July, 1824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepaired to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders is to be delivered into the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 24th March next, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Commandants Quarters in the Garrison at this Post.

A Specification of the Repairs required and other particulars may be known by applying at the Commissariat Office here. Two good and substantial Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties and his Sureties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tenders for Repairing the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at York."

F. T. BILLINGS
D A C G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
U. C. 23d February, 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

Contract for Mess Pork.

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30 *Barrels of Mess Pork,*

of the finest quality, cured in this country; the meat must be warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, and a preference will be given to Pork the produce of Upper Canada. (The delivery may commence either immediately, or on the opening of the next navigation, at the choice of the Contractor.) The conditions of the Contract, form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

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F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
York 22nd Feburary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

No 5—tf.

Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered.

And notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 26th Feb. 1825. No 9—3w.

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A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Bahn, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt. and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of April 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

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D'Arcy Boulton, jun'r.
John Baldwin,
Tho's Ridout,
G Monroe,
A G. Anderson,
J. G. Chewett,
} Esquires

That, Tho's. Ridout, Esq. be appointed Treasurer, and D Boulton, Esq. Secretary.

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N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON, on the premisses.

February 24th. 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

A CARD.

J. L. D. MATHIES, Presents his Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he shall be happy to wait on them in the way of his Profession as a PORTRAIT PAINTER at his office.

Schofield's Mansion House, }
February 12th. 1825. } No. 7—3w.

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ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *neat in Boards.*	£0

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No. 49.—t. f

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Dwelling House of the Subscriber, on the night of the 11th January instant, the following Property, viz.—Four Chests of Hyson Skin Tea, Four Quarter Chests of Young Hyson ditto, and One Box containing five pair of Boots and eleven pair of Shoes.—The above Reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will discover the above mentioned property, and will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves.

M. F. WHITEHEAD.
Collector,
Port Hope

Port Hope, 12th Jan. 1825. 3—*tf*

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the Short-1st Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz :—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Beatley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterlit (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)

JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.



WESTERN INLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

UNDER the above style and firm, an association has recently been formed in the city of New-York, for the purpose of conveying persons and property on the Hudson river. As agent for the same in the city of Albany, the subscriber gives public notice, that so soon as the river opens the new and elegant furnished Steam Boat.

HENRY ECKFORD,

will proceed from N. York to Albany, accompanied by two commodious and burthensome vessels of easy draught, fitted up in the manner of our Albany sloops, for freight and passengers. Thence forward during the season of navigation she will ply unceasingly between the two cities, having always in tow two of the above described vessels, while two will remain in New-York and two in Albany, for the reception of Merchandise and Produce. Her trips will be accomplished probably in 84 hours, certainly in less than twenty four hours, and every thing that can reasonably be expected from skilful and experienced officers, civil and obliging agents and attendants, may be confidently relied upon by the friends and supporters of this establishment. Passage in the vessels is fixed at one dollar per adult. The steam boat rate will be regulated by that of other boats equally respectable—but freight will be taken on terms unusually advantageous to the shippers.

No storage at Albany will be demanded on produce, unless the same is actually taken in store; and merchandise or upward freight destined for either of the canals, will be contracted for in New York and Albany by the cwt. and forwarded according to order, without any additional charge, except necessary cooperage. In all cases property will be faithfully delivered to the consignees. For more particular information apply in New-York to MOWAT BROTHERS & Co. and in Albany to, CHARLES SMYTH.

January 4, 1825. 4—6w.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the [illegible]-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the COUNTY of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—4. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several YEARS, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SOFERS, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63 — The cost in London was much higher and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette office. 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession, the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York —With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences, viz :— A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY. STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR LOFT, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

TO RECAPITULATE the circumstances and events of the late Contest for the Representation in Parliament of your County, in a public advertisement of this nature, could answer no purpose—you are sufficiently well acquainted with them; and, that I am so, no one will doubt —Had I not conceived your liberties, and the purity of your elective franchise in danger, I should have occasioned no trouble either to you or to our opponents —You know that I have not desired to [illegible] myself on your notice in an improper manner —You know that up to this hour I have never solicited, either directly or indirectly, a single vote.—You know my sentiments on this head, and that I hold all tampering with so dear and sacred a right as a political crime productive of the most fatal consequences.

We have been victorious, and you are again free —Be firm and united and it will be your own fault if you do not return the object of your choice, whoever he may be, in that decisive manner which admits of no question

For my own part I shall be found in that same unshaken, invincible, determination to do my duty as your public servant, which I have heretofore expressed, should you be pleased to confide your political interests for a time to my hands.—On the approaching day of Election I shall be at my post, ready to obey your wishes, whatever they may be.—In the mean while I am, with the most profound respect, and full of gratitude for the favourable regard I have experienced.

Your devoted
and very humble servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, then Terms are independant of Postage, are to be half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence subsequent, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and tenpence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon *immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements with superior printed with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if relating to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 9 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price—for 16 obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 9.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3d 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

AFTER a close and unwearied investigation of the merits of the Durham Election, for more than *three weeks* before a Select Committee of the Hon. the House of Assembly—the Election has been declared void, on the ground of an equality of votes between the two opposing candidates, and a new writ is to be forthwith issued. It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's Gazette that Mr FOTHERGILL again intends to come forward —It is not certain how many opponents he is likely to have

As the connecting of the upper Lakes with *Ontario*, by a Sloop-Navigation, does not appear to be well, or generally understood, we deem it proper to make the following statement which shews at once the decided superiority such a navigation would give us over the Americans of the States, even in the conveyance of produce from the upper country to the New York market.

Price of Transit from *Buffalo*, on Lake *Erie*, to Syracuse on the Erie Canal.	
Distance 200 Miles at 1 1-2 Cents per Ton per Mile—Toll	3$
200 Miles a 1 1-2 " " " Transit	3$
Toll and Transit *by this route* per Ton amounts to	6$
Price of Transit from Lake Erie to Syracuse by the *Welland* and *Oswego* Canals	
Distance from the River Welland to Lake Ontario 21 Miles	
from Oswego Harbor on Lake Ontario to Syracuse 28	
Miles in all 50 Miles a 1—per Ton per Mile—Toll	3 9
50 " " " " Transit	3 9
Transit from Welland Canal Harbor to Oswego per Ton	6
	12 6
Leaving a balance in favour of Transit on the Welland Canal of 2 1-2$ per Ton or	17 6

A rumour, apparently authentic, has reached us through the New York Papers, of a decisive battle having been fought in Peru. The Royalist army is said to have been totally defeated by BOLIVAR—; and, that the Vice-Roy and Generals Canterac and Valdez, the first severely wounded, are prisoners—a frigate was to bout to be dispatched to England with the news.

THE following paragraph appears in the N Y Spectator — It is currently reported in London, that the recognition of the South American States by Great Britain is to be immediately followed by a similar acknowledgment of their independence by France From the avowed determination of the French government to concur in the general policy of England, it may be inferred that the decision of the British government on a point so important to the preservation of tranquility in Europe, has not been taken without the concurrence of at least the great commercial powers. The die is now cast, and old Spain may henceforth be considered as irrevocably separated from her South American Colonies

CAPT Northrup (lately as we suspect from the neighborhood of Niagara) of the Colombian Navy, has had the good fortune to capture a very rich Spanish prize

MESSRS Wortley, Stanley, and Denison, the three members of our Imperial Parliament have reached Washington from their southern tour

WE are happy to learn that a Petition from the Committees of the ST LAWRENCE ASSOCIATION is before our Legislature with every prospect of a successful result Mr. GEDDES the intelligent and indefatigable agent is now in York, and has been assisted by a public meeting voluntarily assembled for the purpose of giving aid to the plan It is indeed certain that some important benefits will result from the measures already taken. It will be seen by an advertisement in the Gazette of this day, that a most respectable Committee of seven has been appointed to carry into effect the views and objects of the Association.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The Yakut Horses.—A Siberian Yakut, (says Captain Cochrane) will for a considerable wager, ride his horse from 230 to 250 versts in 24 hours, I think, in a late instance. 300 versts, equal to 170 miles, have been performed by one horse within twenty four hours, not by any violent exertion, but by regular trotting, which would astonish the sporters of old England. Nor is a Yakut behind hand with such sporter in betting.

The Trade.—The first order on the records of the East India Company for the importation of tea appears in the year 1667-8. It is thus expressed: "Send home by these ships 100lbs. weight of the best *tea* that you can get."—Mr Ostervald lately mentioned, at a General Court of Directors at the India House, the fact of 3,000 widows having been burnt in India in the course of the last five years, and asked whether it was the intention to interfere in any manner to stop the progress of this horrible custom? He was well aware that it was *a delicate task to interfere with the religious feelings of the natives*, but he thought that a question of such vital importance might justify such an interference. He wished to know whether any instructions on the subject had been given to the Government in India by the Court of Directors. The Chairman said, that the Court had sent out directions to their Government, in the year 1823, but no answer to such despatch had yet arrived.

Antediluvian Remains.—Professor Buckland has published a letter relative to the cave lately discovered at Banwell. The Professor states the thickness of the mass of sand, mud, and lime-stones, through which the bones, horns, and teeth are dispersed, to be in one place nearly forty feet. He adds, "many large baskets full of bones have already been extracted, belonging to the ox and their tribes; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeletons of a wolf and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation equal to that of common grave bones; but is clear, from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of the bear, that they are of an antediluvian origin."

Curious Cloth.—Tavernier states, that at Serongo a sort of cloth is manufactured of so very fine a texture, that the skin may be seen through it as though it were not covered This cloth, he says, no merchant is permitted to export, the whole being purchased by the governor, and sent to the great Mogul, and to the chief Lords of the Court, who employ it to clothe the

The Pope, it seems, has thought proper to imitate the Grand Seignior, and has issued a decree against the indecent dresses of the Roman ladies, both in the streets and in their own houses. It is not a little remarkable, that the ordinance of the Grand Seignior on the length and thickness of the *feredges* of the Turkish ladies should first have been translated in the Roman journal (*Diario di Roma*) that contains the papal decree respecting the dresses of the Roman ladies, which are reprehended as being too thin and adherent to the body.

General Iron Rail-way.—A petition has been presented to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, by Mr Gray, author of "Observations on a General Iron Rail-way," pointing out the immense advantages that would attend the establishment of a general iron rail-way to the city of London. The petitioner states, that the mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four; and that a gang of coal-waggons, carrying the full freight of a vessel, might be forwarded from Newcastle to London in three days, by the simple expense of one steam engine.

From the Sterling Journal

On Saturday se'nnight, a young lad, belonging to Garronshore, named William Miller, a slater, having gone into Edinburgh to visit a brother, who lives at Fountain Bridge, was sitting by the fire with his brother, ere he went to bed, when, having occasion to go to the door, he left his brother's garden. The moon shone brightly, and it was about one o'clock on Sunday morning. Soon after going into the garden, he was alarmed by the noises of fighting, and cries for help, upon the high road. He immediately ran forward to ascertain the cause, when a man, dressed like a coach driver, came up to him, and urged him to assist in separating the pretended combatants. No sooner, however had he got to the spot, than one of them struck him over the mouth with his hand fastening at the same time, a large *adhesive plaster* over his mouth and nose, but owing to his giving a sudden turn of the head one nostril and a very small part of his mouth, were left uncovered. At the instant this was effected, the other fellow caught him by the arms, which they pinioned back with a rope like a culprit for the gallows. In this state he was hurried to a chaise, which stood near the place, into which he was raised, and a box, about three feet long, two feet high, that stood in the bottom of it, being opened, he was put into it upon his back, and the lid crushed down upon him and locked. The terror and stupor in which he was, destroyed all presence of mind, while the plaster prevented his making any noise. The chaise immediately set off, and for several hours he lay in this dreadful confinement, when the box was opened and his mysterious companions lifted him out and placed him between them upon the seat. The small glimmer which the pane in the back of the chaise afforded (for the blinds were up) enabled him indistinctly to observe the appearance of the men; they were dressed in large dreadnot great coats, close about their faces, one of them, whom Millar thinks he could recognise, seemed an oldish man. The most profound silence was observed, and after being allowed thus to enjoy a little air, he was again replaced in the box. This was done three times, evidently to keep him save, but he had now become much exhausted, and his arms, and legs benumbed from the rope and pressure. The chase stopped once, apparently at Dunbar, for as long a time as the horses might be changed. The journey was continued till the Sunday afternoon, when, at Ayrtown, the chaise broke down by the wheel breaking, and a spring giving way, and as it was impossible to get it repaired that night, and the men seeing they could not get on, they loosed their horses, and rode into Berwick, the driver behind one of them. Numbers of country people were returning from the church, who were attracted by a disagreeable smell issuing from a box tied behind the chase. This they were not long breaking up, when it was found to contain the dead body of a man! Proceeding in their investigation, the box within the chase was next opened, when their astonishment can hardly be imagined at seeing actually a living person in such a situation He was quickly taken from his wretched confinement, and removed to a public-house where he experienced humane treatment from the sympathy of his deliverers. Next day he was taken upon a cart into Berwick, and with a number of the eye witnesses made a deposition before a Magistrate. Here he learned that the horses had been left at an inn in Berwick, and as a suspicion was entertained that the crew were lurking about the town he was told no notice could appear in the public papers till a search was made for their apprehension A few shillings being collected for him, and having happened to have a guinea at the time concealed below the vest, he was enabled to return by the coach to Edinburgh, where his brother's family did not exceed in astonishment at his return, the satisfaction he felt at his miraculous escape. A guinea note was rifled from his watch pocket during the scuffle in putting him into the chaise. The writer of this relation has seen him and the plaster which he brought home. It is a price of white leather covered with a strongly adhesive substance.—Millar has a good character, and is a serious quiet lad He seems to have suffered considerably from his awful adventure, and says he is disturbed during the nightly fearful dreams that he is still in the cluteches of the resurrection men, and bound within the horrid box!

The following remarks of Lord Byron on the feelings and character of his wife, are copied from Medwin's Journal

"You ask if Lady Byron were ever in love with me—I have answered that question already—No! I was the fashion when she first came out; I had the character of being a great rake, and was a great dandy—both of which young ladies like. She married me from vanity, and the hope of reforming and fixing me. She was a spoiled child, and naturally of a jealous disposition: and this was increased by the infernal machinations of those in her confidence.

"She was easily made the dupe of the designing, for she thought her knowledge of mankind infallable; she had got some foolish idea of Madam de Stael's into her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years. She had the habit of drawing people's characters after she had seen them once or twice. She wrote pages on pages about my character, but it was as unlike as possible.

"Lady Byron had good ideas, but could never express them; wrote poetry, too, but it was only good by accident. Her letters were always enigmatical, of ten unintelligible. She was governed by what she called fixed rules and principles squared mathematically. She would have made an excellent wrangler at Cambridge. It must be confessed, however, that she gave no proof of her boasted consistency. First she refused me, then she accepted me, then she separated herself from me:—so much for consistency."—(Page 42 to 47)

Ireland.

From the Dublin Star.

Affecting Elopement.—Perhaps the whole history of crime in this country furnishes no parallel to the iniquitous case we now lay before our readers. The criminal is a young man, about 23 years of age, a connexion of one of the most wealthy and distinguished mercantile houses in the kingdom—a house in whose very name even so much respectability centres, that he who bears it finds it not only a passport into any society, but a letter of credit throughout the commercial world. One afternoon, his absence first excited fears that he was a party in the elopement of a neighbour's wife, a beautiful woman, the mother of three children, the youngest of which is a babe only a few weeks old It seems the guilty pair hired a job carriage, and filled it with trunks containing money, plate, and other valuables. The lady had not been long seated with her paramour, when, according to the driver's account she burst into a flood of tears and upbraided him with his and her own crime. They took a route which inclines their respective friends to believe that they have gone to Waterford, there to take shipping to America. The distraction of the husband of the unfortunate lady mocks the force of language; he left Dublin, accompanied by some friends, in pursuit; and other parties are also in quest of the offenders in various directions. But the adulterous intercourse with the wife of the confiding friend is but one division of his enormous guilt. He has not only robbed a most respectable and once happy man of his beautiful and accomplished partner, and a nursery of children of their mother, but he has availed himself of his connexion with one of the first mercantile families in Dublin to obtain large sums from almost every merchant with whom he had been intimate! Nay, he has induced the lady, as well as to dishonor her husband's bed, to rob him of his money, plate, and other property. On the very day they absconded, he contrived to get the man who was that night to be the victim of his perfidy a sum of 170l. The Bank of Ireland was, a few days previously, taken in to the amount of 700l. A respectable house has been defrauded of 600l. Other houses lost equal or much greater sums. A house in Leinster street, loses nearly 300l.; but, in fact, the receptiness of the discovery renders it but too probable that these are minor transactions, in comparison with those which may after be disclosed. The whole of the property amounting to many thousands of pounds, has been carried off; several Dublin merchants will each give, we understand, 100l. for his apprehension We regret to say that the male off nder's mother is overwhelmed by her sorrow; her life, it is feared, may yield to her present deep affliction

Domestic.

"By the following extract it will be seen that the Americans entertain serious ideas, of laying a trasit duty on Produce and Merchandise passing through their territory on the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence at Barnhart's Island. It is much to be regretted that our commissioners, should not have been more particular with respect to this channel and not thus have left a bone of contention, which must unquestionably subject this country to many inconveniences, particularly if the State of New York, should insist on taking the advantage of this circumstance in their favour De Wit Clinton, Governor of the state in his last Message, expressed it as his opinion that they had a natural right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the Ocean. This opinion, however preposterous, seems to have had its weight, and it appears to be the design of the Legislature either to compensate themselves for the embarrassment placed on their navigation down the St. Lawrence, by the Canada Trade Act, or place such obstructions on our trade as will eventually lead to the repeal of the act so abnoxious to them

Mr. Vauderheuvel offered on the 25th ultimo the following preamble and resolution, to the House of Assembly of the state of New York at Albany, which were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Whereas by an act of the British parliament of the year 1821, duties were laid on American produce imported into Montreal and Quebec which are extremely burdensome to the inhabitants of the northern section of this state, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, who from their situation have been necessarily led to resort to those markets, and operate as an entire prohibition of some of the most valuable articles, the growth and produce of their soil, and whereas, the British government notwithstanding the efforts made by negotiation on the part of the United States, to induce it to remove these commercial restrictions on our trade, steadfastly adhered to this system, and to the policy it is intended to promote of giving the decided preference of monopoly of those markets to the inhabitants of the Canadian provinces:

Therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the state of New York, that in order to retaliate the restrictive policy of the British government the senators and representatives of this state in congress, be instructed to use their endeavors to procure the enactment of a law imposing countervailing duties on the property of the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada, conveyed on the river St Lawrence on its transit thro'that part of the river which lies between Barnhart's Island and the American shore, and is wholly within the territory of the United States, and providing that the proceeds of the said duties shall be applied for the term of years after the passing of the act, to the improvement of the roads in the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, or in assisting to construct such new roads or such canals, that may be hereafter made therein to facilitate the communication of the inhabitants on the St. Lawrence with the markets of their own state."

Parliamentary Register, OF Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. V.

(From Tuesday Jan 25th, to Jan. 27th. 1825 inclusive.)

TUESDAY Jan. 25th.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Joseph Clement of Pittsburgh.

Mr VANKOUGHNETT obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Laws now in force granting Poundage to the Receiver General, and to provide a Salary for that officer in lieu thereof.

The Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the following day.

Mr VANKOUGHNETT reported the draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Roads leading into Lower Canada.

On motion made the fifth rule was dispensed with, and the draft was read the second time.

The House then went into Committee on the address.

The Chairman reported the address without amendment.

The Report was received, and the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the same day.

On motion made it was ordered, that the Honorable the Speaker should be authorised to instruct the Clerk of the House to furnish correct copies of the votes of the House to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette for publication.

Mr. C. JONES moved that it should be resolved, that the Honorable the Speaker should be authorised to direct the Clerk of the House to request the post master of York to keep separate and distinct postage accounts with each and every Member of the House.

In amendment Mr GORDON moved, that after the words "Resolved that" in the original motion the whole should be expunged and the following inserted "the resolution of the seventeenth inst relative to the payment of postages of Members, be rescinded."

On which the House divided

Yeas.—Messrs McCall, Matthews, Gordon, Wilkinson, Walsh, Scollick, Jones of Grenville, and Att'y. General, 8.

Nays.—Messrs. Hornor, Hamilton, Charles Jones David Jones, Randall, Rolph, Clark, Crysler, Coleman, Cameron, Cumming, Lefferty, Lyons, McLean, McDonell, McDonald Ingersol, Vankoughnett, Thompson, Thomson, Atkinson, Wilson, Walker, Bidwell. Beardsly, Burnham, Beasly, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Morris, and McBride, 32.

Question lost—majority, 24.

In amendment Mr HAMILTON moved, that in the original motion of the seventeenth inst relative to the postage of letters the words "from or" should be expunged.—Which was lost.

In amendment Capt. MATTHEWS moved that the following words should be added to the present resolution "and that each honorable Member should certify under his hand that the account in question embraces nothing more than the correspondence to which he has been subjected by being a Member of this Parliament.—Which was lost.

The original question was then put and lost.

The address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to the Road leading into Lower Canada was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled humbly beg leave again to call the notice of your Excellency to an inconvenience severely felt by the Inhabitants of this Province, but more particularly those in the Eastern part of it, from the want of Roads in that part of Lower Canada adjoining the Province line, corresponding with and continuing those which have been opened through the Eastern District to the line. This inconvenience we are well assured must be equally felt by many of the Inhabitants of Lower Canada, and upon a former occasion we requested your Excellency to communicate to the Executive Government of Lower Canada the anxious desire of this Province that the intercourse with Lower Canada may be made practicable in [illegible] St Francois and a Road opened continuing the Road through the County of Glengary from the bridge on the River Delisle to Vaudrieul near the St. Ann's Ferry — The representation made by your Excellency upon that occasion does not appear to have been attended with the desired effect, and as the Legislature of our sister Province is now in Session an opportunity is afforded of bringing forward the subject for public consideration. We therefore humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased again to communicate with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada on the subject with a view that the inconvenience alluded to, may be brought before the Legislature of that Province.

Commons House of Assembly, 25th Jan. 1825

(Signed) JOHN WILSON. Speaker.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Smith and O'Donell relief Bill was read the second time.

On motion made the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment, on the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Bidwell, Boulton, Beardsly, Burnham, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, McCall, McDonald McBride, Morris, Matthews, Peterson, Perry, Playter, Randall, Scollick, Thompson. Thomson, and Wilson, 26.

Nays.—Messrs. Charles Jones, Jones of Grenville, McLean, McDonell of Glengary, Rolph, Vankoughnett, Walker, and Wilkinson 13

Question gained—majority 13, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the following day.

Mr ATT'Y. GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow of the affirmation of persons belonging to certain religious sects, in criminal cases as well as civil.

Which was granted, and the Bill read and ordered for a second reading the following day.

The House then went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Rules.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

On motion made it was resolved that the Speaker should be directed to furnish the parties concerned in the several Controverted Elections, which were or might be, during the Session, referred to the consideration of the House, writs of summons under his hand and seal for the attendance of such witnesses as might be named by the parties.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Jan 26th.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Smith and O'Donell relief Bill was read the third time.

Mr. THOMSON of Frontenac, moved the title of the Bill, on which the House divided

Yeas.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beasly, Beardsly, Bidwell Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald. Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randall, Scollick, Thomson, White and Wilson, 24

Nays.—Messrs Cameron, Crysler, Gordon, Charles Jones, D. Jones, J Jones, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Thompson, Vankoughnett, and Wilkinson, 12

Question carried—majority 12, and the Bill was signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence

Agreeably to the order of day the Petition from the County of Grenville praying for money to enable the Inhabitants to build a Bridge over the Rideau.

The Petition from the Inhabitants of Kingston praying that an Act may be passed authorising the Magistrates of the Midland District to define the limits of the said Town of Kingston,—the Petition from Chauncey Beedle praying for the exclusive privilege of running a line of Stages from York to Niagara, and from Dundas to Amherstburgh—the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Eastern District praying that a Law may be passed allowing Mills to be erected under certain circumstances—and the Petition from Leonard Soper of the Township of Hope praying that an Act may be passed allowing him to traverse a certain Inquisition—were read.

The Petition from the Inhabitants of the Eastern District was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Att'y. Generals Jones of Grenville, McDonell and Bidwell to report by Bill or otherwise.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston was referred to Messrs. Cumming, Att'y. General and Thomson, as a Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Petition of Chauncey Beedle might be referred to a Select Committee to be composed of Messrs. Rolph, Ingersol, Lefferty, and C. Jones, with power to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs Atkinson, Beasly, Beardsly, Burnham, Clark, Cumming, Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, C. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McLean, McDonell, McBride, Perry, Playter, Randall, Scollick, Thompson, White, Wilkinson and Wilson, 24.

Nays.—Messrs. Bidwell, Crysler, J Jones, McCall, Morris, Peterson, Vankoughnett and D. Jones, 8.

Question carried—majority 16, and ordered accordingly.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Grenville was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. J Jones, Gordon, C. Jones, Morris, and McDonell, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

The Petition of Leonard Soper was referred to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. J. Jones, Walker and D. Jones, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr Boulton Master in Chancery brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council the following message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Honorable the Legislative Council have appointed a Committee of three Members to take into consideration jointly with a Committee of the House of Assembly the communication of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to the destruction by fire of the buildings erected for the use of the Legislature.—The Committee to meet and adjourn at pleasure with power to send persons and papers.

The Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly in the joint Committee Room at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Legislative Council Chamber, 26th January 1825.

(Signed) W. D. POWELL. Speaker.

On motion made, it was ordered that the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration His Excellency's message relative to the destruction of the late Parliament House, should be a Committee to form, with the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative, a joint Committee on the same subject, and notice of the same was then sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council

The House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Rules.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day.

On motion made it was resolved, that the time limited for furnishing lists of objections to the votes taken at the Northumberland Election, by each party to the other, should be extended to Monday the 7th day of February next at twelve o'clock.

On motion made it is resolved, that the day appointed for the trial of the Northumberland County Election should be postponed 'till Tuesday the 22nd day of February next at the hour of twelve o'clock.

On motion made, Mr. Thompson was added to the Committee on the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Eastern District —Adjourned

THURSDAY Jan. 27th.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of the Magistrates of the Home District to be authorised to raise a loan for certain purposes— and the Petition of Catharine Winterbottom of the Town of Niagara.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Joseph Clement, praying for an exclusive privilege of ferrying from Kingston to Point Frederick was read, when Messrs. Hagerman, Markle, Allan, Bidwell, and Cumming, to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. BIDWELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to allow persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by counsel which was read, and ordered for a second reading on the following day.

The House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committtee on the Petition of the Justices of the Home District.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following Saturday.

The Secretary of the Province delivered the public accounts at the Bar of the House.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS it was ordered, that a Committee of seven Members should on the morrow be appointed to examine and Report upon the public accounts.

Mr. Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the following message.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly the copy of a communication from His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, conveying certain resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Lower Canada relative to the imposition of additional duties on imports at the Port of Quebec in order to make provision for the further compensation of losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province during the late war.

27th Jan. 1825.

(Signed) P. M.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec 21st May 1824.

(Copy)

Sir,

Having communicated to the Legislature of this Province in their last session the resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Upper Canada of the 17th January last, which your Excellency transmitted to me last winter—on the subject of further indemnity to the Inhabitants of that Province who suffered by the late war with the United States of America, I have the honor now to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the resolutions of the House of Assembly upon that subject, together with a copy of the address of the Legislative Council in answer to my message laying the matter before them.

I have the honor to be &c &c.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

True Copy

(Signed) G. HILLIER.

(Copy)

Legislative Council Wednesday 18th Feb. 1824.

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief to return him the thanks of this House for his message of this day with the address to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland by both Houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and the resolutions adopted by those bodies respecting further indemnity to the Inhabitants of that Province who suffered by the late war with the United States of America, and to assure His Excellency that this House cannot but feel themselves bound to give to those resolutions their most attentive consideration and to endeavour by all reasonable and practicable means to render to the Sister Province of Upper Canada the aid which is asked, and to which they have so strong a claim

Ordered,—That the Honorable *Messrs. Duchenay* and *Irvine* do wait upon His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief with the said address.

Attest.

True Copy

(Signed) G. HILLIER.

(Copy)

House of Assembly Friday 5th March 1824.

Mr. Dessaulles from the Committee of the whole House on His Excellency the Governor in-Chief's message of the 18 February last, accompanied by a copy of an address to His Excellency Sir P. Maitland by both Houses of Upper Canada, and also a copy of the resolutions adopted by both those bodies respecting new indemnifications to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada who suffered in the late war with the United States of America, reported to the House the following resolutions.

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that inasmuch as Upper Canada made in the late war, the same meritorious efforts as Lower Canada to repel the American Invasion, and as all the disposable resources of both Provinces were employed in resisting the urgent dangers which threatened them, this House sympathizes with the Legislature and people of Upper Canada in the sufferings and ruin experienced in that Province as in this by a large number of persons, but that the very unfavorable state of the Commerce of the Province renders impossible for the present, the imposition of new Taxes

Mr. Tacheresu moved in amendment thereto, that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following substituted "the demands and proposals of the Legislature of Upper Canada respecting the indemnification to be granted to the sufferers in that Province by the calamities of the late war, are just and equitable and that the Legislature of Lower Canada ought to acquiese therein by providing and making Legislative Provisions in that behalf."

The House divided on the question of amendment. Yeas 3—Nays 18 —So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the Resolution reported by the Committee.

The House again divided.— Yeas 18—Nays 3.

So it was carried in the affirmative, and resolved, that the House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

On motion of *Mr. Papineau*, seconded by *Mr. Bureau*.

Resolved—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief praying him to transmit the said Resolution to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada that the same may be made known to the Legislature of the said Province.

Attest.

(Signed) WM. LINDSAY, Jun. Clk. Ass.

(True Copy)

(Signed) G. HILLIER.

P MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly copies of returns received from the several Clerks of the peace, of the Population of their respective Districts for the year 1824.

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(Signed) P. M.

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The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly statements of debentures the issued under authority of the Provincial Statues of 2nd and 4th Years of His Majesty's Reign, Chapter 5. 8. 16. and 24.

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27 Jan. 1825.

(Signed) P. M.

Downing Street 30 April 1824

(Copy.)

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th February last transmitting an address which you had received from the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, explanatory of a former address praying that half pay may be granted to the Officers who served in the late incorporated Battalion of Militia : in reply, I have to acquaint you that I regret that it is not in my power to recommend the prayer of the address without establishing a convenient precedent, but His Majesty's Sanction will not be refused to any provision which may be made for this object by the Colonial Legislature, provided that specific means shall be provided to meet the additional charge so created.

I have the Honor to be &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.

A true Copy

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The Lieutenant Governor has received a despatch from Earl Bathurst, stating that His Lordship had duly laid this address before the King and that these subjects will not fail to receive the most attentive consideration of His Majesty's Government.

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It was then Resolved that an Humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor thanking Him for His several messages and assuring Him that the House would give the same their most respectful attention.

A Committee was ordered to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

The House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Rules.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following day.

Mr. Mc LEAN from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lt. Gov. with the address relative to Road leading into Lower Canada reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply.

Gentlemen, I did not fail to transmit your former address on this subject to the Gov in Chief and to recommend it to His grace's attention. I will take an early opportunity of communicating your present representation to the Government of Lower Canada.

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Adjourned.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

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PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY MARCH 10th, 1825. No. X.

By Authority.



An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the commencement of the Terms of Michaelmas in the last year, and of Hilary in this present year, and to appoint the periods for holding the several Law Terms.

[*Passed* 17 *January* 1825].

WHEREAS doubts have arisen respecting the commencement of Hilary Term in the present year, and it is expedient to explain the same and to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the commencement and duration of the several Terms, and to make other provisions in respect thereof Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" and by the authority of the same, that the second clause of a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the second year of His present Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in force respecting the practice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, "and also a certain other Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to alter the times of holding the Terms of Hilary and Michaelmas" shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that four terms or periods of Session of the Court of King's Bench in this Province be appointed in each year successively, and that the Term of Hilary shall commence on the first monday after the twenty fifth day of December and end on the saturday of the ensuing week and the Term of Easter shall commence on the monday next after the sixteenth day of April and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and the Term of Trinity shall commence on the third monday in the month of June and end on the saturday of the week ensuing and that the Term of Michaelmas shall commence on the first monday in November and end on the saturday of the week ensuing, and that the first and last day of every Term, and every alternate day from the first, not including sunday, be return days.

III.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in this present year the Term of Hilary shall commence on monday the seventh day of January and end on the saturday of the week ensuing any Law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, and that any writ process entry or proceeding which hath been or shall be issued had or made before the said seventeenth day of January in which the Term of Hilary, during this present year or any return day thereof is described and set forth otherwise than according to the provision in this clause contained shall never the less be valid and effectual, and the commencement and end of such Term of Hilary and other return day therein mentioned in any such writ process entry or proceeding, shall with respect to such writ, process, entry or proceeding and all subsequent proceedings thereon be deemed and taken to be as it should and ought to have been according to the periods in this clause appointed for the commencement and duration of the said Term of Hilary.

IV.—And whereas doubts have been entertained with respect to the authority under which the Term of Michaelmas in the last year was holden Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Term of Michaelmas shall be held and taken to have been legally began and holden at and for the period, in and for which the said Term of Michaelmas was actually began and holden, any Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Legislative Council Chamber, 14th January 1825

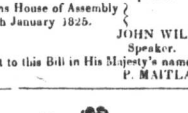
WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL. Speaker

Commons House of Assembly, fourteenth January 1825.

JOHN WILLSON Speaker.

I Assent to this Bill in His Majesty's name.

P. MAITLAND.



Upper Canada.

P. MAITLAND,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by Proclamation bearing date the Fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, our trusty and well beloved FRANCIS GORE Esquire, late our Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, he and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, and by virtue of the Authority in him vested in that behalf, did declare and appoint the Port of Ernestown, otherwise commonly called the Port of Bath, within the Midland District of our said Province to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for all Goods and Merchandize, not being entirely prohibited and for the payment of all Duties, liable to be paid on all Goods and Merchandize brought into this Province from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the Third Year of our Reign, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces," it is among other things Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person Administering the Government of either of our said Provinces respectively, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof for the time being, from time to time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the number of Ports or places, which then were, or thereafter might be, appointed in such Province for the Entry of Goods, Wares, and Commodities, imported from the United States of America

AND WHEREAS it appears expedient for the avoiding expence in the Collection of our Revenue, that the said Port of Ernestown shall no longer be a Port of Entry and Clearance—NOW KNOW YE, that by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of our Province of Upper Canada, We have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, that from and after the date of this our Proclamation, the said Port of Ernestown shall cease to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the purposes aforesaid, and shall be and remain, as if the said Proclamation hereinbefore recited, and appointing the same to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, had never been made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York this Twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

Government House,
York, March 7th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

JOHN SMITH, Gent. to be a Notary Public.

ROBERT DIXON, Gent. to be Inspector of Beef and Pork, for the Newcastle District.

Government House,
York, March 7th, 1825.

IN obedience to His Majesty's command, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Valuation of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province.

Lt. Colonel FRANCIS COCKBURN, Chief Commissioner,

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq.

Lt. Colonel SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C.

JOHN GALT, Esq. and

JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, To WIT: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in favour of Levius P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution as

belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and Singular that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabeth town in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff

No. 7.—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monrow. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff

By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Jan 10th 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premisses, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of London, To Wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the suit of Peter McGill, I have taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:

Lot No. 5, and South half of Lot No. 14, and lots No 13 and 3, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Burford 700 Acres.

Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, 200 Acres.

Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13 and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham, 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 12th, 1825 } No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken all the right, title, interest and property of the said John Orrey of, in and to the West part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } 10th *July*, 1824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Lessees of the Clergy Reserves who have neglected to pay their rents to the Sheriffs of their respective Districts, that if all arrears are not paid up by the first day of June next ensuing, the Corporation will be compelled to put their accounts in suit.

By Order of the Corporation.

(Signed) S. HEWARD,
Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves

York 24th February 1825. 10—id.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepaired to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders is to be delivered into the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 24th March next, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at this Post.

A Specification of the Repairs required and other particulars may be known by applying at the Commissariat Office here. Two good and substantial Securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties and his Sureties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be Sealed and Endorsed, "Tenders for Repairing the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at York."

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, U. C. 23d February, 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

Contract for Mess Pork.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 24th day of March next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract to deliver into the King's Magazines at this Post.

30 *Barrels of Mess Pork,*

of the finest quality, cured in this country; the meat must be warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, and a preference will be given to Pork the produce of Upper Canada. (The delivery may commence either immediately, or on the opening of the navigation, at the option of the Contractor.) The conditions of the Contract, form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Mess Pork."

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, York 22nd Feburary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys he completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

No 5—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

MR. PEMBERTON, the English Improvisatore, anticipates the honour of meeting the cultivated and liberal minded of this Community, at 8 o'clock this evening, at Frank's Ball Room.

For the exercise of his Improvisatorial Power.—"The contemplated University of Upper Canada" was selected by his Patrons as a Subject,—it will be treated on agreeably to his promise.

Thursday, 10th March,

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that an election of Directors for the Welland Canal Company for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court-House in the Town of Niagara, on Monday the 4th of April next, (being the first Monday in said Month) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER.
Pres. W. C. C,

Canal Office St. Catherines 25th Febuary 1825. } No. 9—t f.

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 1, 3, 4. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Vaughan, Lots No. 3 and 4, a gore, in the 10th Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered. Public notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 26th Feb. 1825. No 9—3w.

NOTICE.

A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Baln, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt. and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of Apr l 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

York, 2nd March, 1825. No 9—3w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th. 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency*, (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U C. Gazette Office York.

Hargrave's State Trials.—*Complete, Folio*, 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf.	£17 10
Newman's Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
Williams's Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
Burn's Justice,—*Best Edition*, 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
Blackstone's Commentaries.—4Vols.	£3 0
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, by Nugent—*Best Edition*, neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo *new and neat.*	£2 0
Am's Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards.	£1 15
De Lolme on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0

No 3—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Santford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Soaper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterritt (of *Eugassing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed) JABEZ LYNDE.
No. 4—tf.

January 27th 1825.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars can be known by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South-west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 30—t f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—t f.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Super. *London-made*, Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63 —The cost in London was much higher and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & H. Matthews, *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and Singular that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff

No. 7.—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monrow. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, reasonably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff

By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office }
Jan 10th 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premisses, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

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District of London, } BY virtue of two writs of
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Lot No. 16, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Oxford, 200 Acres.

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Lot No 12 in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Townsend, 200 Acres.

Lot No 17, in the first, Lots No 9, 18, 19, and 21, in the fourth, and Lots No 1 and 3, in the ninth, and the East half of Lot No 2 in the Eight Concessions of the Township of Walpole, 1500 Acres

Lots No 13 and 14 in the first, and Lots No 13 and 14 in the second, Lot No 13 in the third, and Lots No 1, 3, 13 and 14 in the Fourth Concessions of the Township of Walsingham, 1800 Acres.

The above stated Lands I will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Town of Vittoria, on Monday the seventh day of March now next. The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M, for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff of L. D.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having legal claim either by mortgage or by any right of incumberance, on any of the above described Premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

Sheriff's Office, }
Jan. 12th, 1825 }

No 5—td,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri*
To Wit. } *facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'lock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Niagara, }
10th July, 1824 }

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R. LEONARD.
Sheriff.

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By Order of the Corporation.
(Signed) S. HEWARD,
Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves

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F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, } No. 8.—4 w.
U. C. 23d February, 1825. }

Contract for Mess Pork.

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30 Barrels of Mess Pork,

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No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Mess Pork."

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, }
York 22nd Feburary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys he completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
No 5—tf. *Surveyor General,*

NOT OFFICIAL.

MR. PEMBERTON, the English Improvisatore, anticipates the honour of meeting the cultivated and liberal minded of this Community, at 8 o'clock this evening, at Frank's Ball Room.

For the exercise of his Improvisatorial Power.—"The contemplated University of Upper Canada" was selected by his Patrons as a Subject,—it will be treated on agreeably to his promise.

Thursday, 10th March,

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that an election of Directors for the Welland Canal Company for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court-House in the Town of Niagara, on Monday the 4th of April next, (being the first Monday in said Month) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed) GEORGE KEEFER.
Pres. W. C. C,

Canal Office St. Catherines } No. 9—t f.
25th Febuar, 1825. }

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 1, 3, 4. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession Vaughan, Lots No. 3 and 4, a gore, in the 10th Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered.

And notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 26th Feb. 1825. No 9—3w.

NOTICE.

A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Bahn, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt. and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of April 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

York, 2nd March, 1825. No 9—3w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency,* (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

HARGRAVE'S STATE TRIALS.—*Complete, Folio,* 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf.	£17 10
NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
WILLIAMS's Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Best Edition,* 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.—4Vols.	£3 0
MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*Best Edition,* neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols. Boards.	£1 15
DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0

No 3—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19. & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.
No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety are now under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Santford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Steritt (*of Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Solomon Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed) JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further information to be had by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Saphiasburgh South-west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Saphiasburgh, Oct } No. 44—6 m.
7th, 1824. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—t f.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made,* Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made in very fine and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £65 —The cost in London was much higher and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good [illegible] with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette office 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate. *(Maple, Beach, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Loft, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes in to the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U C Gazette Office. ft.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Gentlemen,

TO RECAPITULATE the circumstances and events of the late Contest for the Representation in Parliament of your County, in a public advertisement of this nature, could answer no purpose—you are sufficiently well acquainted with them; and that I am so, no one will doubt.—Had I not considered your liberties, and the purity of your elective franchise in danger, *I* should have occasioned no trouble either to you or to our opponents.—You know that I have not desired to insist myself on your notice in an improper manner.—You know that up to this hour I have never solicited, either directly or indirectly, a single vote.—You know my sentiments on this head, and that I hold all tampering with so dear and sacred a right as a political crime productive of the most fatal consequences.

We have been victorious, and you are again free.—Be firm and united and it will be your own fault if you do not return the object of your choice, whoever he may be, in that decisive manner which admits of no question.

For my own part I shall be found in that same unshaken, invincible, determination to do my duty as your public servant, which I have heretofore expressed, should you be pleased to confide your political interests for a time to my hands.—On the approaching day of Election I shall be at my post, ready to obey your wishes, whatever they may be.—In the mean while I am, with the most profound respect, and full of gratitude for the favourable regard I have experienced.

Your devoted
and very humble servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, three Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until express, forbidden,—and until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and arged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay the same, if required, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive before;—and that although the editor of a public journal is supposed by his readers to be endowed both with ubiquity and omniscience, yet as he is, after all, only a man, he must sometimes fail short of their expectation, and disappoint them by the mediocrity, the paucity, or the incorrectness of his details

Then there is another species of correspondents who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms which, if you do not obey, you must lose their *invaluable friendship* and support. Thus, one will tell you, "Your paper is unquestionably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares, that "if you neither speak one column with such trash, he will cease to take in your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder!—Those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination, as they appear" Mr. Dunnot says, the paper is "too dull," whilst Miss Prate thinks, "it has not sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes, "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and cattle." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, begs that you "will put in all the pretty little love stories you can pick up;" whilst her maiden aunt says "by no ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Horace Gadabout wishes you "to be particular in giving spirited and copious notices of the drama;" whilst Mr. Cautwell desires, that "his paper may be discontinued, unless you omit all mention of such heinous and abominable proceedings."—Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbours; and the only way in which an editor can act, is, to disregard all such partial solicitations, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents

The last *Vermont Watchman* contains the following signs of the times, which will answer, with out any material alteration, (to the almanack makers say) for many other places:—

"*The Printer*—Is in immediate want of some Wheat, Corn, Beef, Butter, &c from his customers. Dig he has done.—Beg he will not.—To Dun, he is ashamed—*but he has no idea of eating without* BREAD"

Female Economy.—The following bill of fare, which consists of a dish of fish, a joint of meat, a couple of fowls, vegetables, and a pudding, boiling in all seven dishes, for seven pence, had its rise in an invitation which a young lady of 47, sent to her lover, to dine with her on Christmas day.

To unite taste and economy is no easy thing, but to shew her lover she had learned that difficult art, she gave him the following.

	£. s. d.
At top, fish, two herringe	0 0 1
Middle, oz. and a half of butter melted .	0 0 0½
Bottom, a Mutton Chop divided . . .	0 0 2
On one side, one pound of small potatoes	0 0 0½
On the other side pickled Cabbage . .	0 0 0½
First remove, two Larks, plenty of crumbs	0 0 1½
Mutton removed, French Roll boiled for a Pudding.	0 0 0½
Parsley for garnish.	0 0 0½
	0 0 7

The dinner was served upon China, and looked light and airy, the dishes well proportioned, and the table small, though the room was large, and two livery servants attended.

Who can say, after this, that the times are hard of that people who choose it, may not make a very elegant and genteel figure at a very small expense?

A droll adventure occurred last week at the Edinburgh Police-Office. A *blood* reeling home tipsy, wanted to look at his watch by the light of the lamp, but the chain by some means having dropped down the fob, he concluded that he had been robbed, and staggered to the police office, where, with some difficulty, he contrived to make the officer on duty understand the nature of his loss, and the name of the watchmaker from whom he had bought the *lanier*. The officer got a description of the watch from the maker, and sent it round to all the silversmiths and pawnbrokers, with the usual caution of stopping the bearer, &c. The next day, when the bacchanalian was sober he found his *lost* property in the proper place; and forgetting the adventure of the preceding night, and finding a want of cash at the same time, he actually took the watch to a pawnbroker to *raise the wind* upon it himself. The pawnbroker at once saw it was the identical watch described in the bill, and took the unfortunate drunkard in custody to the police-office, whence he would have been sent to prison as a thief, if, luckily the officer on duty the preceeding night, had not come in and recognised him

Tachygraphy—It is said, that Smallet wrote his complete History of England, (four volumns quarto) containing the history of thirteen centuries, and finished it, for the press, within fourteen months. Sir Walter Scott says, his is one of the greatest exertions of facility of composition which was ever recorded in the history of literature.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

Vol. IV. No. 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th 1825

Editorial Commentary.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in York of Sir John Harvey and Col. Cockburn, two of the Commissioners appointed to value the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province

From the *Montreal Gazette* we have inserted, under our Domestic head, another scheme to reconcile the different, and opposing, parties on the great Union question—which has at least novelty to recommend it. The writer may be assured, we consider of the approbation of this Province to such a plan as would give us a port of entry, from the sea-board, of our own, and such a one as the City of Montreal But, if the French Canadians of Quebec and of the lower Seigniories, are so warmly opposed to an union with us—what reason has the author of this plan to suppose that the people of *Montreal* and the upper Seigniories, would be less so?

From the papers just received we have the following military news

The four regiments about to be raised, will, when complete, be embarked for foreign service, two for Canada, to relieve the 37th and 70th; one for Gibraltar, to relieve the 64th; one for Corfu, to relieve the 36th Those regiments are complete, and in the highest state of discipline, and are destined for Ireland.

In the late London military circles it is stated that the following regiments have received orders of readiness to embark for Ireland; the 7th, 8th, 17th, 24th, 53d, and 72d regiments of infantry; arrangements have been made at Liverpool for the embarkation of the five first named regiments, and the 73d embark at Portpatrick, for Donaghadee.

There is surely no respectable or decent person who will take it on to notice the coarse and malignant ravings uttered by the last Advocate.—*As a man brews so may it be bake!*

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

London Jan 5.—The fall which has taken place in consols has created a great deal of surprise. Among the speculations on the cause it is said, after reaching 95 7-8 consols again fell to 95 1-2 and left off at the latter, with buyers. The expression is announces a considerable rise in the French funds.

Accounts from Paris of the 31 state that the well known Maginot, regent of Poitou, has been invested by Madrid and that he has even surrendered to the commander of the army intended to be sent in Spain for the *conquest* of the South American provinces

Le grande eclaraje at Suicide—Last evening (the) was seven o'clock, during the heavy rain, a female very respectably dressed, with an infant in her arms, both drenched to the skin was observed by some persons who had stood up for shelter in a pent house in the Hackney fields, near the lock of the Regent's canal, walking towards a bye part of the water with a hurried step. A man named Simpson, living in Margaret street, Hackney, who suspected her intention hastened after her, and when he was within twenty feet of his object, the unhappy woman threw her child into the canal, and then precipitated herself after it. Two other persons came up, a long pole was obtained, which was used without effect, upon which Simpson jumped in himself, and after a few moments he called out, "I have got them," and the next minute he reached the shore with the unfortunate creature and her infant in her arms, both alive. They were conveyed to the Wheatsheaf, where they received the kindest treatment and from what could be learned from the poor woman who seemed to be about 25 years of age, her name was Warren, and lived with her parents at Kingsland; that the father of the child was in the West Indies, and that distress had urged her to the rash attempt after preserver and one or two others conveyed her home, and her aged parents received her with open arms.—*Courier*

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA

Matrimony with a subject or an interior, on the avowed principle that the rights of that subject should not inherit the throne, and that the female should not be the acknowledged equal of her husband in rank, while the marriage itself is valid as to every other legal, religious, and moral obligation is allowed on the continent, and prevails both in Catholic and Protestant countries. The marriage of the present King of Naples is an example of this manner, and the King of Prussia's of the latter.

The Countess of Harrach, now Princess of Leignitz, to whom his Majesty of Prussia has chosen to give his hand, is of a Bohemian family, and consequently was not previously one of his subjects. The King became acquainted with her about two years ago at the waters of Teplitz, and personally arranged everything respecting their union, without the intervention of the cabinet of his government, or the formation of a state contract.—She is described as an interesting young person, of 26 years of age, endowed with all the charms of youth and beauty, and graced with all the accomplishments becoming her rank and family and now that she has become associated with royalty, the countess of Berlin will no doubt discover in her many great, good, and amiable qualities which might have "blushed unseen," in a more private station The manner of her coming to Court, and of her first appearance on the scene where she was destined to be so exalted, were distinguished by extraordinary plainess if not by an affected simplicity. She arrived at Berlin on the 1st of November, alone and unattended She was asked to Court, and attended, on the 5th, a ball given by the Princess Royal, but still there was no intimation that she was to be the wife of the King By the 9th, the intended marriage was declared to the Royal Family, and the Princess proceeded *in the carriage or hackney* coach of the Inn where she lodged to the palace of Charlottenbourg in the chapel of which she was married to the King in the presence of four witnesses, without the attendance of any minister or [illegible] and in the same dress as that of the diplomatic corps This ceremonial was still kept a secret from the public till the 11th, when the King assembled all his family to dinner, and introduced to them his new married wife. On the following day the Princess accompanied her husband to a public concert, and in a few hours afterwards all Berlin rang, of course, with the news. Such is the history of a transaction which could not take place in this country, but which, on the continent, may have reasons in favour of its policy that we shall not stop to examine.—*London Times*

The life of an Editor—There are few among the numerous readers of a periodical journal who are capable of appreciating the difficulties of an editor's situation, or who have any idea of the qualifications requisite which the public require him to possess In former times, if a newspaper contained notices of the foreign and home news, with a list of births, marriages and deaths, like a parish register, it was quite sufficient to satisfy its readers But these halcyon days for editors are over.

A journalist now which aspires to distinction must "fly at all in the ring;" no subject must be too high nor too low, for attention; no science must be too abstruse, no amusement too trifling for discussion;—the fate of empires must be adjusted, and the fashion of a lady's cap described, in the same page: and in one the editor is required to fix the canon of criticism in the fine arts; in another to describe a prize fight. He must be a diplomatist an anti-gamer, a musician—in fact, he must possess all kn wledge, from that which is requisite in a first minister of state, to the humble acquirements of the fancy; and he must be able to decide with the same degree of ease and promptitude in the disputes between a costermonger and a coalman It is needless to say, that when all this knowledge is required, something must be wanting; and that although, the editor of a public journal is supposed by his readers to be endowed both with ubiquity and omniscience, yet as he is, after all, only a man, he must sometimes fail short of their expectation, and disappoint them by the mediocrity, the paucity, or the incorrectness of his details

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LATEST FROM INDIA.

The British ship Jane, Captain Maitland, arrived last evening from Calcutta, and has furnished intelligence from that place up to the 1st of September When Capt Maitland sailed it was the prevailing opinion that the Burmese war had nearly terminated

Ireland.

The overwhelming interests of Irish politics at this moment is attested by the attention which the public journals confer them every day bound to bestow upon them We have copied from the *Courier*. *St James's Chronicle* and Times some new proofs of the direction which the public feeling of England has taken upon the great question at issue in that kingdom

We would point out the language endorsed by a Catholic priest of the name of L'Estrange, who boldly avowed sentiments which we believe not to be his alone, but those of the majority of the Catholic Clergy "that Clergy," he said, "were always alive to their duty, and would be ready at a moment's warning if necessary to discharge that duty" What duty? The spiritual instruction of the laity? No—we should be told from a hundred mouths that this duty has always been, and now, most conscientiously discharged But the same priest, some prospective duty, which they are to perform; and, "when the time for performing it arrive" adds Mr L Estrange, "perhaps it will be found that they have not been inattentive to passing events" We take the reverend orator at his word, because we are not sure whether the [illegible] many of his brethren who would imitate his frankness; but we believe there are few will have not justified his assertion Every [illegible] observer of passing events [illegible] they will perceive the duty they have performed to themselves, "when the time for performing it arrives," Ireland is more politically disturbed than she was four years ago. "A universal opinion (says a private letter) prevails here, that a crisis is at hand. Go into company of any rank, high or low—of any party, Protestant or Catholic—and you will find a more intense political feeling, and more violent party rage, mostly, than existed even in the year 1798. Both sides are wrought up into the highest possible state of excitement—both are anxious to come to blows; and when this is the case, a pretext cannot long be wanting It is impossible to predict from what quarter the breeze may come, which will fan the elements of combustion, or from what collision of materials, insignificant in themselves, will fly the igniting spark. For the anomalous and morbid state of society I have been describing, (at least the present exasperation of the symptoms,) has arisen chiefly from a measure, which, were we speaking of any other affairs than those of Ireland, we should admit to have been wisely designed, prudently and moderately executed, and which ought to have been productive of beneficial consequence. I allude to he King's visit, and the admonitory letter with which he was advised to conclude it"—*Courier*

It is as humiliating as it is melancholy, to reflect how much of the aggregate of human misery is the effect of our own folly. Using the authority with which we are invested by the unhappy accomplishment of our prediction from the King's visit, we appeal solemnly were our countrymen, that if Ireland is to be saved from becoming, de facto, a [illegible] of the system of the Government in that kingdom and the utter abandonment of that temporising neutrality he is even right and wrong, by which "the one shall be dragged" as the Court Journalist confesses, "to the edge of a precipice" Mere measures, system, must be all changed, if civil war (and such a civil war as has never been witnessed out of Ireland) is to be avoided. The Government that has encouraged Protestant Confederates, as an antidote to the Catholic Association, the husband of a Protestant wife; and taught Roman Catholics to proscribe, as not to be tolerated, the dissemination of the Scriptures, and which has connived at the putting into execution this non-toleration threat by mob law, is not the Government suited to Ireland in this crisis of her fate.—*St James's Chronicle.*

The conservatives in Parliament are offer it as our deliberate opinion, if confined to intellectual and spiritual weapons, must tend to enlighten and to rouse the Catholic mind throughout Ireland. The assertion of a right to read and think for himself, is natural to every human being; priests, when they challenge discussion must do what is almost unheard of in their church—they must defend, by something more than an horily, the prohibitions which that authority has imposed on its communion Hard names will not do, "Popish," "Jesuitical," "Antediluvian," and so forth, which the priests have lavished on our Protestant Clergy—for the people will infallibly enavas every word the respective disputants utter; and to bring the exercise any thought upon religion, is a step towards their thinking rightly. It then, the bullied and [illegible] priests do not stir up their flocks to revolt, as a diversion from more peaceful argument, is it unreasonable to presume that from these free and open questionings, the reformation itself may take its date in Ireland? Government will be mad if they interfere in [illegible] meetings between the Established and Catholic Clergy. Should, indeed, lawless violence follow, a new case arises, and with it a new course of policy.—*Times*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Case of a Murder in Hertfordshire, found amongst the Papers of that eminent Lawyer Sir John Maynard, Sergeant at Law, and some time one of the Lord's Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, viz:

The Case or rather History of a case, that happened in the County of Hertford I thought good to report here, though it happened in the Fourth Year of King Charles the First; that the Memory of it may not be lost by the miscarriage of my Papers

The Coroner's Inquest, on view of the body, and depositions of Mary Norkott, John Okenun, and Agnes his wife, were inclined to find Jane Norkott a *Felo de se*, for they observed the Coroner and the Jury, that she was found dead in her bed the knife sticking in the floor, and her Throat cut That the night before she went to bed with her child (*Plaintiff in this App.al.*) her Husband being absent, and that no other person came to the house after such time as she was gone to bed, came into the house the Examinants lying in the outer Room, and they must needs have seen or known if any Stranger had come in."

Whereupon the Jury gave up to the Coroner a verdict that she was *Felo de se*. But afterwards upon rumour amongst the neighbourhood, and their observation of divers circumstances, which they conceived that she did not, nor could possibly (according to those circumstances) murder herself; thereupon the Jury, whose verdict was not yet drawn into form by the Coroner, that the body which was buried might be taken up out of the grave, which the Coroner assented unto; and thirty days after her death she was taken up, in the presence of the Jury and a great number of People; whereupon the Jury changed their verdict; and the Persons being tried at the Hertford Assizes, were acquitted; but no much search out the evidences, that Judge Harvey let [illegible] but no much search out the evidences, that Judge Harvey let bail his Opinions, that if there were better an Appeal were brought, than no doubt a murder escape unpunished And, *Pascha quarto Caroli*, they were tried on the Appeal, which was brought by the same Child against his Father, Grandmother and Aunt, and her

Communicated (many years ago) to the Editor by Dr. Rawlinson, F. R. S.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good [illegible] with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette office 43—tf

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate. *(Maple, Beach, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Loft, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes in to the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U C Gazette Office. ft.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Gentlemen,

TO RECAPITULATE the circumstances and events of the late Contest for the Representation in Parliament of your County, in a public advertisement of this nature, could answer no purpose—you are sufficiently well acquainted with them; and that I am so, no one will doubt.—Had I not considered your liberties, and the purity of your elective franchise in danger, *I* should have occasioned no trouble either to you or to our opponents.—You know that I have not desired to insist myself on your notice in an improper manner.—You know that up to this hour I have never solicited, either directly or indirectly, a single vote.—You know my sentiments on this head, and that I hold all tampering with so dear and sacred a right as a political crime productive of the most fatal consequences.

We have been victorious, and you are again free.—Be firm and united and it will be your own fault if you do not return the object of your choice, whoever he may be, in that decisive manner which admits of no question.

For my own part I shall be found in that same unshaken, invincible, determination to do my duty as your public servant, which I have heretofore expressed, should you be pleased to confide your political interests for a time to my hands.—On the approaching day of Election I shall be at my post, ready to obey your wishes, whatever they may be.—In the mean while I am, with the most profound respect, and full of gratitude for the favourable regard I have experienced.

Your devoted
and very humble servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, three Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until express, forbidden,—and until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and arged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay the same, if required, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive before;—and that although the editor of a public journal is supposed by his readers to be endowed both with ubiquity and omniscience, yet as he is, after all, only a man, he must sometimes fail short of their expectation, and disappoint them by the mediocrity, the paucity, or the incorrectness of his details

Then there is another species of correspondents who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms which, if you do not obey, you must lose their *invaluable friendship* and support. Thus, one will tell you, "Your paper is unquestionably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares, that "if you neither speak one column with such trash, he will cease to take in your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder!—Those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination, as they appear" Mr. Dunnot says, the paper is "too dull," whilst Miss Prate thinks, "it has not sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes, "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and cattle." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, begs that you "will put in all the pretty little love stories you can pick up;" whilst her maiden aunt says "by no ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Horace Gadabout wishes you "to be particular in giving spirited and copious notices of the drama;" whilst Mr. Cautwell desires, that "his paper may be discontinued, unless you omit all mention of such heinous and abominable proceedings."—Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbours; and the only way in which an editor can act, is, to disregard all such partial solicitations, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents

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Female Economy.—The following bill of fare, which consists of a dish of fish, a joint of meat, a couple of fowls, vegetables, and a pudding, boiling in all seven dishes, for seven pence, had its rise in an invitation which a young lady of 47, sent to her lover, to dine with her on Christmas day.

To unite taste and economy is no easy thing, but to shew her lover she had learned that difficult art, she gave him the following.

	£. s. d.
At top, fish, two herringe	0 0 1
Middle, oz. and a half of butter melted .	0 0 0½
Bottom, a Mutton Chop divided . . .	0 0 2
On one side, one pound of small potatoes	0 0 0½
On the other side pickled Cabbage . .	0 0 0½
First remove, two Larks, plenty of crumbs	0 0 1½
Mutton removed, French Roll boiled for a Pudding.	0 0 0½
Parsley for garnish.	0 0 0½
	0 0 7

The dinner was served upon China, and looked light and airy, the dishes well proportioned, and the table small, though the room was large, and two livery servants attended.

Who can say, after this, that the times are hard of that people who choose it, may not make a very elegant and genteel figure at a very small expense?

A droll adventure occurred last week at the Edinburgh Police-Office. A *blood* reeling home tipsy, wanted to look at his watch by the light of the lamp, but the chain by some means having dropped down the fob, he concluded that he had been robbed, and staggered to the police office, where, with some difficulty, he contrived to make the officer on duty understand the nature of his loss, and the name of the watchmaker from whom he had bought the *lanier*. The officer got a description of the watch from the maker, and sent it round to all the silversmiths and pawnbrokers, with the usual caution of stopping the bearer, &c. The next day, when the bacchanalian was sober he found his *lost* property in the proper place; and forgetting the adventure of the preceding night, and finding a want of cash at the same time, he actually took the watch to a pawnbroker to *raise the wind* upon it himself. The pawnbroker at once saw it was the identical watch described in the bill, and took the unfortunate drunkard in custody to the police-office, whence he would have been sent to prison as a thief, if, luckily the officer on duty the preceeding night, had not come in and recognised him

Tachygraphy—It is said, that Smallet wrote his complete History of England, (four volumns quarto) containing the history of thirteen centuries, and finished it, for the press, within fourteen months. Sir Walter Scott says, his is one of the greatest exertions of facility of composition which was ever recorded in the history of literature.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

Vol. IV. No. 10.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th 1825

Editorial Commentary.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in York of Sir John Harvey and Col. Cockburn, two of the Commissioners appointed to value the Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province

From the *Montreal Gazette* we have inserted, under our Domestic head, another scheme to reconcile the different, and opposing, parties on the great Union question—which has at least novelty to recommend it. The writer may be assured, we consider of the approbation of this Province to such a plan as would give us a port of entry, from the sea-board, of our own, and such a one as the City of Montreal But, if the French Canadians of Quebec and of the lower Seigniories, are so warmly opposed to an union with us—what reason has the author of this plan to suppose that the people of *Montreal* and the upper Seigniories, would be less so?

From the papers just received we have the following military news

The four regiments about to be raised, will, when complete, be embarked for foreign service, two for Canada, to relieve the 37th and 70th; one for Gibraltar, to relieve the 64th; one for Corfu, to relieve the 36th Those regiments are complete, and in the highest state of discipline, and are destined for Ireland.

In the late London military circles it is stated that the following regiments have received orders of readiness to embark for Ireland; the 7th, 8th, 17th, 24th, 53d, and 72d regiments of infantry; arrangements have been made at Liverpool for the embarkation of the five first named regiments, and the 73d embark at Portpatrick, for Donaghadee.

There is surely no respectable or decent person who will take it on to notice the coarse and malignant ravings uttered by the last Advocate.—*As a man brews so may it be bake!*

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

London Jan 5.—The fall which has taken place in consols has created a great deal of surprise. Among the speculations on the cause it is said, after reaching 95 7-8 consols again fell to 95 1-2 and left off at the latter, with buyers. The expression is announces a considerable rise in the French funds.

Accounts from Paris of the 31 state that the well known Maginot, regent of Poitou, has been invested by Madrid and that he has even surrendered to the commander of the army intended to be sent in Spain for the *conquest* of the South American provinces

Le grande eclaraje at Suicide—Last evening (the) was seven o'clock, during the heavy rain, a female very respectably dressed, with an infant in her arms, both drenched to the skin was observed by some persons who had stood up for shelter in a pent house in the Hackney fields, near the lock of the Regent's canal, walking towards a bye part of the water with a hurried step. A man named Simpson, living in Margaret street, Hackney, who suspected her intention hastened after her, and when he was within twenty feet of his object, the unhappy woman threw her child into the canal, and then precipitated herself after it. Two other persons came up, a long pole was obtained, which was used without effect, upon which Simpson jumped in himself, and after a few moments he called out, "I have got them," and the next minute he reached the shore with the unfortunate creature and her infant in her arms, both alive. They were conveyed to the Wheatsheaf, where they received the kindest treatment and from what could be learned from the poor woman who seemed to be about 25 years of age, her name was Warren, and lived with her parents at Kingsland; that the father of the child was in the West Indies, and that distress had urged her to the rash attempt after preserver and one or two others conveyed her home, and her aged parents received her with open arms.—*Courier*

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA

Matrimony with a subject or an interior, on the avowed principle that the rights of that subject should not inherit the throne, and that the female should not be the acknowledged equal of her husband in rank, while the marriage itself is valid as to every other legal, religious, and moral obligation is allowed on the continent, and prevails both in Catholic and Protestant countries. The marriage of the present King of Naples is an example of this manner, and the King of Prussia's of the latter.

The Countess of Harrach, now Princess of Leignitz, to whom his Majesty of Prussia has chosen to give his hand, is of a Bohemian family, and consequently was not previously one of his subjects. The King became acquainted with her about two years ago at the waters of Teplitz, and personally arranged everything respecting their union, without the intervention of the cabinet of his government, or the formation of a state contract.—She is described as an interesting young person, of 26 years of age, endowed with all the charms of youth and beauty, and graced with all the accomplishments becoming her rank and family and now that she has become associated with royalty, the countess of Berlin will no doubt discover in her many great, good, and amiable qualities which might have "blushed unseen," in a more private station The manner of her coming to Court, and of her first appearance on the scene where she was destined to be so exalted, were distinguished by extraordinary plainess if not by an affected simplicity. She arrived at Berlin on the 1st of November, alone and unattended She was asked to Court, and attended, on the 5th, a ball given by the Princess Royal, but still there was no intimation that she was to be the wife of the King By the 9th, the intended marriage was declared to the Royal Family, and the Princess proceeded *in the carriage or hackney* coach of the Inn where she lodged to the palace of Charlottenbourg in the chapel of which she was married to the King in the presence of four witnesses, without the attendance of any minister or [illegible] and in the same dress as that of the diplomatic corps This ceremonial was still kept a secret from the public till the 11th, when the King assembled all his family to dinner, and introduced to them his new married wife. On the following day the Princess accompanied her husband to a public concert, and in a few hours afterwards all Berlin rang, of course, with the news. Such is the history of a transaction which could not take place in this country, but which, on the continent, may have reasons in favour of its policy that we shall not stop to examine.—*London Times*

The life of an Editor—There are few among the numerous readers of a periodical journal who are capable of appreciating the difficulties of an editor's situation, or who have any idea of the qualifications requisite which the public require him to possess In former times, if a newspaper contained notices of the foreign and home news, with a list of births, marriages and deaths, like a parish register, it was quite sufficient to satisfy its readers But these halcyon days for editors are over.

A journalist now which aspires to distinction must "fly at all in the ring;" no subject must be too high nor too low, for attention; no science must be too abstruse, no amusement too trifling for discussion;—the fate of empires must be adjusted, and the fashion of a lady's cap described, in the same page: and in one the editor is required to fix the canon of criticism in the fine arts; in another to describe a prize fight. He must be a diplomatist an anti-gamer, a musician—in fact, he must possess all kn wledge, from that which is requisite in a first minister of state, to the humble acquirements of the fancy; and he must be able to decide with the same degree of ease and promptitude in the disputes between a costermonger and a coalman It is needless to say, that when all this knowledge is required, something must be wanting; and that although, the editor of a public journal is supposed by his readers to be endowed both with ubiquity and omniscience, yet as he is, after all, only a man, he must sometimes fail short of their expectation, and disappoint them by the mediocrity, the paucity, or the incorrectness of his details

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Ireland.

The overwhelming interests of Irish politics at this moment is attested by the attention which the public journals confer them every day bound to bestow upon them We have copied from the *Courier*. *St James's Chronicle* and Times some new proofs of the direction which the public feeling of England has taken upon the great question at issue in that kingdom

We would point out the language endorsed by a Catholic priest of the name of L'Estrange, who boldly avowed sentiments which we believe not to be his alone, but those of the majority of the Catholic Clergy "that Clergy," he said, "were always alive to their duty, and would be ready at a moment's warning if necessary to discharge that duty" What duty? The spiritual instruction of the laity? No—we should be told from a hundred mouths that this duty has always been, and now, most conscientiously discharged But the same priest, some prospective duty, which they are to perform; and, "when the time for performing it arrive" adds Mr L Estrange, "perhaps it will be found that they have not been inattentive to passing events" We take the reverend orator at his word, because we are not sure whether the [illegible] many of his brethren who would imitate his frankness; but we believe there are few will have not justified his assertion Every [illegible] observer of passing events [illegible] they will perceive the duty they have performed to themselves, "when the time for performing it arrives," Ireland is more politically disturbed than she was four years ago. "A universal opinion (says a private letter) prevails here, that a crisis is at hand. Go into company of any rank, high or low—of any party, Protestant or Catholic—and you will find a more intense political feeling, and more violent party rage, mostly, than existed even in the year 1798. Both sides are wrought up into the highest possible state of excitement—both are anxious to come to blows; and when this is the case, a pretext cannot long be wanting It is impossible to predict from what quarter the breeze may come, which will fan the elements of combustion, or from what collision of materials, insignificant in themselves, will fly the igniting spark. For the anomalous and morbid state of society I have been describing, (at least the present exasperation of the symptoms,) has arisen chiefly from a measure, which, were we speaking of any other affairs than those of Ireland, we should admit to have been wisely designed, prudently and moderately executed, and which ought to have been productive of beneficial consequence. I allude to he King's visit, and the admonitory letter with which he was advised to conclude it"—*Courier*

It is as humiliating as it is melancholy, to reflect how much of the aggregate of human misery is the effect of our own folly. Using the authority with which we are invested by the unhappy accomplishment of our prediction from the King's visit, we appeal solemnly were our countrymen, that if Ireland is to be saved from becoming, de facto, a [illegible] of the system of the Government in that kingdom and the utter abandonment of that temporising neutrality he is even right and wrong, by which "the one shall be dragged" as the Court Journalist confesses, "to the edge of a precipice" Mere measures, system, must be all changed, if civil war (and such a civil war as has never been witnessed out of Ireland) is to be avoided. The Government that has encouraged Protestant Confederates, as an antidote to the Catholic Association, the husband of a Protestant wife; and taught Roman Catholics to proscribe, as not to be tolerated, the dissemination of the Scriptures, and which has connived at the putting into execution this non-toleration threat by mob law, is not the Government suited to Ireland in this crisis of her fate.—*St James's Chronicle.*

The conservatives in Parliament are offer it as our deliberate opinion, if confined to intellectual and spiritual weapons, must tend to enlighten and to rouse the Catholic mind throughout Ireland. The assertion of a right to read and think for himself, is natural to every human being; priests, when they challenge discussion must do what is almost unheard of in their church—they must defend, by something more than an horily, the prohibitions which that authority has imposed on its communion Hard names will not do, "Popish," "Jesuitical," "Antediluvian," and so forth, which the priests have lavished on our Protestant Clergy—for the people will infallibly enavas every word the respective disputants utter; and to bring the exercise any thought upon religion, is a step towards their thinking rightly. It then, the bullied and [illegible] priests do not stir up their flocks to revolt, as a diversion from more peaceful argument, is it unreasonable to presume that from these free and open questionings, the reformation itself may take its date in Ireland? Government will be mad if they interfere in [illegible] meetings between the Established and Catholic Clergy. Should, indeed, lawless violence follow, a new case arises, and with it a new course of policy.—*Times*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Case of a Murder in Hertfordshire, found amongst the Papers of that eminent Lawyer Sir John Maynard, Sergeant at Law, and some time one of the Lord's Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, viz:

The Case or rather History of a case, that happened in the County of Hertford I thought good to report here, though it happened in the Fourth Year of King Charles the First; that the Memory of it may not be lost by the miscarriage of my Papers

The Coroner's Inquest, on view of the body, and depositions of Mary Norkott, John Okenun, and Agnes his wife, were inclined to find Jane Norkott a *Felo de se*, for they observed the Coroner and the Jury, that she was found dead in her bed the knife sticking in the floor, and her Throat cut That the night before she went to bed with her child (*Plaintiff in this App.al.*) her Husband being absent, and that no other person came to the house after such time as she was gone to bed, came into the house the Examinants lying in the outer Room, and they must needs have seen or known if any Stranger had come in."

Whereupon the Jury gave up to the Coroner a verdict that she was *Felo de se*. But afterwards upon rumour amongst the neighbourhood, and their observation of divers circumstances, which they conceived that she did not, nor could possibly (according to those circumstances) murder herself; thereupon the Jury, whose verdict was not yet drawn into form by the Coroner, that the body which was buried might be taken up out of the grave, which the Coroner assented unto; and thirty days after her death she was taken up, in the presence of the Jury and a great number of People; whereupon the Jury changed their verdict; and the Persons being tried at the Hertford Assizes, were acquitted; but no much search out the evidences, that Judge Harvey let [illegible] but no much search out the evidences, that Judge Harvey let bail his Opinions, that if there were better an Appeal were brought, than no doubt a murder escape unpunished And, *Pascha quarto Caroli*, they were tried on the Appeal, which was brought by the same Child against his Father, Grandmother and Aunt, and her

Communicated (many years ago) to the Editor by Dr. Rawlinson, F. R. S.

Husband Oakman; and because the Evidence was so strange, I took exact and particular notice. And it was as follows:

After the matters above mentioned related, an ancient and grave Person, *Minister to the Parish where the Fact was committed*, being sworn to give Evidence, according to custom, deposed, "That the body Being taken up out of the grave, thirty days after the party's death, and lying on the grass, and the four Defendants being present, were required each of them to touch the dead body Oakman's Wife fell upon her knees, and prayed God to shew tokens of her Innocency. The Appellant did touch the dead body; whereupon the brow of the dead, which before was of a livid and carrion colour (in Terminis, the verbal Expression of the Witness) began to have a Dew, or gentle sweat, arise on it, which increased by Degrees till the sweat ran down in drops on the face; the brow turned to a lively and fresh colour, and the deceased opened one of her eyes, and shut it again, and this opening the eye was done three several times, and pulled it in again, and the Finger dropped Blood from it on the grass." *Sir Nicholas Hyde*, Chief Justice, seeming to doubt the evidence, asked the Witness, Who saw this besides you?

ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.

I was travelling with a view to collect the outstanding accounts of several extensive mercantile establishments in Philadelphia, and had then in my p ossession notes to a large amount when in the prosecution of my journey homeward, I was obliged to remain at a somewhat rude, disorderly public house, for several hours, in consequence of a violent storm and when the weather allowed me again to travel, I found myself 30 miles from Harrisburgh, the point I had selected on reaching that day, and that I had but an hour's son remaining. I preferred the hazard of the road however, to a lodging at such a place, and accordingly set forward on my way. By inquiry I discovered before I set out, that a man who had for some time followed the seas, and against whom I had a small bill, resided a few miles from the road, and that by going that distance out of the way, I could call on him. The bill had been reckoned a lost one, and I determined to see him if possible I reached his house about sundown, and found him at home He was a large, ferocious looking, weather beaten man, with a dark, lowering brow, huge red whiskers, and a rough and forbidding address. He exclaimed the bill in a moment, acknowledged it to be correctness, and told me it I could change a fifty dollar note, he would discharge it.

I replied without hesitation, and he brought the note, but held it in his hand waiting for his change Then, and not till then, I recollected that to make up the sum, I should have to resort to my large pocket book, and expose all the money I had not having a sufficiency in the small one I carried for the purpose of changing in my vest pocket. I paused a moment, but considered that my horse was tolerably fleet, I determined to run the hazard whatever it might be, of tempting him by the exhibition of the cash I had by me I unfolded roll after roll and he looked with an eye of apparent curiosity The change was counted down, he produced the note,—I saw at the first glance it was a counter feit, and told him so. He betrayed, I thought, a kind of forced surprise, at this declaration—but rejoined, that if I would sit down, he would immediately put off, return the note to the person of whom he received it, and procure the sum I wanted.

My suspicions had already been awakened,—it seemed the this offer of payment was either made with the inten to pass on me a spurious note or ascertain what money I had; indeed the last presumption appeared the strongest from the circumstance that the note was already passed, so that he could not possibly have small hope of its being taken. The question now was, however, should I run the venture, and remain, or attempt to reach another lodging, which I knew I could not find in a shorter distance than nine miles, and those of the most hilly description. I looked at his wife and his children, and the situation of things around; all tended to dissipate my suspicions—his family looked respectable, and appeared kind and amiable—all things were in regular order; I remembered that I had a pair of excellent pistols, well prepared for service; I was young, and persuaded that my suspicions were all childish. I resolved to remain, and my horse was hastily put up. Immediately after which the stranger mounted a small sorrel, and galloped as he said to get his note exchanged.

I had not been a long in the house however, before the woman excited anew my doubts as to my host She inquired whether I was armed; whether I carried any money in my portmanteau; where I had been in the neighbourhood; and a hundred similar questions, to all of which I answered with promptness, not choosing to betray any reserve, as that might make matters worse I waited anxiously for the man's return, debating with myself whether I could not frame an excuse for going on as soon as he returned; he was to have been home by nine in the evening but eleven came: the family all appeared weary of sitting up, and finally gave up the point, and yielded to the frequent intimations that I could retire, and was shown to my chamber

When left to myself, I examined into my situation in regard to the means of my escape, if an escape should be necessary. I found I was literally in prison. The windows were firmly nailed down and the sash remarkably strong: the only door was that by which I entered, it separated my room from the chamber in which it appeared to me all the family slept. It was fastened by a wooden latch on the outside, and I took notice that there was a string in the inside, when I entered, by which the latch could be raised. This the woman pulled through after her, when she shut the door and left me, leaving me no means of opening it, or of getting out of the room under any circumstance, without the application of great force I sat down and reflected a while on all these transactions; my suspicions all came back; presently I heard the trampling of a horse; after the voices of two men in the yard. They entered the house, and a long and constant conversation was carried on in a low tone of voice, which I could not here distinctly enough to catch a single word with one exception when one of the men raised his voice a little with emphasis, said, "at all events we must make sure of him in some way," a declaration that might have reference to me or might not.

I was alarmed—I picked my pistol flints, and examined the loading—threw off my coat only, and extinguished the light laid down with my pistols under my pillow a hand grasping each, and my money between the bolster and bed In this situation, so great was my fatigue, that I almost immediately fell asleep and did not awake until something hard under my shoulder aroused me—one of my pistols had slipped down, and I was lying on it: I replaced it more cautiously But at this moment whispering in the next room alarmed me: I listened and listened again; the wind was blowing without, and fitty lanes I fancied I heard the latch lifted, and grasped my pistols to fire—At last however, it died away The heat almost suffocated me I rose, undressed entirely, and laid down—an hour passed, and I awoke, it was by a gentle rapping at the door, and a call—"Sir, will you please to get up to breakfast?"

Never will I forget my joy; it seemed like a resurrection from the dead; for had an attack been made upon me in the utter darkness of the night, I know I should have had slim chance, armed as I was, against two, or more stout fellows. The sun was down; every face I met was cheerful and happy; the man paid my money; he had really been deceived in the note, and had found some difficulty in getting it exchanged, which was the cause of his late absence the night before His eldest son had come home with him; the good woman told me very kindly, that she feared I had been disturbed, as the old man and his son had sat up very late examining into, and arranging some accounts which they had against a fellow, who had recently become insolvent in the neighbourhood.

GAMING HOUSES AT PARIS.

There are at present 9 public gaming houses at Paris, licensed by the French Government, and the holders of them pay annually to the Government six millions of francs, (250,000L.) for permission to keep them. The capital daily appropriated as a bank for the whole is about 30,000*l*.

The first in consideration is the "Salon," in the Rue Grange Batelliere The next "Frescati," in the Rue Richelieu, and subsequently Nos. 9154, and others in the Palis Royal and different parts of Paris The games played are, Rouge et Noir, Roulette, and Hazard—The dealer of the cards, and those who officiate at Roulette and Hazard, are not allowed to play themselves, but receive a Napoleon per day (16s 8d their pay.—The "Salon," alone requires an introduction from one of the Members to the French Marquis, who presides before a stranger can enter When a stranger has been introduced, there is usually an invitation sent him to dine at the Salon, on Thursday, on which day a magnificient dinner is given gratis, to all the members—every delicacy of the season, provided, and the choisest Champagne in abundance, which is drank only in tumblers.

Dinner being over, the company adjourn to the tables below, when the play goes on After dinner a man is less on his guard, and Champaigne is a stimulous to play with freedom and resolution. Of this the "Chief" of the "Salon," is well aware, and some of the waiters in attendance are ready to lend money to those who may have lost. This arrangement is productive of immense profit, for if lost, which is too often the case, the money is, in fact paid back to the bonnes, and if the borrower should win, he usually refunds the loan before leaving the room, and if unsuccessful, it remains for him to repay the waiter as a debt "of honor" Lending money to a losing gamester is like attempting to fill a leaky vessel. This system of lending is productive of ruin to many who play for a man can retire without being hurt, after losing only the money which he had in his pocket, but he may lose thousands if he continue to borrow, for there is a disposition in gamesters to pursue a run of ill luck and the feelings are actuated by a sort of phensy, and spirit of revenge to regain that which they feel as if unjustly deprived of. Let a man win, and the gratification he feels renders him almost incapable of leaving the tables, or if he retire, it is only to come again, so that he must lose the more he plays.

A short time since, a foreign Prince won at the Salon 10,000*l*; with such a sum many would have tho't themselves content; but to win is productive of nearly as much ill as to lose. This young man was so intoxicated with success, that he distressed himself, by not only losing that sum, but an additional 3,000*l*. At two in the morning a supper is provided gratis at the Salon, this hour is probably chosen, because few come to supper, except to play, as the Opera and Theatre shut much earlier, and, except the gamesters, most persons have retired. The Salon continues open until 5 or six o'clock in the morning. At the Salon, only Rouge et Noir and Hazard are played. An English Nobleman, well known as a great frequenter of the Salon and Frescati, lost a short time since, 40,000*l*. At Frescati, Rouge et Noir and Roulettee, are played both day and night. Here neither dinner nor supper is provided; but a number of women of superior appearance are allowed to enter and they attract numbers of persons. Twice or thrice in the year, a magnificent ball and supper is given gratis, and to add to the splendour, several Opera girls are hired to dance. It might be said in reference to the ruin occasioned by play after dinner at the Salon, and the general bad consequence of a habit of playing, that a dinner at the Salon operates as a poison; and in the same way, the beauty met with at the Frescati may be considered as fatal.

The Gaming houses in the Palis Royal are open day and night, and free entrance is allowed to all who choose to go in, they offer no inducement beyond the hope of gain. The number of suicides in Paris, calculated at one per day, and it is considered that gaming is one of the first and most powerful causes for such destruction Before any one embarks his fortune at play, let him consider the impossibility of winning, because the chances are largely in favor of the tables.—Were it otherwise, how could 25,000*l*. be paid to Government? How is Champaigne, and a splendid dinner for forty or more persons, to be provided weekly at the Salon; and the balls, suppers, and beauties of Frescati, who offer these to the public—the losers!—Last year the principal holder of the Gaming tables, after paying every expense, is said to have netted 20,000*l*.

Domestic.

A PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR A UNION.

There perhaps never was a question in this Country which excited so much public discussion and party warmth as the Union of the Provinces. The whole arguments for and against the measure are now before the only tribunal imbued with the proper authority to decide upon it, and although there cannot be a doubt but that decision will receive the mature consideration of a kind paternal government, before promulgation, the business leaves every reason to suspect that whether Union or no Union, a large party will be disappointed. It is to be regretted that in their over anxious zeal; a middle course which might be more gratifying to both had not been thought of; a moment's attention to the situation of those who opposed the Union might have suggested such a plan. It is well known that the Anti Unionists, as they are termed, are the French Canadians—and the Unionists are the English If the Imperial Government should feel disposed to acquiesce in the wishes of the latter to their full extent they or a great portion of them might be satisfied by the following approximation to what they desire.

Let the act of 171, which fixes the line of separation between the two Provinces, be repealed or such part of it as may be necessary; and instead of that line running where it now does—let it commence on the frontier boundary between the United States and the Canadas where the line also intersects Lake Memphramagog—and proceed from thence through the Townships of Potton, Brome, Granby and by the Yamaska Mountain, in a straight direction, it would touch the river St Lawrence below the Island of Montreal somewhere about Cape St Micheal, and from across that river through the Townships of L'Assomption and Rawdon to the Hudson Bay territory.

If the boundary line betwixt the Provinces were to run in this direction it would give to a large portion of those most anxious for the Union all they desire, while but few of those opposed to it would be aggrieved by it; as such a disposition would attach to Upper Canada—a large mass of the English who wish to be so—In fact it would include perhaps four fifths of those in Lower Canada who signed the petition for the Union. A large portion of the Eastern Townships—all the English interest in Montreal—The flourishing settlement on the Eastern side of the Ottawa, would thus become under the laws of Upper Canada. Were this plan adopted, many beneficial consequences would result from it. Montreal might then be a made a port of entry which would give to Upper Canada a sea port, from whence the duties could be levied for the payment of the Civil List, and all contention about the proportioning the duties fixed at Quebec between the Provinces be set to rest. The advantages which would accrue to Upper Canada from such an arrangement ought to be sufficient to induce the people of that Province to come forward in support of it Those who are most anxious for that desirable object, a Register Office, and who from possessing extensive landed estate are most required to provide for its security, would by becoming attached to Upper Canada, have their wishes accomplished; and the additional value and security given to their real estate. Viewing this subject respecting the general benefits which would result to the Country from it, much good might be expected. The increase of interest and wealth which would be thus added to Upper Canada, would enable them to make greater efforts for public improvements. The navigation of our rivers above Montreal would soon be improved, while to procure a free outlet to the sea, the same would take place below it. In this manner such an arrangement could be made more congenial to the feelings of the contending parties than the method of a general union as at present proposed. Such a measure would ensure to a great proportion of those desirous for a Union the attainment of what they want; and lastly if a Union could be of service from this plan, a great portion of the expected benefit of it would flow, and at a less expense of the violation of party feeling which has been excited on this subject. Perhaps if predictions might be allowed, such a measure as here suggested, might be the means of exciting a more general interest in favour of a Union, and thereby removing many galling difficulties which have arisen on the subject,—but of this hereafter.

The width of the St Lawrence, opposite Quebec from Makenzie's Hotel at Point Levi to the Lower Town Market, was paced on the ice some time ago, and an average, which cannot be far from the true measurement, was drawn of 1150 yards, or about two thirds of an English Mile. It is generally thought to exceed this. We have now a good opportunity of knowing the exact width at different points, which as a matter of curiosity would be interesting. To the gentlemen of the army it is no doubt known; the range of a cannon ball with an ordinary charge is much greater than 1150 yards, and therefore Point Levi would afford a very favorable spot for the erection of an enemy's battery.

Two young lads of the 70th Reg. servants to Captain Tredennick and Lieut. Creighton, robbed their masters on Saturday night last, of a gold watch and chain, a small sum of money, and wearing apparel to a large amount, with which they deserted, and proceeded towards the lines —Mr. Creighton left town on Sunday in pursuit and arrived at Burlington in Vermont ten minutes before the fugitives. There aided by the Civil Authorities (from whom he received every assistance he could desire) he succeeded in arresting them with all the property in their possession —The fellow ing morning they were conducted to the County Jail where they will be kept to await their trial. Mr. Creighton recovered his property as well as that belonging to three other Military Gentlemen, who had been robbed at the same time and arrived in town on Thursday afternoon —*Montreal Herald.*

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. VI.

(From Tuesday Jan 28th, to Feb 1st, 1825 inclusive)

FRIDAY Jan. 28th.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions from the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex.—From the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham, Malahide, and Tokekepers of the Eastern District—Inhabitants of the County of Glengary—and Joshua Smades of the District of Johnstown.

Mr. McBRIDE from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Samuel Potts and others, praying for alterations in the Police regulations relative to the price of bread, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the morrow

Mr. ROLPH moved that it might be resolved, that Mr. Benjamin Ewing complaining of the undue Election of James Lyons for the County of Northumberland be heard by Counsel at the Bar of this House against further delay in any of the proceedings respecting the said controverted Election.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. McCall, Hornor, C. Jones, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, White, Coleman, Thomson, Atkinson, Rolph, Thompson, Bidwell, Perry, Cumming, Burnham, D. Jones, Crysler, Playter and Beasly, 20.

Nays —Messrs. Matthews, Gordon, Hamilton, Wilkinson, Walsh, Scollick, Beardsly, Ingersol, VanKoughnett, J. Jones, Wilson, Cameron, McLean, Att'y General, Boulton, McDonald, McBoueli, Walker, Morris, McBride and Peterson, 21.

Question lost—majority 1.

Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the House should proceed to the nomination of the Committee on Finance, and that each member should hand to the Clerk a list of seven Members, and that the seven Members obtaining the greatest majority of votes should compose said Committee

Which was carried and the following Members were chosen, Messrs Gordon, Hamilton, Rolph, Thomson, Matthews, Morris, and Walsh.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Militia Law amend Bill was read the second time, and on motion made the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

Mr. THOMSON moved, that the Petitioners against the return of George Strange Boulton Esquire, should be allowed until the next day at twelve o'clock to enter into recognizances.

In amendment Mr JONES of Grenville moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion the whole should be expunged and the following inserted "it be resolved, that it is the opinion of this House that the time at which a Petition is read in this House shall be considered the time of the presentment thereof"

Which was carried

The original question as amended was then put and carried.

On motion of the ATT'Y. GENERAL it was ordered, that the House should on Monday the fourteenth February, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration whether any and what alterations are expedient in the Act regulating the Commercial intercourse of this Province with the United States of America.

Mr. PERRY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act for the preservation of Deer within this Province.—Which was lost

Leave was granted Mr J. JONES to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws now in force establishing District Courts in this Province.

The Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading that day sen'night.—Adjourned.

MONDAY Jan. 31st.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions—from Oliver Everts Esquire—Sundry Inhabitants of the District of London—Townships of Bayham, and Malahide.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from the Justices of the Home District praying for authority to loan a further sum of money, not exceeding two thousand Pounds to be applied in the erection of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District—The Petition of the Eastern District, praying for a Law authorising the collection of Tavern Bills under forty shillings—The Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary, praying for permission to erect a Court House in the centre of said County—and the Petition of Joshua Smades, praying for remuneration for services performed during the American Rebellion—were read.

The Petition of the Magistrates of the Home District —of Joshua Smades—of the Innkeepers of the Eastern District and of Catharine Winterbottom, were referred to Select Committees to report on the same by Bill or otherwise

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Rules

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the consideration of the Report and had made some amendments which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that the Report might not be received, and that the Clerk should be directed to cause one hundred copies of the present Rules of the House to be printed.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.— Messrs. Wilkinson, McLean, Cameron, VanKoughnett, McDonell, Att'y General, J Jones, Morris, Walker, Thompson and Perry, 11.

Nays.—Messrs. Matthews, Wilson, McCall, Hornor, Walsh, Gordon, C Jones, Randal, Clark, Scollick, Lefferty, Ingersol, White, Coleman, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Bidwell, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly, Burnham, McDonald, D. Jones, McBride, Peterson, Playter and Beasly, 28.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 17, and the Report was ordered to be received.

The several Resolutions reported were then severally put and carried as follows.

Resolved,—that this House do meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and if at that hour, there is not a quorum, the Speaker may take the chair and adjourn.

Resolved,—that when the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair.

Resolved,—that whenever an adjournment takes place for want of a quorum, the hour at which such adjournment is made and the names of the members present shall be inserted in the Journals

Resolved,—that the Chaplain shall read prayers every day at the opening of the House.

On the fifth Resolution the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, Mr Call, Walsh, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, Coleman, Bidwell, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Wilson, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, Thompson, McBride, Playter, Peterson, and Beasly 25.

Nays —Messrs. Gordon, C. Jones, Wilkinson, McLean, Vankoughnett, Atty. Gen. White, J. Jones, Burnham, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, and Crysler, 13.

The Question was gained by a Majority of twelve, and it was Resolved, that twenty three members including the Speaker shall form a quorum.

Resolved,—that every day, immediately after the Speaker shall have taken the chair, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read by the Clerk, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected by the House.

Resolved,—that during the Reading of the minutes the doors shall be closed.

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall take the chair when black rod is at the door

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall not take part in any debate, or vote unless the House shall be equally divided, in which case he may give his reasons for so voting, standing uncovered.

Resolved,—that when the Speaker is called upon to decide a point of order or practice, he shall state the rule applicable to the case.

Resolved,—that every member, previous to his speaking to any question or motion, shall rise from his seat uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.

Resolved,—that when two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak, subject to appeal to the House.

Resolved,—that every member who shall be present when a question is put, shall vote therein, unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he be personally interested in the question, provided such interest is re-

Husband Oleman; and because the Evidence was so strange, I took exact and particular notice. And it was as follows:

After the matters above mentioned related, an ancient and grave Person, *Minister to the Parish where the Fact was committed*, being sworn to give Evidence, according to custom, deposed, "That the body being taken up out of the grave, thirty days after the party's death, and lying on the grass, and the four Defendants being present, were required each of them to touch the dead body Oleman's Wife fell upon her knees, and prayed God to shew tokens of her Innocency. The Appellant did touch the dead body; wherupon the brow of the dead, which before was of a livid and carrion colour (in Terminis, the verbal Expression of the Witness) began to have a Dew, or gentle sweat, arise on it, which increased by Degrees till the sweat ran down in drops on the face; the brow turned to a lively and fresh colour, and the deceased opened one of her eyes, and shut it again, and this opening the eye was done three several times, and pulled it in again, and the Finger dropped Blood from it on the grass." *Sir Nicholas Hyde*, Chief Justice, seeming to doubt the Evidence, asked the Witness, Who saw this besides you?

ADVENTURES OF A NIGHT.

I was travelling with a view to collect the outstanding accounts of several extensive mercantile establishments in Philadelphia, and had then in my possession notes to a large amount, when in the prosecution of my journey I was obliged to remain at a somewhat rude, disorderly public house, for several hours, in consequence of a violent storm and when the weather allowed me again to travel, I found myself 30 miles from Harrisburgh, the point I had aimed at reaching that day, and it was but a short an hour's sun remaining. I preferred the hazard of the road however, to a lodging at such a place, and accordingly set forward on my way. By inquiry I discovered before I set out, that a man who had formerly followed the seas, and resided whom I had a small bill, resided a few miles from the road, and that by going that distance out of the way, I could call on him. The bill had been reckoned a lost one, and I determined to see him if possible I reached his house about sundown, and found him at home He was a large, ferocious looking, weather beaten man, with a dark, lowering brow, huge red whiskers, and a rough and forbidding address. He exclaimed the bill in a moment, acknowledged its correctness, and told me if I could change a fifty dollar note, he would discharge it.

I replied without hesitation, and he brought the note, but held it in his hand waiting for his change Then, and not till then, I recollected that to make up the sum. I should have to resort to my large pocket book, and expose all the money I had and having a sufficiency in the small one I carried for the purpose of changing in my vest pocket. I paused a moment, but considered that my horse was tolerably fleet, I determined to run the hazard whatever it might be, of tempting him by the exhibition of the cash I had by me I unfolded roll after roll and he looked with an eye of apparent curiosity The change was counted down, he produced the note,—I saw at the first glance it was a counterfeit, and told him so He betrayed, I thought, a kind of forced surprise, at this declaration—but rejoined, that if I would sit down, he would immediately put off, return the note to the person of whom he received it, and procure the sum I wanted.

My suspicions had already been awakened,—it seemed the this offer of payment was either made with the intent to impose on me a spurious note or ascertain what money I had; indeed the last presumption appeared the strongest from the circumstances that the note was so hastily executed, that he could, I thought, have small hope of its being taken. The question now was, however, should I run the venture, and endeavour to attempt to reach another lodging, which I knew I could not find in a shorter distance than nine miles, and lose entirely the amount of his debt. I looked at his wife and his children, and the situation of things around; all tended to diminish my suspicions—his family looked respectable, and appeared kind and amiable—all things were in regular order; I remembered too that I had a pair of excellent pistols, well prepared for service; I was young, and persuaded that my suspicions were all childish. I ordered the horse to saddle, my horse was hastily put up. Immediately after which the stranger mounted a small sorrel, and galloped as he said to get his note exchanged.

I had not been long in the house however, before the woman existed anew my doubts as to my host She inquired whether I was armed; whether I carried any money in my portmanteau; where I had been in the neighbourhood; and a hundred similar questions, to all of which I answered with promptness, not choosing to betray any reserve as that might make matters worse. I waited anxiously for the man's return, debating with myself whether I could not frame an excuse for going on as soon as he returned; he was to have been home by nine in the evening but eleven came; the family all appeared weary of sitting up, and finally gave up the point, and yielded to the frequent intimations that I could retire, and was shown to my chamber

When left to myself, I examined into my situation in regard to the means of my escape, if an escape should be necessary. I found I was literally in prison. The windows were firmly nailed down and the sash remarkably strong: the only door was that by which I entered, it separated my room from the chamber in which it appeared to me all the family slept. It was fastened by a wooden latch on the outside and from the manner in which these were put in the inside, when I entered, by which the latch could be raised. This the woman pulled through after her, when she shut the door and left me, leaving me no means of opening it, or of getting out of the room under any circumstance, without the application of great force I sat down and reflected a while on all these transactions; my suspicions all came back; presently I heard the trampling of a horse; after the voices of two men in the yard. They entered the house, and a long and constant conversation was carried on in a low tone of voice, which I could not here distinctly enough to catch a single word with one exception when one of the men raised his voice a little with emphasis, said, "at all events we must make sure of him in some way," a declaration that might have reference to me or might not.

I was alarmed—I pulled my pistol flints, and examined the loading—threw off my coat only, and extinguished the light laid down with my pistols under my pillow a hand grasping each and my money between the bolster and bed In this situation so great was my fatigue, that I almost immediately fell asleep and did not awake until something hard under my shoulder aroused me—one of my pistols had slipped down, and I was lying on it: I replaced it more cautiously But at this moment whispering in the next room alarmed me; I listened and listened again; the wind was blowing without, and fifty times I fancied I heard the latch lifted, and grasped my pistols to fire—At last however, it died away The heat almost suffocated me I rose, undressed entirely, and laid down—an hour passed, and I awoke, it was by a gentle rapping at the door, and a call—"Sir, will you please to get up to breakfast?"

Never will I forget my joy; it seemed like a resurrection from the dead; for had an attack been made upon me in the utter darkness of the night, I know I should have had slim chance, armed as I was, against two men, over powerful. I arose, dressed myself, and descended to the room where I found every face I met was cheerful and happy; the man paid my money; he had really been deceived in the note, and had found some difficulty in getting it exchanged, which was the cause of his late detention the night before His eldest son had come home with him; the good woman told me very kindly, that she feared I had been disturbed, as the old man and his son had sat up very late examining into, and arranging some accounts which they had against a fellow, who had recently become insolvent in the neighbourhood.

GAMING HOUSES AT PARIS.

There are at present 9 public gaming houses at Paris, licensed by the French Government, and the holders of them pay annually to the Government six millions of francs (250,000£) for permission to keep them. The capital daily appropriated as a bank for the whole is about 30,000£.

The first in consideration is the "Salon," in the Rue Grange Batelliere The next "Frescat," in the Rue Richelieu, and subsequently Nos. 9154, and others in the Palis Royal and different parts of Paris The games played are, Rouge et Noir, Roulettee, and Hazard—The dealer of the cards, and those who officiate at Roulettee and Hazard, are not allowed to play themselves, but receive a Napoleon per day (16s 8d their pay.—The "Salon," alone requires an introduction from one of the Members to the French Marquis, who presides before a stranger can enter When a stranger has been introduced, there is usually an invitation sent him to dine at the Salon, on Thursday, on which day a magnificient dinner is given gratis, to all the members—every delicacy of the season, provided, and the choisest Champagne in abundance, which is drank only in tumblers.

Dinner being over, the company adjourn to the tables below, when the play goes on After dinner a man is less on his guard, and Champagne is a stimulous to play with freedom and resolution. Of this the "Chief" of the "Salon," is well aware, and some of the waiters in attendance are ready to lend money to those who may have lost. This arrangement is productive of immense profit, for if lost, which is too often the case, the money is, in fact paid back to the concern, and if the borrower should win, he usually refunds the loan before leaving the room, and if unsuccessful, it remains for him to repay the waiter as a debt "of honor" Lending money to a losing gamester is like attempting to fill a leaky vessel. This system of lending is productive of ruin to many who play for a man can retire without being hurt, after losing only the money which he had in his pocket, but he may lose thousands if he continue to borrow, for there is a disposition in gamesters to pursue a run of ill luck and the feelings are actuated by a sort of phensy, and spirit of revenge to regain that which they feel as if unjustly deprived of. Let a man win, and the gratification he feels renders him almost incapable of leaving the tables, or if he retire, it is only to come again, so that he must lose the more he plays.

A short time since, a foreign Prince won at the Salon 10,000£; with such a sum many would have tho't themselves content; but to win is productive of nearly as much ill as to lose. This young man was so intoxicated with success, that he distressed himself, by not only losing that sum, but an additional 3,000£. At two in the morning a supper is provided gratis at the Salon, this hour is probably chosen, because few come to supper, except to play, as the Opera and Theatre shut much earlier, and, except the gamesters, most persons have retired. The Salon continues open until 5 or six o'clock in the morning. At the Salon, only Rouge et Noir and Hazard are played. An English Nobleman, well known as a great frequenter of the Salon and Frescati, lost a short time since, 40,000£. At Frescati, Rouge et Noir and Roulettee, are played both day and night. Here neither dinner nor supper is provided; but a number of women of superior appearance are allowed to enter and they attract numbers of persons. Twice or thrice in the year, a magnificent ball and supper is given gratis, and to add to the splendour, several Opera girls are hired to dance. It might be said in reference to the ruin occasioned by play after dinner at the Salon, and the general bad consequence of a habit of playing, that a dinner at the Salon operates as poison; and in the same way, the beauty met with at the Frescati may be considered as fatal.

The Gaming houses in the Palis Royal are open day and night, and free entrance is allowed to all who choose to go in, they offer no inducement beyond the hope of gain. The number of dupes in Paris, calculated at one per day, and it is considered that gaming is one of the first and most powerful causes for such destruction Before any one embarks his fortune at play, let him consider the impossibility of winning, because the chances are largely in favor of the tables—Were it otherwise, how could 25,000£ be paid to Government? How is Champaigne, and a splendid dinner for forty or more persons, to be provided weekly at the Salon; and the balls, suppers, and beauties of Frescati, who offer these to the public—the losers!—Last year the principal holder of the Gaming tables, after paying every expense, is said to have netted 20,000£.

Domestic.

A PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR A UNION.

There perhaps never was a question in this Country which excited so much public discussion and party warmth as the Union of the Provinces. The whole arguments for and against the measure are now before the only tribunal imbued with the proper authority to decide upon it, and although there cannot be a doubt but that decision will receive the mature consideration of a kind paternal government, before promulgation, the pertinacity wits which the advocates, on the one hand, and the opponents on the other, have pushed, the business leaves every reason to suspect that whether Union or no Union, a large party will be disappointed. It is to be regretted that in their over anxious zeal, a middle course, which might be more gratifying to both had not been thought of; a moment's attention to the situation of those who opposed the Union might have suggested such a plan. It is well known that the Anti Unionists, as they are termed, are the French Canadians—and the Unionists are the English If the Imperial Government should feel disposed to acquiesce in the wishes of the latter to their full extent they or a great portion of them might be satisfied by the following approximation to what they desire.

Let the act of 171, which fixes the line of separation between the two Provinces, be repealed or such part of it as may be necessary; and instead of that line running where it now does—let it commence on the frontier boundary between the United States and the Canadas where the line 45o intersects Lake Memphramagog—and proceed from thence through the Townships of Potton, Brome, Granby and by the Yamaska Mountain, in a straight direction, it would touch the river St Lawrence below the Island of Montreal somewhere about Cape St Micheal, and from across that river through the Townships of L'Assomption and Rawdon to the Hudson Bay territory.

If the boundary line betwixt the Provinces were to run in this direction it would give to a large portion of those most anxious for the Union all they desire, while but few of those opposed to it would be aggrieved by it; as such a disposition would attach to Upper Canada—a large mass of the English who wish to be so—In fact it would include perhaps four fifths of those in Lower Canada who signed the petition for the Union. A large portion of the Eastern Townships—all the English interest in Montreal—The flourishing settlement on the Eastern side of the Ottawa, would thus become under the laws of Upper Canada. Were this plan adopted, many beneficial consequences would result from it. Montreal might then be a made a port of entry which would give to Upper Canada a sea port, from whence the duties could be levied for the payment of the Civil List, and all contention about the proportionating the duties fixed at Quebec between the Provinces be set to rest. The advantages which would accrue to Upper Canada from such an arrangement ought to be sufficient to induce the people of that Province to come forward in support of it Those who are most anxious for that desirable object, a Register Office, and who from possessing extensive landed estate are most required to provide for its security, would by becoming attached to Upper Canada, have their wishes accomplished; and the additional value and security given to their real estate. Viewing this subject respecting the general benefits which would result to the Country from it, much good might be expected. The increase of interest and wealth which would be thus added to Upper Canada, would enable them to make greater efforts for public improvements. The navigation of our rivers above Montreal would soon be improved, while to procure a free outlet to the sea, the same would take place below it. In this manner such an arrangement could be made more congenial to the feelings of the contending parties than the method of a general union as at present proposed. Such a measure would ensure to a great proportion of those desirous for a Union the attainment of what they want; and lastly if a Union could be of service from this plan, a great portion of the expected benefit of it would flow, and at a less expense of the violation of party feeling which has been excited on this subject. Perhaps if predictions might be allowed, such a measure as here suggested, might be the means of exciting a more general interest in favour of a Union, and thereby removing many galling difficulties which have arisen on the subject,—but of this hereafter.

The width of the St Lawrence, opposite Quebec from Makenzie's Hotel at Point Levi to the Lower Town Market, was paced on the ice some time ago, and an average, which cannot be far from the true measurement, was drawn of 1150 yards, or about two thirds of an English Mile. It is generally thought to exceed this. We have now a good opportunity of knowing the exact width at different points, which as a matter of curiosity would be interesting. To the gentlemen of the army it is no doubt known if the range of a cannon ball with an ordinary charge is much greater than 1150 yards, and therefore Point Levi would afford a very favorable spot for the erection of an enemy's battery.

Two young lads of the 70th Reg. servants to Captain Tredennick and Lieut. Creighton, robbed their masters on Saturday night last, of a gold watch and chain, a small sum of money, and wearing apparel to a large amount, with which they deserted, and proceeded towards the lines —Mr. Creighton left town on Sunday in pursuit and arrived at Burlington in Vermont ten minutes before the fugitives. There aided by the Civil Authorities (from whom he received every assistance he could desire) he succeeded in arresting them with all the property in their possession.—The fellow ing morning they were conducted to the County Jail where they will be kept to await their trial. Mr. Creighton recovered his property as well as that belonging to three other Military Gentlemen, who had been robbed at the same time and arrived in town on Thursday afternoon —*Montreal Herald.*

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. VI.

(From Tuesday Jan 20th, to Feb 1st, 1825 inclusive)

FRIDAY Jan. 28th.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions from the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex.—From the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham, Malahide, and Inkeepers of the Eastern District—Inhabitants of the County of Glengary—and Joshua Smades of the District of Johnstown.

Mr. McBRIDE from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Samuel Potts and others, praying for alterations in the Police regulations relative to the price of bread, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the morrow

Mr. ROLPH moved that it might be resolved, that Mr. Benjamin Ewing complaining of the undue Election of James Lyons for the County of Northumberland be heard by Counsel at the Bar of this House against for ther delay in any of the proceedings respecting the said controverted Election.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. McCall, Hornor, C. Jones, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, White, Coleman, Thomson, Atkinson, Rolph, Thompson, Bidwell, Perry, Cumming, Burnham, D. Jones, Crysler, Playter and Beasly, 20.

Nays —Messrs. Matthews, Gordon, Hamilton, Wilkinson, Walsh, Scollick, Beardsly, Ingersol, VanKoughnett, J. Jones, Wilson, Cameron, McLean, Att'y General, Boulton, McDonald, McBoueil, Walker, Morris, McBride and Paterson, 21.

Question lost—majority 1.

Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the House should proceed to the nomination of the Committee on Finance, and that each member should hand to the Clerk a list of seven Members, and that the seven Members obtaining the greatest majority of votes should compose said Committee

Which was carried and the following Members were chosen, Messrs Gordon, Hamilton, Rolph, Thomson, Matthews, Morris, and Walsh.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Militia Law amend Bill was read the second time, and on motion made the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

Mr. THOMSON moved, that the Petitioners against the return of George Strange Boulton Esquire, should be allowed until the next day at twelve o'clock to enter into recognizances.

In amendment Mr JONES of Grenville moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion the whole should be expunged and the following inserted "it be resolved, that it is the opinion of this House that the time at which a Petition is read in this House shall be considered the time of the presentment thereof"

Which was carried

The original question as amended was then put and carried.

On motion of the ATT'Y. GENERAL it was ordered, that the House should on Monday the fourteenth February, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration whether any and what alterations are expedient in the Act regulating the Commercial intercourse of this Province with the United States of America.

Mr. PERRY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act for the preservation of Deer within this Province.— Which was lost

Leave was granted Mr J. JONES to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws now in force establishing District Courts in this Province.

The Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading that day sen'night.—Adjourned.

MONDAY Jan. 31st.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions—from Oliver Everts Esquire—Sundry Inhabitants of the District of London—Townships of Bayham, and Malahide.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition from the Justices of the Home District praying for authority to loan a further sum of money, not exceeding two thousand Pounds to be applied in the erection of a Gaol and Court House in the Home District—The Petition of Catharine Winterbottom, praying for redress—The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, praying that the Townships they inhabit, may be erected into a separate District—The Petition of the Inhabitants of Bayham and Malahide, praying against the Middlesex Petition—The Petition of the Innkeepers of the Eastern District, praying for a Law authorising the collection of Tavern Bills under forty shillings—The Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary, praying for permission to erect a Court House in the centre of said County—and the Petition of Joshua Smades, praying for remuneration for services performed during the American Rebellion—were read.

The Petition of the Magistrates of the Home District —of Joshua Smades—of the Innkeepers of the Eastern District and of Catharine Winterbottom, were referred to Select Committees to report on the same by Bill or otherwise

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Rules

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the consideration of the Report and had made some amendments which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that the Report might not be received, and that the Clerk should be directed to cause one hundred copies of the present Rules of the House to be printed.

On which the House divided.

Yeas— Messrs. Wilkinson, McLean, Cameron, VanKoughnett, McDonell, Att'y General, J. Jones, Morris, Walker, Thompson and Crysler, 11.

Nays.—Messrs. Matthews, Wilson, McCall, Hornor, Walsh, Gordon, C Jones, Randal, Clark, Scollick, Lefferty, Ingersol, White, Coleman, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Bidwell, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly, Burnham, McDonald, D. Jones, McBride, Peterson, Playter and Beasly, 26.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 17, and the Report was ordered to be received.

The several Resolutions reported were then severally put and carried as follows.

Resolved,—that this House do meet at 10 o'clock A. M. and if at that hour, there is not a quorum, the Speaker may take the chair and adjourn.

Resolved,—that when the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker leaves the chair.

Resolved,—that whenever an adjournment takes place for want of a quorum, the hour at which such adjournment is made and the names of the members present shall be inserted in the Journals

Resolved,—that the Chaplain shall read prayers every day at the opening of the House.

On the fifth Resolution the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, M. Call, Walsh, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, Coleman, Bidwell, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Wilson, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, Thompson, McBride, Playter, Peterson, and Beasly 25.

Nays —Messrs. Gordon, C. Jones, Wilkinson, McLean, Vankoughnett, Atty. Gen. White, J. Jones, Burnham, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, and Crysler, 13.

The Question was gained by a Majority of twelve, and it was Resolved, that twenty three members including the Speaker shall form a quorum.

Resolved,—that every day, immediately after the Speaker shall have taken the chair, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read by the Clerk, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected by the House.

Resolved,—that during the Reading of the minutes the doors shall be closed.

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall take the chair when black rod is at the door

Resolved,—that the Speaker shall not take part in any debate, or vote unless the House shall be equally divided, in which case he may give his reasons for so voting, standing uncovered.

Resolved,—that when the Speaker is called upon to decide a point of order or practice, he shall state the rule applicable to the case.

Resolved,—that every member, previous to his speaking to any question or motion, shall rise from his seat uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.

Resolved,—that when two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak, subject to appeal to the House.

Resolved,—that every member who shall be present when a question is put, shall vote thereon, unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he be personally interested in the question, provided such interest is re-

solvable into a personal pecuniary profit, or such as is peculiar to the member, and not in common with the interest of the subject at large, in which case he shall not vote.

Resolved,—when the Speaker is putting a question no member shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking, shall any other members hold discour which may interrupt him, nor pass be tween him and the chair.

Resolved,—that a member called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain and all debate on the question of order, shall take place before the decision of the Speaker.

Resolved,—that no member shall speak beside the question in debate.

On the eighteenth Resolution being put the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, McCall, Walsh, Hamilton, Randall, Lefferty, Scollick Ingersol, Coleman, Bidwell, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Wilson, Perry, Rolph, Beardsly McDonald, Thompson, Mc Bride, Playter, Peterson, Beasly. Gordon, Wilkinson, McLean, Vankoughnett Atty. Gen. White, Burnham, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, and Crysler 35.

Nays.—Messrs. C. Jones and Clark 2.

The question was carried by a majority of 33, and it was Resolved, that any member may of right require the question or motion in discussion, to be read for his information at any time during the debate, but not so as to interrupt a member speaking.

Resolved,—that no member other than the one proposing a question or motion (who shall be permitted a reply) shall speak more than once on the same, with out leave of the House, except in explanation of a material part of his speech which may have been misconceived, but then he is not to introduce new matter.

Resolved,—that any member may at any time desire the House to be cleared of Strangers, and the Speaker shall immediately directions to the Sergt. At Arms to do so without debate

Resolved,—that the Master in Chancery attending the Legislative Council, be received as their messenger at the clerks table, where he shall deliver such message as he is charged with.

Resolved,—that all messages from this House to the Legislative Council be sent by two members, to be named by the Speaker, accompanied by the Sergt. At Arms.

Resolved,—that when the House shall judge it necessary to request a conference with the Legislative Council, the reasons to be given by this House upon the subject of the Conference shall be prepared and agreed to by the House, before the messenger's shall be appointed to make the said request.

Resolved,—that the rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

Resolved,—that in forming a Committee of the whole House before leaving the chair, the Speaker shall appoint a Chairman to preside who shall immediately take the chair without argument or comment.

Resolved—that every member who shall introduce a bill, petition or motion, upon any subject which may be referred to a Committee, shall be one of the Committee without being named by the House, except in cases of controverted elections.

Resolved,—that of the number of members appointed to compose a Committee, such number thereof as shall be equale to a majority of the whole number chosen, shall be a quorum competent to proceed to business, except in Election Committees, where the number to form such quorum, shall not be specially fixed by the House.

Resolved.—that in Committee of the whole House a motion that the Chairman leave the chair, shall always be in order and take precedence of every other motion. and that when the motion is made on account of any question of order or privilege arising, the Speaker shall resume the chair without discussion or vote of the Committee.

Resolved,—that in a Committee of the whole House all motions relating to the matter under consideration, shall be put in the order in which they are proposed

Resolved,—that the mode of appointing a special Committee consisting of more than five members, shall be. first to determine the number of which it shall consist, then each member shall write on a slip of pape the names of as many members as are to form such Committee and deliver the same to the Clerk, who shall thereupon examine the said lists and report to the Speaker for the information of the House. who have most voices in their favor and if any difficulty should arise by two or more having an equal number of voices the sense of the House shall be taken as to the preference.

Resolved,—that the Yeas and Nays shall be taken and entered on the minutes at the request of any one member.

Resolved,—that one days notice shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and bringing up petitions

Resolved —that a motion to adjourn shall always be in order

Resolved —that after a motion is read by the Speaker it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment with permission of the House.

Resolved,—that a motion for commitment until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

Resolved,—that if any motion be made for any public aid, subsidy, duty or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereon shall not presently be entered upon, but adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint and shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and their opinion reported, before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon.

Resolved,—that when a bill or petition is read in the House the Clerk shall certify the readings and the time on the back thereof.

Resolved,—that every Bill shall be read twice before it is committed, and engrossed and read a third time before it is sent up to the Legislative Council for concurrence.

On the thirty ninth Resolution being put the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, McCall, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, Scollick, Coleman, Perry, Thomson, Atkinson Lyons, Wilson, Bidwell, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, McBride, Playter. 20.

Nays.—Messrs. Walsh, Gordon, C Jones, Wilkinson, Ingersol, Vankoughnett, White, J Jones. McLean, Burnham, Atty. Gen. Morris, D. Jones, Walker, Crysler, Thompson, Beasly. 17.

The question was gained by a majority of three, and it was Resolved, that when any bill should be brought down to this House from the Honorable the Legislative Council, or when any Bill sent up from this House to the Legislative Council shall be returned with amendments, such Bill so brought down, or the amendments shall undergo the same Readings and formal consideration, and the same shall be committed and be subjected to the same order, form, and stages, as are observed upon Bills originating in this House

Resolved.—that every public Bill shall be introduced by a motion for leave, specifying the object of the Bill; or by a motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in; or by an order of the House on the Report of a Committee; and that every private Bill after the present Session shall be founded on a petition notice of the intention of the petitioners having been inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette for the period of six months previous to the meeting of the Legislature

On the forty first Resolution being put, the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, McCall, Walsh, Hamilton, Randal, Clark, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, Coleman, Perry, Thomson, Atkinson, Lyons, Wilson, Bidwell, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, Thompson, Mc Bride, Peterson, Playter, and Beasly. 25.

Nays.—Messrs Gordon, C Jones, Wilkinson, Vankoughnett, White, McLean, J Jones, Atty. General, Burnham, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, and Crysler. 13

The Question was gained by a majority of twelve, and it was resolved, that when any Bill is brought into the House at least three days shall elapse between the first and second reading of the same; and at least two days between the final Report of the Committee and the third reading, unless the operation of this Rule shall be suspended by the consent of, at least, twenty-three Members.

Resolved,—That no rule adopted by this House, shall be dispensed with, unless by consent of, at least, twenty three Members

Resolved,—That all Petitions to be introduced shall be brought in immediately after the minutes are read and that such Petitions shall be read by the Clerk, after the third reading of any Bills that may stand for the purpose on the order of the day, provided such Petitions shall have lain on the table two days.

Resolved,—That all orders of the day which by reason of any adjournment shall not have been proceeded upon, shall be considered as postponed till the next day on which the House shall sit, and shall stand first on the order of the day after the third reading of Bills and address and reading Petitions.

Resolved,—That all accounts, which are to be presented by any individual for work or labor done or for articles furnished for the use of this House, shall be sworn to, and the affidavit specify that the charges therein contained, are the usual charges and the commonly received prices for such work and labor, or for such articles furnished

Resolved,—That all the printing done by order of the House shall be engaged by contract for the session on the lowest terms offered—and during the Session be under the superintendence of a Select Committee and during the recess under the Clerk.

Resolved,—That in all unprovided cases, resort shall be had to the Rules, usuages and forms of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

On motion of Mr THOMSON it was ordered that two hundred copies of the Rules just adopted should be printed for the use of the Members of the House.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY Feb. 1st.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions—from William Lyon McKenzie—from William Garret—and Anthony McGuire and others

Leave was granted to Mr. ROLPH to bring in a Bill on the morrow to allow the representatives of Town the same allowance as to the representatives of Counties in this Province.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Receiver General's Poundage Repeal Bill was read the second time.

Mr. VANKOUGHNETT moved, that the House should go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Receiver General's Poundage Repeal Bill.

Capt. MATTHEWS moved in amendment, that the Receiver General's Poundage Bill should be committed that day six months.

On which the House divided

Yeas.—Messrs Hornor, Matthews, McCall, Lefferty, Rolph, Beardsly, Wilson and McBride, 8.

Nays.—Messrs. Playter, Hamilton, Wilkinson, Gordon, C Jones, Randall, Clark Walsh, Scollick, Lyons, Jones of Grenville, VanKoughnett, White, Coleman, Thomson, Atkinson, McLean, McDonell, Cameron Atty. General, Thompson, Bidwell, Perry, Cumming, Burnham, McDonald, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, Crysler, Peterson and Beasly. 32.

The Question was lost by a majority of 24.

The original question was then put and carried, and Mr Burnham was called to the Chair.

Mr. BURNHAM reported the Committee had risen.

Mr JONES of Grenville moved, that the House should on the morrow go into Committee on the Receiver General's Poundage Bill.

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs Burnham, Morris, Hamilton, Gordon, Randall Jones, Clark, Wilkinson, Scollick, Coleman, White, VanKoughnett, Playter, Att'y. General McLean, McDonell, Cameron, Thomson Lyons, Atkinson, Cumming, M. Donald, Perry, Bidwell, D Jones, Walker, Crysler, Peterson, Thompson and Beasly. 30.

Nays.—Messrs. Matthews, McCall, Hornor Lefferty, Beardsly, Wilson, Rolph and McBride, 8.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of twenty two and ordered accordingly.

Adjourned

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MARCH 17th, 1825. No. XI.

By authority.

Government House,
York, March 7th, 1825.

IN obedience to His Majesty's command, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal of this Province, the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Valuation of the Crown and Clergy Reserves therein.

Lt. Colonel FRANCIS COCKBURN, } Chief Commissioner,
SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq.
Lt. Colonel SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. H.
JOHN GALT, Esq. and
JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.

Government House,
York, March 12th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint, The Reverend WILLIAM MACAULAY to be a Member of the Board of Education for the Newcastle District.

Government House,
March 10th, 1825.

MEMORANDUM.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has received a Report from the Canada Land Commissioners, announcing, that they have appointed JOHN GEORGE MACLOLM, Esquire, to be Secretary to the Commission.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in favour of Levius P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and Singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabeth town in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
No. 7.—t. d. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty-four. Two hundred and twenty-three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Moncow. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff
By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Jan 10th 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri*
To Wit. } *facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th July, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
No. 9—6w. *Sheriff.*

NOTICE

Home District } IS hereby given, that a Court of
York, to wit. } Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the Sixth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York, }
12th March, 1825 } No 11—3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Lessees of the Clergy Reserves who have neglected to pay their rents to the Sheriffs of their respective Districts, that if all arrears are not paid up by the first day of June next ensuing, the Corporation will be compelled to put their accounts in suit.

By Order of the Corporation,
(Signed)
S. HEWARD,
Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves.
York 24th February 1825. 10—ad.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepaired to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders is to be delivered into the Commissariat Office at York, on the 24th March next, from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs of the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at this Post.

A Specification of the Repairs required and other particulars may be known by applying at the Commissariat Office here. Two good and substantial Securities will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties and his Sureties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be Sealed and Endorsed, "Tenders for Repairing the Commandants' Quarters in the Garrison at York."

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, U. C. 23d Febuary, 1825. } No 8.—4 w.

Contract for Mess Pork.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 24th day of March next at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to Contract to deliver into the King's Magazines at this Post.

30 *Barrels of Mess Pork,*

of the finest quality, cured in this country; the meat must be warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months, and a preference will be given to Pork the produce of Upper Canada. (The delivery may commence either immediately, or on the opening of the navigation, at the option of the Contractor.) The conditions of the Contract, form of Tender and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Parties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Mess Pork."

F. T. BILLINGS
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, York 22nd Febuary 1825. } No. 8.—4 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 2d February, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of Sebastopol,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected there on.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared,—It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 3 mile of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No 11 —6 w.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform Travellers and the Public in general, that he now keeps a Livery Stable, at the Village of Port Hope, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of Horses and Carriages to hire.—He also intends Running a Stage during the Summer Months once a Week, between Port Hope and the Carrying Place. so as to meet the Steam Boat Charlotte there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,)
JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11 —t. f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand, of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U C. March 17th 1825 No. 11 —t f.

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that an election of Directors for the Welland Canal Company for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on Monday the 4th of April next, (being the first Monday in said Month) at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER.
Pres. W. C. C,

Canal Office St. Catherines 25th Febuary 1825. } No. 9—t. f.

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 1, 3, 4 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession Vaughan, Lots No. 3 and 4, a gore, in the 10th Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered.

And notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 20th Feb. 1825. —3w.

NOTICE.

A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Bahn, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt. and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of April 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

York, 2nd March, 1825. No. 9—3w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON. on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency,* (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U C. Gazette Office York.

Hargrave's State Trials.—*Complete, Folio,* 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf.	£17 10
Newman's Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
Williams's Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
Burn's Justice,—*Best Edition,* 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
Blackstone's Commentaries,—4Vols.	£3 0
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, by Nugent—*Best Edition,* neat in Calf 2vols.	£1 10
Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
Adam's Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards.	£1 15
De Lolme on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0

No. 5—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3.——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office. No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz :—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Santford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Steritt (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Solomon Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point.—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.— Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made,* Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official information generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2s per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 12th June, 1824. 25-t. f

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD,

(*And possession given at a short notice.*)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Loft, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. f.t.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

TO RECAPITULATE the circumstances and events of the late Contest for the Representation in Parliament of your County, in a public advertisement of this nature, could answer no purpose—you are sufficiently well acquainted with them; and that I am so, no one will doubt.—Had I not conceived your liberties, and the purity of your elective franchise in danger, I should have occasioned no trouble either to you or to our opponents.—You know that I have not desired to foist myself on your notice in an improper manner.—You know that up to this hour I have never solicited, either directly or indirectly, a single vote.—You know my sentiments on this head, and that I hold all tampering with so dear and sacred a right as a political crime productive of the most fatal consequences.

We have been victorious, and you are again free.—Be firm and united and it will be your own fault if you do not return the object of your choice, whoever he may be, in that decisive manner which admits of no question.

For my own part I shall be found in that same unshaken, invincible, determination to do my duty as your public servant, which I have hertofore expressed, shoul I you be pleased to confide your political interests for a time in my hands.—On the approaching day of Election I shall be at my post, ready to obey your wishes, whatever they may be.—In the mean while I am, with the most profound respect, and full of gratitude for the favourable regard I have experianced.

Your devoted
and very humble servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 11.
we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th. 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

British Stocks—On the 14th January Red three per cents. 94⅛ 8, do Consols 93⅜ 8, do for account, 94⅛ 8, Canada Company, Shares 24 a 25 pm.

The Quarter's Revenue—The sanguine view of our finances taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when bringing forward his Budget last May, has been more than born out by the event, as will be seen by the Official Returns, of the Quarter's Revenue. It is gratifying to observe, that the Customs, though £1,150,000 have been given up in remitted duties, have so largely increased, that their produce in the present year only falls short of their amount in 1823 by the comparatively small sum of £168,000. In the Excise there is an increase of £1,156,814, in the year, and of £793 831, in the quarter. The Stamps, the Post Office, the Taxes, and the miscellaneous sources of income, are all more or less improving. The total increase on the last quarter deducting the decrease on the Customs, so well accounted for, is £146,000. But to this increase must, in fairness, be added the amount of the Austrian repayment. That was a feature in the last Budget, peculiar to the year, and formed no part of the regular income of the State. Putting that item out of the question, and the amount is £766,667

African Expedition.—Government has resolved on another expedition to Africa, to explore the course of the Niger. Captain Laing who was at Sierra Leone under Sir Charles M'Carthy, is to be at the head of it, with two secretaries and 14 men.

To give lustre to silver plate—Dissolve a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong brine, which must be skimmed very carefully; add some soap to it and when you wish to use it, dip a piece of linen rag in it, and rub over the plate.

To prevent the Smoaking of a Lamp—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both clearer and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

Ancient Relic—At a festive meeting in Argyleshire a circumstance of a novel and very interesting character occurred. General Campbell of Lochnell rose, and addressing himself to Captain M'Dougall, of M'Dougall, said that he held in his hand a broach, known by the name of Brooch of Lorne, which had at one time belonged to King Robert Bruce. It was taken from the person of that Monarch by his ancestor, M'Dougall of Lorne, the person of that Monarch by his ancestor, M'Dougall of Lorne, the actions of rival clans can be so called, had placed that brooch in the possession of a relation of the Lochnell family. Campbell of Ballygleen, whose descendants had preserved it for about two centuries. It was his (General Campbell's) good fortune lately to obtain possession of it, and he now had the satisfaction of restoring it to the descendant of him who had so gloriously won and bequeathed it to his family. Captain M'Dougall made a suitable reply or thanks, and acknowledgments. The brooch was of silver, and of a circular form, the diameter about three inches. In the centre is a crystal, of an oval shape; the setting being raised about an inch round which rise eight tubes, to the same height, in each of which is a pearl; between these is some embossed work.—*Inverness Courier.*

LONDON, Jan. 10

Mining Companies.—Not even the South Sea Bubble, when at its extreme heigh, presented such a scene of insane eagerness, as that which now prevails in the foreign mining fever. On Saturday, shares in the Real del Monte Mines, on which £70 are paid, were sold at £1250! To-day they have been *current* at 1500 guineas—and not to be had—buyers eager

Medical Precepts—Health may be as much injured by interrupted and insufficient sleep, as by luxurious indulgence.

The debilitated require much more rest than the robust; nothing is so restorative to the nerves as sound and uninterrupted sleep.

The studious need a full portion of sleep; which seems to be as necessary a nutriment to the brain as food is to the stomach.

Our strength and spirits are infinitely more exhausted by the exercise of our mental, than by the labor of our corporeal faculties—let any one try the effect of intense application for a few hours; he will soon find how much his body is fatigued thereby, although he is not stirred from the chair he sat on.

Those who are candidates for health, must be as circumspect in the task they set their mind, as in the exercise they give to their body. The brane demands a much more abundant supply of animal spirits than is required for the excitement of mere legs and arms. Those who possess and employ the powers of the mind, most seldom attain to great age

Child of woe, lay thy head on thy pillow, (instead of thy mouth to the bottle)

A MELANCHOLY EPISTLE!

Letter from an Irish Lady to her nephew, June 2d 1799

Dear nephew—I have not written to you since my last before now, because we had moved, from our former place of living, and did not know where a letter would reach you; but I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the death of your only living uncle, Kirkpatrick, who died very suddenly last week after a lingering illness of five months. The day on man was in convulsions the whole time of his sickness being perfectly quiet and speechless, all the while talking incessantly and calling for water. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, except I had wrote by last boat, which went off two days before he died, and then you would have had postage to pay.—I am at a loss to tell you what his sickness was occasioned by, but I fear it was brought on by his last sickness, for he was never well ten days together during the whole time of his confinement, and I believe his sickness was occasioned by eating too much of rashers stuffed with peas and gravy, or peas and gravy stuffed with rabbits. I cannot tell which: but be that as it will, as soon as he breathed his last, the doctors gave over all hope of his recovery.

I need not tell you any thing about his age for you know that in December next he would have been twenty five years old, lacking ten months, and had he lived till then he would have been six months dead; his property now devolves to his first kin, who died some time ago, so that I expect it will be divided between us, and you know his property was something very considerable, for he had a fine estate which was sold to pay debts; and the remainder he lost in a horse race; it was the opinion of every body at the time, that he would have won the race, if the horse he run against had not been to fast for him; I never saw a man, and the doctors all say so, that observed the directions or took medicine better than he did; he would as lieve drink gruel as wine if it had the same taste, and would eat a table spoon full of salt as eat beef steak if it had the same relish. But poor soul he will never drink more, and you have not a living relation in the world except myself and your two cousins who were killed in the last war. I can't remain on this mournful subject any more, and shall send my letter with black wax, and put on it your uncles coat of arms, so I beg you don't break the seal when you open the letter, and don't open it till three or four days after you receive it, by which time you will be prepared for the sorrowful tidings. When you come to this place stop and do not read any more till my next

Your affectionate aunt

P S.—Don't write to me again till you receive this.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

It is an extraordinary fact, that at this early period arrangements are making to profit by the Coronation, which is to take place at Rheims in May, and which will be the most splendid ceremony ever witnessed in France. Meurice the inn keeper, is buying up all the carriages which he can obtain, with the expectation of selling or letting them for the journey at an enormous profit.

Some of the French editors are displeased at the British Government for recognising, as they term it, "the *Insurgent* States of South America." The Etoile of the 9th of January, remarks, that the Cabinet of Great Britain must now be considered hostile, not only to the monarchy of Spain, but to all the Cabinets of the other great Powers of Europe.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, charging him to exercise the most rigorous *surveillance* over all publications that touch on religion or public instruction, in order to prevent any from being published that have not received the sanction of the Synod

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of December 2, announce the evacuation of Moldavia by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the Sultan had considered extraordinary measures necessary for the protection of his person.

"Accounts from Zante of the 13th of Dec. say that [illegible] had executed several Greek chieftains in reprisances in opposition to the Greek Central Government, had been executed. or, as others say, had been killed in an action with the troops of the Government. Private letters from Hydra of the 2d December, say, that since the naval action fought off Candia, there had been another engagement near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate was burnt, and several transports taken.

On the 37th Nov. Constantine Botzaris, informed that Joussouf Pacha had just sent two thousand men from Lepanto, commanded by the celebrated Achmet Pacha, left, Sichena himself, for the purpose of encountering them. He came up with them on the plain of Xero Campos, beat them, killed Achamet Pacha, and took away from the Turks the desire of giving further annoyance to the besegers. The capture therefore, of the fort of Patras may be considered very near.

UNITED STATES.

From the National Journal of February 21.

Indian Treaty—By a treaty concluded at Washington on the 20 January, 1825, between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, and ratified on the 19th inst. the Choctaws have agreed to cede to the U. States all that portion of the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty Doak Stand, lying east of line beginning on the Arkansas, one hundred paces east of Fort Smith and running thence, due south, to Red River; it being understood that this line shall constitute and remain the permanent boundary between the United States and said nation; and the United States agreeing to remove such citizens as may be settled on the west side to the east side of said line, and prevent future settlements from being made on the west thereof. The United States, in consideration of such cession, and on certain conditions, agree to pay them 6000 dollars annually forever.

A Delegation from the Cherokee Nation, consisting of three, viz Jno. Ross, George Lowry and Elijah Hicks, arrived in this City a few days since, on business with the Government, and on Saturday, eleven Indians, representing the Shawanse, Delaware, Kickapoos, Miamis, Piankashaws, Senecas, Wyandots, Weas, and Pioneas, &c.

The object of the last named Delegation is to make arrangements for a removal of their tribes West of Mississippi, and are the Indians to whom we referred in our notice headed "Movements of Indians," in our paper of the 8th instant.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

There is the fairest prospect of the execution of this most useful canal. During the last summer, the Mary Livingston sailed from New York with a company, who went in her for the purpose of examining the River St. Juan and Lake Nicaragua, and also of taking the level and exploring the route between the two oceans. The Mexican government has given its sanction, and has warmly adopted the project; and the Mary Livingston has sailed from Alvarado for St. Juan, to commence the survey. The execution is committed to Mr Edward Blunt, a gentleman of an enterprising and resolute character, and of scientific acquirements; and it may be rationally hoped, from the surveys which he has already made on our own coast, that this important line will not suffer in his hands.—*Globe.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(Concluded.)

Witness.—I cannot swear what others saw: But, my Lord, (said he), I do believe the whole company saw it; and, if it had been thought a doubt, proof would have been made of it, and many would have attested with me. Then the Witness observing some admiration in the auditors, spoke further; "my Lord. I am minister of the Parish, and have long known all the Parties, but never had occasion of displeasure against any of them, nor had to do with them, or they with me; but as I was minister, the thing was wonderful to me: But I have no interest in the matter, but as called upon to testify the truth, and that I have done." (This Witness was a very reverend person, as I guessed, of about seventy years of age, his Testimony was delivered gravely and temperately, but to the great admiration of the auditory.) Whereupon, applying himself to the Chief Justice, he said, "my Lord, my brother here present "is minister of the next Parish adjacent, and I am sure saw all "done that I have affirmed." Thereupon the Judge [illegible] to give Evidence. And the Jury [illegible] in every point [illegible] sweating of the brow, the change of the colour, thrice opening of the eye, and the thrice motion of the finger, and drawing it in again;" only the first Witness added, that he himself dipped his finger in the blood which came from the dead body to examine it, and he swore he believed it was blood.

I conferred afterwards with Sir Edward Powell, Barrister at Law, and others, who all concurred in the observation; and for myself in I were upon Oath, can depose, that these depositions (especially the first Witness) are truly reported in substance

The other evidence given against the Prisoners, viz:—The Grandmother of the Plaintiff, and against *Okeman* and his wife, that they confessed they lay in the next room to the dead body that night; and that none came into the house till they found her dead the next morning; therefore if she did not murder her self, they must be the murderers. To that end further proof was made.

First, That she lay in a "composed manner in her bed, the "bed cloaths not at all disturbed, and her child by her in bed."

Secondly, "Her throat cut from ear to ear, and her neck broke," so that it she first cut her throat, she could not possibly break her neck in the bed. *Nem Contra*—Thirdly, "There was "no blood in the bed, saving a tincture of blood on the bolster "where the head lay, but not substance of blood at all."

Fourthly, "From the bed's head there was a stream of blood "on the floor, which ran along until it pooled in the bendings "of the floor to a very great quantity; and there was also another stream of blood on the floor at the bed's foot, which pooled also on the floor to a very great quantity; but no continuance or communication of blood, or matter of the one to "places, from one to the other, neither upon the bed," so that she died in two several places; and it was deposed, turning up the mat of the bed, "that there were clots of congealed blood "in the straw of the bed underneath."

Fifthly, "The bloody knife was found in the morning sticking "in the floor, a good distance from the bed; but the point of the "knife, as it stuck, was towards the bed, and the haft from the "bed."

Lastly "There was the print of a thumb and four fingers of "the left hand."

Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice—How can you know the print of a left hand from the print of a right hand in such a case

Witness.—My Lord, it is hard to describe; but if it please that honour the Judge to put his left hand upon your left hand, you cannot possibly place your right hand in the same posture; which being done, and experience so, the defendants' said time to make their defence, but gave no evidence to any purpose.—The Jury departed from the Bar, and returning, *acquitted Okeman*, and found the other three guilty; who being severally demanded, why Judgement should not be pronounced, said nothing, but severally "I did not do it, I did not do it."—Judgement was given, and the Grandmother and Husband was executed; but the Wife had the privilege to be spared execution, being with Child. Enquiry did not [illegible] any thing at their execution, but they did not, as I was told.

Natural History.

ANTS IN BULAMA.

The greatest plague which we (of us on our first arrival says Captain Beaver, pass the immense quantity of ants upon the island. There are on Bulama five different sorts, but not all equally troublesome or destructive. Those that were most so, however, for long after we left them—for the most should have been uninhabitable, entered as we built upon, and occupied the ground—The different sorts are:

First the *Termites* called in the country bog-a-bugs These ants build their nests in no irregular construction, from 6 to 8 feet high, and from 10 to 15 feet in circumference at their base; the figure of the cottage, and about the hardness of a half-burnt brick, and are frequently so close and so numerous as to be easily distinguished at first sight for native towns and which I really thought the eye could find out upon the S W and of the island of Bulama. Near the Wood ashes. He have strong scented, such as cedar and the like, which keeps them from their depredations; and I have known a small plank, three inches thick, lying upon the ground completely hollowed out by them in one night. They begin their devastation from the ground underneath, and touch not the outer surface; so that the plank has all the appearance of its former solidity until it is moved, when there does not appear to be more than the thickness of a sheet of paper left of its former substance, all the internal part being entirely eaten away. Wood appears to be the chief subs ance against which they direct their rage; and this will never be hurt by them if it does not come in contact with the ground. Those posts which I placed in it were covered with either tar or paint, under the ground, and for a few inches above it, for the purpose of repelling these destructive insects; but whether it was attended with the desired effect, was did not know, as they were not examined when we came away. The nests which we destroyed were not attempted to be rebuilt, and these destructive ants retired from our habitations; so that I should think that were the island well peopled, they would be quickly destroyed. Exposure to the sun will kill them. The internal structure of their nests are very curious; whence there are innumerable channels or passages which lead deep under ground. We never destroyed one of them with out finding at the bottom of it, what is called by the grumetas, the queen (white) bug-a-bug; it was generally about three inches long; its head, which was perfectly that of a bug-a-bug, being the only resemblance it had to the rest of the body, which was throughout the form of a white, gelatinous matter, resembling what is called the fish in the vertebræ of animals: but what appeared to be its most extraordinary was, its being, apparently, incapable of progressive motion; for though its body was in a constant undulating motion it never moved forward. These queens were always found placed between two pieces of thin, well worked, smooth clay, laid one over the other, and their internal surfaces exactly fitting, in about the centre of which there was a concavity formed in each, to fit exactly the body of the insect, which we always sure to be found there the bite of this insect is very severe

2dly. The BLACK ANT. It is difficult to stop the progress of these formidable, and innumerable insects. If a brook be in their way they will go under it; if a house or a wall, they will either go under or over it. It is said that they will kill any animal, not excepting even the elephant itself, if they surprise it asleep; many astonishing things are told of them; and some so wondrous, have we seen ourselves, that I almost fear to relate them; neither would it, if there were not persons living who could vouch for the correctness of the accounts. Shall I be believed when I say, that I have seen them destroy living, full-grown rats? I did not see the beginning of the attack; but one day, with several other persons, we stumbled upon an immense number of these ants, which occupied a space of, I suppose, about twenty feet in circumference, in the midst of them were two full-grown rats, twisting about in the greatest agony, covered with these insects. I do not believe that they had been long attacked by them, for their hair was pretty entire; in less than half an hour, there was not a bit of it left upon either of their backs, and they appeared as if they had been scalded, their eyes and ears were full of blood, and in somewhat more than an hour one of them was motionless, for the other, poor creature, not only a long pole we killed it, to put it out of its misery. The rats though covered with ants when we first saw them, had quite strength enough to have run away instead of which they did nothing but writhe and twist about, until their strength was entirely exhausted. Upon our first landing we were greatly annoyed by these ants; several of the colonists being at different times wakened in the night, from their rotting about them; and one woman, I thought, would have absolutely gone mad, before she could be disengaged of a great number that had entered into her body, and had so got into her long and thick head of hair, that the strength of one to some time entirely to clear her of them. These insects, one would imagine, must have a very acute sense of smelling; for if a piece of meat was dropped on the ground, and not one of them was to be seen, it would in a very short time be surrounded by them, and quickly be devoured, and carried away. We, therefore, in all places pieces about as traps, and when a great number were collected about them, they were destroyed by throwing hot coals upon them. At first we attended it, by pouring on them boiling water; but after lying to all appearance dead, for about half an hour, they would get up and run away. They generally march in regular columns; and I have frequently watched their progress, like a stream of black ink, about two inches broad, for many hundred yards together. Sometimes they would go under ground, without any apparent necessity for so doing; and appear in it again at a short distance; and this would sometimes be frequently repeated but always with uniform pace, and in the most perfect order; as on others they would continue on the whole time that I watched them above ground; and at their again, they would once entered the ground. I was not able to trace their quitting it again, but struck me as the most remarkable circumstance in the march of insects on either side, in the line, there were larger ants always stationary, always with their heads towards the line of march, and always with their forceps wide open; these sentinels, like two rows of posts, always preserved the parallelism of the two sides of the column, as much so as if it lie in the two edges of a rule of black ribbon, to which they may, not unaptly be compared. All the large black ants were not thus stationary, but many were in the lines with the smaller ones, and, probably occasionally relieved the others; but I never saw a single one thus standing centinel. The small ants were in length rather more than the fifth of an inch, and the larger ones about four tenths of an inch, and were in point of numbers, compared with the former, probably, as six or one to one hundred. When these ants have bitten a person from the pain, they generally leave their corpse behind them, which make two small punctures, that are easily perceived. Like the other sort described, these (or there would be no living for them) always quite the habitations of men; and from three weeks after our landing to the time of our quitting the island, we were not in the least, annoyed by them. They [illegible] Portuguese inhabitants of Bissao; and I am told by the natives

that they never enter their towns. These ants destroyed, in one night, soon after our arrival, a whole litter of pigs, and more than a dozen fowls. The two kinds of ants above noticed, have not the least similarity in their conformation, and not less dissimilar in their mode of living; the one subsisting chiefly on wood, the other on animal food; these latter, like the vultures, are of use in devouring dead carcases

3dly. A smaller black ant, whose nests are sometimes on the ground, and sometimes on the branches of trees. These are not troublesome, except when disturbed; their bite is not very severe.

4thly. A common seized red ant. These are found only on and about trees; I never saw any of their nests. Their bite is pretty sharp. When we killed a bullock it generally remained all night suspended by a rope to the arm of a large tree, on which these red ants used to make great havock, until we learned an easy mode of securing it from their depredations; and this was, simply drawing a circle of chalk all round the rope, over which the insects would never venture.

5thly. A large black ant, about three-fourths of an inch in length. These are seldom met with in greater numbers than six or eight together, generally singly, or by twos and threes. They are frequently found in the bottom of holes or pits; their bite is painful; and when killed, they emit an intolerable stench.

There are numerous swarms of bees in all these countries, which make their combs and deposit their honey in the hollow of trees; to get at which the natives cut them down. We had no better mode, on the island of Sulama, to get at our honey, of which I have sometimes had three large pails full brought to me in one morning

* Our inclosed garden contained exactly half an acre, and in it we had to knock down twenty of these big a-hag hills, it is said that they always build their nests on the best soil.

† Those who wish to know more of this kind of ant will find it well described in Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

Domestic.

Their Excellencies the Earl of Dalhousie and Sir James Kempt intended returning to their respective Governments by the mo. of May next.—*St. John, (N. B) Gazette.*

We are sorry to say that the death of Lord Mount Charles is confirmed, this melancholy event took place at Nice, Sir William Knighton was despatched from England to attend his Lordship, but his skill proved unavailing. This promising young nobleman was the Eldest son of the Marquis of Conyngham, and nephew of His Excellency the Honorable Sir F. N. Burton, his premature death has filled his family with the deepest affliction.

Wesleyan Methodists.—The engrossed Bill to extend to Wesleyan Methodists certain privileges, and to enable them to celebrate the rites of Marriage, Baptism, and Burial, has passed a third reading in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. VII.

(From Wednesday Feb 2d, to Feb. 9th, 1825 inclusive.)

WEDNESDAY Feb. 2d.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition of Oliver Everts, inspector for the District of Johnstown, praying for remuneration of expenses which he had been put to in prosecuting persons for retailing spirituous liquors without licence—The Petition of the Inhabitants of the London District, praying for certain reasons therein stated—that the prayer of the Petitioners of the County of Middlesex may not be entertained—and the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide praying for an Act attaching them to the County of Norfolk—were read.

On motion of Mr. McDONELL the Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary was referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

The Petition of Oliver Everts Esq. was likewise referred to a Select Committee with liberty to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr ROLPH it was ordered, that the Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the return of the Returning Officer for the Western District, should have power to send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee on the affirmation Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY Feb. 3d.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Thomas Sparham and others—of John Cumming and others—and of Thomas Campbell and others.

Mr. VANKOUGHNETT from the Committee on expiring Laws reported, that an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned, "will expire at the end of the present Session."

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition of William Lyon McKenzie, praying for investigation of the Post Office establishment in this Province—the Petition of William Garrett, praying to be allowed to obtain two hundred and fifty lean or store hogs, from the State of New York free of duty—and the Petition of Anthony McGuier, and others praying for a grant of money to be laid out in repairing the Road leading from Kingston to the Napanee—were read.

The Petitions of Anthony McGuier, and William L. McKenzie were referred to Select Committees to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. McLEAN moved that so much of the order of the day as related to the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Internal improvements might be discharged, and that the said message should be referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of Messrs. C. Jones, Gordon, Crysler, Morris and Att'y. General.

In amendment Mr JONES of Grenville moved, that the names of Morris and Att'y. General should be expunged and Rolph and Hamilton be inserted—which was lost.

The original question was then put and lost.

Mr. ATT'Y. GENERAL moved, that that part of the order of the day which related to the Committee on Internal navigation should be postponed for a fortnight—which was carried.

Mr. J. JONES, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Leonard Soper, reported the draft of a Bill which was received and read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Glengary, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN, the Assessment Laws amendment Bill was ordered for a second reading on the following Monday.

Leave was granted to Mr. PETERSON to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act passed in the forty fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "an Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof," and the Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the following Monday.

Agreeably to the order the day the House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of the Justices of the Home District.

The Chairman reported the following Resolution.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient to impose a tax on dogs in this Province upon the principles and for the purposes recommended in the Report of the Select Committee upon the Petition of the Justices of the Home District.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

Yeas—Messrs. McCall, C. Jones, Vankoughnett, Coleman, J. Jones, White, Thomson, Atkinson, Thompson, McLean, Cameron, Gordon, Att'y. General, Bidwell, Perry, Cumming, McDonald, Morris, D. Jones, Winker, Lyons and Playter, 22.

Nays—Messrs. Matthews, Hornor, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Wilkinson, Walsh, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, Rolph, Wilson, Beardsly, Beasly, McBride and Peterson, 16.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of six, and the Report was accordingly received.

In amendment to the resolution reported, Capt. MATTHEWS moved that the following words should be added, excepting that persons living in the Country be permitted to keep two dogs free from taxation.

The original motion as amended was then put and carried, and is as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient to impose a tax on dogs in this Province upon the principles and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Select Committee upon the Petition of the Justices of the Home District, excepting that persons living in the Country be permitted to keep two dogs free from taxation.

On motion made, Messrs. J. Jones and Walker were ordered as a Committee to draft a Bill in conformity with the above resolution.

The bread seize Bill was read the second time.

On motion the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following Monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Militia Law amendment Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

Leave was granted to Mr. MORRIS to bring in a Bill to prevent foreigners from fishing within the waters of this Province.

The Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the Monday following

Agreeably to the order of the day the felons counsel Bill was read the second time.

On motion made the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON it was ordered, that the House should be called on Monday the seventh day of February at the hour of eleven—Adjourned.

FRIDAY Feb. 4th.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Gideon Tiffany and others, of the Townships of Delaware and Westminster—of sundry Inhabitants of the Townships of Portland and Loughborough—and of Samuel Aykroyd and others.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Receiver General's Poundage Repeal Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day month.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. McCall, Matthews, Hamilton, Gordon, Randall, Clark, Wilkinson, Lefferty, Beasly, Beardsly, Scollick, Ingersol, J. Jones, White Rolph, Coleman, Thomson, Wilkinson, Atkinson, Bidwell, Thompson, Perry, Cumming, Att'y. General, McDonald, Lyons, Walker, McBride, Peterson, Playter and Hornor, 31.

Nays.—Messrs. Vankoughnett, Cameron, McLean, Morris and D. Jones, 5.

Question gained majority 26, the Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Waterloo School Trustee Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Wednesday.

Mr. COLEMAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill, for the more equal distribution of property of persons dying intestate within the Province, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the next Wednesday.

The House then went into Committee on the affirmation Bill.

The Chairman Reported the Bill amended.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Attorney General, Gordon, Lyons, Ingersol, Randal, Clark, Wilkinson, C. Jones, Bidwell Thomson, Wilson, VanKoughnett, Morris, McLean, Cryster, Playter, Thompson, McBride, Peterson, and Beasly, 21.

Nays.—Messrs. McCall, Walsh, Hamilton, Lefferty, Beardsly, Scollick, Rolph, White, Coleman, and Perry, 10.

The Question was gained by a majority of 11, and the Report was received accordingly.

On motion of the Attorney Gen. the Affirmation Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Tuesday—Adjourned.

MONDAY Feb. 7th.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN it was ordered, that the Committee on the Durham Election should meet at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of the same.

The following petitions were then by leave of the House brought up, of Joseph Cawthra and others of this place in opposition to the petition proposing to lay a tax on dogs—of sundry Freholders and Inhabitants of the Townships of Bertie and Humberstone in the District—of sundry Inhabitants of the Home District—of the agent for the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company—of Thomas Appleby and others, Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward—of John Campbell praying to be restored to the pension list—of John Bennet Marks and others of the Township of Pittsburgh—of sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Bellville—of sundry Inhabitants of the County of Hastings.—of sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Pickering—of William Casey and others, Inhabitants of the Midland District—of sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Stamford—of sundry Inhabitants of the Home District—and of Alex. McMartin Esq a candidate at the last Election for the County of Glengary.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition of Thomas Sparham and others, praying the House of Assembly to address His Majesty in behalf of His loyal subjects the Inhabitants of this Province, that the income of the fund about to be constituted for the support of the Protestant Clergy of the Province may not be confined to one Denomination but equally extended to all Protestant Denominations in the Province.

The petition of John Cumming and others of the Town of Kingston praying that so much of the tenth Clause of the Act vesting in the hands of Commissioners all the stock, debts, bonds and property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, may be repealed, as restrains them from selling, conveying or transferring their real Estate.—the petition of Thomas Campbell and others of the Town of Bellville praying for fifty pounds out of the Public Funds of the Province to pay them for building a bridge across the River Moire—the petition of Gideon Tiffany and others praying that at least two hundred pounds may be granted them to enable them to build a Bridge across the Thames—the petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Portland and Loughborough praying for a grant of money from the Public Funds for improving the Roads from those Townships to Kingston—and the petition of Samuel Aykroyd and others, similar to that of Thomas Sparham and others, were read

The petitions of Samuel Aykroyd—James Bradshaw and others—and John Cumming Esq. and others were referred to Select Committees to report thereon.

Mr GORDON from the Committee to whome was referred the Public Accounts laid before the present Parliament, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and was read as follows.

The select Committee to whom was referred the Public Provincial Accounts have instructed their Chairman to move the House to address His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to communicate to it any information which he may have relative to the amount of duties collected at the port of Quebec during the last season, and that if His Excellency has no information upon the subject he will be pleased to procure and Communicate the same, distinguishing the amount collected in each quarter, from the 6th April 1824 and 5th January 1825.

(Signed)
JAMES GORDON.
Chairman.

Committe Room
7 February 1825.

On motion of Mr. GORDON it was resolved that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in conformity to the foregoing report.

A Committee was then appointed to draft an address to that effect.

Mr. MORRIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to make permanent the Bathurst District Common School Law.

The Bathurst School Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the following Friday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill for the relief of Leonard Soper was read the second time.

The House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment

The Report was ordered to be received.

And on motion made the Bill for the relief of Leonard Soper was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Thursday.

Mr. McLEAN moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry persons summoned to attend as witnesses on the trial of the Durham contested Election, and that the forty third rule of the House should be dispensed with as far as related to the same, and that the petition should be immediately read.

Which was carried and the petition was read as follows:

To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly.

The petition of the undersigned persons summoned as witnesses by order of your Honorable House in the case of the Durham Election.

Humbly Sweweth,

That they reside sixty and seventy miles distant from York, and have attended at their own expense, and by borrowing money for that purpose, and that they are unable to remain unless their reasonable expenses are paid

Wherefore they pray, that your Honorable House will make such order thereon as to your Honorable House shall seem meet

(Signed)
JAMES ROBERTSON,
and twelve others.

York 7th February 1825.

Mr McLEAN moved that it be resolved, that it is the opinion of this House that no witness summoned to give testimony on the Trial of any contested Election can legally be compelled to give evidence till his reasonable expenses are paid or tendered

In amendment Mr. C JONES moved, that after the word "moves" in the original resolution the remainder should be expunged and the following substituted. "That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the petition of sundry witnesses of the Durham Election, and that the forty third rule in so far as it relates there, to be dispensed with."

Which was carried.

The original question as amended was then put and carried, and Dr. Lefferty was called to the Chair.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

On motion made, that the Clerk should be directed to furnish the printers of this place with a copy of the votes of the House—The House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Hamilton, Randall, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, White, Coleman, Wilson, Perry, McBride, Clark, Peterson and Beasly. 14.

Nays.—Messrs. C Jones, Vankoughnett, Beardsly, Walsh McLean, Att'y. General, McDonald, Burnham and Cryster, 9

Question carried by a majority of 5 and ordered accordingly—Adjourned.

TUESDAY Feb. 8th.

Mr. McLEAN moved that the resolution directing that the Clerk should furnish copies of the votes of the House to each printer resident in York, should be rescinded—Which was ordered.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of John Black and others of the Township of Drummond—the Petition of Daniel Ferguson and others of the Township of Beckwith—the Petition of John Upfold and others—the Petition of David Pattie Esq. and others of the District of Ottawa, and the Petition of the merchants of the Eastern District.

Agreeably to the order of the day the affirmation Bill was read the third time.

Mr. BEARDSLY moved, that the following clause might be added as a Rider to the Bill

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all persons professing to be of the denomination of Christians called Unitas fratrum or United brethren, or Moravians, Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers shall hereafter be capable of holding any civil office of honor or profit under the government of this Province, and that the affirmation of any such person shall be taken and received in lieu of an oath as qualification for the same, any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

On amendment the ATT'Y. GENERAL moved that after the word "that" in the original motion, the remaining words should be expunged and the words following inserted [illegible] that the title thereof be an Act to allow of the evidence of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians or members of the Protestant Church called Unitas fratrum in criminal cases and proceedings."

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs Hornor, Matthews, Wilkinson, Gordon, C Jones, Randall, Clark, Thomson, McDonell, Ingersol, J. Jones, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Wilson, Atkinson, Cameron, McLean, Att'y. General, Bidwell, Cumming, Burnham, McDonald, Morris, D. Jones, Lyons, Walker, Cryster, McBride, Peterson, Playter and Beasly, 31.

Nays.—Messrs. McCall, Hamilton, Beardsly, Walsh, Lefferty, Perry, Coleman and Rolph, 8.

The question was carried by a majority of 23.

The original question as amended was then put and carried, and the Bill was signed.

Messrs. Att'y. General and Playter were ordered to carry the Bill to the Honorable the Legislative Council and request their concurrence thereto—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 9th.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Waterloo School Trustee Bill was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Messrs. Thomson and Bidwell were ordered by the Speaker to carry the same to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition from Joseph Cawthra and others praying that if a tax is laid on dogs, it may be for all over one, and that the amount arising from the same may not be applied to police purposes, but paid into the Treasury—the Petition of William Horn and others praying that twenty five pounds may be granted out of the Public Funds to be expended for the purpose of repairing the road between Lots No. four and five in the fifteenth and sixteenth Concessions in the Township of Bertie—the Petition of Francis Leys and others, John Beatty and others, and Robert Castle and other Inhabitants of the Home District praying for such provision respecting the premises as may be deemed meet—the Petition of Thomas D. Appleby and others praying that the County of Prince Edward may be erected into a separate District by the name of Maitland—the Petition of John Campbell praying to be restored to the pension list—the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Bellville praying for certain regulations and an extension of the said Town—the Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, praying to be erected into a separate District—the Petition of William Casey and other Inhabitants of the Midland District expressing their wishe that a law may be enacted, making it the duty of the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions to publish (annually) in some newspaper either printed or circulated in the District, a Report of the state of the Treasury, containing a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements—the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Stamford praying that means may be effected for the destruction of wolves, and the Petition of Alexander McMartin Esq. protesting against the Election and return of Duncan Cameron Esq. as a member to represent the County of Glengary in the present Parliament, were read.

Mr. MORRIS reported a draft of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to duties received at the Port of Quebec which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. GORDON the address was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. GORDON the House went into Committee on the address

The Chairman reported the address amended.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the address was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr MORRIS from the Committee to whom was referred the Religious Society relief Bill, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. MORRIS from the joint Committee of conference on that part of His Excellency's message relating to the destruction of the late Parliament House, by fire submitted a Report which was received and as follows.

Joint Committee Room
January 27th 1825.

The Joint Committee of conference having met this day at twelve o'clock to enquire into the causes which occasioned the destruction, by fire, of the Public buildings appropriated for the meeting of the Legislature, it appeared to be of consequence, as a preliminary step, to ascertain as speedily as possible the actual state of the ruins and whether the walls of the middle building remained in a state worthy of being roofed and repaired, it was therefore unanimously resolved that Mr. Morris, the Chairman of the conferences from the House of Assembly should ascertain, from a proper workman, the present state of the buildings and the expense of roofing the same should the walls be found sufficient.

The Committee then adjourned to Saturday 29th January at three o'clock.

Saturday 29th January three o'clock, the joint conference met according to adjournment and examined several witnesses.

Doctor Powell, could give no further information than that which was contained in the Report which he had addressed to George Hillier Esq. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on being asked why the House was not insured; answered, that it had been recommended by a special Committee but had not been adopted by the House.

James B. idgand, recollected nothing more than what he had stated on his affidavit, he and his daughter had been employed all the day on which the fire happened in cleaning the House and the windows—said that he had perceived some smoke but on opening the windows it immediately disappeared and having put one stick into the stove and carefully covered up the fire on the hearth, he had gone home about four o'clock and did not return till alarmed by the cry of fire—said that a beam passed very near the flue, that the chimneys had been all swept and the stove pipes cleaned the day before.

Lewis Bright, could give no information—was in the House during the day of the fire but not in the wing belonging to the House of Assembly.

3 o'clock, 31 Jan. 1825—The joint conference met according to adjournment.

Richard Owen, went past the House at ten o'clock at night, or perhaps a little later, saw a great smoke in the north chimney of the wing but had no idea that the House was on fire—soon after he was in bed, his wife who had not retired got alarmed at seeing a strange light about three o'clock—got up and ran to the buildings but found many there before him—the north wing all in flames—can form no opinion how the fire happened.

Mrs. Robinson, passed the House between eleven and twelve o'clock, and saw a great smoke in the north chimney, but no light, supposing that there were people in the House she was not alarmed, although the smoke was remarked on a little boy with her, as being very great—went to bed on reaching her house, and was roused by the call of fire, about an hour and a half after.

Mr. Hay, was alarmed a little after twelve, ran immediately out and on reaching the buildings saw the roof of the north wing already on fire—all the lower part consumed, is convinced that the roof caught from the lower story and that the ground floor took first.

Mr. Clinger, put up the pipes on the 28th, the day before the fire happened, but can give no information respecting the fire.

John Eaton, saw the fire issuing from all the windows when he got there—thinks the fire took first below—mentioned a beam passing within 4 inches of the flue, from the catching of which from a crevice in the flue he thinks the fire might have originated.

Daniel Stafford, thinks the fire originated from the flue and caught the beam of timber which entered the wall so near it.

John Hays, saw the fire below and above, corroborated Staffords evidence, mentioned the piece of timber 4 inches from the flue, but thinks the fire took from above.

Mr. Charles Small, returning from Mr Joseph Wehams at half past twelve observed something like a cloud which he thought might have been the marsh on fire—on reaching the bank he perceived a great light, and when opposite Dr. Widmers, saw two people crossing towards the Parliament buildings, Mrs. Hays looking out of her window told him the Parliament House was on fire, on hearing of which he returned up King street knocking at every door, and when he came back to the Parliament House he found about a dozen people who were busy taking out the books from the Library, he states that his mother Mrs. Small, alarmed by a faint cry of fire, ran to Dr. Widmers thinking it to be his house but discerning her mistake she returned and awoke Mr. Small—witness thinks the fire commenced below.

Mr. Charles Richardson, perceived about one o'clock a great light, thought it proceeded from Dr. Widmer's house, dressed expeditiously, and when in the street saw where the fire was, only one person at the Parliament buildings when he arrived, saw the flames issue from the windows of Doctor Powell's room, all the other windows dark—knowing where the Journals were kept opened the back window but such a volume of smoke was emitted as rendered it impossible to enter, was forced to let the window down again, is convinced that the fire originated below in Doctor Powell's Room.

Mr. Andrew Wharfe saw a light in his bed-room between twelve and one—thought Mr. Small's house was on fire—ordered his brother to give the alarm up the street—found on going out it was the Parliament House. The north wing was on fire, exerted himself in the first place to save the Library—gave no opinion as to the cause of the fire.

Mr. MORRIS, Chairman of the Committee from the House of Assembly reported, that Mr. Ewart the builder estimated the expense of putting on the roof on the middle building, the walls of which he states to be very little injured, at one hundred pounds, and closing up the windows and doors.

From the whole evidence, and likewise from a personal view of the ruins, the joint Committee are of opinion, that the North flue of the North Wing, as well as the Chimney on the other end, were so every insecure as to expose the Building to great danger and that therefore the fire may have been accidental, the Committee, however, can not forbear expressing, it as their opinion from the incidental information brought before them, that a great want of vigilance seems to have prevailed among the Servants employed, especially *James Bridgland* and *John Hunter*.

The Committee are further of opinion that the middle building should be roofed and enclosed, by boarding up the doors and windows, taking down the Interior Chimneys or supporting them as may appear necessary.

(Signed) GEO. CROOKSHANK,
Chairman of Committee
of Legislative Council.

(Signed) Wm. MORRIS,
Chairman of Committee
of House of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, it was ordered, that the Report of the Joint Committee should be referred to a Committee of the whole House, on the morrow.

Mr. BEARDSLY from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of John P. Clement, reported a bill which was received and read the first time.

Mr. BEARDSLY moved, that the bill for the relief of John P. Clement, should be read a second time on the Monday following.

On which the House divided.

Yeas, Messrs Matthews. Hornor, McCall, Hamilton, Lefferty, Perry, Randal, Scollick, Coleman, Ingersol, Clark, Wilson, Beardsly, Thomson, Thompson, and McBride. 16

Nays. Messrs. Gordon, C. Jones, J Jones, Wilkinson, Burnham, Atty General, VanKoughnett, White, McLean, D. Jones, Atkinson, Cumming, McDonald, Walker, Morris, Peterson, and Beasly, 17.

Question lost, majority 1

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, was read the third time, passed and signed, and is as follows:

To His Excellency SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the House, any information which Your Excellency may have received, relative to the amount of duties collected at the Port of Quebec during the last season, and that if Your Excellency is not in possession of any information on the subject, that your Excellency will be pleased to procure and communicate to the House, an account of the Gross amount of duties collected at that Port, from the 6th April 1824, to the 5th January 1825, distinguishing the amount of each quarter.

Signed,
JOHN WILLSON,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 9th Feb. 1825.

Messrs. Morris and Thomson was ordered as a Committee, to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the foregoing Address.

Mr. C. JONES moved, that it might be resolved, that a special Committee should be appointed by this House, to be composed of seven Members, to whom should be referred the consideration of all Petitions, public or private, praying for any pecuniary aid, with authority to report by bill or otherwise, and with power to send for persons and papers, and that so much of the 26th Rule as relates to the Member who shall introduce such Petition or Petitions which may be referred to a Committee being one of the Committee, be dispensed with.

In amendment CAPT. MATTHEWS moved, that after the word "aid" in the original Resolution the words "as far as applies to roads and bridges," be added.

Which was carried.

The original motion as amended, was then put and carried, and the following Members were chosen by ballot to compose such Committee, Messrs. Matthews, Hamilton, Clark, C. Jones, Hornor, McLean, and Beardsly.

On motion of Mr D JONES, the Petition of Alex McMartin, Esq. a Candidate at the last Election for the County of Gleugary, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday the 28th day of February at 11 o'clock A. M.

Present, Messrs. Hamilton, McBride, Peterson, C Jones, Thompson, Ingersol, Lefferty, McCall, Burnham, Walker, Wilkinson, Beasly, Perry, Coleman, Matthews, VanKougnnett, Randall, Beardsly, Clark and Wilson, 20

At 6 o'clock, P. M. the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

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By Authority.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford in favour of Lewis P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Hiram Spafford, all and Singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabeth town in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabeth town aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (excepting twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.
Sheriff

No. 7.—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day
TO WIT. } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7 h, 1825

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monrow. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff
By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office
Jan 10th 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri*
To Wit. } *facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Ottrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, 10th July, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD,
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

NOTICE

Home District } IS hereby given, that a Court of
York, to wit. } Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the Sixth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York, 12th March, 1825

No 11—3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Lessees of the Clergy Reserves who have neglected to pay their rents to the 5th rills of their respective Districts, that if all arrears are not paid up by the first day of June next ensuing, the Corporation will be compelled to put their accounts in suit.

By Order of the Corporation,
(Signed)
S. HEWARD,
Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves.

York 24th February 1825. 10—td.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Return Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June. And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepared to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d February, 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed, "Proposals for Survey,") will be received at this Office on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Hinton, on the Ottawa River, (in rear of the Township of McNab) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in land by

a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in like manner on or before the said day, for Re surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are without difficulty, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, (whose name shall be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for approval,) conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General,

No 5—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected there on.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared, —It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No 11.—6 w.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform Travellers and the Public in general, that he now keeps a Livery Stable, at the Village of Port Hope, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of Horses and Carriages to hire.—He also intends Running a Stage during the Summer Months once a Week, between Port Hope and the Carrying Place so as to meet the Steam Boat Charlotte there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,)
JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11.—t. f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand, of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825. No. 11.—t. f.

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that an election of Directors for the Welland Canal Company for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on Monday the 4th of April next, (being the first Monday in said Month) at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER.
Pres. W. C. C,

Canal Office St. Catherines 25th Febuary 1825. } No. 9—t. f.

VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession Vaughan, Lots No. 3 and 4, a gore, in the 10th Concession ditto, containing 1000 acres well watered.

And notice is hereby given, that any person or persons found Trespassing upon the above mentioned Property, will be punished with the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES RUGGLES,
Heir at Law of
JAMES RUGGLES, *deceased.*

York, 26th Feb. 1825. No 9—3w.

NOTICE.

A SUM of Money having been bequeathed to Frederick Andrew Gotthard Bahn, formerly Corporal in the 60th Regt and discharged from that Corps at Montreal in the month of April 1822, he is requested to apply at the Military Secretary's Office York, Upper Canada.

Information respecting this man is solicited.

York, 2nd March, 1825. No. 9—3w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a half upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency,* (which are the prices *sterling* paid for them in London) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

Hargrave's State Trials.—*Complete, Folio,* 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf.	£17 10
Newman's Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf.	£4 10
Williams's Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.*	£3 10
Burn's Justice,—*Best Edition,* 5Vols. *neat in Calf.*	£3 10
Blackstone's Commentaries,—4Vols.	£3 0
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws by Nugent—*last Edition,* neat in Calf 2vols	£1 10
Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.*	£2 0
Adam's Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols Boards.	£1 15
Dr Lolme on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.*	£0

No. 5—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 19. & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 48.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowler, *Smith's Creek.*

Peleiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Steritt (*of Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soleman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JAMES LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Eastern District will at the next Session of the Legislature make application to be authorised to effect a Loan to enable them to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall. 37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately. 37—6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium. Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f,

FOR SALE.

A Set of Super, *London-made,* Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan. *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER CANADA,
~~For the Year 1825,~~

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—tf.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar Larder &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. f.t.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

TO RECAPITULATE the circumstances and events of the late Contest for the Representation in Parliament of your County, in a public advertisement of this nature, could answer no purpose—you are sufficiently well acquainted with them; and, that I am so, no one will doubt.—Had I not conceived your liberties, and the purity of your elective franchise in danger, I should have occasioned no trouble either to you or to our opponents.—You know that I have not desired to foist myself on your notice in an improper manner.—You know that up to this hour I have never solicited, either directly or indirectly, a single vote.—You knowing sentiments on this head, and that I hold all tampering with so dear and sacred a right as a political crime productive of the most fatal consequences.

We have been victorious, and you are again free.—Be firm and united and it will be your own fault if you do not return the object of your choice, whoever he may be, in that decisive manner which admits of no question.

For my own part I shall be found in that same unshaken, invincible, determination to do my duty as your public servant, which I have hertofore expressed, should you be pleased to confide your political interests for a time in my hands.—On the approaching day of Election I shall be at my post, ready to obey your wishes, whatever they may be.—In the mean while I am, with the most profound respect, and full of gratitude for the favourable regard I have experienced.

Your devoted
and very humble servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY
REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th eepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Sale and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;* —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 6 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 12.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th, 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, his Majesty left the Royal Lodge, in his travelling carriage, with his regular retinue of domestics, but unattended by any military escort, as his Majesty declined having any until he reached Hounslow; from thence it is supposed his Majesty was escorted by a party of the 7th Hussars to Carlton Palace. It is expected that his Majesty will return to the Royal Lodge in a few days, as the establishment is still kept open.

PLYMOUTH, *Jan.* 13.—The Egeria, 24, Captain S. Roberts, C. B. is expected to sail to-morrow, with H. G. Ward, Esq. his Majesty's Commissioner to Mexico and other official persons, appointed to negociate and conclude, with the declared Independent States, a new Treaty of Commerce, the basis of which (it is understood,) previous negociation has already established.—The *Blossom*, 24, is to be commissioned by Captain Fred Wm. Beechey, at Woolwich, for the purpose (it is said) of proceeding to Behring's Straits, via Cape Horn, and endeavour to open a communication with Captain Franklin, who is about to proceed on his land expedition from the mouth of Copper Mine river, westward, to Behring's Straits.

Yesterday the brig *Swiftsure*, Capt. Tilly, (belonging to the Anglo Mexican Mine Company) sailed for the Havanah and Vera Cruz.—She took on board a quantity of quicksilver, for working the silver ore, in the Mexican Mines. She is a fine vessel, and was an object of curiosity whilst here, as it was in her that Buonaparte made his escape from Elba.

The receipts of the customs at the port of Bristol for the last year, exceeded those of the year 1823 by £40 000.

Crim. Con. Cox, vs Kean.—The trial of *Edmund Kean*, was concluded on the 13th of January. The jury without leaving the box, after deliberating for about twenty five minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £ 00.

The British Brig *Gen. Brock*, took fire on the night of the 15th ult. while lying at the Flats about 9 miles below Wilmington, and was totally consumed, with all her cargo, consisting of 1000 barrels of turpentine, and 203 bales of cotton. It was reported that two men belonging to the vessel, were sitterwards missed.

Dreadful Accident.—At Middleton Colliery on Wednesday evening, one of the most shocking accidents occurred which it has ever fallen to our lot to record. From the best information we could procure on the spot, it seems almost certain that the imprudence of one of the miners, who, with the rest, was just leaving off his work has brought this destruction and misery upon himself and his unfortunate fellow workmen.—He took off the top of his safety lamp, and an almost instantaneous explosion was the consequence, which killed no less than twenty-three of the poor workmen on the spot.—Besides these, four other received very severe injury, and were taken as soon as possible to Leeds Infirmary, where some hopes are entertained of their recovery. The bodies of all those who have been killed have been found except two; some of them are in a shocking mangled state; others appear to have perished merely by suffocation, thus from the injury sustained, as their bodies exhibit no marks of violence.

The following very remarkable anecdote was referred to by Mr. Williams, in his speech upon seconding Mr. Favell's motion for a petition to the Legislature to revise the criminal code.

Two men were once convicted of highway robbery, before Judge Caulfield, the lineal ancestor of the present archbishop Caulfield. When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical cogency and severity, addressed his companion in the following manner:—"D——n seize you, you heartless villain! if it had not been for you, I should have sent that rascal to hell who here witness against us. I would have murdered the villain and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrel, persuaded me to let him go. You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only comfort and satisfaction I have. But good people, if any of my profession be among you take warning by my example; if you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison to rob many more, and, by Heavens, the men I assuredly will murder." "May God visit the blood of the men you murder upon my head," said Judge Caulfield. "Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter have a gallows erected and a coffin made on the very spot where the murder stands; for from this bench I will not remove until I see him executed; as for the young man, whose heart, though corrupt by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him: I must indeed pass upon him the sentence the law requires, but I will respite him, and use my influence with the Crown to pardon him. This hoary villain shall not, therefore, have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated." The Sheriff obeyed the order; a gallows was erected in the court house, and in the presence of the Judge, the Jury, and the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity."

A year or two since, an enterprising farmer in the land of 'steady habits,' chanced to raise on his annual turnip patch, a turnip of most extraordinary and prodigious size. It occured to Jonathan, that this large turnip, which was the marvel of the whole town and country, ought to be turned to some better account than to be given to the hogs, or sold by the bushel. He had heard that some of the litterati of New York had done well by sending botanical specimens as presents to the Emperor Alexander, and that his Majesty, among other valuables, had sent gold rings in exchange for less pondrous articles than his turnip. Jonathan's mind was therefore made up, that the great turnip should be a vegetable, and he hoped, a meet offering to the Czar of all the Russians. The turnip was accordingly sent to St. Petersburgh, and in due time, Jonathan received in return, several valuable pieces of coin. His neighbours a l learned his good fortune, and one of them, emulous of Jonathan's luck, soon after, manufactured a cheese of huge dimensions, and despatched it as a present for the table of Alexander, and in the meantime waited for the result of the venture. The cheese was even larger than the turnip, and the neighbourhood all thought it fair to conclude, that his Majesty would make a proportionable equivalent for the gift. At length it was announced, a vessel had arrived at Stonington, bringing a large box for Squire Morgan, who sent these last year. The box which was carefully sealed, and directed, was opened in presence of all the family connexions, and a goodly number of the Squire's neighbours, and, on removing the packing materials, instead of the expected treasure, the *great turnip* was discovered which the spectators immediately recognized as their old acquaintance, and Jonathan declared, that "for his part he did'nt see but what the turnip had stood the voige darn'd well.—*Noah's Ark.*

The celebrated Aaron Hill when in Egypt, had the curiosity to examine a catacomb. He was accompanied in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by one of the natives of the country as a guide.—They at length arrived at the spot, and, without taking any notice of some fellows who were sauntering about the place descended by ropes into the vault. No sooner were they let down than they were presented with a spectacle which struck them with horror. Two gentlemen, apparently starved to death, lay before them: one of these unhappy victims had a tablet in his hand, on which was written in very pathetic language, the story of their lamentable fate. It seemed that they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having in the course of their travels intrusted themselves with one of the natives for the purpose of visiting the catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish.—The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed instantly alarmed them. They had scarce read the tale, when looking up, they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others, whom they had seen near the spot closing the entrance into the vault. They were now reduced to the utmost distress; they however, drew their swords, determined to make a desperate effort to rescue themselves from a situation so appalling. With this resolution they were groping about at random in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death.—They listened to the dismal sound, and at length, by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and a little beyond they beheld his inhuman murderers, flying with the utmost precipitation. They pursued them with so much speed that they had time to effect their escape through the passage, at which the robbers had entered, before they could close the entrance upon them.

LICENSING THEATRES.

Extract from a curious old manuscript in Malone's collection in the Bodlian Library.

Yesterday being the day appointed for Licensing the various Theatres, a full meeting of the Surrey Magistrates took place.

The first application was made by Mr. Wm. Shakespeare for the renewal of his licence for the Globe Theatre on the Bank side.

Sir Thomas Holmes felt considerable hesitation in assenting to the renewal of the licence. He would put one question to Mr. Shakespeare. Had he, or had he not written, and caused to be represented at the Globe Theatre, a play called *Henry VIII?* Mr. Shakespeare admitted he had. Mr. Thomas Holmes then stated, he had only put the question for form, he had himself attended and witnessed the representation; his feelings were truly shocked. Mr. Shakespeare had represented our late revered Sovereign as labouring to procure a divorce from Queen Catharine by the most unjust and corrupt artifices, and even as endeavouring to effect it by means of Italian perfidity. He had also represented his Prime Minister as levying cruel and oppresive taxes on the people in his Majesty's name circumstances tending to bring our late revered Sovereign's memory into contempt, and very painful to the feelings of his daughter, our present beloved Sovereign [Elizabeth.]

Mr. Shakespeare admitted the writing and representation of the play, but appealed to the proceedings of the Court, and to every memoir of the Life of Henry VIII, for the truth of the characters delineated in his play.

Sir Thomas Holmes considered this rather an aggravation of the offences, and calculated to augment the danger.

Sir Charles Wynn felt indignant at the exposition made of the Duke of Buckingham.

Messrs. Hemmings and Condell humbly stated that Mr. Shakespeare was only a Joint Patentee, and that they would take care to guard against a similar representation.

A consultation here took place among the Magistrates. The Chairman at length informed Mr. Shakespeare that his licence would be renewed this year, but cautioned him against pourtraying in future the characters of Kings, Ministers, or Courtiers, at least such as had not been dead an hundred years.

AN IRISH ORIGINAL.

Bow-street London.—Among the odd fish who were caught by the watchmen in casting their nets on Friday night, was a Hibernian wag, advanced in years, of very seedy exterior, by possessing all the dry good humour and fun of cracking of spoils on the Irish stage, countrymen.

On being put to the bar, the watchman was called on to state his charge, and this is done in very few words. In fact, Mr. Butler the *datura*, was found dead drunk, under the piazzas in convent garden, at two o'clock in the morning.

"Well," said Sir Richard, "how do you account for your disorderly conduct.

Mr. B. (with a grin.) O! faith Sir Richard, I never was much of an accountant; and if I was myself, when I was dead drunk, as the watchman says, what I'd be saying would'nt do me much good, for 'dead men tell no tales.'"

Sir Richard. "What brought you in such a state?"

Mr. B. I suppose I brought myself that way by drinking liquor.

Sir Richard. It would have been well if you had taken yourself home to bed.

Mr. B. 'Fore God you're right, it would have been well, but there are two reasons against that—first I was blind drunk, so I could'nt see my way; and next if my eyes were as good as your worship's I could'nt have seen what I hav'nt got, which is a bed.

Sir Richard. Have you no lodgings.

Mr B. Devil a lodgings, except in the words of the owld song, "On the cowld ground."

Sir Richard. What are you?

Mr B. Faith, I'm a prisoner I believe.

Sir Richard. I mean how do you get your living?

Mr B. Through the blessings of Providence.

Sir Richard. Have you no trade?

Mr B. Is it me?—the devil a trade.

Sir Richard. Were you brought up to no business?

Mr. B. No, by my soul I was tenderly rared, and my education was my only patrimoney.

Sir Richard. That sort of money does'nt go far with a man of your inclinations.

Mr. B. (with a laugh.) 'Fore God your right a gain! all the learning in the world is no use at the bar. I mean the bar of a public house, unless you back it with the circulating medium.

Sir Richard. I'm afraid you have been circulating your earnings through a very improper medium.

Mr. B. Devil a truer word you ever spoke in your life.

Sir Richard. If I let you go now, you'll set off, and get drunk again.

Mr. B. I'll go bail I wont for I hav'nt a rap in the world; and as for my credit, it's like my coat—worn out.

Sir Richard. I am half disposed to try you.

Mr. B. Not for tippling, I hope, your Worship; for if you do, I'm sure to be found guilty.

Sir Richard. You seem to be a good humoured fellow.

Mr B. There's a pair of us, your Worship.

Sir Richard laughed, and told Mr. B. to go about his business, and mend his ways.

Mr. B. Before I go I'll ask one favor.

Sir Richard. Well, what is it?

Mr. B. Just to give me a bit of a note to your countryman, Mr. McAdam, and if I despair of my own ways, perhaps he'll give me a job in mending the ways of others.

Sir Richard again Laughed, and bid him go out and wait, and he'd endeavor to put him in the way to industry.

Mr. B. shrugged his shoulders with good humour and pulling up his unmentionables, trotted out of the office. The worthy magistrate subsequently gave him a letter, which would probably procure him present occupation.

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

Burmese War.—The advices from Bombay were to the 18th of September, which communicated intelligence from Calcutta to the 19th of August. Intelligence had been received that the bombarde near Romoo had been abandoned by the Burmese. The retreat was made in consequence of the capture of the guard by the English.

AFRICA.

Despatches have been received from Col. Grant, at Cape Coast Castle, dated October 1st. The Ashantees, in returning, have laid waste the country, and reduced many of the native allies to the greatest distress. The garrison was suffering from the dryness of the weather.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon dates to the 9th of January had been received. A paper of the 5th contains a long article on the present tranquillity of Europe, and the guarantee for its continued repose, furnished by the existence of the "Holy Alliance." On the other hand the *Courier Francais* says, that there is much obscurity in the diplomatic intrigues, of which Lisbon is the centre. "It appears certain," continues that paper, "that Lisbon is the theatre of a sort of revolution; that there has been a severe struggle between the partizans of the Queen and the government party. It is intimated that the French government has received notice of the passing events in Portugal, and is preparing for any important event."

FRANCE.

The dates from Paris are to the 17th, but they contain no event of moment. The Chambers had passed the law respecting the civil list.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh dates are to the 29th of December. The weather had been uncommonly tempestuous, and several alarms of high water, but no serious damage had been sustained. Reports had reached St. Petersburgh that great damage had been done at the town of Liebau.

GERMANY.

The Berlin papers of the 8th of January, contain a cabinet order relative to the censorship of the press. "Writings tending to hurt the personal honor and good name of others, shall not be published. All articles which attack the foundation of religion, or which presume to make the Christian Religion, the Holy Scriptures, and the historical and positive truths of our faith, &c appear ridiculous, shall not have a place in any publication."

BOSTON, MARCH 5.

Destructive fire at St. Thomas.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter dated St. Thomas, Feb. 15th. giving an account of the destruction of half the city by fire on the 12th. It broke out at 8 o'clock in the morning, and raged with great fury for several hours, destroying every house and store at the leeward of the spot where it began, with the exception of one fire proof store, and a dwelling house on the top of a high hill. Four or five hundred houses, including the small houses occupied by negroes, were destroyed, and more than five hundred families were left houseless. These families were in a state of the greatest distress, several hundred of them being reduced from an easy condition, and many of them from affluence, to beggary. The letter states that the fire might have been easily extinguished, had the firemen been permitted to work in their usual dress, but being required by law to put on their uniform, the fire made such progress before a sufficient number of men were collected, that all efforts to check it were unavailing. It was for a long time apprehended that the whole town would be destroyed, as the flames gained rapidly to windward, and it was owing in a great measure, to the aid of the crew of the United States schr. Grampus that they were finally checked.

It was first apprehended, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the signal for a rising among the negroes; but it was found to be the result of the folly and carelessness of a superstitious woman. She had lost two ducks, and resorted to the following expedient to discover the thief. She lighted a candle, having first stuck it full of pins, for the purpose of putting the thief to such pain as to compel him to make confession, and left the house for a few minutes. On her return, she found the curtains of her bed on fire, and being unable to smother the flames, she shut up the house and fled, without giving any alarm. She was taken into custody, and was confined as a prisoner in the Island. The Island was under martial law, and the writer was obliged to stand guard three nights in a week. The merchants had all suffered less or more from disaster. The population of the Island is we believe, 4000 whites, and, 8000 blacks.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following extracts are taken from the Sierra Leona Royal Gazette of the 20th of November 1824:

"We regret never having before inspected the numerous slave ships which have arrived here, in order to ascertain whether they answered the description set forth in their papers. The following particulars relative to three vessels taken by our squadron for being engaged in this horrible commerce, and lately brought into our harbour for adjudication in the British and Portuguese Court of Mixed Commission, will, we feel assured, astonish even our readers, who have unhappily had too many opportunities of witnessing the misery which this traffic imposes upon its defenceless and unfortunate victims.

"THE DIANA.—This vessel is stated, in the Royal passport, to be 120 tons burden; and permitted by this passport, in accordance with the Alvara of his Most Faithful Majesty, under date of the 24th of November, 1813, to carry 300 slaves, being at the rate of five to every two tons. On being inspected, she is found to admeasure only 66 tons 52-94ths English measurement, and therefore, authorized to take at the rate of five to each ton. The surface of the men's slave-room is only 480 feet, and two feet seven inches in height; and that of the women, 108 feet surface, and three feet eleven inches high; yet, on board this vessel there were actually shipped, at Badagry, for the passage to the Brazils, 156 human victims, besides her crew, 18 in number.

"THE TWO BRAZILIAN FRIENDS.—This vessel is also stated, by a like document, to be 146 tons, and being similarly licensed, might carry 365 slaves. On inspection she is found to be only 95 tons 54 94ths, and consequently, in like manner, authorized to carry at the rate of four to each ton. The surface of the platform for the men is 815 feet, and the height two feet six inches; that of the women, 148 feet eight inches surface, and three feet ten inches in height. On board this vessel there were actually shipped at Bunagry, for passage to the Brazils, 260 unfortunate Africans, besides her crew, 18 in number.

"THE AVIZO.—This vessel is, by a similar document asserted to be 231 tons, and by her licence might carry 580 slaves. On examining her, it is ascertained that she is only 165 tons 28-94ths, and therefore might carry at the rate of more than five to a ton. The surface of the men's room is 861 feet, height of ditto, three feet two inches; that of the women is 215 feet surface, and the same height as the men's. Four hundred and sixty five wretched beings were stowed on board this vessel at the same port, for passage to the Brazils, besides her crew 33 in number.

We have here 328 tons of shipping, licensed to carry 1,245, and actually conveying from the coast 881 slaves, being (in these three vessels) at the rate of 11 to every four tons, besides the men navigating them, and the water and provisions necessary for so great a number of people for the voyage, together with their boats and ship's stores. As the men and women thus

embarked were 712 in number, and supposing the children, both boys and girls, to be either always kept on deck, or confined to the long boat (as is the practice) still only a little more than 3½ square feet was allowed for each adult African thus shipped—a space which, we should suppose, no human being could long exist in; and, indeed, the number of deaths, and the emaciated state of the survivors, too fully prove this to be the case! From the crowded state of these vessels, we do not hesitate to say, that it would be impossible to cram the number on board which the authorities of the Brazils (by sanctioning these false descriptions of vessels) give the masters permission to take, it is therefore, to a certain extent, useless, although proving to the world that this Government, not content with allowing their subjects to carry on the odious traffic, [illegible] ery of the unfortunate victims thus forced away from their families and country. We shall make no further remarks on this painful subject, satisfied that such cruel deception as is clearly shown to be sanctioned by this Power, which is thus adding further horrors to the already detestable slave-trade, will not be overlooked by our Government, who are, no doubt, in possession of the facts from our gallant Commodore and his officers.

"The French slave trade has lately most considerably increased in the rivers Bonny and Old Calabar.—Several new vessels have arrived, and many laden with the cargoes of human victims have left under the white flag, and manned by Frenchmen, although the capital embarked is ostensibly Spanish. In order that our readers may judge of the barbarity and want of feeling evinced by these subjects of an enlightened nation, which publicly disavows such horrible and infamous conduct, we desire to make known that *Le Louis*, commanded by one Oiseau, on completing her cargo of slaves in the Old Calabar, a few weeks since, without the slightest spark of humanity in him, *thrust the whole of these unfortunate beings between decks, (a height of only three feet) and closed the hatches for the night! When morning made its appearance, fifty of the poor sufferers had paid the debt of nature, owing to the confined diseased and putrid atmosphere they were condemned to respire!!* The wretch coolly ordered the bodies of these miserable victims, of his total want of human feeling, to be thrown into the river, and immediately proceeded on shore to complete his execrable cargo by fresh purchases of his fellow creatures. To detail all the information we have received relative to the enormities committed by these dealers in human flesh, who [illegible] see they are protected by the nation they claim, and the flag they hoist, would horrify any but slave-dealers, who seem naturally callous to every feeling which ennobles mankind; suffice it to say, they are heart-rending, and would disgrace the most unenlightened savage."

MARRIAGE.

From the Ladies Magazine.

Letter from a Lady to her Daughter

Before this can reach you, the hand that writes it and the heart that dictates, shall be mouldering in the grave. I mean it to supply some cautions which I should think it my duty to deliver to you, should I live to see you a wife

The precepts it contains you have often heard me inculcate, but I know that general observations on a possible event have less force than those which apply to our immediate condition. In the fate of a woman, marriage is the most important crisis It fixes her in a state of all others the most happy, or the most wretched, and though but mere precept can do but little in any case, yet there is a natural propensity to try its efficacy in all. She who writes this paper has been a wife and a mother. The experience of the one, and the anxiety of the other, prompts her instruction; and she has been too happy in both characters to have much doubt of their reception. Sweetness of temper, affection to a husband, and attention to his interest, constitute the duties of a wife, and form the basis of matrimonial felicity; these are indeed the texts from which every rule for attaining this felicity is drawn.

The charms of beauty and the brilliancy of wit, though they may captivate in the friend, will not delight in the wife. They will shorten their own transitory reign; if, as I have seen in many wives, they shine more for the attraction of every body else, than of their husbands. Let the pleasing of that one person be a thought never absent from your conduct. If he loves you as you would wish, he will bleed at heart if he should suppose it for a moment withdrawn. If he does not, his pride will supply the place of love, and his resentment that of suffering. Never consider as a trifle what may tend to please him—the great articles of duty he will set down as his own, but the lesser attentions he will mark as favors; and trust me, for I have experienced it, there is no feeling more delightful to one's self than that of thrusing those little things to so precious a use.

[illegible] mance of young minds generally paints for a husband, you will deride the supposition of any possible decrease in the ardeur of your affections; but wedlock, in its happiest state, is not exempted from the common fate of all sublunary blessings There is ever a delusion of hope, which cannot abide with possession. The rapture of extravagant love will evaporate and waste, the conduct of the wife must substitute other regards as delicate, and more lasting; I say the conduct of the wife; for marriage, be a husband what he may, never sees the prerogative of sex; his, will expect to be pleased, and ours must be sedulous to please. This privilege a good man may waive—he will feel it however due, and third persons will have penetration enough to see, and may have malice to remark, the want of it in his wife He must be a husband unworthy of you who could bear the degradation of suffering this in silence; [illegible] idea of *power on either side, must be totally banished* from the system; it is not sufficient that the husband should never have occasion to regret the want of it, the wife should so behave that he may never be conscious of possessing it. But my daughter, if a mother's fondness deceives me not, stands not much in need of cautions like these. I cannot allow myself the idea of her wedding a man on whom she would not be dependant, or whose inclinations a temper like hers would desire to control; she will be more in danger from that softness, and sensibility of soul, which will yield perhaps too much for the happiness of both. The office of a wife includes the exertions of a friend; a good one must strengthen and support that weakness which a bad one would endeavour to overcome. There are situations where it would not be enough to love, cherish and obey; she must teach her husband to be at peace with himself, to be reconciled to the world, to resist misfortune, to conquer adversity.

Alas, my child, I am here an instructress but too well skilled; the tears with which this paper is soiled tell not in the presence of your father, though now they but trace the remembrance of what then it was my lot to feel.

Think it not impossible to restrain your feelings, because they are strong. The enthusiasm of feeling will sometimes overcome distresses, which the cold heart of prudence had been unable to endure. But misfortune is not always misery; I have known this truth, I am proud to believe that I have sometimes taught it to return thanks to that power whose decrees I reverence. We always tempered the anguish of our sufferings, till there was a sort of luxury in feeling them.—Then is the triumph of wedded love.

The tie which binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable.

Poetry.

From the Literary Gazette.

When the days of thy beauty are faded,
When the lov'd and the lovely are gone,
When thy young eyes with tears are o'ershaded,
And you roam through the wide world alone—
Oh! come to the bosom—'tis bleeding and bare;
But the child of affliction may find a home there!

If thy smile, once so bright, love, shall languish,
My cheek is yet paler than thine;
If thy heart, love, feels chill in its anguish,
The cold blight of sorrow's on mine—
Then come to this bosom—'tis bleeding and bare,
But the child of affliction may find a home there!

Though the happy, the gay, may forsake thee,
Who smil'd when thy heaven was clear;
There is one to his heart who will take thee,
And give all his fortune—a tear,
Then come to this bosom—'tis bleeding and bare;
But the child of affliction may find a home there!

As the ivy, when blasts howl before it,
Clasps the bough, it encircles, more tight,
So my heart in the storms that break o'er it,
More closely to thine shall unite.
Then come to this bosom—'tis bleeding and bare;
But the child of affliction may find a home there.

W. W. B.

THE BLIND MAN'S LAMENT.

O where are the visions of ecstasy bright
That can burst o'er the darkness, and banish the night?
O where are the charms that the day can unfold
To the heart and the eye that, for ever are cold?
Deep, deep in the silence of sorrow I mourn—
For no visions of beauty for me shall o'er burn.

They have told me of sweet purple hues of the west!
Of the rich tints that sparkle on ocean's wide breast;
They have told me of stars that are burning on high,
When the night is careering along the vast sky;
But alas! there remains, wheresoever I flee
Nor beauty, nor lustre, nor brightness for me!

But yet, to my lone gloomy couch there is given
A ray to my heart that is kindled in Heaven;
It soothes the dark path I tread, in this valley of tears,
It enlivens my heart, and my sorrow it cheers.
For it tells of a morn when this night shall pass by,
And my spirit shall dwell where the days do not die!

Domestic.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday last as a young man named James Munley was crossing from Kingston to Long Island, he fell through the ice and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased was a native of the County of Mayo in Ireland.—His body was found on Wednesday.—*K. Chronicle.*

On Wednesday last, *J B. Danis* of this City was driving a loaded train, between Bohamois, and the Cascades, his Horse slipped, and fell on his knees, which broke the ice, and the Horse train and load fell through. Another horse belonging to Mr. Cammell, which was following *Danis* came directly to the broken place, but fortunately the driver had time to extricate the train from the harness, and by that means saved the loading, but the horse plunged into the water and was lost.

On Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock, a man named Marchatiere in passing between Nun's Island, and the La Tortu-road, in charge of two Trains, the foremost of which he drove himself, and the other was occupied by his son, a lad of 8 or 9 years old, the front horse broke the ice, and fell under, at that instant Mr. M. jumped from the train and ran to save the one in rear, but he succeeded only, with great difficulty, in preserving his son, as the horse proceeded, and met the same fate as his leader. Four other trains had passed the spot directly before this unfortunate circumstance occurred.

On Thursday last, as the Upper Canada Stage was passing between the *Cascades* and the *Isle Perrault*, the ice broke, and it was with great difficulty that the horses, stage, and passengers were saved; fortunately no other injury was sustained than a wetting, which the occupants of the Carriage received.—

We have mentioned a few accidents which occurred by the breaking of the Ice; we have heard of many others; but in a manner so uncircumstancial, that we decline publishing them until we receive more particular information.—*Canadian Courant.*

Law Intelligence.

District of Montreal.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Donegani vs McConnell.

This was an action brought by Joseph Donegani, Sent. against John Douglass McConnell, Esquire, one of the Officers of H. M Customs at this Port, for having entered Plaintiff's house on an information of smuggled goods being secreted therein, &c.

The circumstances from which this action arose were as follows:

From the extent of the illegal traffic carried on between this Province and the neighbouring Republic, the Officers of the Customs at this Port found it necessary to keep up a kind of patrole during the night, composed of the acting tidesmen and headed alternately by the two principal Officers. This watch observed suspicious movements about the premises of the Plaintiff in the night of the 5th August, 1823, and communicated the circumstances to the defendant who upon corroborative information given by the tidesmen, found it his duty as soon as the sun rose on the 6th to take a Peace Officer for the purpose of searching the Plaintiff's premises. On going thither he produced a writ of assistance, and requested permission to proceed on his duty. The Plaintiff resisted this authority and as appeared from the evidence used threatening language against any one who would attempt to search his house. At the same time a number of suspicious looking characters had assembled who seemed to combine with plaintiff in resisting the search The defendant after much fruitless expostulation, found it prudent to get military aid, and accordingly brought five soldiers to assist in keeping the peace. Further resistance being now impudent, plaintiff stated to deft that he might now search as the smuggled goods *he had* were removed whilst deft. was gone for soldiers On searching the store room, deft. found one whole chest of Hyson-skin Tea built round with boxes of sugar. This chest was marked with the date of importation into the U States, and plaintiff confessed it was smuggled, adding he thought it had been better hid. On further search, defendant discovered another whole chest, and a third containing about 20 a 30 lbs. those two last were marked as having been imported from England, and plaintiff stated that he had purchased them from a house in town *eight years ago!* and insisted that defendant should allow them to remain. But as they appeared to have been repacked, defendant did not deem it prudent to leave them, and stated his reason to plaintiff adding that if he in the course of that day produced an affidavit that the Tea contained in the two lasts chests was legally imported, he should immediately have them restored, this the plaintiff declined doing, and instead of producing any proof to authorize the restoration of the property: he served the defendant with a protest claiming the *three chests*, altho' he acknowledged that one was actually smuggled.

In the October term of 1822, he brought his action of damages for £1000. The defendant it appeared in due course of law libelled the three chests, together with a considerable quantity of other Teas, &c then under seizure Plaintiff put in a claim for the three chests, which caused a delay in obtaining judgment for the remainder until the February following, when the Court condemned the other articles contained in the information, reserving the three chests for further consideration, and on which no judgment appears to have yet been obtained

The grounds of this action for damages rested on the validity of the Writ of Assistance, which Plaintiff's Counsel contended was an illegal document, (although acted upon in strict terms of the Statute.) The defendant pleaded the general issue the Imperial Act 7 Geo. III. Cap. 46

The Chief Justice in pronouncing judgment for the Defendant, entered clearly into the merits of the case, explaining the nature of the writ of assistance; and he particularly rested on the fact of the Defendant having actually found one chest of smuggled Tea, which was considered as sufficient grounds for his proceeding to search.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. VIII

(From Thursday Feb 10th to Feb 17th, 1825 inclusive)

THURSDAY Feb. 10th 1825.

The bill for the relief of Leonard Super was read the third time passed and signed, and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition of Hamilton Merritt Esq. Agent for the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, praying that their Capital may be extended to one hundred thousand pounds.

The petition of John B. Marks and others, praying that by Legislative enactment the boundary lines of the Western addition of the Township of Pitsburgh, may be permanently established, the petition from John Black and others, and David Pattie, Esq. and others, praying that the income of the fund about to be constituted for the support of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, may be agreeably extended to all Protestant denominations of Christians within the same—The petition of John Upfold and others praying for a share of the wrails of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, and the petition of the Merchants of the Eastern District, praying for a reduction of 160 per cent on Shop Licences issued to them,—were read.

The petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company,—the petition of John B Marks and others,—the petition of John Upfold and others,—and the petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Belville, were referred to Select Committees to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr D. JONES, it was ordered, that the time appointed for taking into consideration the petition of Alexander McMartin, Esq should be extended to Monday 7th March next.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL it was ordered, that Alexander McMartin, Esq should have permission to amend his petition by adding thereto a prayer in the usual form, "that the Returning Officer be directed to amend his Return, and that the petitioner be permitted to take his seat

The petition of Joseph Cawthra, and others, was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr ATTY. GENERAL from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of John Cumming and others of the Town of Kingston, reported a bill which was received, and read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

The petition of John Black and others, and of Daniel Ferguson and others, were refered to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Sparham and others

The petition concerning Mill Dams, and the petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, were referred to Select Committees to report thereon by bill or otherwise

Leave was granted to the ATTY. GENERAL to bring in a bill to remove certain obstacles to the opening and improvement of the principal highway leading through this Province.

The bill was read and ordered for a second reading on the following Tuesday.

Mr. PERRY moved, that one hundred Copies of the Road bill should be printed,

On which the House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs Mathews, Clark, Randall, Cameron, Coleman, Atkinson, Wilson, Burnham, McLean Atty General, J Jones, Morris, Perry, D Jones, Thompson, Lyons, Peterson, McBride, Playter.—19

Nays.—Messrs Hornor, McCall, Hamilton, Lefferty, Walsh Vankoughnet, McDonell, Thomson, Beardsley, and McDonald.—10.

Question gained majority 9.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 11th Feb. 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the petitions of David Edgan and others,—of Peter Des Jardine and others of the District of Gore,—of George Rowse and others,—and of sundrey Inhabitants of the Home, and Gore Districts.

Leave was granted to Mr THOMPSON to bring in a bill to encourage the destruction of wolves, and to repeal the Act now in force for that purpose.

The bill was read the first time

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, that the Wolfe repeal bill should be read a second time on the following Wednesday.

The House divided.

Yeas.—Messrs. Matthews, Perry, McCall, Horner, Thomson, Hamilton, Randall, Clark, Lefferty, Iversol, McLean, Vankoughnett, Atkinson, Wilson, Coleman, Beardsley, Lyon, McBride, Peterson, Thompson and Playter.—21.

Nays.—Messrs. C Jones, Cameron, McDonald, McDonell, Walsh, and Crysler.—6.

Question gained, majority 15, and ordered accordingly.

The House adjourned

SATURDAY, 12th Feb. 1825.

JOHN ROLPH, Esq. from the Select Committee chosen to try the matter of the petition prepared by Thomas Harris and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of George Strange Boulton, Esq as a Member to represent the County of Durham in the present Parliament, reported the absence of Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq. Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the matter contained in the petition of Thomas Harris and others, is necessarily absent from said Committee in consequence of indisposition, in the following manner as required by Law.

JOHN ROLPH, Esq maketh Oath and saith, that Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try the matter contained in the petition of Thomas Harris and others, is necessarily absent from said Committee in consequence of indisposition.

(Signed)

JOHN ROLPH,

On motion of Mr JONAS JONES, Mr. Bidwell was excused attending said Committee that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the District Court bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr JONAS JONES, the House went into Committee on the bill

The Committee rose for want of Quorum.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, 14th Feb. 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition of David Edgar and others, praying that no special enactment may be made applying to the future Survey of the Township of Fredericksburgh, till the order of the Magistrates is acted upon, and the Township examined by a skillful Surveyor, and his Report received; and, if it should then be found necessary to alter the existing Laws, that six months notice may be given of the same.—The petition of P. Des Jardine and others, praying that their petition may be taken into consideration, the petition of George Brouse and others, praying respecting Clergy Reserves,—and the petition from certain Inhabitants of the Home and Gore Districts, praying that their petition may be taken into consideration, and decided upon as the superior judgement of the House may direct,—were read.

Mr MORRIS from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this House, relative to returns of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

The accounts prayed for in your address have been solicited from the Government of Lower Canada, but have not yet been received.

As it is long, however, since an assurance was given that they would be forwarded so soon as they could be prepared, I trust that I shall soon be able to cause them to be laid before you.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, the petition of P. Des Jardine and others, was referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Petition of certain witnesses

The Chairman reported the Committee had risen.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY Feb. 15th, 1825.

On motion of Mr. JONAS JONES, it was ordered, that the Select Committee appointed to try the matters contained in the Petition of Joel Merriman, Esq and others, should meet at 2 o'clock P. M

At three o'clock P M. Mr. Secretary Hiller brought down from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several messages.

At half past five o'clock the names of the Members present were taken down as follows:

Messrs. McCall, Hornor, Gorlies, Hamilton, Wilkin-

son, Randal, Clark, Lefferty, Ingersol, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Coleman, Wilson, Perry, Beardsly, Morris, D. Jones, Crysler and J. Jones, 19.

The Speaker then declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

WEDNESDAY Feb 16th, 1825.

At half past four o'clock P. M. the names of the Members present were taken down as follows:

Messrs McCall, Hamilton, Gordon, C. Jones, Wilkinson, McLean, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, VanKoughnett, Coleman, Wilson, Perry, Beardsly, Morris, Thompson, D. Jones, Crysler, Playter and McBride, 20.

The Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a Quorum

THURSDAY Feb 17th, 1825.

The Speaker reported, that Major Hillier, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, had on Tuesday delivered to him sundry messages which he did not then communicate to the House for want of a Quorum

The messages were then read as follows:

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, to provide for constructing a Navigable Canal, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

(Signed) P. M.

Feb. 15th, 1825.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House of Assembly, that directions having been given to the Provincial Secretary, to provide the standard weights and measures, as prescribed by the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo. 4th Chap. 16 He has received a report from that officer stating that these articles have been lost at sea; but that the order for their supply has been repeated, and that they may be expected early in the ensuing season.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, Copies of the Report and Award of the Board of Claims, constituted under the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo 4th Chap 4.

A payment to the amount of 25 per cent on the award has already been made to the claimants

The Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in acquainting the House of Assembly that out of the sum appropriated to that object by His Majesty's bounty, and the proceeds of the Forfeited Estates, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to assign to the same purpose, he has been enabled to direct the immediate payment of a further dividend of ten per cent.

(Signed) P. M.

Feb 15th 1825.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, Copies of the Report and accounts of the Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo 4th Chap 22 for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.

(Signed) P. M.

The Report is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir P. Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Provincial Parliament entitled, "An Act vesting in certain Commissioners therein named all the Stock, debts, Bond and Property of the Pretended Bank of Upper Canada, duly established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution."

May it please your Excellency,

That observing how hopeless was every endeavour to collect Assets of the unfortunate Institution, confided to their care, without the adoption of compulsory measures, they determined after presenting their first Report again to resort to legal aid, aware, however of their inability to another failure and of the great expenses attendant upon such a result, if the whole of the defaulters were at once prosecuted, they thought it advisable to act with much circumspection, and accordingly selected the Bonds of two principal debtors only, for the purpose of ascertaining the correct course of legal procedure to be followed on subsequent occasions. A learned Solicitor was employed, to institute actions in these two cases, and it was expected that a decision in respect to both would be obtained at the Court which was to hold its sitting at York, in the month of March. If this decision should be favourable, ample time, it was conceived, would thus be [illegible] ing debtors, who would not pay except on constraint, and whose numbers have unhappily proved to be too great. If on the other hand the attempt should miscarry, it was thought that little comparative expense would be incurred, and that the experience acquired by the Solicitor, in the mode of conducting the legal business of the Bank, would at least ensure full success to future efforts.

In pursuance to his instructions the Solicitor lost no time in commencing the actions, and having joined issue with the adverse Counsel, he requested the Board, by letter, dated on the 13th March, to supply him with a variety of evidence, which he conceived essential to his support, and with which it was necessary he should be provided, before the 25th day of the same month, notwithstanding the brief space allowed for the preparation of so much important testimony, and some other difficulties which will be adverted to. the Board were enabled to dispatch their Clerk with every witness and document that was required in good season; and they accordingly obtained verdicts for the full sum claimed in each case, subject, however, to the determination of the higher court upon ten points reserved by the Counsel for the defendants This result, being inconclusive, created a delay of a few weeks, as the regular term for hearing the arguments on the reserved points did not come on till the close of the month of April, when that period arrived two points only were discussed on maintaining, that the act constituting the Board was a private and not a public act as the Solicitor of the Commissioners had stated it to be, the other, that the Statue was unconstitutional and consequently void, both points were fully and elaborately argued by the Counsel on each side but judgement was postponed and the Board was thus left on the closing of the term somewhat perplexed with regard to the course they should pursue. No measures could safely be taken against those who neglected or refused payment of their promissory notes while the issue of the suits, instituted by way of experiment, remained in suspense, because a failure in those cases would not only render all other actions, conducted on the same principles, abortive, but would obviously entail on the institution a serious waste of funds. It therefore seemed incumbent on the Board to remain inactive, and quietly await the approach of the July Term; at the period the consideration of the reserved points was resumed by the Judges, and on the 19th day of that month the Board received from the Solicitor the unpleasant intelligence, that judgement had at length been given in favor of the defendants.—The Court thus regarded the statute as a private bill which should have been set forth as such in the pleadings, and having thus decided one point against the Board they thought it unnecessary to examine or pronounce upon the other nine points, reserved by the Counsel for the adverse parties.

To be thus foiled in their second attempt to recover the debts of the Institution by legal means was a source of real regret to the Board; regret in no trivial degree, enhanced by the unlooked-to delay which had occurred in obtaining the determination of the Court, and which renders the deterioration it caused in the aggregate value of the debts, left no time to renew the suits at our Court that sat at Kingston in the month of September, if the council had been prepared to make a decision in April, the Commissioners would, in the event of that decision proving unpropitious, have one more recourse to the Law, and risked a third failure at home, where they could have had ready access to all the necessary evidence, and have thus avoided the expenses which had been incurred in sending proof to York on the late occasion In the actual state of things, the commissioners could not, safely or prudently, commence new actions at York. Not only were they confronted by a formidable array of nine points of Law remaining undecided, but they found themselves entirely without means for discharging the costs incidental to legal proceedings. The effects of the Bank afforded them no resources, and they saw, that if they perseverred in their measures, they would be obliged to make further advances from their private fund.

That it would have been indiscreet in the members of the Board after so many disappointments, and amid existing difficulties, to assume additional pecuniary responsibilities, will plainly appear on adverting to circumstances which it is now [illegible] to mark.

At a very early period the Board discovered that embarrassments would be felt in defraying the necessary expenses of their office, such as the Salary of the Clerk, the rent of the Office, and various Contingent charges, because they had resolved on no account to decline receiving the notes of the Bank in satisfaction of debts, and they were well aware, that so long as those notes remained in circulation and at discount, payments would be tendered in no other description of money. They had nevertheless prepared themselves to encounter temporary difficulties of this nature, fully relying on the speedy collection of the debts of the Bank, and conceiving, that in proportion as the notes were redeemed, payments in current money would be made in sufficient sums to meet the expenditure of the office. It is needless to remark that these expectations were far from being realized.

The unsuspicious termination of the suits instituted with a view of marking out the proper mode of legal procedure in the year 1823 not only blasted all such hopes, but had, among many, ill effects, that, of rendering debtors indifferent with respect to the settlement of their notes. It also produced certain other consequences which were not anticipated by the Board as in any case possible.—Owing to an error alledged to have been committed by the respectable Solicitor they had employed, the opposing Counsel whose claim on the effects of the Institution was very obvious, having also succeeded in establishing a claim upon the private effects of the Commissioners, obtained judgement against them individually and in their private capacities for the amount of the costs in defending each action, and before the members of the Board were at all aware of their being thus personally liable, execution directed against them, were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Involved in this singular dilemma they satisfied, from their private funds, the demands, no enforced against them amounting in all to the sum of seventy one pounds three shillings and one penny.

A hope was entertained that the Legislature in revising the statute during its 1st Session, would have considered the necessity of providing means for carrying its enactments into effect, for though the Commissioners in their report of that time purposely abstained from any observation on the subject, they yet conceived that at the very small amount of current money stated to have been received, would itself have arrested notice and suggested the expediency of immediately supplying in some way or other the funds wanted for defraying the unavoidable expenses of the Board. It is however to be lamented that, instead of any such provision being made as here represented to have been requisite the new law even withdrew the discretionary power hitherto possessed, of insisting on the payment of at least a proportion of each debt in current money; a power, it is to be observed, which had not, and perhaps never would have been exercised. The same law forbade them to refuse the notes of the Bank and commanded the acceptance of certificates in redemption of debts; thus leaving the Board totally without resources, and disposing on them the burthen of promising as they might for the expenses of their office.

(To be continued.)

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, at Port Hope, by the Rev Joseph Thompson, Charles Fothergill, Esq of that Town, to Miss Eliza Richardson, of Pickering.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MARCH 31st, 1825. No. XIII.

Government House,
March 28th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint,

The Honourable Angus Macintosh,

The Reverend Robert Short,

and

William Hands, Jun'r. Esquire,

Members of the Board of Education for the Western District.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C.
March 21st, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz—

FIRST REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Captain.

Commission dated,

Capt. Henry Wilkinson, from the 2d Regt. vice McGregor who exchanges. 21 March 1825

SECOND REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Captain.

Capt. Hugh McGregor, from the 1st Regt. vice Wilkinson, who exchanges, do do do

Lieut. Sam'l McCrea, vice McDonell, who has left the District. do do do

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign, Henry Oliver, vice McCrea promoted. do do do

To be Ensign.

Barnabas Wartman, Gent. vice Oliver promoted. do do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Peter Ham, vice Geo. Ham appointed Adjutant. do do do

Lieut. Benj. Booth, vice McGuin resigned. 22 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign, Edward Howard, vice Peter Ham promoted. 21 do do

Ensign, John Howard, vice Booth, do. 22 do do

To be Ensigns.

Qr. M'r. Lucas Sharp, vice Edward Howard, promoted. 21 do do

Wm. J. Fairfield, Gent. vice John Howard, promoted. 22 do do

To be Quarter Master.

George Finkle, Gent. vice Sharp, promoted. 21 do do

THIRD OR CAVALRY.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Tho's. Dennison, vice Rankin, deceased. 23 do do

To be Lieutenant.

Cornet, Martin Frank, vice Dennis, promoted. do do do

To be Cornet.

Wm. Daverna, Gent. vice Frank. do do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

To be Captain.

Capt. Sam'l. Clark, from the Infantry. 21 do do

To be Lieutenants.

John G. Switzer, Gent. 23 do do

Benjamin Aylesworth, Gent. 23 do do

To be Cornet.

Daniel Neville, Gent. 21 do do

To be Captains of Infantry.

Lieut. Gasper Bower, vice Macauley promoted. do do do

Lieut. Johnson Hawley, vice Clark, appointed to the Cavalry. 22 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Miles Shorey, vice Bower promoted. 21 do do

Ensign Cyrus Hawley, vice J. Hawley promoted. 22 do do

To be Ensigns.

Jacob Rambough, Gent. vice Shorey, promoted. do do do

William Fraser, Gent. vice C. Hawley, promoted. 23 do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF WEST YORK.

To be Ensign.

James Alexander Smith, Gent. 21 do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Captain

Lieut. Joseph Clement, vice Fawling resigned. 22 do do

To be Lieutenant

Ensign, Geo. Shipman, vice Clement promoted. do do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,

Adjt. Gen. Militia Forces.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, } By virtue of a writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias, to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me delivered, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford the elder of Lewis P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, which the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (except

being twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.

Sheriff.

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

No. 8. Any pretender or person having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } On Saturday the 11th day
To Wit: } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in Kingston, the following Lands, viz: Three story stone frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of, North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
March 7th, 1825

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } On Saturday the 11th day
To Wit: } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rocheau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

son, Randal, Clark, Lefferty, Ingersol, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Coleman, Wilson, Perry, Beardsly, Morris, D. Jones, Crysler and J. Jones, 19.

The Speaker then declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

WEDNESDAY Feb 16th, 1825.

At half past four o'clock P. M. the names of the Members present were taken down as follows:

Messrs McCall, Hamilton, Gordon, C. Jones, Wilkinson, McLean, Lefferty, Scollick, Ingersol, VanKoughnett, Coleman, Wilson, Perry, Beardsly, Morris, Thompson, D. Jones, Crysler, Playter and McBride, 20.

The Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a Quorum

THURSDAY Feb 17th, 1825.

The Speaker reported, that Major Hillier, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, had on Tuesday delivered to him sundry messages which he did not then communicate to the House for want of a Quorum

The messages were then read as follows:

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, to provide for constructing a Navigable Canal, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

(Signed) P. M.

Feb. 15th, 1825.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor acquaints the House of Assembly, that directions having been given to the Provincial Secretary, to provide the standard weights and measures, as prescribed by the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo. 4th Chap. 16 He has received a report from that officer stating that these articles have been lost at sea; but that the order for their supply has been repeated, and that they may be expected early in the ensuing season.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, Copies of the Report and Award of the Board of Claims, constituted under the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo 4th Chap 4.

A payment to the amount of 25 per cent on the award has already been made to the claimants

The Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in acquainting the House of Assembly that out of the sum appropriated to that object by His Majesty's bounty, and the proceeds of the Forfeited Estates, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to assign to the same purpose, he has been enabled to direct the immediate payment of a further dividend of ten per cent.

(Signed) P. M.

Feb 15th 1825.

(COPY)

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, Copies of the Report and accounts of the Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Statute of the 4th Geo 4th Chap 22 for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada.

(Signed) P. M.

The Report is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir P. Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by an Act of the Provincial Parliament entitled, "An Act vesting in certain Commissioners therein named all the Stock, debts, Bond and Property of the Pretended Bank of Upper Canada, duly established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution."

May it please your Excellency,

That observing how hopeless was every endeavour to collect Assets of the unfortunate Institution, confided to their care, without the adoption of compulsory measures, they determined after presenting their first Report again to resort to legal aid, aware, however of their inability to another failure and of the great expenses attendant upon such a result, if the whole of the defaulters were at once prosecuted, they thought it advisable to act with much circumspection, and accordingly selected the Bonds of two principal debtors only, for the purpose of ascertaining the correct course of legal procedure to be followed on subsequent occasions. A learned Solicitor was employed, to institute actions in these two cases, and it was expected that a decision in respect to both would be obtained at the Court which was to hold its sitting at York, in the month of March. If this decision should be favourable, ample time, it was conceived, would thus be [illegible] ing debtors, who would not pay except on constraint, and whose numbers have unhappily proved to be too great. If on the other hand the attempt should miscarry, it was thought that little comparative expense would be incurred, and that the experience acquired by the Solicitor, in the mode of conducting the legal business of the Bank, would at least ensure full success to future efforts.

In pursuance to his instructions the Solicitor lost no time in commencing the actions, and having joined issue with the adverse Counsel, he requested the Board, by letter, dated on the 13th March, to supply him with a variety of evidence, which he conceived essential to his support, and with which it was necessary he should be provided, before the 25th day of the same month, notwithstanding the brief space allowed for the preparation of so much important testimony, and some other difficulties which will be adverted to. the Board were enabled to dispatch their Clerk with every witness and document that was required in good season; and they accordingly obtained verdicts for the full sum claimed in each case, subject, however, to the determination of the higher court upon ten points reserved by the Counsel for the defendants This result, being inconclusive, created a delay of a few weeks, as the regular term for hearing the arguments on the reserved points did not come on till the close of the month of April, when that period arrived two points only were discussed on maintaining, that the act constituting the Board was a private and not a public act as the Solicitor of the Commissioners had stated it to be, the other, that the Statue was unconstitutional and consequently void, both points were fully and elaborately argued by the Counsel on each side but judgement was postponed and the Board was thus left on the closing of the term somewhat perplexed with regard to the course they should pursue. No measures could safely be taken against those who neglected or refused payment of their promissory notes while the issue of the suits, instituted by way of experiment, remained in suspense, because a failure in those cases would not only render all other actions, conducted on the same principles, abortive, but would obviously entail on the institution a serious waste of funds. It therefore seemed incumbent on the Board to remain inactive, and quietly await the approach of the July Term; at the period the consideration of the reserved points was resumed by the Judges, and on the 19th day of that month the Board received from the Solicitor the unpleasant intelligence, that judgement had at length been given in favor of the defendants.—The Court thus regarded the statute as a private bill which should have been set forth as such in the pleadings, and having thus decided one point against the Board they thought it unnecessary to examine or pronounce upon the other nine points, reserved by the Counsel for the adverse parties.

To be thus foiled in their second attempt to recover the debts of the Institution by legal means was a source of real regret to the Board; regret in no trivial degree, enhanced by the unlooked-to delay which had occurred in obtaining the determination of the Court, and which renders the deterioration it caused in the aggregate value of the debts, left no time to renew the suits at our Court that sat at Kingston in the month of September, if the council had been prepared to make a decision in April, the Commissioners would, in the event of that decision proving unpropitious, have one more recourse to the Law, and risked a third failure at home, where they could have had ready access to all the necessary evidence, and have thus avoided the expenses which had been incurred in sending proof to York on the late occasion In the actual state of things, the commissioners could not, safely or prudently, commence new actions at York. Not only were they confronted by a formidable array of nine points of Law remaining undecided, but they found themselves entirely without means for discharging the costs incidental to legal proceedings. The effects of the Bank afforded them no resources, and they saw, that if they perseverred in their measures, they would be obliged to make further advances from their private fund.

That it would have been indiscreet in the members of the Board after so many disappointments, and amid existing difficulties, to assume additional pecuniary responsibilities, will plainly appear on adverting to circumstances which it is now [illegible] to mark.

At a very early period the Board discovered that embarrassments would be felt in defraying the necessary expenses of their office, such as the Salary of the Clerk, the rent of the Office, and various Contingent charges, because they had resolved on no account to decline receiving the notes of the Bank in satisfaction of debts, and they were well aware, that so long as those notes remained in circulation and at discount, payments would be tendered in no other description of money. They had nevertheless prepared themselves to encounter temporary difficulties of this nature, fully relying on the speedy collection of the debts of the Bank, and conceiving, that in proportion as the notes were redeemed, payments in current money would be made in sufficient sums to meet the expenditure of the office. It is needless to remark that these expectations were far from being realized.

The unsuspicious termination of the suits instituted with a view of marking out the proper mode of legal procedure in the year 1823 not only blasted all such hopes, but had, among many, ill effects, that, of rendering debtors indifferent with respect to the settlement of their notes. It also produced certain other consequences which were not anticipated by the Board as in any case possible.—Owing to an error alledged to have been committed by the respectable Solicitor they had employed, the opposing Counsel whose claim on the effects of the Institution was very obvious, having also succeeded in establishing a claim upon the private effects of the Commissioners, obtained judgement against them individually and in their private capacities for the amount of the costs in defending each action, and before the members of the Board were at all aware of their being thus personally liable, execution directed against them, were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. Involved in this singular dilemma they satisfied, from their private funds, the demands, no enforced against them amounting in all to the sum of seventy one pounds three shillings and one penny.

A hope was entertained that the Legislature in revising the statute during its 1st Session, would have considered the necessity of providing means for carrying its enactments into effect, for though the Commissioners in their report of that time purposely abstained from any observation on the subject, they yet conceived that at the very small amount of current money stated to have been received, would itself have arrested notice and suggested the expediency of immediately supplying in some way or other the funds wanted for defraying the unavoidable expenses of the Board. It is however to be lamented that, instead of any such provision being made as here represented to have been requisite the new law even withdrew the discretionary power hitherto possessed, of insisting on the payment of at least a proportion of each debt in current money; a power, it is to be observed, which had not, and perhaps never would have been exercised. The same law forbade them to refuse the notes of the Bank and commanded the acceptance of certificates in redemption of debts; thus leaving the Board totally without resources, and disposing on them the burthen of promising as they might for the expenses of their office.

(To be continued.)

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, at Port Hope, by the Rev Joseph Thompson, Charles Fothergill, Esq of that Town, to Miss Eliza Richardson, of Pickering.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MARCH 31st, 1825. No. XIII.

Government House,
March 28th, 1825.

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The Honourable Angus Macintosh,

The Reverend Robert Short,

and

William Hands, Jun'r. Esquire,

Members of the Board of Education for the Western District.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C.
March 21st, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Forces, viz—

FIRST REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Captain.

Commission dated,

Capt. Henry Wilkinson, from the 2d Regt. vice McGregor who exchanges. 21 March 1825

SECOND REGIMENT OF FRONTENAC.

To be Captain.

Capt. Hugh McGregor, from the 1st Regt. vice Wilkinson, who exchanges, do do do

Lieut. Sam'l McCrea, vice McDonell, who has left the District. do do do

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign, Henry Oliver, vice McCrea promoted. do do do

To be Ensign.

Barnabas Wartman, Gent. vice Oliver promoted. do do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Peter Ham, vice Geo. Ham appointed Adjutant. do do do

Lieut. Benj. Booth, vice McGuin resigned. 22 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign, Edward Howard, vice Peter Ham promoted. 21 do do

Ensign, John Howard, vice Booth, do. 22 do do

To be Ensigns.

Qr. M'r. Lucas Sharp, vice Edward Howard, promoted. 21 do do

Wm. J. Fairfield, Gent. vice John Howard, promoted. 22 do do

To be Quarter Master.

George Finkle, Gent. vice Sharp, promoted. 21 do do

THIRD OR CAVALRY.

To be Captain.

Lieut. Tho's. Dennison, vice Rankin, deceased. 23 do do

To be Lieutenant.

Cornet, Martin Frank, vice Dennis, promoted. do do do

To be Cornet.

Wm. Daverna, Gent. vice Frank. do do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF ADDINGTON.

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

To be Captain.

Capt. Sam'l. Clark, from the Infantry. 21 do do

To be Lieutenants.

John G. Switzer, Gent. 23 do do

Benjamin Aylesworth, Gent. 23 do do

To be Cornet.

Daniel Neville, Gent. 21 do do

To be Captains of Infantry.

Lieut. Gasper Bower, vice Macauley promoted. do do do

Lieut. Johnson Hawley, vice Clark, appointed to the Cavalry. 22 do do

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Miles Shorey, vice Bower promoted. 21 do do

Ensign Cyrus Hawley, vice J. Hawley promoted. 22 do do

To be Ensigns.

Jacob Rambough, Gent. vice Shorey, promoted. do do do

William Fraser, Gent. vice C. Hawley, promoted. 23 do do

SECOND REGIMENT OF WEST YORK.

To be Ensign.

James Alexander Smith, Gent. 21 do do

FIRST REGIMENT OF LINCOLN.

To be Captain

Lieut. Joseph Clement, vice Fawling resigned. 22 do do

To be Lieutenant

Ensign, Geo. Shipman, vice Clement promoted. do do do

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,

Adjt. Gen. Militia Forces.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF JOHNSTOWN, } By virtue of a writ of Fieri
To Wit: } Facias, to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me delivered, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Spafford the elder of Lewis P. Sherwood Esq. I have taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, which the said Hiram Spafford, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Elizabethtown in the District of Johnstown and Province of Upper Canada being composed of the West half of Lot number fifteen in the second Concession of Elizabethtown aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, (except

being twenty three Acres off the front part of the said West half of Lot number fifteen) which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.

Sheriff.

District of Johnstown.

Brockville Feby 3. 1825.

No. 8. Any pretender or person having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me or before the day of sale.

(Signed) JOHN STUART.

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } On Saturday the 11th day
To Wit: } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in Kingston, the following Lands, viz: Three story stone frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of, North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
March 7th, 1825

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } On Saturday the 11th day
To Wit: } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rocheau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston,
March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT } TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monroe. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff.

By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Jan 10th 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or in other rightful manner on the above stated premisses, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } *To Wit.* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixte in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest Bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } 10th July, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD,
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

NOTICE

Home District } *York, to wit.* } IS hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Wednesday the Sixth day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they severally then and there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office York, } 12th March, 1825. } No 11—3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Lessees of the Crown Reserves who have neglected to pay their rents to the Sheriffs of their respective Districts, that if all arrears are not paid upto the first day of June next ensuing, the Corporation will be compelled to put their accounts in suit.

By Order of the Corporation,
(Signed)
S. HEWARD,
Secretary and Receiver to the Corporation

for managing the Clergy Reserves.
York 24th February 1825. 10—td

HIS Majesty's Receiver General for the Province of Upper Canada has been ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to pay a further dividend to such of the Sufferers of the late war with the United States, as appear in the Report Published in the Upper Canada Gazette, dated the 24th June And also in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Supplements. The Receiver General therefore gives Notice, that he will on the 7th March next, be prepared to pay a further sum of Ten per Cent on the Award of the Commissioners of the Board of Claims.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 2d February, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of, on or before the Sixteenth Day of March next ensuing, for Surveying the Township of Horton, on the Grand River in rear of the Township of McNab,) in the District of Bathurst, containing about 60,000 Acres, to be paid for in cash by a per Centage in the land Surveyed, and to be Balloted for in the usual manner.

Proposals will also be received in the manner as aforesaid at the Office as aforesaid, for Re-surveying the Town Plot of Adolphustown, in the Bay of Quinty, in the Midland District, paying for the same by a per Centage in such Town Lots as are to be effectively, to be balloted for, after the usual Reservations for Public purposes have been made.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required, that the Surveys be completed by a Deputy Surveyor, whose name shall be submitted to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR for approval conformably to the instructions that will be delivered from this Office, and that all inaccuracies in the Surveys be made good at the expense of the Contractor.

The Settlement Duty on each Lot will be dispensed with for the Lands granted in compensation of the Survey, and the Patent for the same to issue without fees.

T. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

No 5—tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,

SAINT PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

THOMAS CASEY most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper Canada that the above Establishment will be opened for the reception of the Public on Monday the 2nd of May.

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accommodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warrant in asserting, that in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America. The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel. It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness. Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates. Suits of apartments for private families; a spacious Ball room, for public Assemblies; a Coffee room; Billiard rooms; Baths, and a RESTAURATEUR on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the larger cities of Europe: with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor, T. Casey trusts, that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No. 13,—6 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 20 Acres cleared.—It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 7 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the passing of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 11 —6 w.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,)
JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11.—t f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand, of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at the Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825. No. 11.—t f.

WELLAND CANAL COMPANY.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that an election of Directors for the Welland Canal Company for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, on Monday the 4th of April next, (being the first Monday in said Month) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed)
GEORGE KEEFER.
Pres. W. C. C.

Canal Office St. Catherines } 25th February 1825. } No. 9—t f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 47 in D Brown front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams. There is upon it a good some new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other conveniences, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

N. B. Wanted a person to take charge of the said farm.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS

For Sale by Private Contract.

THE following valuable Law Books may be had at the prices affixed in *Halifax Currency*, (which are the prices *to be paid for them in London*) by application at the U. C. Gazette Office York.

HARGRAVE'S STATE TRIALS,—*Complete, Folio*, 11 Vols. neat and uniform in Calf. } £17 10

NEWMAN'S Complete Conveyancer in all its Parts,—6 Vols. 8vo. *new and neat* in Calf. } £4 10

WILLIAMS'S Law Cases,—5Vols 8vo. *new, in Boards.* } £3 10

BURN'S JUSTICE,—*Best Edition*, 8Vols. *neat in Calf.* } £3 10

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES,—4Vols. } £3 0

MONTESQUIEU'S SPIRIT OF LAWS, by NUGENT—*Best Edition*, neat in Calf 2vols. } £1 10

WOODFALL'S Law of Landlord and Tenant, royal 8vo. *new and neat.* } £2 0

ADAM'S Defence of the Constitution of America, and History of Ancient Republics, 3 vols. Boards. } £1 15

DE LOLME on the Constitution of England, *new in Boards.* } £0

No. 5—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1——Nos. 4 & 16.
" 2——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

45—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E and completed.

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W.

43—26w

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds [illegible] to his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Beutley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Sooper's note for three pounds.

Paul Heyward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoeg for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterlit (*of Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty Dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be known by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Saphiasburgh South-west of Green Point,—by reason of the material damage they have sustained these number of years back, on account of the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line, Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct 7th, 1824. } No. 44 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the EASTERN DISTRICT will at the next Session of the LEGISLATURE make application to be authorised to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

37—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of GLENGARY intend presenting a Petition to the LEGISLATURE at its next Session for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Glengary and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

37—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esquire, their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates, or Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when visited out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 25th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Mechanic Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SCREENS, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN, *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC, AND ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA, For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esq. of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, Esquire.

Niagara, 20th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2s per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

45—tf

GREY PAPER

GREECE.

The Greeks have been successful in three naval engagements. A letter from Constantinople of the 19th January, states that a second defeat of the Turkish fleet had taken place, and that Ibrahim Pacha had fled towards Alexandria, to which place the victorious Greeks pursued them.

Accounts from Missolonghi of Dec. 12th, states that a British frigate had just arrived with intelligence of a third victory. This battle was fought on the 3d of December, in which the Greeks gave a deadly blow to the Egyptian naval forces upon the coast near the Island of Crete. Twelve large transports, captured in this engagement, had arrived at Napoli, having on board 3000 negro soldiers, 400 horses, and a large quantity of provisions. Beside the transports captured were one of the Turkish regardon and a fine frigate were burned.

FRANCE.

Rambouillet, Jan.

The tragical event I am about to relate has caused the greatest terror in this neighbourhood. The circumstances are of so mysterious a nature, that one feels disposed to doubt the veracity of the writer, although the account is unfortunately but too true. In the early part of last July, a midwife, living in the small town of Cheverense, a short distance from Rambouillet, was sent for by a young gentleman, who had just arrived in the town. He informed the midwife, that his object in wishing to see her was for the purpose of securing her attendance at the *accouchement* of a young lady, but which event was not expected to take place for several months. The gentleman gave her some money and departed—previously informing her that her assistance would be required some time in January. On the 7th instant, she received a visit from a second individual, who told her that it was necessary to call immediately on the young lady, of whom she heard in July last; it was stipulated, in order to prevent a discovery, that it was necessary the midwife's eyes should be bloodfolded. The woman consented, after some hesitation, and was led by this gentleman a short distance, as she supposes from the town. On her arrival at the place of residence of the young lady, a tall man presented himself, and placing the midwife upon his shoulder, descended a great number of steps and suddenly taking off the handkerchief that covered her eyes, she found herself in a subterranean apartment. She observed, in one of the corners, a small bed upon which a young female was lying; and by her side was a still born infant, whose death, she thought, had been occasioned by the unskilfulness of the person who had performed the office of midwife. After a short time, the midwife declared that a second birth was about to take place, which assertion was verified in less than an hour. The child was alive and appeared strong. A few moments after the second accouchment, a gentleman entered the apartment, whom she immediately recognized as the stranger who had visited her in July; he was followed by an elderly gentleman, who remained a few minutes by his side; both of them looking attentively at the young female, but neither of their uttering a word. The elderly person seized an opportunity, when the young gentleman's back was turned, to plunge a dagger into the bosom of the unfortunate youth; he fell, and immediately expired. The midwife fainted, and when she recovered her senses she found herself lying by the side of a tree, half a mile from Chevreuse. The Police are very active in clearing up this horrible and mysterious murder. If any discovery is made, you shall hear from me again on the subject.

United States.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. March 10.

Murder and Robbery.—On Saturday night William Simpson, a Northern trader, was murdered near Centreville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about $1800, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia. It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the place; and that after supper they all left the tavern, not however, precisely of the same time, but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All except Simpson, resigned to the tavern in the house of the evening.—Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot, and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday, excited no suspicion, as his business led him frequently into the neighbourhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday inquisitions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and in a short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead, and the money which it was known he had about him was missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed. The jury of inquest was sitting when our informant left the village on Tuesday.

CAMDEN, S. C. Feb 28.

Murder.—The following statement of a most diabolical deed is furnished us by a very respectable gentleman, residing near the spot where the act was committed.—

On the night of the 17th inst Mrs Stuckey, of Sumpter District, was inhumanly murdered by the servant maid Mrs S was [illegible] who was extremely ill; on the evening of the 17th, she returned to her residence to regulate her domestic affairs and enjoy some relaxation. At the proper hour she retired to repose; having two infants with her, leaving two children who were in the kitchen with the servant. The servant in a short time left the kitchen, and entered the mansion of her mistress and there perpetrated the deed by striking Mrs S. two or three blows on the head, and, it is said cut her throat, which caused her immediate death. Mr S the husband, was at the grandmother's of the murderer when she returned to the kitchen, the children saw her throw an apron behind the door, to which they paid no attention, suspecting nothing. When the children entered the house they heard one of the infants strangling, they rushed into the room, called their mother, and hearing no reply, put their hands upon her to awake her to relieve the child; but lamentable to tell, they found the bed-clothes wet; a fire was immediately kindled, and they beheld their beloved mother and the murderer bathed in the blood, of the deceased object of their affection and regard.—They immediately alarmed the nearest neighbours who repaired to the dreaded spot, and to their regret and astonishment witnessed the reality of the doleful tale. On an investigation of the matter, the children related the circumstances of the affair, which was immediately examined and found covered with blood. The servant was apprehended, tried and convicted, and was to be executed yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

Sad Accident.—We have to record to day a melancholy occurrence, in which probably more than twenty fellow creatures have been hurried into eternity, and by which, one of the most respectable families of this city has been covered with mourning.

"George Shiraton, master of the British brig William, doth depose and say, that on the 12th day of January, about 30 miles from Cape Antonio, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he picked up a boat with 9 men in it, that said men, 1 of whom was the mate of the Columbian privateer, L. A. Ana, told this deponent that said privateer, commanded by Alexander Hasle, had capsized the night before in a violent storm; and that they, the said nine men, were the only persons who escaped; and that the said Alexander Hasle, and all the crew were drowned That on the 16th of the said month of January, this deponent was boarded by a Columbian privateer called the Clara; and that the captain of the said privateer Clara took on board of her 8 men out of the said boat left on board of this deponent's vessel one of them here present, who calls himself Spencer Clark, who will be able to give further information on the subject.

G. SHIRATON.

Sworn to before me, one of the justices of the peace of New-Orleans, this 9th of Feb. 1825

GALLIEN PREVAL.

E. Clark also made an affidavit, in which he states that Messrs. Bosque, Cochin, John Say, and Eatsman, were among those who perished. and Messrs. C Tisdale and M Lean, were among those who escaped.

Ireland.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A most melancholy catastrophe took place in the county Fermanagh on Saturday last. A number of persons (upwards of forty) chiefly females, embarked at Derryhinch Point in a long cot, for the purpose of crossing over to Devinish, where they intended to bury the body of a young woman, which they carried with them Devinish is an island in Lough Erne, between two and three miles north of Enniskillen, and containing the remains of an ancient abbey (supposed to have been founded in the sixth century,) and a round tower.—The wind was high and the current strong, and the boat so much crowded that the Rev. Mr. Kelly, the parish priest, who intended to accompany the funeral, remonstrated on the imprudence of crossing, under circumstances of such imminent danger, and refused to proceed, by which his valuable life was preserved.—The party in the cot, however, were not to be dissuaded. They went on, and had nearly reached their destination, when a female becoming alarmed sprang out and actually reached the shore in safety. Another woman, equally frightened and adventurous, but not so fortunate, leaped overboard, fell into the water, and was seen no more.—A rush to that side took place for the purpose, probably, of endeavouring to afford this unhappy person assistance, but she had disappeared, and dreadful to relate the boat upset, and 35 persons lost their lives. The corpse of course, also sunk.—There was no aid immediately at hand, but several of the bodies were soon afterwards taken up. When the accident came to the knowledge of Doctor Maguire the benevolent physician, who resides in that county, and who went to the spot without a moment's delay, and with the promptitude, skill, and humanity for which he has been long remarkable, tried every means to restore animation, unfortunately without effect. The melancholy accident [illegible] that part of the country.—*Dublin Paper.*

CLONMEL, Jan. 15.—On Wednesday evening last, a desperate affray took place in the streets of Cashell, between two factions, when one man of the name of Farrell, received a stab in the left side from a policeman, named Francis Gannon, of which he now lies dangerously ill in the County Infirmary, the point of the sword having entered the lungs, after a fracture of the ribs had been effected. The police asserted that Gannon was obliged to use the sword in self defence, while Farrell's friends state that the wounded man was only endeavouring to save one of the parties who was beat and lying in the street. Another man, of the name of Kerwick, whose fingers were severely cut in the affray, received two or three blows of a sword, and, another being about to be repeated, he caught the sword in his hand, and, fearing a thrust was intended at him, endeavoured to hold it, when it was wrested from him and drawn through his hand.

An attempt was lately made to set Waterford Post-office on fire. On Mr. Shaw's going to the Receiver, in the evening to make up the mail for England, he discovered a piece of wood, partially burnt at one end, having some paper wrapped around the other. A reward of £20 has been offered by the Postmaster General for the discovery of the perpetrators of this act.

On the night of Tuesday se'nnight a little after seven o'clock, the London Hibernian, or Free School, at Ballyboa, county of Limerick, was set on fire, and consumed to ashes. The fire ran through it with such velocity, that though the police were on the spot a few minutes after the fire appeared no assistance could be rendered; and all the furniture, together with the Bibles, books, &c. were totally consumed.

Silke, the driver of the Dublin and Waterford mail, convicted at the Dublin Commission of stealing £1000 in Bank notes from the coach, has been sentenced to seven years transportation.

CRIM. CON.—A most distressing item has been lately added to the catalogue of *Crim Cons.* which, from their frequency now a days, really appear to belong to transactions of ordinary occurrence. The parties are in high life, and are both noble allied. The husband of the fair delinquent, an Irish Earl, has, we understand, lately expended upwards of 80,000l. in improvements on his beautiful and romantic residence in the South of Ireland. The gay *Lothario* is the brother of an Irish Peer, and his *inamorata* is the daughter of an ancient Peer, the sister of a Peer, and the sister in-law of a Peer. Thus the affair lacks nothing of nobility or rank to render it highly fashionable. The injured husband with feelings of creditable delicacy for the station of the parties, and unwilling to involve so many persons of distinction in the unpleasantness inseparable from a public exposure, offered to waive a trial provided the lady would return to her own family, and leave the Hon. Gentleman for whose society she had deserted his protection. With this recognition the lady refused to comply; and notice of trial has been consequently served upon the fugitives, who are at present sojourning on the Continent. The Gentleman, on receiving the notice expressed his surprise at being engaged out by the Noble Earl as there "were others who might be similarly addressed with equal, if not more reason and propriety." The trial, we understand, will certainly take place—probably in Ireland.

MR. KEAN. LONDON, Jan. 28.

Drury-Lane.—Great curiosity was excited by the announcement that Mr Kean would resume his performances immediately, and that he had selected for his re-appearance *Richard*, his favourite character, and Monday the favorite day with most of his staunch supporters.

The Managers, anticipating some opposition to this precious appointment, made application to the Magistrates at Bow-street, early yesterday morning, for the assistance of a strong party of the police within the hour. This was at first peremptorily refused, on the ground, that if they chose to make such out of the-ordinary appointments they must take the consequences upon themselves: but in the course of the day, upon a more earnest entreaty for assistance, their Worships relented in their refusal, and issued an ease of actual riot; and this injunction they strictly observed. Many while the house and this worshippers of Mr Kean, were, it is said, bearing up for volunteer defenders, and that he himself dined in the theatre or with a party of his own, to [illegible] ally. All the doors were [illegible] and many [illegible] were posted immediately [illegible]—to the great [illegible] of the pick pockets, in a few minutes the house was crowded to an overflow [illegible] by those who had previously taken places; [illegible] that time to the drawing up of the curtain, there was a continual roar of "Kean, forever!" mingled with yells and hisses; and to the credit of the latter we believe it were not more than some twenty or thirty of them in the whole assembly.

At last the curtain drew up, and the [illegible] and [illegible] the Lieutenant of the Tower and Officers. These imposing and illustrative related many matters highly necessary to the unfolding of the plot, and seemed in active spirits to hold another conference upon the matters set down for their discussion; but for naught any one more remote than the Leader of the Band would pronounce with certainty, they might have talked High Dutch and encountered the adventures of Jack the Giant Killer.—The stage however, only witnessed mail Mr Young under this appearance, and was mistaken for Kean. The burst which followed this mistake had not long subsided when the real *Richard* entered. His entrance was marked by the same impetuous salutations in the shape of hisses, which was ever distinguished the *Richard* in this performance. *Richard*, or Kean, (which about as you like it) appeared in his wonted colours before the little world who are qualified to decide upon the good or bad of his exploits—he appeared the same unbounded despoiler of man's peace, and the same [illegible] and [illegible] whose form the same exhibition in successfully villany and hardy defiance of opinion, which we have been accustomed to regard as the features of his character. Having made his bow upon the stage, Mr Kean turned to the audience and seemed to ask their consent by repeatedly bowing and laying his hand upon his breast, amidst the most deafening uproar that ever saluted the ears of a public performer. The cries of encore became tenfold in noise, number, and variety; but one thing but Mr Kean did not move and gesture, whilst vociferous bursts of applause came in aggravate opposition, and swell the discordant din to its utmost pitch. The front benches of the pit were conspicuous in this service. Among the cries which greeted him were these:—"Where's your morality Kean?"—"Little Drummer!"—"Go and take care of mother Cox!"—"Off, off!"—"Brava," and "Go on Kean," "No connivance," and shouts and noises of all kinds, which the two parties made to drown the vociferations of each other. After waiting in vain for the uproar to subside, Mr Kean proceeded in his task—

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by the son of York."

Mr Kean repeated this passage once or twice in the hope of procuring an interval of calm; but the "glorious summer" [illegible], the sun of public favour seemed for ever set, and the performer destined, for time yet untold, to "hide the pining" of his wintry [illegible]. His struggling was hopeless—he ceased to [illegible] his speech as the best means of stemming the tide of disapprobation which seemed set in against him. We were unable to hear one syllable of this or any of the succeeding speeches. After the first act, after *King Henry* [illegible] he advanced forward with an easy, confident expression, as if to address the audience. There was even something like contempt and defiance in his manner. He waited with much patience for several minutes, but the applause of the audience was not conceded to him—he had lost the ear of the public, and an increase of the uproar was the only answer made to his appeal. The confusion this action filled the House rendered it difficult to ascertain what was the precise object and meaning of it. He [illegible] have already stated all the ingredients of the room, hissing, hooting, and cries of various kinds, with a strange medley of [illegible] and [illegible] The predominant cries were "Off, off," a call for the Manager, and Elliston by name, and "Kean, Kean—*I protest myself*"—Kean for ever—"Kean and no more"—(meaning the first act) and so on. Nothing, however, could prevail upon the audience to accord to Mr Kean the silence of a minute, either for what he might have to offer on his own behalf, or any part of that which he had so [illegible] for the night. Having waited what he deemed a reasonable time, Glo'ster blanch'd his cap on his head with a martial and resolute air, and returned to finish his work of murder upon the body of Henry. The wooing scene, in presence of the house so disposed, was gone through, and although the soft language of love and interlude was not heard, the House had the satisfaction to behold the accomplished actor on his knees before the object of his dirty designs. Here again the rage of discord resumed reads, and silent as [illegible] Mr Kean left the stage. [illegible] for a season, and [illegible] himself a second time to the [illegible] audience for a brief hearing. He was, however, as successless as before—the cries for Mr Elliston to appear, and other cries, offensive to Mr. Kean, were all he could obtain. When he came to that part in which he offers the sword to *Lady Anne*, some Senator in the two rumbling gallery roared out, "*Keep that little trinket, and hide!*" and away went the Lord Protector in a huff, followed by cries from another strong-lunged Orangeite of "Do you think to cram cris.. cus. down our throats?" and "Brava, Kean!" a thousand times repeated by the pittites. The scene with the Lord Mayor and *Aldermen* was assez expressive and business-like. The Knights approaching it to the very echo, and the cash drawers making the house ring with execration. To the end of the play the noise was uninterrupting, and the only voice heard ever for a moment were those of his Wife and Sir Wallack. The curtain fell amidst an indescribable confusion of sounds. There were some cries of "Kean," and "Elliston," but they were neither powerful nor long continued. The audience appeared to be composed as auditors generally are on such occasions. There was a strong muster, especially in the pit, of the thick-and-thin friends of Kean, and adherents of the Manager, and there were on the other hand a great number of persons evidently disgusted at the conduct of both those persons, and determined to express their disgust. Amongst these was a large proportion of young men of gentlemanlike appearance. The majority of the audience seemed to be assembled only to witness an opinion, a gratification very rare in these quiet and [illegible] days, and which [illegible] power of [illegible] which party continued most to it. The "We're" and other supporters of Kean certainly roared with astonishing vigour and perseverance; and this perhaps saved their opponents much exertion, for the great object of the latter was, that nothing should be heard. One hiss was sufficient to put the whole house in a ring with bellows of "Kean forever—Turn out the Aldermen—Turn out the Society for the Suppression of Vice!"—Two or three other leaders amused themselves with making flags of dirty pocket handkerchiefs, and some accidentally [illegible] the symbol of this that Mr. Alderman Cox was present. An unfortunate gentleman in a private box was then invested with Aldermanic honours, and being shown in his gestures his disapprobation of Kean, he was assailed with a well-directed fire of oranges and oranges [illegible] some thousands in number, the whole of which he dexterously parried with great firmness and gallantry, until the end of the play. On the whole, the tumult of last night cannot but be regarded as indicating a very strong feeling on the part of the public against the return of Kean to the stage, and a very unanimity. Against this opinion [illegible] Johnson was quite right when he said that no man could safely set himself up against the world. And of all men, perhaps, the last who can do so is a Theatrical manager or a theatrical performer.

THE BARBER'S GHOST.—A FACT.

A gentleman travelling some years since in one of the southern States called at an inn, and requested entertainment for the night. The host informed him, that it was out of his power to accomodate him, as the house was already full. He entreated him to lodge him, as he was almost exhausted with traveling, as well as his beast. After much solicitation, the host consented to entertain him, *provided*, he would sleep in a certain chamber that long remained unoccupied in consequence of a belief that it was haunted by the ghost of a barber, who was reputed to have been murdered in that room a number of years since. "Very well," said the guest, "I am not afraid of the ghost—take care of my horse, and prepare me some supper." After taking some refreshment, he inquired of the host how and in what manner the chamber in which he was to lodge was haunted. The host replied, that those who had lodged in the room, stated that shortly after they had retired to rest, an unknown voice was heard, in a trembling and protracted accent, saying, *"do you want to be shaved—ted?"* "Well," replied the guest, "if he comes I will let him shave me." He then requested that he might be shown to the apartment; in going to which he was conducted through a long room, where were seated a great number of persons at the gaming table. Feeling a curiosity which almost every one possesses, after having heard "ghost stories," he carefully searched every closet in the apartment, but could discover nothing but a large basin. He then went to bed; but feeling much fatigued, he did not close his eyes to sleep immediately, (which is often the case when one is excessively tired) and in a few moments he imagined he heard the voice as represented to him by the host. He arose from his bed and searched every part of his chamber, but could discover nothing. He then went to bed—but no sooner had he begun to compose himself to sleep, than the question was repeated. He then arose and went to his window; the sound appeared to proceed from that quarter, and he stood a while silent—after a few moments of suspense, he again heard the sound distinctly. Convinced that it was from without, he opened his window, when it was repeated full in his ear. On a closer examination he observed that the limb of "a tree adjoining," which stood near his window, projected so near to the house, as to [illegible] breath of wind to grate against the shingles, creating a sound resembling the interrogation, *"Do you want to be shaved—ted?"* Having satisfied himself that this ghost was nothing more or less than the limb of a tree, comforted with the hour, he again went to bed, and attempted to go to sleep; but was now interrupted by peals of laughter in the room below where the gamblers were assembled. This fang he could turn this discovery to his own advantage, he took the sheet from the bed, and wrapped it around him and taking the basin in his hand, descended to the inn of the gamblers, and suddenly opened the door, rushed in, exclaiming in a tremulous voice, "Do you want—to—be—shaved?" Terrified at this sudden interruption, they left the room in the greatest confusion; some tumbling down stairs over others. He then deliberately put his basin under the table, and gathered an immense sum of money into it, which had been left thereupon a chest it, and retired peaceably to rest.

The next morning the young Beau, awoke the house in the utmost confusion. They immediately missed him if he had enjoyed a good night's rest. He replied in the affirmative. "Well, no wonder," said the host, "for the ghost, instead of going into his usual place, made a mistake, came into our room, and carried off a vere great deal of our money." The guest without being in the least surprised, quietly eat his breakfast, and departed with his valuable treasure.

Poetry.

STANZAS.

I saw yonder Rose lurk in abundance and joy,
The beeze in its bosom was sporting,
The sun-beams were kissing its fragrance away
For 'twas nature her fav'rite courting—
I saw it again; but its beauty had flown;
Its blossoms lay scattered beneath;
Save one which in sadness did stem all alone
To mourn its companion's death.

Too true a resemblance of youth's happy prime,
When affection commences her reign;
It dreams not of chance in the circle of time,
But of joys that must ever remain—
For the locking in all the full glow of delight,
The flame that shall ne'er fade away;
And the happiest that smiles on his pillow to-night,
May to-morrow awake with a sigh.

Domestic.

Fatal Accident.—Ira Steele of the township of Pickering near York, borrowed a gun of a neighbour a few days ago, went a shooting squirrels on his ground and unfortunately shot himself. It is supposed that while re-loading, he had, after priming and charging with powder, leaned on the musket till he could get the shot from his belt, and that the piece had gone off then, as no shot was found in the body. A large wound was found in his left breast, to his heart. The body was not discovered till the following day. Melancholy to relate, his unhappy wife is now in child bed. I enquired and was told that he was a useful and worthy member of society.—*Advocate.*

We are informed upon the best authority, that on the date of the last news from England, a frigate was ordered to be held in readiness for conveying his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie and suite to Canada and that his Lordship may be expected in May or early in June next.

Passengers in the Ship Louisa Matilda (in place of the Ship Leeds) which sailed from New York for Liverpool, on the 8th instant, Chas. G. Small Esq. of York, U. C. ; E. P. Worthington, of Montreal, and Mr. George Whiting.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It was resolved in the Assembly of Lower Canada on Friday, ye as 14 nays 9. "That for the encouragement of the communication and more easy intercourse between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax, and for the improvement of navigation and the trade between Canada and Nova Scotia, it is expedient to grant aid to His Majesty of the sum of fifteen hundred pounds currency, payable in three equal an annual payments, to the person or company who shall cause a Steam Vessel of the burden of five hundred tons to be built

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and regularly navigated between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax aforesaid, each payment to be made after the first voyage each year, of which sum no part shall be paid to any such person or Company unless security shall have previously been given before some one of the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, that for and during three years, such Steam-Vessel shall ply between Quebec and Halifax only, which security shall be transmitted to and deposited in the Office of the Secretary of the Province.? A bill to appropriate this sum has been introduced and there is no doubt but that it will pass into a law.—*Nation's Gazette.*

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. VIII.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17th 1825.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, lately established at Kingston,

(Continued.)

In this extraordinary situation it naturally became a subject of deliberation, so soon as the new Law was published, whether the Board should close their office, and wholly discontinue their proceedings, or make advances from their private funds, on the presumption that Parliament justly appreciating the measure, would at its next Session remedy the defect of the Statute by a vote of instant reimbursement. The latter alternative having been adopted, the Board made arrangements for paying the arrears of salary due the Clerk, and satisfying various claims for rent and incidental charges, they also defrayed the expense of sending the witnesses to York in March, which, owing to the bad state of the roads at that time, amounted nearly to Eighty Pounds, and they have since disbursed other sums on behalf of the Commission. The Statement herewith submitted will shew the amount of cash actually advanced by the Members of the Board in their private capacities, together with several accounts, for services rendered still outstanding, for the discharge of which the effects of the Bank have furnished no means, and which the Commissioners have not individually found it convenient to satisfy.

The former description of claims amount to four hundred and forty four pounds seven shillings and nine pence, the latter to three hundred and seventy seven pounds two shillings and eleven pence. It now rests with the Legislature to act, in regard to both, as its wisdom and sense of justice may determine.

From the facts already detailed, it will be sufficiently clear that the Commissioners have made little progress in accomplishing the purposes of their appointment. The entire of legal distinctions and the subtleties of pleadings have created obstacles which the Board from its inexperience in such matters certainly did not apprehend, and which have hitherto proved invincible notwithstanding the attempts made to surmount them by securing the aid of learned Gentlemen of experience and high professional character.

Since the opening of their office the Commissioners have granted nine certificates for claims against the late Institution, amounting to seven hundred and seventy eight pounds seventeen shillings, of which four, for the sum of three hundred and fifty five pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence have been redeemed, leaving five in circulation for a balance of four hundred and twenty three pounds and two pence.

One hundred and thirty certificates have been issued in redemption of Bank notes, amounting to six thousand four hundred and fifty one pounds eleven shillings and five pence, of which number, five for the sum of two pounds and forty two pounds ten shillings have been cancelled, leaving still in circulation one hundred and twenty five certificates for the sum of six thousand two hundred and nine pounds one shilling and five pence.

The interest allowed on redeemed certificates amounts to forty one pounds nine shillings and five pence.

Subsequently to the nineteenth day of October last, when by the enactment of the Session, the Commissioners were bound to make and declare a dividend of the money collected, the Board burned all the Bank notes that had been redeemed, some of the directors of the Institution were present and assisted on the occasion in due conformity to the Law. The notes destroyed amounted to eleven thousand four hundred and eighty eight pounds nine shillings and three pence; of this sum one thousand and forty one pounds fifteen shillings was redeemed by the Directors, but not surrendered by the Bank of Canada, in whose possession it had remained, until the effects of the late Institution had been placed under the control of the Commissioners.

The balance of ten thousand four hundred and forty seven pounds four shillings and three pence, shows the [illegible] course of their transactions.

Notwithstanding certain provisions of the late enactment a large amount of Bank Notes is still held by the creditors of the Institution. This amount, so far as it can be ascertained, appears in its utmost extent, to be seven thousand five hundred and thirty eight pounds fifteen shillings.

The claims which exist against the Institution including those of the Stockholders, for eleven thousand one hundred and thirty six pounds ten shillings, the amount of their capital stock paid in, reach the sum of twenty six thousand six hundred and ninety eight pounds twelve shillings and three pence halfpenny. To meet these demands the Board have in their possession, promissory notes, Bonds, book debts &c. amounting to eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighteen pounds seven shillings.

Should the deficiency amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds five shillings and three pence halfpenny be made up from the stock paid in, there would be a surplus to be divided among the Stockholders of three thousand one hundred and fifty six pounds, four shillings and eight pence halfpenny, (less the expense of collection)

Should the Cashier and his sureties be required to pay the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eighty four pounds three shillings and a halfpenny, stated as the amount of the deficiency by the examining committee of Stockholders, and considered by the Legislature as an abstraction from the funds of the Institution, the balance of capital to be refunded the Stockholders would, without taking interest into calculation, be nine thousand and forty pounds four shillings and eight pence halfpenny—occasioning a loss of two thousand and ninety six pounds five shillings and three pence halfpenny only.—In this case also, deduction must be made for the expenses of collection and settlement.

Should it however, be determined that the cashier and his sureties are to be held responsible for the whole sum which appears deficient in the means of extinguishing the claims against the Institution, and which according to the general statement submitted with this Report, amount to seven thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds five shillings and three pence halfpenny the Stockholders would in that case lose no part of their capital, except the proportion that would be consumed in adjusting the affairs of the Bank.

The Board, in making these remarks, do not find themselves required to give any opinion with respect to the amount for which the cashier should be considered bound. Indeed, it might perhaps be no easy task to declare the precise amount for which a call should be made on him and his sureties until further progress was made in investigating and settling the affairs of the Institution.

It would however, be exceedingly unjust, that he should be compelled to answer for any losses which may have occured in the transactions of the Bank, or which may have originated in a faulty system of Book keeping, unless the mismanagement can be distinctly fixed on him; at the same time, it is equally clear, that wherever instance of negligence can be adduced in the conduct of so important an officer as the cashier, entrusted with the general superintendance of the concerns of the Bank and the safe keeping of its funds, the Stockholders in all such cases have an undoubted claim on him for the injury which such misconduct may have occasioned their interests.

With respect to the several balances just stated, it is to be observed that they are made under the most favourable view that can be taken of the affairs of the Bank; for in computing them it has been assumed that all the claims of the Institution will ultimately prove good and be recovered. The Commissioners, however, cannot conceal that this view of circumstances is unhappily fallacious. They not only consider many of the debts worthless and desperate, but are even apprehensive, that after all the capital Stock paid in has been devoted to the purpose, many claims upon the Bank will still remain unsatisfied, such, they conceive it proper to declare, is the impression made on their minds after an attentive examination of the books and papers of the Institution; an impression which it would be gratifying hereafter to find erroneous.

The various documents accompanying this Report will serve to illustrate the foregoing statements, as well as the transactions of the Commissioners generally, and will furnish all the information they have it in their power to communicate respecting the present condition of the Bank, they are not aware that any further explanation is required or can be given.

Having thus exhibited an account of their proceedings in conformity to the Statute, the Board in concluding, respectfully entreat permission to resign their trust to the Legislature, by whom it was imposed.

The absolute failure of all their endeavours to collect the debts of the Bank, the very remote prospect of any satisfactory settlement of its affairs, the entire absence of means for defraying the expenses attending such settlement, and the many annoyances incidental to such a state of things; these considerations all unite in impelling the Board to solicit exoneration—other reasons, it is true, exists for wishing to retire from the commission which it does not appear necessary to assign.

Two years of earnest application and unceasing solicitudes vainly consumed in the discharge of a duty, alike unpleasant and thankless, and which was not merely unsought, but reluctantly undertaken from a pure sense of respect for the high authority that enjoined it, do, it is with deference conceived, constitute as great a sacrifice of time and labour as under all the circumstances it is convenient to make, or as the Legislature and the Country can reasonably require from persons in no wise connected with the Institution, except as Commissioners.

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRBY.
JOHN MACAULAY.

Kingston, 8th Jan. 1825.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have just received information of the Prorogation of the Parliament of Lower Canada, and the following is the Speech of His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BURTON on that occasion.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The diligence with which you have proceeded in the dispatch of public business, enables me to terminate the Session of the Provincial Parliament, and I derive much pleasure on this occasion in observing that the cordiality and good understanding which have subsisted between the several branches of the Legislature, during the whole of the Session, are subjects of sincere congratulation to every one, who takes an interest in the happiness and prosperity of this Colony.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the supply you have granted in aid of those funds already appropriated by law, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government and the administration of Justice.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It will be a pleasing part of my duty to convey to His Majesty, as early as possible, the satisfactory intelligence, that by an amicable arrangement of the pecuniary concerns of the Province, you have removed those difficulties which, for several years successively, had disturbed the harmony it was so desirable to establish between the Legislative Bodies, and this event I am persuaded, will tend in an eminent degree, to draw close the bond of union, between this Province and the Parent State.

GENTLEMEN,—You are now about to return to your respective residences, in various parts of the Province, and to mix with the general mass of your fellow subjects, whose loyalty and good conduct your example will serve to encourage, whose approbation and esteem you highly deserve, and will, I hope universally obtain.

GREY PAPER

Upper Canada Gazette.

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Government House,
April 6th, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint JOHN SMITH jun. Esquire, to be a Deputy Surveyor of Land.

Government House,
April 6th, 1825.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to License JABEZ KELLOGG, Gent. to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenent Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of our Reign, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day
TO WIT. } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the

Township of Kingston.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. noon.
JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
March 7th, 1825 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } To Wit. }

ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rocheleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty eight, in the Town of Kingston.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
March 7th, 1825. }

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT } To Wit. }

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monrow. I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next, at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff
By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Jan 10th 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by mortgage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premises are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } To Wit. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No. Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th July, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me at my office or before on the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
Sheriff.

No 9—6w.

CIRCULAR.

York, 30th March 1825

Sir,

I am directed by the Corporation for Superintending the management of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, to request you to inform me whether you would desire to purchase in fee simple, the Reserve of which you hold a lease, should his Majesty's Government be disposed to sell, and what price per acre, you would be willing to give for it, payable by equal instalments in ten years with interest.

The first instalment to be paid immediately on making the purchase.

An answer is requested by return of Post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Ob't humble Serv't
S HEWARD
Sec'y and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves, U. C

To,
Mr.
Lessee or occupant of Lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the District.

No 14—3w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

MASONIC HALL. HOTEL,

SAINT PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

F. RASCO most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, that this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT will be opened for the reception of the Public on Monday the 2nd of May.

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accommodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warranted in asserting tha in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates Suits of apartments for private families; a spacious Ball room for public Assemblies; a Coffe-room; Billiard rooms; Baths, and a RESTAURATEUR, on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the larger cities of Europe: with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor, F Rasco trusts, that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No. 13,—6 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D with 100 Acres cleared and fenced, a Frame House 30 by 36 feet erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared,—It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No 11.—6 w.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform Travellers and the Public in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire,—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,)
JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11 —t f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824 warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825 No 11.—t f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. with ten front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams There is upon it a handsome new frame house finished 30 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, the following

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock, subscribed, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st of May next.

By Order,
B. TURQUAND,
Agent.

York, 29th March, 1825. No. 14—3w.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM;

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hora, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 per annum. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 14—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1.——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 19, & 21,
" 3——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 48.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, intend presenting a Petition to the Legislature at its next Session, for the purpose of having the District Court and General Quarter Session of the Peace, held in the said County of Dundas, and the Town of Cornwall alternately.

Also to have the Concession line between the fourth and fifth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg in the Eastern District, to have the said line run upon the true course of No. 66 E. and [illegible]

And also the side lines in the said fourth Concession of the Township of Williamsburg aforesaid, to have the said side lines to run upon the original course No. 24 W. 43—20w.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for colection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Samford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kinball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek.*

Pelotiah Soaper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterit (*of Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty dollars and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Paddock, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertised in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York

No. 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the First Concession of Sophiasburgh South west of Green Point,—by reason of the material damage they have sustained [illegible] by the erroneous original Survey of the Second Concession Line. Are determined to Petition the Legislature of this Province at the ensuing Session of Parliament for the alteration of the said Line, and to settle all the differences relating thereunto.

Sophiasburgh, Oct }
7th, 1824. } No. 44.—6 m.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f,

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with trimmings, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £63.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2/6 per acre, with an indis putable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

Just Published, and ready for Delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1825.
Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to
J. B. MACAULAY,
York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plat. It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and Commodious Mansion Built, and lately occupied, by
A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.
Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:— A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Bed-Room, and Dressing-Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c &c. &c. Water upon the whole account.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 14

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

It will be seen by the Proclamation in this day's Gazette that the Royal Assent has been given to the Wild land assessment Bill. In the next Gazette *that* Bill will be published at length.

As an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for such information relative to the plans and views of the *Canadian Land Company*, as he may have it in his power, or may feel himself at liberty, to communicate, has gone up from the House of Assembly,—we may shortly expect some intelligence of importance on this highly interesting subject; and, for which, the whole country is anxious.

There seems to be now no doubt that the Clergy Reserves, already leased, will be sold,—as advertisements to that effect have made their appearance.—The period of Ten Years, by annual instalments, is proposed as the term of credit—which is surely liberal and amply sufficient. For ourselves we are greatly rejoiced at this news—which cannot fail to be gratifying to all classes of the community.

In the Commercial-Intercourse-Bill *(with the United States)* now before the House of Assembly—some important alterations have been already proposed, and it is more than probable will be adopted.—Travellers are to be allowed to bring their Horses, &c. Emigrants are to be permitted to bring along with them their Oxen *Cows, Sheep, Hogs* &c &c. The duty on Tobacco is to be reduced to 1d p lb; and, on Leather to 1d 1-2 p lb.—Many other necessary enactments are proposed which will be made known in due season.

It is rumoured, on good authority, that our Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday or Thursday next

Captain Franklin, and party, destined to the North west on the inland journey of discovery in co-operation with the intrepid Parry—arrived here—*via* New York—on Tuesday last. The party will proceed immediately to Fort Chipewhyne, there to embark for the upper lakes

By the late arrivals we learn that the "*Bill to amend the existing laws relative to unlawful associations in Ireland*" introduced by *Mr. Goulburn* into the British House of Commons has been carried by a majority of 155. The principal objection of this Bill is the suppression of the Catholic association

We beg to correct a *mistake* in the last *Quebec Mercury*—We did not assert Mr. Gourlay's arrival in *New York*,—suppose there, of a public meeting for the purpose of giving aid to his plans. But we did announce his arrival here. (York. U. C.) and that a public meeting was held to further his views,—and those of the St. Lawrence Association.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

British Capital!—It has been estimated, that the different new schemes now in agitation amount to 114, and the capitals to be more than £105,000,000: namely, rail roads, 20, capital £13,950,000; banking loan, investment, &c., 22, £36,760,000; gas companies, 11, £8,000,000? British and Irish mines, 8 £3,600,000; foreign mines, 17, £11,665,000; shipping and dock companies, 9, £10,580,000: miscellaneous, 27, £11,070,000.

Snuff the one thing needful!—At Marlborough-street, a poor infirm old woman, was charged with being dissatisfied at the work house and refractory. She fell on her knees, on being placed at the bar, and said she had been deprived of *snuff*, at the workhouse, or she would have behaved well. Mr. Dyer said he would take care that snuff should be provided for her. The poor old woman said, God bless your Worship: I can put up with shortness of victuals, but to be kept without a pinch of snuff is unbearable.

Re-appearance of Miss Foote.—Miss Foote made her appearance at Covent-garden Theatre on Saturday night, in the character of Letitia Hardy, in the comedy of the "Bell's Stratagem." For nearly a fortnight back every place in the boxes had been bespoken; and when the doors opened the rush for admission was tremendous, and in a very few minutes, pits, galleries, and slips were filled to an overflow. When the important moment for the entrance of Miss Foote arrived, she was seen, by those in the stage boxes, behind the scenes supported by her friends, and evidently deeply affected Mrs Gibbs (who sustained the part of Mrs. Racket) saw her distress, and went to meet her. In a moment afterwards she was led to the presence of the audience, who simultaneously rose and received her with unbounded and enthusiastic cheers. The boxes, the pit, and the galleries, were alike warm in their greeting, and the unfortunate girl could scarcely sustain the shock which was produced on her mind She burst into an agony of tears, and for some seconds seemed unable to sustain the weight of her own frame. Mrs Gibbs endeavoured, by every means in her power, to recall her to a sense of her situation; but she was under the necessity of taking a seat, and passing for a considerable period before she recovered fortitude enough to proceed with her part. The remainder of the act like the previous part, was performed without the audience being able to hear two sentences in succession. There was a continued repetition of encouraging applause, and when a solitary hiss found vent, it was immediately drowned in loud and reiterated shouts of applause; epithets being applied to the hissers of a very questionable description. At the conclusion of the first act, Miss Foote was loudly cheered, and the performance went off in the most spirited manner.

From a London Paper.

The damages and taxed costs awarded against Mr. Hayne, had been paid by him to Miss Foote, from which she allowed the deduction of the money borrowed from Mr. H. by her father. The receipts at Covent Garden, on the first night of her re-appearance, amounted to 900*l.* 16*s.* the largest sum ever received at that theatre. If the following article, which appeared in a London paper of the 13th Feb. is to be relied on, we should not be surprised if the public were to be again amused with the loves of this lady and her quondam Adonis:

"Various rumours are afloat respecting the reconciliation between these parties, and the probability of their ultimately coming together. We have already stated that Mr. Hayne had no personal or unmanly hostilities towards Miss Foote, and the best proof of this is the fact of his attending the theatre last Saturday week, for the express purpose of giving her his support. The interviews which have taken place since the trial we have good authority for stating were not sought for by Mr. Payne. The fact is, that an accidental meeting took place in Hyde Park—Miss Foote and her mother being in a carriage, and Mr. Hayne in his *cab*. The former nodded and smiled—Mr. Hayne in mere gallantry, could not do less than bow. The next day there was another meeting, and another smile, another nod, and in addition a playful *beckon*. Drew the gay Lothario after his former flame—hands were shaken, and Miss Foote informed Mr. H. that she had left certain paintings for him at Robins's. The separation was mutually cordial, and on the third day, Mr. H had a note from Mrs Foote requesting an interview. This took place; but for what passed we must refer to those most interested."

The eldest son of Sir Walter Scott was on the eve of marrying a Miss Jobson, the daughter of a retired merchant in Dundee, with a fortune of 60,000*l.* sterling. George IV. is said to have caused

his congratulations to be intimated to the Baroness.

Curious Automaton.—The inhabitants of Easingwold were astonished by the exhibition of an automaton, made by Mr. Clemitshaw, of that place, called the Alarm Statute, or Wooden Watchman previous to its being sent to London for presentation to his Majesty. This curious piece of machinery represents a soldier in uniform, and is six feet high. It stands erect in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in its hand, but upon touching a wire it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, presents the piece, and fires. It also at the same instant rings two alarm bells, and cries "Fire!" in a distinct and audible manner.

Orchards.—For the benefit of those who wish to improve fruit by grafting, the following method is well worthy of notice:—Make a salve of Turpentine, Beeswax and Tallow of a suitable consistence to stand the heat of summer; plaster a suitable quantity round the stock and cion to keep off the external air. This is the most sure and the most expeditious way of engrafting. Carry your composition or salve in a kettle of warm water to keep it pliable.

Westerlo, March 16, 1825. J. P.

Economy in Candles.—If you are without a rush light, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house; this may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly-burnt candle; when if the same be lighted it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber: the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt, and consumed in the wick.

Onions.—A few fresh walnuts or raw leaves of parsley, eaten immediately after dinner, will speedily remove that disagreeable taint which always infects the breath after partaking of onions, garlic, or shallots.

Lotteries.—The last contract for the English Lotteries, was made on the 25th of January. This concludes the National Lotteries, which had existed for 150 years

Foreign Intelligence.

ROME.

A letter of Jan. 25th from Rome, complains that the number of pilgrims who have resorted to the capital of the Christian world, to celebrate the *Jubilee*, is very inconsiderable in 1300 and 1350 the number, according to contemporary writers, was several millions. In 1750, at the opening of the Holygate on the 24th of December, 1300 pilgrims were present and 9400 arrived between Christmas day and New Year's day This year there were only 20 pilgrims present at the opening of the Holygate, and on New year's day only 46 had arrived at Rome The difference is in some degree to be attributed to the difficulty in obtaining passports to travel through the Italian States of Austria and the State of Sardinia

GREECE.

"Zante January 6.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies, so gloriously as ever its external enemies We may say that the new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government has had a providential effect both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the Primates, and as it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece and not merely a nominal one, as has been said to twelve.

After the death of Caliostro's son, the Government sent orders speedily to all the troops of Romelia to march into the Peloponnesus, at the same time that the islands sent different other troops to Napoli di Romania Corons, Coron, Modon, Navarin, Tripolizza, and several other Generals proceeded speedily after them to the Peninsula, and some by the way of Corinth. These drove before them the Insurgents who besieged that fortress, whilst others, land or at Vostizza and proceeding to Calavrita, in that place awaited the additional Chiefs. These since a short resistance seeing themselves surrounded by their own troops and being joined by the people without themselves to fight; and there have already arrived here as fugitives, the famous Gine Strano, with his family, from whom I have learned that Londo and several others were sought refuge at Calamata. We should really, on this occasion, be grateful to the President, George Condouriotis, who undertook the direction of the Government in the most favorable trouble, and was ready to succedes every thing, and to give to the Peninsula the most favorable result, if he was not opposed by the Colocotronis, having first also his armed son, by a an from his horse, has submitted to the Government, by the mediation of Coglopulo, and that he her own sword destroyed to Kolon — They say also, that Pape Flesca is destined for Candia, and that most Primates will, undoubtedly, be strictly dismissed In Gastouni there were 800 men from Morea, and it is thought that these will proceed to Patras. The arrival of the fourth in-stalment of the Loan from London, was a considerable one in repressing the Insurgents Even before its arrival the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars of his own money.

"The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of.—After his last disaster so glorious to the Admiral Mosaha, Ibrahim Pacha will no longer of proceeding to Candia, he is now at Modon.

"The Sultan, by sending a new Pacha to Romelia, has caused a Revolution there, which is promised by Omer Vrione. All these things co-operate to our independence."

The following gives rather a favorable view of the actual state of affairs in Greece. In addition to this, some further intelligence is furnished by the British Press, derived through the latest German journal. It is here stated, that, Omer Vrione, the Turkish Commander in Albania, apprehensive of the treachery of the Divan, who, under the guise of promoting him, are endeavouring to get him into their power, has opened negotiations with Prince Maurocordato, an armistice had been agreed to, and it was expected that the Pacha would declare himself independent The latest accounts, a signal will be given for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Every Pacha remote from Constantinople, will, at once, throw himself com subjection to sovereignty. The only Viceroy of Egypt will be among the foremost to seize the golden opportunity for which he has so long been watching and dissembling. The German Observer, the consistent and persevering friend of the Mahometans, asserts, that they are resolved upon moving their best campaign with more vigor than ever. Their resolution may be very good, but we suspect their power will begin not a little to fail them. Every effort, however, will be made to call into the field a great levy of the Irish forces. The Sultan, with his own hand writing, has summoned the Pachas of Widden and Belgrade — Alarm has penetrated the Divan, and not without reason, for never was the Empire of Constantinople in a more critical state. It is fighting now, not for victory, but for life."

A letter from a French officer returning from Greece, and written while performing quarantine at Toulon, to his friend at Marseilles, concerning the foregoing war in all it consists the happy termination of the dissentions in Greece — He left on the 10th of January, and his intelligence to the latest we have seen. In regard to these dissentions he says that it was a necessary evil — he for was smothering under the ashes, and burst out at a fortunate moment. It was even very fortunate that the civil war assumed so decided an aspect, as to force the government, notwithstanding its clemency to put down a most turbulent Chief. It is most true that Panos Colocotroni has been killed. Theodore Negris died of the typhus." Hydra and Napoli de Romania are encumbered with prisoners and in force. The disorganized troops at Modon and Ali, who have been captured, are employed in cleaning the streets and gutters.

PERSIA.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

[From the Bombay Gazette of September 6]

We are indebted to a correspondent in Persia, who was an eye witness, for the following account of the dreadful earthquake that has devastated so much of that interesting portion of fated country.

"*Jehan Numah, near Shiraz, June 25, 1824.*

"This morning, about half past 6 A. M. I was disturbed

out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you an account of from Kneuchtenau on the 3d inst. My first object was to move out of the house; but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large brick-pieces of wood, and mortar, falling from the roof all round the outside of the house, and a few stones and chasm from the ceiling inside that had been previously injured. Having happily, effected my escape without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered, the first and worst that I discovered was the complete destruction of the Shaw. Mees. Ally. Khan Hoonaz, a beautiful mosque about 400 yards in front of this garden, and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz: its fine ly ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the mosque was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I see a house standing near me, or in any direction also, but this sad sight was enough to show that it had suffered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly sorrowful and distressing to see the ruins of so fine stately mosques and minarets, a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass, and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form — The eastern side of the wall that surrounds the town, and the only face discernable from hence has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be, what is it compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands bewailing the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resounded in the air, and were enough to soften the hardest heart; you may then easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed are, at this moment, hearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there has been three shocks, though scarce, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it; the comparative degree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the House. The inhabitants have quitted the Town and are living in tents, routies and under cambies outside. Mesrs Ally Arbor, (our Agent) poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me; his house is completely destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured; to be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury and most of them in ruins; the fine Bazar is still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Mesrs Ally Arbor assures me that 2000 is under the number, but reserve this as a mere conjecture and report only; I should think half the number nearer the mark."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND — CANNIBALISM.

Trial of Alexander Pierce, before Chief Justice Pedder — Monday June 14

"Alexander Pierce, a convict, was arrigned for the murder of a fellow prisoner, named Thomas Cox, at or near King's River, in the month of November last, and pleaded —Not Guilty.

"The circumstances which were understood to have accompanied the above crime had long been considered with extreme horror. Report had associated the prisoner with cannibals, and recollections, as well of Gil, the vampire legend of modern Greece, were earlier, that on this occasion our eyes glanced in fearfulness at the being who stood before a retributive Judge, laden with the weight of human blood, and believed to have banqueted on human flesh.

"The prisoner's written confessions were afterwards most fairly communicated on by the Chief Justice, who addressed the Jury at considerable length with much solemnity, and submitted to their consideration, whether or no it was fully proved that the deceased had died from blows inflicted by the prisoner; and then, even if he had so died, whether, as a quarrel had been stated to have occurred before death, the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged of manslaughter. The Jury retired for a short time, and found a verdict of — Guilty.

"The learned Judge, who appeared much affected from the dreadful relation, so horridly set forth in evidence and confession, the case being too inhuman to comment upon, urged the miserable culprit to prepare himself to appear before the tribunal where mercy may be obtained — That sentence is that he be removed from this place to the gaol and (when the supreme authority shall appoint) from thence to the place of execution, to be hanged by the neck till you are dead; afterward your body to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection — The following Monday, June 21, was named for the case then to take place, and on the Sunday morning, at the usual service, at nine o'clock, an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Bedford, the whole of the convicts in and near Hobart Town were ordered to church upon the occasion.

The following is his confession to the Rev. Fr Connolly, Catholic Minister

A statement made by Alexander Pierce, the Evening before his Execution, in the Gaol to Mr. Burder

"I was born in the County of Fermanagh, in the North of Ireland. In the twenty sixth year of my age I was convicted of stealing six pairs of shoes, and received sentence to be transported for seven years; I arrived in Van Diemen's Land, on board the ship Castle Forbes, from Sydney; was assigned as Servant to John Bellenger, with whom I remained about nine months; was then, from misconduct returned to the Governor Superintendant. A few months after I was assigned to a man, named Case, a constable, and staid with him only sixteen weeks, when an occasion obliged him to take me before the Magistrates, who ordered that I should be returned into the Crown labour. Afterwards I was [illegible] Scattergood, of New Norfolk, from whom I absconded into the woods, and joined Laughton, Saunders, Latten, and Allbart Town, tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the Penal Settlement at Macquarie Harbour for the remainder of my sentence. I was out there more than a month before I made my escape with seven others, namely — Dalton, Traverse, Badman, Matthews, Greenhill, Brown, and Cornelius. We kept altogether for ten days during which time we had no food but our kangaroo skin jackets which we ate, being nearly exhausted, with hunger and fatigue. On the eleventh night, we began to consult what was best to be done for our preservation, and made up our minds to a dreadful result.

"In the morning we missed three of our companions.—Dalton, Cornelius, and Brown, we concluded, had left us with the intention of going back, if possible We then drew cuts which of us five should die; it fell to Badman's lot; I went with one of the others to collect dry wood, to make a fire, immediately, and continued to use it as long as it lasted — During which time Travers had succeeded in killing Badman. When drew cuts again, and it fell to the lote of Matthews; Travers and Greenhill killed him with an axe, cut the flesh from his bones, carried it on, and lived upon it as long as it lasted. By the time it was all eat, Traverse, through fatigue, fell lame in his knee — so much so, that he could not proceed; Greenhill proposed that I should kill him, which I agreed to. We then made the best of our way, carrying the flesh of Traverse between us, in the hope of reaching the Eastern settlements while it lasted We did not, however, succeed, and I perceived Greenhill always carried the axe, and thought watched an opportunity to kill me I was always on my guard, and succeeded, when he fell asleep, to get the axe, with which I immediately despatched him, made a meal and carried all the remaining flesh with me to feed upon. To my great disappointment, I was afterwards many days without food, and subsisted solely upon grass and nettle tops which I boiled in a tin pot that I brought with me from the settlement. At length I fell in with some native's huts, which from appearance, the inmates had just left, where I collected some cattel, and bits of kangaroo which afforded me a meal. Two days afterwards, when nearly exhausted, I came in sight of a hut, which proved to be M Guyre's near the high Plains. I told there a fortnight, and made up my mind, to surrender myself to Captain Wood, a Magistrate on the river Clyde, but on my way thither, I met Davis and Churchen, who were then desperadoes, and living at the Bush hut. They wished me to join them, to which I agreed. In a few weeks we were all taken near Jericho by party of the 40th regiment, and brought to Hobart Town Gaol; Churchen and Davis were tried, found guilty of capital offences, and suffered death. It was my fate to be returned to the Penal settlement I again made my escape with Thomas Cox, who eagerly pressed my departure. I had irons on at the time; when we had proceeded some distance, Cox knocked them off with an axe he had brought with him, and we made the best of our way through a thick scrub, which was very wet. At night we tied to make a fire but would not. We travelled on several days, without food, except fern roots and shrubs, until we came upon King's River; I asked Cox if he could swim; he replied he could not; I remarked that had I been aware of it he should not have been my companion: we were enabled to make a fire; the arrangement for crossing the River created words, and I killed Cox with the axe; I ate part of him that night, and cut the greater part of his flesh up in order to take on with me. I swam the River with the intention of keeping the coast round to Port Dalrymple; my heart failed me, and I resolved to return and give myself up to the Commandant I threw most of the flesh away, but one piece, which I carried in my pocket, to show the Commandant that Cox was dead. I confessed that I had killed him, and accompanied a party in a boat to bring up his remains, which was done. I was then sent up to Hobart Town, confined in the prison to take my trial before the Criminal Court; the result is now universally known here — Gaol 20 June, 1824."

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

(From Thursday 7th. 17th. to Fri 22d, 1825 inclusive.)

THURSDAY 17th Feb 1825

Mr. Secretary Hillier, brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a message and documents, and having withdrawn, the message was read as follows;

COPY

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, copies of accounts of Revenue, and which have been received from Quebec by the last post.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to take this occasion of acquainting the House of Assembly, that Arbitrators were appointed to determine the proportion of the duties collected at Quebec, to be paid to this Province for the term of four years commencing from the 1st July last; but the nomination of a third Arbitrator not being concurred in, reference has been made to His Majesty's Government in conformity to the Provisions of the Statute. (Signed) P. M.

Feb. 17th, 1825.

COPY

General Statement of ½ of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec, in the quarters ending 5th July and 10th October 1824, payable to Upper Canada and 10th October 1825, agreeable to the Act of the 1st January 1825, agreeable to the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 3 Geo. 4. Chap. 119 Section 24; including ½ of the duties hereto omitted, which were levied under the Imperial Act 3d Geo. 4th C. 44 & 45, in the quarter ended 5th April 1824 and also £181 0 10 Currency, the amount of the Salary, &c. of the Inspector of Merchandize at Coteau Du Lac, refunded under the Report of Council of Sixth September, 1824.

Amount of duties actually received per account A.	£85,401 19 11
Deduct outstanding bonds of the quarters ending 5th July and 10th October under the Acts 33, 35 & 41, Geo. III.	£14,565 14 5
53, Geo. 3d.	4,573 17 0
55, Geo. 3d.	15,058 17 7
	34,198 9
	£51,203 10

Add duties collected in the half year, from 11th Oct. 1822, to the quarters ending 5th April and up to 1st May 1823, under the 3d. Geo. 4. Chap. 44 & 45 which were not stated owing to the Collector's not having then rendered an account thereof, but which he has since paid into the Receiver

General.		43	5 0
	Total	£51,246	15 2½
4th		10,242	7 0½
Less proportion of the expenses of collection as per account B		285	6 6
	Currency	£9,954	1 0½
	Sterling	£8,967	12 11

Signed W B COLFMAN,
Chairman of the Committe of Council for the Audit of Public Accounts.
Audit Office, Quebec 31st Dec. 1824.
True Copy, (Signed) G. HILLIER.

Account of duties collected in the Quarters ending 5th July and 10th October, 1824.

	Sterling	Under British Act 14 Geo. 3d. C 44 & 45	Under British Act 3d Geo. 4 Ch 119	Under Provl Act 53 Geo. 3d. C 41 Sec 31	Under Provl Act 55 Geo. 3d. C 6	Under Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3
Amount of duties collected under the British Act 14 Geo. 3d. C 44 & 45, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 11,319 17 10					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the British Act 14 Geo. 3d. C 44 & 45, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	1,673 16 4					
Amount of duties collected under the British Act 3d Geo. 4th Ch. 119, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	9,645 19 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the British Act 3d Geo. 4th Ch. 119, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	677 3 0					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 53 Geo. 3d. C 41 Sec 31, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	8,968 16 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 53 Geo. 3d. C 41 Sec 31, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	323 0 0					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. C 6, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	8,645 16 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. C 6, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	1,119 11 6					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	7,525 5 0					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	1,139 10 0					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	6,385 15 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	408 14 6					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	5,976 1 0					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	11 17 6					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	5,964 3 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	1,139 0 0					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	4,825 3 6					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 279 6 6					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 4,545 16 9					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 422 6 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 4,123 10 1½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 294 19 0					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 3,828 11 1½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 3,576 2 7					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 3,323 13 8½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 3,071 4 10					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 2,818 15 11½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 2,566 7 1					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 2,313 18 2½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 2,061 9 4					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 1,808 0 5½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 1,555 11 7					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 1,303 2 8½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 1,050 13 10					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 798 4 11½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 545 16 1					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 293 7 2½					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 40 18 4					
Less amount of drawbacks allowed under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 252 8 10½					
Amount of duties collected under the Provincial Act 55 Geo. 3d. Ch 3, as stated under the Act 3d Geo. 3d Ch. 9.	£ 211 9 5

grounded on the plan now proposed to be made, by a Surveyor unquestionably competant, as the Committee do not doubt Mr. Clowes is, and would find responsible persons ready to contract on the faith of that estimate for the sum for which it is stated the expense would be limited, the Stock would in a short time be taken up in these Provinces without the necessity of that aid, which the Committee apprehend it may not be thought convenient to afford.

The Agent for the company represents to your Committee, that if the Legislature would raise for them by loan, the sum of twenty five thousand pounds, it would enable the company to proceed in the work without any suspension of their contracts,—that they would willingly pledge the Canal [illegible] by consenting that it should be held as public Stock until the debt was redeemed, or that they could give personal security for the repayment.

It is further stated that the loan would be effected at an interest of five per cent. to be repaid in ten years,—that the Canal would be completed in the summer of 1826, and that the profits of it would be certain to relieve the Province from the burthen.

Upon this proposition your Committe have to observe that with regard to the offer of personal security, whatever would certainly indemnify the Province, would be equally satisfactory, it is to be supposed, to those who are expected to advance the loan, and who might therefore contract with the company on that footing, without the intervention of the Government

The Committee can not venture to confirm by their opinion, the correctness of the calculations on which the Agent for the Company founds his anticipation of an immediate profit, as they conceive there can not be any certain data on which to frame such an estimate,—much will depend on the contingency, whether the article of Staves will bear such a price at Quebec, as to admit of their exportation from the country bordering on the Canal, and also upon the fulfilment of the expectation that a considerable portion of the produce of the United States will pass through this Channel.

Under those circumstances, the Committee have little doubt that the Stock would be at once productive, and at all events considering how great a public object is to be immediately attained at an expense comparitively small, your Committee would very heartely second, with their recommendation, the prayer of the Company for a temporary advance if they were aware that a debt to the amount required could be incurred by the Province without inconvenience.—But your Committee have not such information as can warrant them in taking this for granted, and as they feel that the Legislature in the event of authorising such a loan, must be aware that the Provincial Revenue will afford the means of redeeming the public pledge, in the event of a failure on the part of the Company,—they can not venture to recommend an acquiescence in the prayer of the petition, unless they could at the same time suggest the means of providing for such an increase of the Revenue as would certainly meet the additional burthen which might possibly be thrown upon the Province.—The expediency and practicability of any such measure they concede, must with more propriety be left to the consideration of the House.

(Signed) JOHN B ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
17th February, 1825.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, it was ordered that the House should go into Committee of the whole on the following Saturday, upon the foregoing Report.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 18th Feb. 1825.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, it was ordered that a conference should be requested with the Honourable the Legislative on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message communicating the Report of the Commissioners of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and that Messrs. D. Jones and Cameron should be a Committee for that purpose.

Leave was granted to bring up the petition of [illegible] inhabitants of the County of Simcoe, the London District,—and the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Town and Township of York.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, it was ordered that Two Hundred Copies of the Report of the Commissioners under the Provincial Act for ascertaining the Claims for Losses during the Late War with the United States of America, should be printed

On motion made it was ordered, that the petition of George Rouse and others,—and the petition of James Bradshaw and others, should be referred to Select Committees to report thereon.—Adjourned

SATURDAY 19th Feb. 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Guy C. Wood and others, praying that a Law may be enacted, protecting the Mill at the Moulinette Rapid on the River St. Lawrence; the Petition of the Magistrates and others, of the Eastern District, praying for an Act to authorize them to Loan Four Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of building a new Gaol and Court House in that District; and the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Louth, praying that the subject of their petition may be investigated, and the lines of said Township firmly established according to the original stakes, were read.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the report of the Select Committee, on the Petition of H. Merrit, Esq. Agent for the Welland Canal Company.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the Monday following.

Adjourned.

MONDAY 21st Feb. 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions, of the Inhabitants of Brockville, of the Inhabitants of the Town of Brockville, of the Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh, of Abel Adams and others, and of William Crooks and others, freeholders of the County of Lincoln.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, praying that no authority may be given for the building of a Toll Bridge, over the River Don; and the Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, praying that the County of Middlesex may not be erected into a seperate District, were read.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of York, and the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Louth, were ordered to be referred to Select Committees.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Petition of H. Merrit, Esq. Agent for the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

The House resumed on a question of order. Adjourned.

TUESDAY 22nd Feb. 1825.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down the following message.

MR SPEAKER,

The Honourable the Legislative Council accede to the request of the Commons House of Assembly, for a conference on the subject of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Message, Communicating the Report of the Commissioners of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and have appointed a Committee of two Members who will be ready to meet a Committee of the Commons House of Assembly, in the joint Committee Room at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Signed W. D. POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
21st February, 1825.

On motion of Mr. J. JONES, Messrs. Atty Gen. Morris, Eldwell, and D. Jones, were ordered as a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Hon. the Leg Council on the subject of the Kingston Bank at the time and place appointed.

Leave was granted to bring up the following petitions,—of Francis Baby, Esquire—of Owen Wessells and others of the Township of Sophiasburgh—of Sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh—and of Garret VanHorn and others of the Township of Sophiasburgh.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN, the petition of Guy C. Wood Esq and others was referred to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry Inhabitants of the same District on the subject of Mills on the River Aux Raisin.

The petition of the Magistrate's Grand Inquest and other Inhabitants of the Eastern District was referred to a select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Consideration of H. Merrit's petition resumed in Committee.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following day.—Adjourned.

Note.—(The accounts referred to in the Kingston Bank Commissioners Report, will be reported after the session.)

The following information was received too late for insertion in its proper place:—

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the WELLAND CANAL COMPANY, held on the 4th inst. the following Gentlemen have been appointed Directors for the ensuing year.

The Hon. J. H DUNN,
HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq.
GEORGE KEEPER, Esq.
and
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, Esq.

A 6th Director remains to be named,—at the same meeting. The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN, was chosen President.—We are glad to see so respectable a list of Directors and have no doubt that the affairs of the company will be conducted with energy to a fortunate issue.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Hon. & Rev. Dr. STRACHAN, THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada to Miss SULLIVAN, both of the Town of York.

Upper Canada Gazette.
EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK U. C. WEDNESDAY APRIL 13th, 1825.

By Authority.

York, Upper Canada, April 13, 1825.

Provincial Parliament
OF
Upper Canada.

AT Four o'clock this day, His Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, being seated on the Throne, in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the present Session of Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

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

IN closing this Session of the Provincial Parliament, which has been of more than ordinary length, I find but few measures of general concern presented to me, as the result of your labours.

THE Bill for the further regulation of our Intercourse with the United States of America, contains one provision in particular, which I should be happy to see exist, I mean the provision for admitting free of duty, the Horses employed in conveying persons removing into, or travelling through this Province.

I regret much that this relaxation, which may itself, I fear, seem in some measure repugnant to that part of the Canada Trade Act, which regulates the Intercourse between this Province and the neighbouring Country, should have been connected with others, that appear more decidedly inconsistent with that Statute. But although these circumstances compel me to reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, I will, in the mean time, take such measures, upon my own responsibility, as may give immediate effect to the provision to which I first alluded, in the confidence that it will be ultimately confirmed.

THE amendments you have made to the Act incorporating the Welland Canal Company, will have the effect, I trust, of facilitating the execution of a work, which, if conducted to a successful termination, must be of incalculable importance to this Province.

I regret to perceive that your Session has terminated without affording to the Government the means of carrying on the Public Service during the present year.

So long as I continued to confine the charges of the Administration of the Civil Government as rigidly as the service would permit, to that scale which I found established, which His Majesty's Government had long approved, and which the Legislature of this Province, since their assumption of it, had repeatedly investigated, and as often confirmed; I did not apprehend that I should fail to receive the ordinary and necessary support for the Public Service. It will be incumbent on me to afford an early opportunity of supplying this omission, in the mean time I shall endeavour, as much as possible, to avert the inconvenience to which the Public Service may be exposed.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Desirous that the public expenditure should always receive due consideration, I afforded you at an early period of the Session, the opportunity of investigating the Public Accounts, and I have answered promptly, and as satisfactorily as it was in my power, to every call for information.

IN the absence of any provision for the support of the Civil Government. I am not at liberty to consent to any other appropriation of the Provincial Revenue,—a necessity which will account for my rejection of measures which must otherwise have received my cheerful concurrence.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I have witnessed in late Sessions with so much pleasure the beneficial effects of a vigilant application in the Legislature to objects of great and permanent interest to the Colony, that I indulge in the hope that circumstances will not again interpose themselves to prevent the consideration and furtherance of those important measures which have of late years so auspiciously engaged attention.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare accordiug to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officers, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty, King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed —WITNESS our trusty and well beloved Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JAMES BOULTON *Attorney Gen.*

An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to Levying and Collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands, and other Ratable Property throughout this Province" and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province imposing Rates and Assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the Levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged.

[The Royal assent to this Bill was promulgated by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 4th day of April 1825.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make perpetual a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this Province," except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, and to render more certain the due collection of such Rates and Assessments as are imposed upon Lands in this Province, by providing for levying under certain restrictions the Assessments which may remain in arrear, by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same may be charged. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That the Twenty-third Section of the said first recited Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Grantee, Owner or Occupier of any Township, Block or Parcel of Land, or any Parcel thereof which shall not have been Surveyed by or under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall on or before the first day of July next, cause to be returned to the Treasurer of the District in which such Land lies, a Schedule of such Land or so much thereof as has been actually Surveyed, and of which he is the Owner or Occupier, containing the

same by Numbers and Concessions or otherwise, according to such actual survey, or according to any plan or map thereof.

III *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That if the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of any such Lands as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make, or cause to be made, such return as aforesaid, on or before the said first day of July next he she or they shall forfeit and pay for such refusal or neglect a sum equal to double the amount of the Assessments and Rates imposed by the several Laws of this Province, upon the number of Acres owned or occupied as aforesaid, and for every year thereafter until such return shall be made as is herein required, the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of such Land, shall in like manner forfeit for such neglect or refusal double the amount of such Assessments and Rates as aforesaid, in proportion to the number of years during which he or they shall so neglect or refuse to make such return, and so from time to time.

IV *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the several Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in the last preceding Section of this Act, may be recovered upon information, and complaint before any Three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District in which the Lands lie, and shall be levied by warrant signed by any two of the said Justices, who shall have heard such complaint, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels, of any Person or Persons refusing or neglecting as aforesaid, and that the said Penalties shall be distributed as follows, that is to say, one half thereof to the Informer, and the remainder shall be paid to the Treasurer of the District, to be appropriated in like manner as the Assessments levied for the general uses of such District

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That whenever any Schedule of any Township, separate Township, Block or Tract of Land, not Surveyed under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province shall be returned by the Owner or Occupier thereof under the provisions of this Act, the Treasurer of the District receiving such return, shall forthwith make an entry of the same in his books, and the same shall be chargeable with Assessments from the time of such return, in the manner as if returns thereof had been made by the Surveyor General of this Province, and all and every the privileges of the several Acts of this Province, relative to the collection of Rates and Assessments, and Penalties for non payment of the same, and all the provisions of this Act relative to levying Rates and Assessments in arrear, shall apply in like manner to such Lands so returned

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province, for the time being, shall at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each District respectively, which shall come next after the first day of July, which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, present to the Justices in Quarter Sessions Assembled, an account of all Lands in his District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the several Acts of this Province, or any part thereof shall have been in arrear for the space of eight years, specifying in such account, the Lot or Parcel of Land, by the Number, Concession and Township, or otherwise, as the same appears in the Schedule for Returned to the said Treasurer, and specifying also, the amount due for Assessments thereon, under the provisions of the said Acts, and that the Treasurer of each District, shall in like manner at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall come next after the first day of July in each and every year, after the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, furnish an account of all the Lots or Parcels of Land in the several Townships reputed Townships, or places of his respective District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the said Acts or any part thereof shall be in arrear, for the space of eight years

VII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That upon such Accounts so to be made and rendered by the several Treasurers, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace in each District, and he is hereby required to make out a writ for the levying of the Assessments appearing to be due in each Township, reputed Township or places, specifying in such Writ the particular Lot or Parcel of Land assessed and thereon, which may be in the form given in the Schedule to this Act annexed marked A, and may be signed and sealed by the said Clerk of the Peace, as by order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, either during or after the sitting of the said Court, and shall be directed to the Sheriff of each District respectively, directing him to levy the amount therein stated to be due, together with the fee hereinafter mentioned, by Sale of such portion of the Land mentioned in which the Assessments are respectively charged, as may be sufficient for that purpose, provided there be no distress upon the said Lands from whence the same may be made, and if there be such distress, then to levy the same by Sale of such distress

VIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the said Writs shall be returnable at the third Quarter Sessions which shall ensue after issuing the same, and that the Sheriff shall be directed by the said Writs to have the Monies which he shall levy upon the same, at the said Court and that the payment of the same to the Treasurer of the District respectively shall be sufficient to discharge such Sheriff

IX *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall cause to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in some public Newspaper of such District if any such there be, a list of all the Lots or Parcels of Land, which shall be returned by him in his Accounts under this Act as liable to Sale for arrears of Assessments, within one Month after the rendering of his said Accounts, and shall charge for such insertion the sum of Two Shillings and Six Pence for each Lot or Parcel of Land so inserted, which sum shall be added to the Assessments and Rates chargeable upon such Lot or Parcel of Land

X *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That every Sheriff shall within one month after the receipt of any Writ to him directed under this Act, insert a notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in all the printed Newspapers in his District, or if there be no Newspaper established within his District, shall affix a notice in writing upon the door of the Court House, or place where the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are usually holden, of the time and place in which he will attend to sell such portion of the Land on which Assessments are to be levied in the several Townships, reputed Townships or Places, as shall be sufficient to discharge the same, and that he shall also cause to be affixed in two or more places in each and every inhabited Township, reputed Township or Place a notice of the time and place of Sale of the Land, under this Act, within such Township, reputed Township or Place

XI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That no Sale of Lands under this act shall take place in less than six months from the time of delivering the Writ to the Sheriff, nor shall be made out of the Township, reputed Township or Place in which the Lands lie, unless the same shall be so thinly inhabited as to have no meetings held within it, for the election of Parish Officers, in which case, the Sale shall be in the Township to which the same may be annexed, for the purpose of holding its annual Town Meeting

XII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Sheriff shall expose to Sale upon such Writ as aforesaid, the several Lots or parcels of Land therein mentioned, in the following manner, that is to say, he shall begin at the front angle on that side from whence the Lots are numbered, and measure backward taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of such particular Lot, in regard to its length and breadth according to the quantity required to make the sum demanded and every subsequent Sale of a portion of the same Lot or parcel of Land under this Act, shall proceed to take a like quantity of equal width as the former measure backward from the limit of the tract last sold

XIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That in every case in which from the position or the description of the Tract, the mode last mentioned cannot be pursued—Then it shall be in the discretion of the Sheriff upon the Sale such portion of the Lot or parcel of Land as shall appear to him most for the interest of the proprietor thereof

XV *Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorize the Sale of any greater or other interest in the reserved Lands of the Crown or Clergy, held in the Lease for payment of arrears of Assessments, than is possessed by such Lessee or his Assignee

XVI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to adjourn such Sale from day to day at his discretion giving public notice thereof, and that if any purchaser shall not pay the amount declared on the day of Sale, it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to re-sell the same on any other day to which the Sale of such Lands shall be adjourned.

XVII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That on payment by any purchaser under this Act of the sum declared to be demanded in respect of any Lot or parcel of Land, the Sheriff shall give him a certificate under his hand, specifying the particulars of such Sale, and the purchaser may forthwith go into possession of the parcel of Land bid off to him as aforesaid, but if within twelve calendar months from the time of such Sale, the proprietor of the Lot, or any one on his behalf, shall pay to the Treasurer of the District, the amount levied by Sale of a portion of the same, and the expenses of such levy together with twenty per cent, in addition to the same, then he shall be entitled to resume possession of the parcel of Land so sold, and the Treasurer shall on demand, pay to the purchaser thereof, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the whole amount so paid to him, and the right required by such purchaser shall cease, and determine

XVIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if at the expiration of Twelve Calendar Months from the time of such Sale, the Land so sold shall not be redeemed as aforesaid, then the Sheriff for the time being shall on demand by the purchaser or purchasers, his Heirs or Assigns execute a conveyance to him or them in fee simple of the parcel of Land so sold by Public Auction under the provisions of this Act, which conveyance may be according to the form given in Schedule to this Act annexed marked B. or as near thereto as may be, and shall be executed by the said Sheriff free of any charge to the party

XIX *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before the Sheriff shall deliver to a purchaser any conveyance of Lands sold under the Provisions of this Act, he shall deliver to the Register of the County in which such Lands are situated, a certificate of such Sale under his Hand and Seal of Office, stating the name of the purchaser, the sum paid, the number of Acres sold, the Lot or Tract of which the same form part, and the date of such conveyance, and may comprise in any one certificate a Schedule of all or any number of such conveyances which certificate shall be to such Register a sufficient authority in place of a Memorial to record such conveyance or conveyances respectively

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Register of any County, having received from the Sheriff such certificate as above mentioned, shall on production of any conveyance made under the authority of this Act, enter on Record a transcript of such conveyance, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient Registry thereof and for such Registry and the certificate thereof in the usual form, the Register shall be entitled to receive of the party, the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence and no more

XXI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Treasurer shall delay to make the Returns or Accounts required of him by this Act, for Two Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, after that in which the same ought by this Act to be presented, he shall by such neglect on conviction thereof at the Assizes, forfeit his Office, and the Justices of such District, shall forthwith appoint another Treasurer in his room according to Law, and if the Justices shall neglect to make such appointment, then it shall be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint another in his room during pleasure, taking such security to this Majesty for the due performance of the said Office, as to the said Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government shall seem just.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no omission or any direction contained in this Act relative to notices or forms of proceeding previous to any Sale made under this Act, shall extend to render such Sale void or invalid, but the person guilty of any such omission or neglect shall be liable to punishment therefor, and shall answer to the party for any damages occasioned thereby, in any legal proceeding that may be properly instituted for that purpose

XXIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the monies received by the Sheriffs of the several Districts under this Act, shall be by them paid to the Treasurer of their respective Districts, and shall be appropriated and applied in the same manner as the monies collected under the said Act passed in the Fifty Ninth Year of His Late Majesty's Reign.

XXIV *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Treasurer of each District shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Pounds in account with the District, for every account furnished under this Act, and may credit the same sum to his own use out of monies paid into his hand under this Act, as out of other Assessments by the Laws now in force.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,*

That the Clerk of the Peace in every District shall receive for each Writ which he shall issue out, for the several Townships in his District, under this Act, the sum of Ten shillings

XXVI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Sheriff of each District, shall and may charge the sum of seven shillings and six pence upon every sale, for his fees of sale, and shall levy the same in addition to the sum mentioned in his Writ, and that he may retain out of all Monies to be paid over by him under this Act, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds

XXVII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Treasurer in each and every District of this Province, shall and he his hereby required to give to any person paying Assessments upon Lands, who shall require the same Receipt specifying the amount of payment, and the particular Lot, portion of a Lot or other Parcel of Land in respect of which the same is paid.

XXVIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That from and after the passing of this Act, the Twenty Fourth Section of the said Act of the Parliament of the Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's reign, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Assessments and Rates by the said Act imposed, may be recovered according to the form hereunto annexed.

A.

District of } To the Sheriff of the District of

WHEREAS by the account rendered by the Treasurer of the said District of to the Justices of the Peace, for the said District in the General Quarter Sessions Assembled according to the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, (see the title to this Act) it appears that the Assessments or some part thereof which are imposed upon Lands by the several Statutes of the Province, have been suffered to remain in arrear beyond the space of eight years, upon the Lots or Parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Lots or Parcels of Land stand respectively charged with the same therein set forth, that is to say, (here state the Lots or Parcels of Land with the sum charged against the same, in the Treasurer's Accounts remaining in arrear, up to the expiration of the last year before such account was rendered) These are therefore in His Majesty's name, to command you to levy the several sums of money herein mentioned, by sale of such portion of the Lands on which the said Assessments are respectively charged, as may be sufficient for that purpose, together with your own poundage, and all reasonable charges of the Bailiff of the Reign of King George the Fourth, to be levied on this Writ, duly observing the directions of the said last mentioned Act in respect of such sale, Provided there be no distress upon the said Lands respectively, from which the said several sums or either of them may be made And if there be such distress, then that you levy the same by such distress, together with such fees as aforesaid rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the owner thereof. And whatever Monies you shall levy by virtue of this Writ keep before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to and for the said District, which shall begin and be holden on the day of next, together with this Writ.

B.

These are to witness that in consideration of the sum of paid to me by A B. of being the purchaser, at public auction, of the parcel or tract of Land hereinafter mentioned sold to pay Assessments under a Writ to me directed according to the Law be that behalf, I, C. D Sheriff of the District of do by these presents grant bargain and sell unto to the said A B his heirs and assigns (describe the parcel of Land sold) to have and to hold the premises hereby bargained and sold and all benefit and advantage thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the said A B. his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal of office this day of in the year of our Lord.

Downstairs House of Assembly } LEVIUS P SHERWOOD.
1st January 1824 } Speaker.

Legislative Council } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL.
14 January 1824. } Speaker.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day
TO WIT. } of June next, will be
sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
March 7th, 1825 }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

Form of Assessment for the Township of for the year

Total	Amount of Assessment £ s. d.	Number of Acres assessed	Name of Land	Names of Occupants, and Owners when known	No.
			Uncultivated,		
			Cultivated,		
			No. of Lot or other designation (if a part describe which it is).		
			Or Concession or other description,		
			Over Sixteen years of age,		
			Under Sixteen years of age,		
			Over Sixteen years of age,		
			Under Sixteen years of age,		
			Total number of Persons resident in each family,		
			Town Lots in Kingston, York, Niagara and Queenston, at Forty Pounds each,		
			Town Lots in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown & Belleville, at twenty five pounds each,		
			Town Lots in Brockville at thirty pounds each,		
			Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides one story,	HOUSES.	
			Additional Fire places,		
			Framed under two stories,		
			Additional Fire places,		
			Squared Timber two stories,		
			Additional Fire places,		
			Framed, Brick, or Stone, of one story, with not more than two fire places,		
			Additional Fire places,		
			Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories, with not more than two fire places,		
			Additional Fire places,		
			If wrought by water with one pair of stones,	MILLS	
			Additional pair of stones,		
			Saw Mills,		
			Merchant's Shops,		
			Store Houses,		
			Stone Horses for Covering Mares for hire or gain		
			Horses of Three Years Old and upwards,		
			Oxen Four Years Old and upwards,		
			Milch Cows,		
			Horned Cattle from Two to Four Years old,		
			Close Carriages with Four Wheels, kept for pleasure,		
			Phaetons or other Open Carriages, &c. for pleasure only, with Four Wheels,		
			Carriolets, Gigs or other Carriages with Two Wheels, kept for pleasure,		
			Waggons kept for pleasure,		
			Rate per pound		

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rocheau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, }
16th Feb. 1825. }

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by morigage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

LONDON DISTRICT } To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Land and Tenements of Charles Green, at the Suit of Amelia Monrow, I have levied and taken in Execution Lot No. six in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Townsend, the above farm is in a flourishing part of the settlement, and under Excellent improvement, probably an hundred acres of cleared Land, of a superior soil

The above farm will be offered for sale on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, now next at the Court House in Vittoria at one o'clock of said day.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff
By ENOCH MOORE.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Jan 10th 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any legal claim or claims either by morigage or any other right of encumbrance on the above stated premises, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT. } TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	2½
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do do. do.	½
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	½
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the do do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by morigage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eight day of May next, at the same place and hour above mentioned

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
28 *March*, 1825. } 15-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias* Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclean, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 2*d*. 1824 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 14*th*. 1825 } No 15 —t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } *To Wit.* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No Sixteen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing thirty acres, with a good Framed Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which Property I shall expose for sale on the Eleventh day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th *July*, 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the abovementioned Property by Mortgage, or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office or before on the day of Sale.

R. LEONARD.
No 9—6w. *Sheriff.*

CIRCULAR.

York, 30th March 1825.

Sir,

I am directed by the Corporation for Superintending the management of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, to request you to inform me whether you would desire to purchase in fee simple, the Reserve of which you hold a lease, should his Majesty's Government be disposed to sell, and what price, per acre, you would be willing to give for it, payable by equal instalments in ten years with interest.

The first instalment to be paid immediately on making the purchase.

An answer is requested by return of Post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Ob't humble Serv't.
S. HEWARD.
Sec'y and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves, U. C.

To,
MR.
Lessee or occupant of Lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the District.

No 14—3w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

MONSIEUR SCHIRRA has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that his Ball will take place at Mr. Daniel O. Davis' Mansion House, (this evening) Thursday April 14th.

Dancing to commence at half past seven precisely

Tickets of admittance to be had at the door.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON Esquire, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON, }

Queenston 7.
April 1*st* 25.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,

SAINT PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

FRASCO most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, that this

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT

will be opened for the reception of the Public on Monday the 2nd of May.

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accommodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warranted in asserting, that in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness. Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates Suits of apartments for a single family, a spacious Ball-room for public Assemblies; a Coffe room; Billiard rooms; Baths; and a RESTAURATEUR, on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the largest cities of Europe; with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor, F. Rasco trusts that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No 13,—6 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No. 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared,—It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No 14.—6 w.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire. He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE, so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,)
JONATHAN OGDEN

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11 —t. f

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824 warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store, where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825. No 11.—t f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new Frame House 60 feet finished 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground flour, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf*

In pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, the following

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st of May next.

By Order,
B. TURQUAND,
Agent
York, 29th March, 1825. *No.* 14—3w.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM;

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hope, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented *for £20 per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation:

Volume 1.——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.
No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and, Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Jan. 1825.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Souper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek*.

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterit (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds.

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to take against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment — For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65 —The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs M. & R. Meighan.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indis putable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at the Victoria London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL.

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONHEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonhee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, One *Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out-Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office. t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall eviscerate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 15.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Our Parliament was prorogued at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with an intimation that it would be re assembled at an early day. The Speech of His Excellency, the Lieut. and Governor, on that important occasion, will appear in a Gazette Extraordinary of this day; but, as we fear, too late for the eastern Mail

Shares in the Canadian-Land-Company are at 30 per cent premium in London.

There are rumours leading us to believe that the *Holy Alliance* have assumed a positive hostile to the interests of Great Britain on the Continent of Europe—in retaliation for her acknowledgment of the Independance of South America. We consider these rumours as an idle wind.

Had we time or room in this sheet, we should have desired to descant at some length on the provisions, and probable effects, of the important Act of Parliament promulgated in the Gazette of this day.—as it is, what we have to say, must be reserved, with other matter of great interest to this Province, to another opportunity

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

French Coronation.—The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed by the King of Great Britain to represent His Majesty at the Coronation of the King of France. The King has appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, his Minister at the French Court.

English Canals.—The following statement will show the vast increase in the value of canal property: Old Birmingham Canal, original cost per share, £140; present value, £2,840; annual dividend £100.—Stafford and Worcester Canal, original cost £140; present value, £960; annual dividend, £40 Trent and Mersey Canal, original cost, £6. 0; present value, £4,600; annual dividend, £130 and bonus. Coventry Canal, original cost, £100; present value, £1,340: £44 and bonus.

Chartered Companies.—The Levant company, after long and romantic character, in the words of "*The Dublin Freeman's Journal*," of Saturday last. A murder, of the most singular and awful description, is said to have been committed about a week since, near Rathdown. We give an outline of this shocking transaction as it has been related to us: A young woman was at the fair, in Rathdown, with her father, who gave her the money he received that day, (ten pounds) and advised her, as it was growing late, to go to her female cousin, who lived here with her two brothers, as she'd sleep with her that night. She complied with his request, and at night one of the brothers came into the room with a candle, and said to her, "What, are you awake still? You had better go to sleep. She was much alarmed at this expression. Her cousin was asleep.—She listened attentively, and gathered the dreadful information that they meant to murder her, and get possession of the ten pounds. She then went to the other side of the bed, and one of them cut the throat of his own sister! The young woman feigned to be fast asleep. They took the body away to bury it in a grave that they had previously dug in an adjoining garden. In the meantime the young woman got out thro' a window, without waiting to put on her clothes ran down the road, and meeting a cart, prevailed on the owner to put her into it, and cover her up. Shortly after, the brothers discovered their fatal error and overtaking the cart, asked the man if he had seen an unfortunate deranged woman, who had made her escape out of bed when raving of murder. With great presence of mind, he said, "Yes, she ran across the fields, but I could not leave my cart to follow her." They instantly went in pursuit—the cart went on to Wicklow, and the two brothers are now lodged in the gaol of that town—The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder against them both."

From the Richmond Whig, March 23.

An Amazonian Bride.—The attention of the citizens about the market, was on Friday morning last, arrested by the appearance of a robust, but comely female, parading on its pavement, with a cowskin of immoderate length, in her hand, and evidently in a temper to apply it with a hearty good will, to some one, who had provoked her ire

On enquiry it appeared, that, some two or three weeks since, she had entered into an engagement to be married to a certain dashing buck of her neighbourhood, and that the preceding evening had been fixed on for the consummation of the nuptials.

At the appointed hour the minister and guests had assembled; an elegant and ample supper had been prepared, and the lady herself, her face wreathed in smiles and her person adorned with many a frill and fur, below, impatiently awaited the moment which was to make her a bride! The moment came and passed!—hour after hour lingered on, and finally the evening expired—but the Bridegroom came not!

At first, the neglected fair one bore her disappointment with a sort of pensive gloom, or meditative sullenness:—this state of feeling, however, presently gave way to anger, and this soon became tempestuous and uncontroulable:—and in the morning she sallied forth, prepared as we have described, to avenge her own grievances, in contempt of Doctor's Commons, Judge and Jury.

The truant lover, suspecting, probably, that there was a rod in pickle for him, prudently kept himself incog, and in the back ground. He seemed to be, (to use a sporting phrase) "a cock that would neither show nor fight;" and it was not until after long and diligent search, that he was discovered concealed, not far from the spot, where was exhibited the unusual appearance we have described.

The incensed female, forthwith, and without remorse, or the smallest mitigation of her powers, began to apply the cowskin to the shoulders of her craven bridegroom, and this application she continued with so much pungency and perseverance that flesh, and blood could no longer bear it, but nothing loth, he fled with might and main down the street, pursued by the enraged woman in dishabille, followed by a hundred or two of the gentry and nobility about the market.

"The beam he fled with utmost speed,
And sad and piteous looks,
For why, he felt the whip indeed
Was at his back, gadzooks!"

It soon became apparent, however that though our hero-the ran with great speed and spirit, that yet she was deficient in that essential quality for a courser, which Jockeys term *bottom*. And after "*finishing it*," (to keep up the figure in high style,) for two or three hundred yards, and occasionally applying her instrument with great efficiency to the shoulders of the fugitive beau, she was obliged to give up the chase, and thus afforded him an opportunity of accomplishing his retreat in security

—What may be the result of this feline sort of courtship, we presume not to conjecture; but we had rather have witnessed the castigation and the race, than any thing of the kind which has occurred since the days of the merry rumble of Johnny Gilpin and his mare

The slighted lady her own avenger

Tantane animis, celestibus iræ?

Influence of Copper on the Magnet.—Mr. Arago has announced that the purest Copper exerts a marked influence, on the magnetic needle, and that such is this influence that a needle, which in a wooden box, or in the open air, would make 145 oscillations before its motion ceased, would not make more than 30 when surrounded by a circle of copper; and it is remarkable, that the copper, which thus changes the number of the oscillations does not alter their duration.—[*Jour. de Pharmacie, Dec.* 1824.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XI.

(From Tuesday Feb 22nd, to Feb 23rd, 1825 inclusive.)

Report of Commissioners of Burlington Bay Canal.

Niagara Falls Dec. 2 1824.

Sir,

As a Commissioner for superintending the making of a Navigable Canal at Burlington Beach, I have herein the honor to inclose you, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the Report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend that work; which is accompanied with copies of the estimate of the Engineer, and the contract for completing the Canal.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK.

MAJOR HILLIER &c. &c.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein. &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, in conformity to the provisions of two several Acts passed by the Legislature of this Province for making a Navigable Canal for Vessels, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Most Respectfully Report.

That soon after the appointment of said Commissioners, viz on the fifteenth day of last, they met at the outlet of Burlington Bay and proceeded to organize a board for the transaction of business, when the Hon. Thomas Clark was appointed President and James Crooks Esq vice President, Mr. Harris, who had formerly been employed by the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of the Province, and who was well acquainted with the local situation of Burlington Bay having been requested to attend, was so good as to comply, as also Mr Hall, whose experience under Mr Telford in Britain, induced the Commissioners to avail themselves of his abilities.

The assistance of those two Engineers, aided by the Surveys and Reports of the Messrs. Clowes's gave the Commissioners as fair a view of the object they were appointed to superintend, as in the short time between their nomination and meeting, could well be obtained, although the latter Report of Messrs. Clowes's seemed to make doubtful the practicability of making the proposed Canal through Brandts pond that is north of the outlet, yet the great advantages Vessels would derive from the protection of the North Shore, when running in with heavy weather, induced the Commissioners to ascertain the existence of Rock as reported by the Clowes's. This service was undertaken by Mr. Harris, who, upon boring, found in every situation between the outlet and north shore suitable for the purposes of a Canal through Brandts pond, such masses of stone at the depth of six feet below the water surface as would render the undertaking were impracticable except at an expense far beyound the local advantages of the situation—The next object was to examine the outlet, which in some measure has the advantage of protection from the North Shore, and which, from the excavation already made by the water through it, seem to offer advantages over a more Southern situation—But upon examination by the Engineer the distance was found to be about one thousand feet more than one half a mile south of it and the expense proportionably greater.

Before giving a preference to this last situation the Commissioners examined a place still further south, called the head of the Island, and although the width of the Beach at this place is one half greater than at the place last mentioned, yet the depth of water close to the shore in both Lakes and said Island obviating the necessity of any protection works in Burlington Bay seemed to make this place highly elegible were it not that the distance from the north shore denied it any protection; in Lake Ontario and in the little Lake the channel was so intricate and narrow as to render the ingress and egress very difficult, and could never be made deeper under any circumstances than eighteen feet water. Weighing maturely the advantages and disadvantages made by the contractors up to the eighth of September last.

advantage of the different situations the Commissioners using their best judgment could do no other-wise than decide on the situation about half a mile South of the Outlet, where the distance across the Beach is five hundred and forty feet, and, to protect the entrance from Lake Ontario, works are required to be carried out seven hundred and forty five feet and in the little Lake eight hundred and ten feet, making together two thousand and ninety five feet exclusive of the break water, and leaving a passage of seventy two feet wide and twelve feet deep—The break water in Lake Ontario resting in sixteen feet depth of water, the aggregate expense of which is much less than if made in any other situation and the depth of water can be increased at any future period should it ever become necessary either for Vessels of War or of Commerce, the entrance of both Lakes is also accessible at all times and the disappearance of sand at the depth of fourteen feet water in both obviates the apprehension of the Canal ever filling up even if the works are carried no further out.

Having thus decided upon the place where the cut across the beach should be made. The Commissioners lost no time in agreeing with Mr. Hall to superintend its execution and this Gentleman immediately made out the necessary specifications for the information of persons who might be willing to contract, and public notice was also given for that purpose and the first day of June appointed to receive proposals, to receive which the Commissioners again met at the outlet—and on examination found the offer of Messrs. Strowbridge, Hays, and M'Keen, most advantageous, being for the construction with block work, thirty one thousand seven hundred dollars, and for pile work thirty four thousand dollars—which last sum exceeding the grant of the Legislature of this Province it became necessary to consult the Engineer whether such ailments could be made in the work without incurring any material injury to it, as would come within the grant and also provide for the Engineers Salary and other contingent expenses—and he being of opinion such curtailments could be made, a contract was entered into with those persons, by which they undertake to complete the whole work by the 1st day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, leaving in the hands of the Commissioners one eighth part of the sum laid out as the work proceeds as security.

To meet the expense, in the beginning, of providing apparatus, machinery and materials, one thousand pounds currency was agreed to be advanced upon competent security being given, but the security heretofore offered not being such as the Commissioners could approve of, no such advance has been made, and only one thousand pounds paid in compliance with the contract on the work actually done—with a view of benefiting the Canal and facilitate the entrance of vessels from Lake Ontario a breakwater has been substituted for a pier that which would have been put down this fall but for sickness which prevailed amongst the workmen (and of which, one of the Contractors has died) and the prevalence of Easterly winds lately—should, however, a favour ble change take place in the weather, this desirable object may yet be obtained and the Commissioners could approve of its sufficiency to withstand the winter storms and ice.

The Commissioners beg leave to lay before your Excellency the estimate of the Engineer upon which they have proceeded, as also his Report of the progress made by the contractors up to the eighth of September last.

The Commissioners before closing this Report beg leave to state to your Excellency that, when they had in contemplation, to make the canal to the north of the outlet, through the land belonging to John Brant Esquire, Mr Brant very handsomely offered to convey gratuitously to Government, a-ny part of his land that the Commissioners might think necessary for the purposes of the Canal.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

October 14th, 1824.

(Signed) THOMAS CLARK,
JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
W CHISHOLM.

WEDNESDAY, 23d Feb. 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition from sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Brockville praying for an extension of the limits of said Town and for provision for the internal regulation of the same—the Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh praying for the repeal of a certain act relative to the surveying of land, passed in 1818—the Petition of A. Adams and others praying that no pecuniary aid may be afforded to the Petitioners of the Township of Marlborough for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the River Rideau, and the Petition of William Crooks and others complaining of the ineligibility of Robert Randal Esq. to sit as a member in the House of Assembly—were read.

The Petition of Abel Adams and others was referred to the Select Committee to whom were referred all Petitions praying for pecuniary aid for building and repairing bridges.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Brockville was referred to Messrs. C Jones, Thomson, Morris and Atkinson to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Williamsburgh was likewise referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Mr VANKOUGHNETT moved that it be resolved, that this House do proceed to take into consideration the Petition of William Crooks and others, freeholders of the County of Lincoln, complaining of the ineligibility of Robert Randal Esq. a member of this House on Tuesday the fifteenth day of March next at the hour of twelve o'clock.

In amendment Doctor LEFFERTY moved, that after the word "moved" in the original motion, the whole be expunged, and the following words inserted, "that it be resolved, this House do proceed to take into consideration the Petition of William Crooks and others, Freeholders of the County of Lincoln, complaining of the ineligibility of Robert Randal Esq. a Member of this House on Monday the first day of August next at the hour of twelve o'clock.

On which the House divided.

Yeas —Messrs. Clark, Lefferty, Walsh, Atkinson, Wilson, Perry and Peterson, 7.

Nays.—Messrs. Hornor, McCall, Wilkinson, Gordon, Hamilton, C. Jones, Thomson, Scollick, Ingersoll, VanKoughnett, White, Boulton, McDonald, Burnham, M. Dowell, McLean, J Jones, Coleman, Rolph, Cumming, Cameron, Morris, D. Jones, Walker, McBride, Crysler, Beasly and Playter, 29.

Question lost majority 22.

The original question was then put and carried.

(To be Continued)

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By Authority.

Government House,
York, April 18th, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to Appoint Mr. VALENTINE GILL a Deputy Land Surveyor within this Province.

Government House,
York, April, 19th 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Esq. and the Rev. rend ROBERT SHORT, Trustees of the Public School, in the Western District

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject never theless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59thyear of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to Levying and Collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands, and other Ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province imposing Rates and Assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the Levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged

[The Royal assent to this Bill was promulgated by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 6th day of April 1825.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make perpetual a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this Province," except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, and to render more certain the due collection of such Rates and Assessments as are imposed upon Lands in this Province, by providing for levying under certain restrictions the Assessments which may remain in arrear, by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same may be charged: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His

Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That the Twenty-third Section of the said first recited Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Grantee, Owner or Occupier of any Township, Block or Parcel of Land, or any Parcel thereof, which shall not have been Surveyed by or under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall on or before the first day of July next, cause to be returned to the Treasurer of the District in which such Land lies, a Schedule of such Land or so much thereof as has been actually Surveyed, and of which he is the Owner or Occupier, designating the same by Numbers and Concessions or otherwise, according as such said survey, or according to any plan or map, therefore

provided there be no distress upon the said Lands from whence the same may be made, and if there be such distress, then to levy the same by Sale of such distress.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Writs shall be returnable at the third Quarter Sessions which shall ensue after issuing the same, and that the Sheriff shall be directed by the said Writ to have the Monies which he shall levy upon the same, at the said Court, and that the payment of the same to the Treasurer of the District respectively shall be sufficient to discharge such Sheriff.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall cause to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in some public Newspaper of such District respectively, a list of all the Lots or Parcels of Land, which shall be returned to him as aforesaid, and which under the Provisions of this Act is liable to Sale for arrears of Assessments, within one Month after the rendering of his said Accounts, and shall charge the expense attending the same in his Accounts with the District, and if there be no Newspaper published within any District of this Province in which the said Lands shall be situate, then the said Treasurer shall cause a list of the several Lots or Parcels of Land, liable to Sale as aforesaid, in each Township, reputed Township or Place, to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the said Township, within one Month from giving in his said Accounts, and shall charge for each list so affixed, the Sum of Five Shillings and no more.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Sheriff, shall within one month after the receipt of any Writ to him directed under this Act, insert a notice in the Upper Canada Gazette and also in all the printed Newspapers in his District, or if there be no Newspaper published within his District, shall affix a notice in writing upon some part of the Court House or place where the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are usually holden, of the time and place at which he will attend to sell such portion of the Land on which Assessments are to be levied in the several Townships, reputed Townships or Places as shall be sufficient to discharge the same, and that he shall also attend to be affixed in two or more places in each and every inhabited Township, reputed Township or Place, a notice of the time and place of Sale of the Land, under this Act, within such Township, reputed Township or Place.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Sale of Lands under this Act shall take place in less than six months from the time of delivering the Writ to the Sheriff, nor shall be made out of the Township, reputed Township or Place in which the Lands lie, unless the same shall be so thinly inhabited as to have no one qualified to be elected within it, for the election of Parish Officers, in which case, the said Sheriff is to offer to pay the said Monies and expenses for the least quantity or portion of the said Lands, on which they are charged, that he considered the Purchaser thereof will pay.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff shall expose to Sale upon such Writ as aforesaid, the several Lots or parcels of Land therein mentioned, in the following manner, that is to say, he shall begin at the front angle on that side from whence the Lots are numbered, and measure backward taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of such particular Lot, in regard to its length and breadth according to the quantity required to make the sum demanded and at every subsequent Sale of a parcel of the same Lot or parcel of Land under this Act, proceed also to make a tract of equal width as the former measuring backward from the point of the tract last sold.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in every case in which from the position or the description of the Tract, the mode last mentioned cannot be pursued—Then it shall be in the discretion of the Sheriff to expose to Sale such portion of the Lot or parcel of Land as shall appear to him most for the interest of the proprietor thereof.

XV. *Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorize the Sale of any greater or other interest in the reserved Lands of the Crown or Clergy, held in the Lease Lease or his Assignee.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to adjourn such Sale from day to day at his discretion on giving notice thereof, and that if any purchaser shall not pay the amount declared on the day of Sale, it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to re-sell the same or any other day to which the Sale of such Lands shall be adjourned.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on payment by any purchaser under this Act of the sum declared to be demanded in respect of any Lot or parcel of Land, the particulars of such Sale, and the purchaser may forthwith go into possession of the parcel of Land bid off to him as aforesaid, but if within twelve calendar months from the time of such Sale the proprietor of the Lot, or any one on his behalf, shall pay to the Treasurer of the District, the amount levied by Sale of a portion of the same, and the expense of such levy together with twenty per cent. in addition to the same, then he shall be entitled to resume possession of the parcel of Land so sold, and the Treasurer shall on demand, pay to the purchaser thereof, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the whole amount so paid to him, and the right required by such purchase shall thenceforth wholly cease and determine.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if at the expiration of Twelve Calendar Months from the time of such Sale, the Land so sold shall not be redeemed as aforesaid, then the Sheriff for the time being shall on demand by the purchaser or purchasers, his Heirs or Assigns execute a conveyance to him or them in fee simple of the parcel of Land so sold, conveying the same under the Provisions of this Act, which conveyance may be according to the form given in Schedule to this Act annexed marked B or as near thereto as may be, and shall be executed by the said Sheriff free of any charge to the party.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before the Sheriff shall deliver to a purchaser any conveyance of Lands sold under the Provisions of this Act, he shall deliver to the Register of the County in which such Lands are situated, a certificate of such Sale under his Hand and Seal of Office, stating the name of the purchaser, the sum paid, the number of Acres sold, the Lot or Tract of which the same form part, and the date of such conveyance, and any company in any one certificate a Schedule of all or any number of such conveyances, which certificate shall be to such Register a sufficient authority in place of a Memorial to record such conveyance or conveyances respectively.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Register of any County, having received from the Sheriff such certificate as above mentioned, shall on production of any conveyance made under the authority of this Act, enter on Record a transcript of such conveyance, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient Registry thereof, and for such Registry and certificate the said or the usual form, the Register shall be entitled to receive of the party, the sum of Two Shillings and Six pence and no more.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Treasurer shall delay to make the Returns or Accounts required of him by this Act, for Two Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, after that in which the same ought by this Act to be presented, he shall by such neglect on conviction thereof be a misdemeanor, forfeit his Office, and the Justices of such District, shall forthwith appoint another Treasurer in his room according to Law, and if the Justices shall neglect to make such appointment, then it shall be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint another in his room during pleasure, taking such security to His Majesty for the due performance of the said Office, as to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government shall seem just.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no omission of any direction contained in this Act relative to notices or forms or preceding previous to any Sale made under this Act, shall extend to render such Sale invalid but the person guilty of any such omission or neglect shall be liable to punishment therefor, and shall answer to the party for any damages occasioned thereby, in any legal proceeding that may be properly instituted for that purpose.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies received by the Sheriffs of the several Districts under this Act, shall be by them paid to the Treasurer of their respective Districts, and shall be appropriated and applied in the same manner as the monies collected under the said Act passed in the Fifty Ninth Year of His Late Majesty's Reign.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each District shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Pounds in account with the District, for every account furnished under this Act, and may deduct the same sum to his own use out of monies paid into his hand under this Act, as out of other Assessments by the Laws now in force.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in every District shall receive for each Writ which he shall make out, for the several Townships in his District, under this Act, the sum of twoshillings.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff of each District shall and may charge the sum of twoshillings and six pence upon every sale for his fees on every sale, and shall levy the same in addition to the sum mentioned in his Writ, and that he may retain out of all Monies to be paid over by him under this Act, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer in and for every District of this Province, shall and he his hereby required to give to any person paying Assessments upon Lands, who shall require the same, a Receipt specifying the amount of payment, and the particular Lot, portion of a Lot or other Parcel of Land in respect of which the same is paid.

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Twenty Fourth Section of the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Assessments and Rates by the said Act imposed, may be according to the form hereunto subjoined.

Form of Assessment for the Township of for the year

D.	C.	E.	A. NAMES.	Acres of Land.	No. of Acres in the Family.	HOUSES.	MILLS.	Totals.	£.	s.	d.
			Uncultivated,								
			Cultivated,								
			No. of Lot or other description (if a part describe which it is),								
			No. of Concession or other description,								
			Over Sixteen years of age,								
			Under Sixteen years of age,								
			Over Sixteen years of age,								
			Under Sixteen years of age,								
			Total number of Persons resident in each family,								
			Town Lots in Kingston, York, Niagara and Queenston, at Fifty Pounds each,								
			Town Lots in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown and Perth, at Twenty five Pounds each,								
			Town Lots in Brockville and Hartry pounds each,								
			Squared or Hewed Timber on Two sides one story,								
			Additional Fire places,								
			Framed and-two stories,								
			Additional Fire places,								
			Squared Timber Two stories,								
			Additional Fire places,								
			Framed, Brick, or Stone, of one story, with not more than two fire places,								
			Additional Fire places,								
			Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories, with not more than two fire places,								
			Additional Fire places,								
			Wrought by water with one pair of stones,								
			Additional pair of stones,								
			Saw Mills,								
			Merchant's Stores,								
			Store Houses,								
			Stone Houses for Covering Mares for hire or gain,								
			Horses of Three Years Old and upwards,								
			Oxen Four Years Old and upwards,								
			Milch Cows,								
			Horned Cattle from Two to Four Years old,								
			Chear Carriages with Four Wheels, kept for pleasure,								
			Phaetons or other Open Carriages, kept for pleasure only, with Four Wheels,								
			Curricles, Gigs or other Carriages with Two Wheels, kept for pleasure,								
			Waggons kept for pleasure,								
			Rate per pound,								

A.

District } To the Sheriff of the District of
of }

WHEREAS by the account rendered by the Treasurer of the said District of to the Justices of the Peace, for the said District at General Quarter Sessions Assembled according to the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled (here the title to this Act) it appears that the Arrears monts of Rents thereof which are imposed upon Lands by the several Statutes of this Province, have been suffered to remain in arrear beyond the space of eight years next after the Last or Fa Sale of Land hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Lots or Parcels of Land stand respectively charged with the sums hereinafter set forth, that is to say, (here set out the Lots or Parcels of Land with the sum charged against the same, for Rents and Assessments so remaining in arrear, up to the expiratis on of the Six year before such account was rendered) These are there fore to His Majesty's name, to command you to levy the several sums of money herein mentioned, by sale of such portion of the Lands on which the said Assessments are respectively charged, as may be sufficient for that purpose, together with the costs and charges attending the same, as is directed by the said Act, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, to be levied on this Writ, directing the directions of the said last mentioned Act in respect thereof. Provided there be no distress upon the said Lands respectively, from whence the said several sums or either of them may be made. And if there be such distress then that you levy the same by such distress, together with such fees as aforesaid, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the owner thereof—And whatever Monies you shall levy by virtue of this Writ before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said District, which shall begin and be holden on the day of next, together with this Writ.

B.

These are to witness that in consideration of the sum of paid to me by A. B. of being the purchaser, at public auction, of the parcel or tract of Land hereinafter mentioned, and to pay Assessments under the Writ to me directed according to the Law in that behalf, I, C. D. Sheriff of the District of by these presents grant bargain and sell unto to the said A. B. his heirs and assigns (describe the parcel or Land sold) to have and to hold the premis s hereby bargained and sold and all the right and advantage thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the said A. B. his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal of office this day of in the year of our Lord.

Lower Canada House of Assembly } LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, Speaker
first January 1824. }

Legislative Council } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL, Speaker.
14 January 1824. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, at the Suit of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O'Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 1 in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith, and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond.

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House at Bathurst on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

No. 16—6w. J. H. POWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day of
TO WIT. } June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large Stone Story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, as the said of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 11th day
TO WIT. } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty-three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and tenements of William Chisholm of the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	25

Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham. } 80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines. } 2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do. do. do. 2
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara. 1
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. of Grimsby. } 200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the do, do. do. } 100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the aforementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eighth day of May next, at the same place, and hour above mentioned

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
28 March, 1825 15–tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias* Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cumming, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Fetham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff

By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
March 2d. 1824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Niagara,
March 14th, 1825 No. 15 —t. f.

CIRCULAR.

York 30th March 1825.

SIR,

I am directed by the Corporation for Superintending the management of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, to request you to inform me whether you would desire to purchase in fee simple, the Reserve of which you hold a lease, should his Majesty's Government be disposed to sell, and what price, per acre, you would be willing to give for it, payable by equal instalments in ten years with interest.

The first instalment to be paid immediately on making the purchase.

An answer is requested by return of Post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Ob't humble Serv't.
S. HEWARD.

Sec'y. and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves, U. C.

To,
Ma.
Lessee or occupant of Lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the District. No 14—3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th May next, at Noon. from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

350 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

150 Barrels to be delivered immediately, into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous, to the closing of the Navigation, warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 19th April 1825. } No. 16—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRCAT
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th day of May next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

200 CORDS,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of November, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height—Further conditions and particulars, may be known on application at this Office;—sufficient security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, April 19th 1825. } No. 16—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE TEA-TRADE.
Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Mouth of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th }
April, 1825 } No. 16.—t. f.

TO LET,

FROM the 20th May next, the House at present occupied by Mr Nation

Apply to R. W. PRENTICE.

York 21st April, 1825. No 16—4w.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranean.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No. 16 -t f.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

YORK, U. C.

D. O. DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has lately entered upon that well known, and old established TAVERN, and PREMISES, in *King-Street*,—called the MANSION HOUSE HOTEL; that he has been careful to procure supplies, and liquors of the best quality; and, that he is determined, by the most unremitted care and attention, to merit a liberal share of Public Patronage.

York, April 19th, 1825. No. 14 —t.f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th
April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,

SAINT PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL

F. RASCO most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, that this

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT

will be opened for the reception of the Public on Monday the 2nd of May.

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accommodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warranted in asserting, that in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness. Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates. Suits of apartments for private families; a spacious Ball-room for public

Assemblies; a Coffe-room; Billiard rooms; Baths, and a RESTAURATEUR on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the larger cities of Europe: with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor, F. RASCO trusts, that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No. 13,—6 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro' consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared, It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 11.—6 w.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

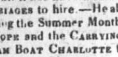
Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U C. March 17th 1825

No. 11.—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM,

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber It has upon it a large double Log-house and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C Gazette Office, York. No. 14—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sanford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek*

Peletiah Soaper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterritt (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the Latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t f.

TOWN LOTS IN YORK TO LET.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. to be made very full; and in the newest fashion The very lowest price is £63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEDHAM.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2/6 per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front to Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 28 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other conveniences. A new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

In pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, the following

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st of May next.

By Order,
B. TURQUAND,
Agent

York, 29th March, 1825. *No* 14—3w.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province, and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY.

York, 19th June, 1824. 25.-t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONABEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonabee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the North Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE,

Situated in King Street, East, about half way between the Town Hall and the Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BAKE KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. WATER is conducted by PIPES into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on *the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or with the day of Sale (if relating to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of its action; or, a reference in town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 8 Subscribers as a payer for himself at that price; or he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very soul of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We are at a loss to know what Carey means by saying in his last *Observer*, that the contemplated canal between the Ottawa and Kingston, has been checked by *the timidity of the House of Assembly*—when a warm and grateful acknowledgement for the proposed loan has been voted, and preliminary measures taken for carrying the plan into effect.—That there was some hesitation in bringing this Province into so large an additional debt as £70,000, without previously knowing from what funds the principal, as well as the interest, was to be paid—proves nothing more than what is greatly to the credit of that body;—namely, a careful watchfulness over the public interests.—There are those, and we confess ourselves amongst the number, who would prefer expending this loan on improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence,—on the principle that we ought first to secure one general and unobstructed public highway,—both by land and water, through the Provinces,—before any collateral improvements, of minor consequence, were attempted. How any one who had attended to the proceedings of the Lower House, during the late Session, could charge it with *timidity*,—we are at a loss to comprehend, since most men are of opinion that that body has evinced a spirited, and somewhat uncommon, hardihood.

We have just received information that a public meeting has been held at Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, WALTER BOSWELL, Esq. in the Chair, for the purpose of building a Steam Boat to navigate the waters of the *Rice Lake*, upper part of the *Trent*, and the *Otonabee* river. Resolutions were entered into, which shall appear in our next, together with comments on one of the most useful and praise-worthy undertakings that has originated in these enlightened and enterprising times. It is one that shall have our warmest support, and it so happens that our local knowledge of that part of the country enables us to appreciate the entire merit of this important undertaking.

An important political change in the island of Cuba is anticipated by several of the American papers—with what truth we know not

It is rumoured that Lord Dalhousie will not leave England, for Canada, until the fall.

THE following intelligence must be of importance to many of our readers.

CANADA ASHES.—Copy of a letter addressed to the Mayor of Liverpool, dated Somerset place, Feb. 17:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the merchants and others of Liverpool, interested in the trade with Canada, that Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having a plan had under consideration the subject of Canada Ashes, have determined to propose to Parliament to take off the duty on ashes from our own colonies or possessions, and to lower the duty on those imported from foreign ports, and to repeal the allowance of drawback altogether.

W. HUSKISSON."

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, February 19.

The London papers of this date are engrossed by a report of the debate in the House of Commons, of the day before on Mr Brougham's motion that the Roman Catholic Association should be heard "by themselves, counsel, agents, and witnesses" at the Bar of the House. The Association had presented a petition to that effect. The motion was lost; ayes 89—noes 222. Messrs O'Connell, Shiel and Bric, the delegates, were seated on one of the benches below the bar. The Chronicle of the same date observes: "It is said that the illness of King Ferdinand of Spain is more moral than physical; that he has been unable to digest our King's speech."

The London quidnuncs were busy with the pretended partition of Spain and Portugal by the Holy Alliance.

Catholic Association.—On this subject the Courier remarks, with exceeding great joy, at this result, but the opposition papers contend that the measure is absurd, and will prove ineffacious. The following is the language of "The Times," on the subject:

"The more we consider the subject of this strange measure, the more is our early opinion confirmed—that ministers might as well attempt to catch the winds or to fix the ocean, as to destroy the body against whom they have declared hostilities. It asked how this coercive law can be evaded, we answer, by any one of a thousand acts, which, under any conceivable system of law, each individual of the 3000 composing the association, might every day perform. The law may be eluded by any man who can put his hand into his pocket and pay money to another. It may be eluded by the change of a name. It may be eluded by a weekly or half weekly calling together of an aggregate meeting, by a dinner, or a succession of dinners, where speeches are made and reported—where seditious sentiments may be conveyed under words that are intangible; and what is, worse than all, but what the Government would do well to prepare for, the defiant of the law may be consummated by deep concealment, by meetings at which *no speeches are reported*, and where transactions take place, of which we shall know nothing until we see them developed in their fruits.

Mrs. Coutts—Mrs Coutts, of London, the widow of the Banker, gave a Concert on the first night that Madam Catalani appeared after her return to England, which was followed by a supper the cost of which was estimated at *two thousand pounds sterling.*

Probert, the accomplice of Thurtell.—Probert, who was connected with Thurtell in the affair of Gill's cottage, had been arrested for horse stealing.

Water on the Brain.—The operation of tapping the head for water on the brain, was performed by Surgeon Gray, of this Town (Galway,) on a child of Nine months old. He drew off more than 10 ounces of water, which gave the child great relief. Should the child even *not* recover, which, from the generally diseased and deformed state of the body, may, probably be wished for; yet we think the performance of such operations should be made public, as they may lead to more successful practise in that disease.—*Connaught Journal.*

Indelicacy.—A young woman was recently fined $25 for appearing in the streets of New Orleans in "*Eve's* clothing."

North Carolina Gold.—The Cheraw intelligencer of the 11th inst. states, that "an immense deal of pure gold has within a short time back, been found in the counties of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Anson, North Carolina. In Montgomery a new mine has been discovered different from any we have mentioned. The gold is abstracted from large masses of rock, which indicate the existence of rich and extensive mines, and strongly resemble those of Peru. We understand a gentleman, on whose land the mine in Montgomery was discovered, has within a few weeks obtained about of a bushel of Gold, amounting to $20,000. It is said that this extraordinary good fortune has partially deranged him"

Astronomical Fact.—The seventh visible star of the constellation *Pleiades* has been of late found to be a periodical and revolving star, which accounts being for the constellation described by some writers as consisting only six, and by some as composed of seven stars, which Ovid alludes—

"Septem quæ dici, sex tamen esse solent."

Chinese dinner at Singapore.—Singapore is an island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Malacca. In June last, Sir. Hahi, a Chinese merchant entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Singapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare were the following delicious novelties;—soups of birds' nests, rogs' and ducks' livers; a basket of stewed sparrows' tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtle; fishmaws dressed up with sea-weed; a platter full of snipes eyes, garnished around the border with peacock's combs, (this cost $200;) jellies made from rhinoceros' hide; soup from Malacca and Rhio; wines from Europe, &c.) The party remained at the table till 3 o'clock the next morning; "about that time, the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glasses were heard to tingle in different parts of the room; however, ended in perfect harmony."

From the Trenton Emporium.

"I'LL DO IT TO-MORROW."

Of all the methods which man, in the abundance of his ingenuity, has invented by which to cheat himself, that of procrastination is probably the most effectual. There is a trite remark of a very reputable sage extant, to the purpose, "all the good you will ever do—all the good you will ever do—must be done to day—*for there is no to-morrow.*" That period of time which lies beyond the present moment, is not guaranteed to us by pledge.—To-morrow, to us, may become to-day or never. To suspend any thing important, then, upon absolute an uncertainty, is madness—as saith the poet,

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,
"To-morrow's sun to you may never rise."

Even if it ever does return, the thing called *opportunity* may not return with it.

My aunt Dorothy was the first example I ever had the sad evil of this "I'll do it to-morrow" *mania*. She was a very pretty, gay girl, and being decidedly belle of the village, had young men in abundance one time or another paying court to her. They were all mere slippers neither just fit to be worn a few days and then shook off; but were so one of them worthy enough to, had the means to marry, and so forth.—But whether it was that she dearly loved to be courted as most girls do, you know, or that she really found some difficulty in choosing among them, I know not; she kept putting one and another of them off till to-morrow and to-morrow; but at last the golden chances all went by—and she was left to sing the sad ditty of

"Nobody coming to marry me—
"Nobody coming to woo."

In ancient times this disposition to procrastination existing in the mind of one great man, was the pivot upon which the fortunes of a world turned. You remember Hanibal and Cannoe. When the Roman legions were broken and destroyed, the city panic-struck and defenceless. Hanibal and I will march to-morrow, until his energy gathered strength; again put on his armour; and the time for conquest had gone by for ever. Had it not been for this Carthage might have worn the crown of the universe, and Hannibal known no greater general in the annals of time.

A great deal of decision is necessary, if we would prosper. No one was ever successful to any considerable extent, without it. To-morrow I'll is a cheat.—And it deceives us principally in time, and conceals from our view the multitudinous affairs it will bring to fill up its every vacant moment.—Thus, when it comes, it disappoints us by presenting itself with its own cares and wants and without a space in which to deposit those of the time that is past.

Singular fact.—Mr. John Gage, of Union, a few years ago, grafted a pear upon an apple scion in his garden. When it grew up, so as to begin to bear, it bore for two years very excellent pears. The third and fourth years it was barren; but during those years, its leaves, which formerly were those of a pear tree, changed by degrees, to those of an apple tree. The fifth year, and ever since, it has born excellent apples.—*American Farmer.*

To preserve Vegetables.—Vegetables may be preserved all the winter, particularly French beans and peas;—by filling a middle sized stew pan with young peas, for instance, in which must be put two or three table spoonfuls of sugar, and the stew-pan then put over a brisk charcoal fire. When the heat begins to act, stir up the peas two or three times, then as soon as they begin to yield water, pour them out into a dish to drain. Spread them out on paper, in an airy place not exposed to the sun, and turn them frequently, so as to dry rapidly. Guard them from moisture, and you may have them green at Christmas."

Radish.—The boiled roots of this vegetable form an excellent dish, when served up as Asparagus.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Barrow, meeting Lord Rochester one day at Court, his Lordship by way of banter, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I am your's to the shoe tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute as obsequiously, with, "My Lord, I am your's to the ground." Rochester improving his blow, quickly returned it, with "Doctor, I am your's to the centre;" which was smartly followed by Barrow, with "My Lord, I am your's to the Antipodes." Upon which, Rochester, scorning to be foiled, exclaimed, 'Doctor, I am your's to the infernal regions." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There my Lord, I leave you.

A Light Man.—Wanley, in his "wonders of the Great and Little World," gravely tells us that Fuletus of Cous, who was an excellent critic and a very good poet in the time of Alexander the Great, used always to lean and so night, that he used to wear leaden shoes, and never walked out without a leaden weight about him, lest he should be blown away by the wind.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLY ALLIANCE.

It was reported in London that Russia, Austria and France, had agreed to recognize the independence of Greece, and that Russia had marched an army on Constantinople. It was also rumoured that the "Holy Alliance" had resolved on excluding Great Britain from the continent of Europe, as a proof of the displeasure of that body on account of the measure adopted by the former relative to South America.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th of February, states, as a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American States.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—(*Private Correspondence.*)—A notice is published to day, that the account of the state of the King's health, prayers for his recovery will be performed to day, and the Holy Sacrament will be exposed during the service. His Majesty is, in fact, as ill, and even more so than he was first represented at this illness, said to have been produced by a violent fit of passion, into which his Majesty fell during a Council of State on the affairs of Spain. It is reported that his Majesty even deplored the sad fate which had placed him at the head of the Government. He complained bitterly of having never been seconded by his Ministers, tho' he had selected them from the persons whom he thought the most attached to him.

Lastly, according to the same reports, the King said that he now saw that every body deceived him, and that he was not without uneasiness for his own safety, and that of his family. Whatever may be the cause of his of his Majesty's indisposition, it is certain that it has caused great alarm for these three days past; the gout seemed disposed to fly to the stomach, but the exertions of the physicians have arrested the progress of the disorder.

Letters from Corunna say, that the royalist volunteers there have been disarmed, and that the Spanish troops of the line have been obliged to leave the city for fear they should have come to quarrels with the French garrison. The operation has been effected, it is said, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of the town, and without the slightest opposition from the Spaniards, though their discontent was visible, and their hatred concentrated.—*Courier Francaise.*

INDIA.

The arrival of the Bombay at New-York from Calcutta, has furnished papers from that place to the 20th November. Official accounts are published of the subjection to the British arms of the sea port towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and that the Mahoons, (Governors) and a few of the head men were prisoners of war. The Mahoon of Tavoy, was taken in consequence of the treachery of the officer who commanded immediately under him. Mergui was afterwards taken by storm, in which the natives lost about 500 men—the Rajah remained till the British troops were actually in town, and then withdrew with about 300 of his followers.

The Burkuru gives an account of a mutiny at Barrackpore in the 20th, 47th and 62d native regiments, a considerable part of which arranged in a line and refused to obey the officers and swore they would not surrender. The whole troops were then drawn out, and a fire was opened upon the mutineers by the King's troops, who returned the fire in an irregular manner and then fled; about 100 of them were killed, and the remainder were pursued, and many of them taken.—Upwards of 100 had been condemned to suffer death; eleven only, however, were executed, the sentence of the others having been committed to hard labor on the roads. Order was completely restored. Some further advantages had been gained over the Burmese.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

Columbia and Mexico.—Carthagena papers to the 19th ult. have been received at Baltimore. On the 14th, the French frigate Constantia arrived, having on board the Marquis Maguan, who it is stated, would proceed immediately to Bogota, to lay liver his despatches, which is said to be "of the greatest importance." The intelligence of the acknowledgment of the independence by England, had reached Carthagena.

The British cutter Lyon, had arrived at Alvarado, with one million of dollars, part of the loan made by Goldschmidt and Co of London.

The London November packet had arrived at Alvarado, with 50,000 dollars specie, for the mining Companies, and the Mexican Markets are represented as glutted with British manufactures.

Ireland.

We are anxious to turn aside, for a moment, from the political and religious discords that agitate Ireland, to a consideration of those means by which her condition may be permanently ameliorated.

Ireland possesses all the requisite advantages of soil, climate, and mineral productions, to render her at once an agricultural, a manufacturing, and a commercial country; and there does not appear any natural impediment, to her rivalling England in wealth and prosperity. Her soil is productive, in spite of a barbarous system of agriculture, which would throw one half of Great Britain out of cultivation. She has the most valuable streams of water, in the best situations, unemployed. She has excellent coal for manufacturing purposes, in nineteen or twenty counties, which can be worked as cheap as in this country, and she abounds in other minerals, particularly iron, which can be, and we understand is, produced, of equal quality, 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than in England.

All that is wanted are the skill and capital necessary to turn these natural advantages to account. The Irish, to use a favorite word of their own, are a talented, but not a commercial people, and, generally speaking, commercial undertakings do not succeed in their hands.—They may have capital also, as many of the Irish are fond of asserting; but if so, they might as well have none for any good that is done with it. Capital to be useful must be properly employed.

The commercial character, or those habits of order, punctuality, patience, and preseverance, which secure success to commercial undertakings, and that well tempered spirit of enterprize, which success at once generates and justifies, are seldom of purely indigenous growth. They are formed by those very undertakings, to the success of which they are necessary; and, in general, they can only take root in a foreign soil by being transplanted.

What Ireland wants, and what every sensible and disinterested Irishman is desirous to see imparted to her, are, English capital, skill and enterprize agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. Not that the regeneration of Ireland is to be effected by English capital alone; but the impulse must be given by it.—The Irish must be trained by the example of English management and excited to emulation by its success.—In short, Ireland must receive from this country a graft, which, growing on a healthy stock, and in a fertile soil, will in the end, there is little doubt, produce a tree as flourishing as the original.

It has long been our opinion, that this would be best effected in the first instance by means of companies; and hence, the establishments of this nature, formed to introduce British capital into Ireland, which we trust will become more general, have had our decided support. Of these, the most important are the Hibernian Mining Company, and the Irish Provincial Bank, and as we cannot promote the object of such undertakings in a better manner than by calling public attention to the nature and probable success of those already formed, we shall, perhaps, take an early opportunity of devoting an article or two to the subject.—*Courier.*

Mr. LISTON, THE COMEDIAN.

OBTRUSIVE IDEAS.

Mr. Liston, the comedian, is subject to the intrusion of the same singular fancies as are noticed by Locke in his Essay on the Human Understanding. The Biographer's account is exceedingly curious: At Chiswick we behold Liston thoughtful grave, ascetic from his cradle averse to flesh meat, and strong drink; abstemious even beyond the genius of the place; and almost in spite of the remonstrances of his great aunt, who, though strict, was not rigid, water was his habitual drink, and his food little beyond the mast and beechnuts, of his favourite groves. It is a medical fact, that this kind of diet, however favourable to the contemplative powers of the primitive hermits, &c. is but ill adapted to the less robust minds and bodies of a later generation. Hypochondria almost constantly ensues. It was so in the case of young Liston. He was subject to sights, and had visions. These mixed beech nuts distilled by a complexion naturally adust, mounted in to an occiput, already prepared to kindle by long seclusion, and the fervour of strict Calvinistic notions. In the glooms of Charnwood he was assailed by illusions similar in kind to those which are related of the famous Anthony of Padua. Wild antic faces would ever and anon protrude themselves upon his sensorium. Whether he shut his eyes, or kept them open, the same illusions operated. The darker and more profound were his cogitations, the droller and more whimsical became the apparitions. They buzzed about him as thick as flies, flapping at him, flouting him, hooting in his ear, yet with such comic appendages, that what at first was his bane, became at length his solace; and he desired no better society than that of his merry phantasmata.

We find him making his debut, as it is called, upon the Norwich boards, in the season of 1801, being then in the 22d year of his age. Having a natural bent to tragedy, he chose the part of *Pyrrhus* in the *Distressed Mother*, to Sally Parker's *Hermione*. We find him afterwards as *Barnwell*, *Altamount*, *Chamont*, &c.; but, as a nature had destined him to the sock, an unavoidable infirmity absolutely disqualified him for tragedy.—His person at this latter period, of which I have been speaking, was graceful and even commanding; his countenance set to gravity; he had the power of arresting the attention of an audience at first sight almost beyond any other tragic actor. But he could not hold it. To understand this obstacle we must go back a few years to those appalling reveries at Charnwood. Those illusions, which had vanished before the dissipation of a less recluse life, and more free society, now in his solitary tragic studies, and amid the intense calls upon feeling incident to tragic acting, came back upon him with tenfold vividness. In the midst of some most pathetic passage, the parting of *Jaffier* with his dying friend, for instance, he would suddenly be surprised with a fit of violent horse laughter. While the spectators were all sobbing before him with emotion, suddenly one of those grotesque faces would peep out upon him, and he could not resist the impulse. A timely excuse once or twice served his purpose, but no audience could be expected to bear repeatedly this violation of the continuity of feeling. He describes them (the illusions) as so many demons haunting him, and paralysing every effect. Even now, I am told he cannot recite the famous soliquy in *Hamlet*, even in private, without immoderate bursts of laughter. However, what he had not force of reason sufficient to overcome, he had good sense enough to turn into emolument, and determined to make a commodity of his distemper.—He prudently exchanged the buskin for the sock, and the illusions instantly ceased; or if they occurred for a short season, by their very co-operation added a zest to his comic vein; some of his most catching faces being as (he expresses it) little more than transcripts and copies of those extraordinary phantasmata.—*London Magazine.*

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Observer.

TREATY OF TILSIT.

Sir,—From an extract you lately published from Fouche's Memoirs, it would appear that he is ignorant of the manner in which the British government obtained information of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit and which they so boldly anticipated by the capture of the Danish fleet. As it is probable that few of your readers know it either, you are at perfect liberty to give publicity to the following facts, which I have from undoubted authority.

The son of Mr. M——, a very respectable oil'man in B——Street, London, was intended by his father for his own business, and accordingly attended daily in his premises to learn the details of it. He could not, however, reconcile himself to it and one morning packed up his clothes and disappeared. He crossed over to the Continent and penetrated into the southern part of Russia, where he took up his abode among the Cossacks. He gradually acquired their language, imitated their manners and costume, and at length enrolled himself as a soldier in one of their regiments. Some time after this the guards of the Emperor of Russia needed recruits, and our hero being a very handsome tall man, was selected as one of them, and proceeded to St Petersburgh. After the battle of Tilsit, the famous meeting of Alexander and Bonaparte took place on a raft and the subject of this memoir who was a capital linguist, and who was never suspected of being any thing but a Cossack, was one of the Emperor's body guards. Here he heard these articles discussed in the French language, which were intended to seal the ruin of Britain.—He shuddered at the discovery of the abyes which was preparing for his country, and resolved to do his utmost to avert the blow. He took the first opportunity of deserting, and threading his way through Germany and Holland, at length after considerable difficulties and dangers, reached the sea. Here he was fortunate enough to prevail on some fishermen, for a reward, to carry him across the channel, and he again set his foot on his native soil. He immediately proceeded to London, and at 6 in the morning reached his father's house, who had never heard of him since he left several years before.—"Good God," said the old gentleman, "where have you been."—"I'll tell you bye and bye, but wish instantly to see his Majesty's Ministers."—His father started, told him it was too early and tried to change the discourse—But he clung to it, and after an early breakfast, stept into a hackney coach and proceeded to Downing Street.—He then gave a complete detail of what he had witnessed, told who his father was, and intreated, if his information was doubted, that at least some step should be taken to avert the threatened dangers. Messengers were dispatched with the news to every place where we still maintained a friendly correspondence, and to Bonaparte's astonishment the secret articles became almost immediately public, and Ministers being convinced of the correctness of Mr. M——'s information, adopted the most decisive measures to thwart the design of our implacable foe. Among others, the seizure of the Danish fleet was one of the most important in its results, and the furious rage of Bonapart at the steps was the greatest compliment he could pay us.

Mr. M——has since been employed in important missions by Government, mixes in the best society in London, and enjoys, I believe a pension which he richly deserves out of the secret service money.

Natural History.

Curious fact in Natural History.—It is a fact, we believe, not much known, that the eel, though it lives in an element that seems to place it beyond the reach of atmospheric changes, is yet singularly affected by high winds. This is well known to the inhabitants of Linlithgow, who have an excellent opportunity of observing the habits of that animal in the loch adjoining the town. The stream which flows out of that loch at the west end passes through a sluice, and falls into an artificial reservoir, from which it escapes by a number of holes at the sides and bottom. These holes are too small to let eels of a common size pass, and hence this reservoir answers the purpose of an eel-trap or cruive. The fish, however, are rarely found in it in calm weather; but when strong winds blow, especially from the west, these tenants of the water seem to be seized with a general panic, and hurry from their lodgings like rats from a conflagration. At these times they rush through the outlet in crowds, and fall pell-mell into the reservoir, from which they are speedily transferred to the fryingpans of the burgesses. During the high winds within the last fortnight, a cart-load was taken out of the reservoir every day, and, in one day, no less than two cart-loads!—*Scotsman.*

Birds of Passage.—A bird of the landrail or corncrake species, which is seldom seen in these countries except in the summer months, was shot on wing, on the 17th of January at Gaulstown Park, Westmeath, Ireland, the residence of the Right Honourable Lord Kilmaine.

Antediluvian Animals.—The Academie des Sciences, at Paris, has proposed the following questions on comparative anatomy, for an extraordinary competition.—To decide, by means of the fossil bones in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, if the imperial antediluvian eagle, had as humble a look, as at at present times; if the antidiluvian ass were carnivorous, like many modern asses; if the antediluvian panther walked on two legs; and if the species of the ape, called in scientific language, Simia Dandy, were as common before the deluge as afterwards.

Supplement to the
WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1825. No. 16.

AGRICULTURE.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—A pig fed with these roots, 2 bushels of beans, and 3 pecks of barley meal, killed April 21st, weighed 12 stone 5 lbs.; original cost December 21st, 1822, £1 2s Beans 6s Barley-meal 8s. total £1 14s.—The butcher who killed it offered 6s. a stone for the whole pig (£3 13s.) The artichokes grew upon about 3 poles of rough ground, were dug up as given to the pig—and were ~~entirely~~ by the severe frost of the late winter; in the year 1820, when the thermometer was 20 degrees below freezing, Jerusalem artichokes in the ground were not in the smallest degree injured.—Four other pigs bought at the same time did equally well on artichokes. The meat is very good, and does not waste in boiling.

Domestic.

The following is from the Lower Canada Papers.

There is certainly no want of inclination in the British North American Provinces to improve their resources, and the following abstract of what they are doing or have done, reflects, we think, great credit upon them:—

LOWER-CANADA has given in 1824 upwards of £15,000 for Roads, as a bounty for establishing a Steam Vessel between Halifax and Quebec, for agricultural and other purposes, for a census of its population, &c.; besides having authorised an additional loan of £30,000 to complete the Lachine Canal, near Montreal.

UPPER CANADA, before the Session of its Parliament terminates, will probably vote £25,000 to the Stock of the Welland Canal Company to make the Canal uniting Lakes Erie and Ontario, large enough to admit the passage of the ordinary vessels sailing upon the Lakes. It has in consideration to take a Loan of £70,000 sterling, offered by the Imperial Government, for the purpose of uniting Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa; and the improvement of the Navigation of the Rapids of the River St Lawrence, &c. &c.

NOVA-SCOTIA has voted £12,000 to improve its Internal Communications, besides considerable sums on the Shubenacadie canal, and to improve its agriculture, to encourage commerce, &c.

NEW-BRUNSWICK has voted £10,000 for its Roads and Internal Communications, besides £4000 for Fish bounties, £1000 to meet the expenses of a Survey of a Route for a Canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and other sums for purposes of Education, Agriculture, the establishing of Light houses &c. &c.

Banks, Marine and Fire Insurance Companies, Mechanics' Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Associations to improve the Navigation of Rivers, for Hospitals, for Steam Navigation, and for numerous other public benevolent purposes have been established or formed; and indeed an ardent a spirit for improvement exists as any where else, or as can be desired. The only doubt is as to the best and most economical manner, and the opportuneness of time for carrying the improvements contemplated into effect.—*Old Gazette.*

STATEMENT of the SUMS voted by the House of Assembly of Lower-Canada, in 1825, for Internal improvements, and various benevolent institutions:—

For making and repairing the Road connecting the last and uppermost Settlements on the River Chaudiere with the Province Line, towards the River Kennebec	£800	Currency 0 0
For repairing that part of Craig's Road within the District of Three Rivers	400	0 0
For exploring the intermediate Country and tracing a Road between the last Settlement in the Township of Frampton and the River St. John, and for making Plans & Reports thereof	80	0 0
Towards opening a Road from Coteau du Lac to the Line separating this Province from Upper Canada	500	0 0
Towards perfecting and keeping in Repair the Road between St. Joachim and the Bay St. Paul	300	0 0
Towards perfecting and improving the Road between the rear line of the Parish of Gregoire in the District of Three Rivers and the place called Long Point in the Township of Kingsey	700	0 0
As an aid to the British and Canadian School Society at Montreal	200	0 0
As an aid to the Society of Education of Quebec	200	0 0
For the support of the Emigrant's Hospital established at Quebec	700	0 0
Agricultural Society of the District of — Quebec £500 0 0; Montreal 500 0 0; 3 Rivers 250 0 0; Gaspé 75 0 0	1,325	0 0
Lachine Canal Loan	30,000	0 0
For defraying the expenses of Insane persons under the care of the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital, near Quebec	500	0 0
For the boarding and care of Invalids and infirm persons in the said Hospital	600	0 0
Towards the support of Foundlings	900	0 0
Maintenance of Insane persons under the care of the Religious Ladies of the General Hospital at Montreal	150	0 0
Towards the support of Foundlings under do. at ditto	700	0 0
As an aid to the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal	250	0 0
As an aid to the Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal	250	0 0
Maintenance of Insane persons in the District of Three Rivers	140	0 0
Towards the relief of Indigent, Sick, and infirm persons in the District of Three Rivers	85	0 0
Towards the support of Foundlings in do do.	425	0 0
For paying arrears due for the maintenance of Insane, Invalid and Infirm persons and of Foundlings for the District of Quebec	541	18 7½
To reimburse the do. do. at Montreal	111	16 3
Do. do. Three Rivers	25	9 11
Towards defraying the expenses of reprinting the Ordinances of the Legislative Council of the late Province of Quebec as are actually in force in the Province	250	0 0
To defray travelling expenses of the Provincial Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé	100	0 0
For making Plans, Estimates and Statement of the probable expense for the erection of a New Gaol in the District of Montreal	200	0 0
For the encouragement of the Trade and intercourse between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax by Steam Vessels	1,500	0 0
House of Correction for the District of Quebec	200	0 0
Idem Idem for the District of Montreal	200	0 0
Idem Idem for the do. of Three Rivers	100	0 0
To defray the legal costs incurred in the several actions instituted by the Grantees of the Crown against the Cessitaires of La Salle	5000	0 0
	£46,934	4 9½
Civil list, &c. (Stg £58,074 2 11, equal to)	64,526	16 7½
Total appropriations of the Session	£111,461	1 5

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada:
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No XII

(From Wednesday Feb 23rd to Feb 26th, 1825 inclusive.)

Mr. ATTY GENERAL from the Select Committee for trying the merits of the Petition of Joel Merriman and others, complaining of the undue Election and Return of James Lyons, esq Member to represent the County of Northumberland in the present Parliament, reported the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the want of firmness and decision in the Returning Officer, at the late General Election for the County of Northumberland, in allowing persons to influence him at the Poll in the receiving and rejecting votes, and in the rejecting votes at the final summing up and afterwards at the general Scrutiny, the unequal decisions made by the Returning Officer under the same influence or influences, although it might not have been intentional on his part, had a decided tendency to give an undue advantage to the Sitting Member Mr James Lyons, over the opposing Candidate Mr. Benjamin Ewing.

Resolved, That when the votes were cast up at the close of the Poll, it appears there was a majority of two votes in favour of Mr. Ewing.

Resolved, That under all the circumstances of this case, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Return ought to be amended by erasing the name of James Lyons, and inserting that of Mr. Benjamin Ewing instead thereof; and that leave be given to Mr. Lyons and the Freeholders of the County, to question by Petition the Election of Mr. Ewing within fourteen days, if they shall think fit.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the opposition of James Lyons, esq. the sitting Member, to the Petition of Joel Merriman and others, does not appear to them to have been frivolous or vexatious.

(Signed) JOHN B. ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, }
Feb. 23d, 1825. }

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, it was ordered that John Spencer, Esq. Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of Northumberland, should be notified to attend forthwith at the Bar of the House.

The Serjeant at Arms, reported that John Spencer, Esq. was in attendance according to order.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, it was ordered that the Returning Officer at the last Election for the County of Nor-

thumberland, now attending at the bar of the House, should be directed to amend the Return made by him to the Writ of Election for the said County, by erasing therefrom the name of James Lyons, Esq and inserting therein the name of Benjamin Ewing instead

Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, reported that Mr Spencer had amended the return as directed by the foregoing order.

Mr. Spencer was ordered to retire.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 24th Feb, 1825.

Leave was granted to the ATTY GENERAL to bring up the Petition of James Lyons, complaining of the return of Benjamin Ewing, Esq. to serve in the Assembly for the County of Northumberland.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Francis Baby, complaining of the Return made by William Hands, Esq. late Returning Officer for the County of Essex—the Petition of Owen Wessels and others, Freeholders of the Township of Sandwich, praying for such regulation in the premises as to the House may seem meet—the Petition of the Inhabitants of Williamsburgh, praying for a partial repeal of a certain Act, for establishing surveys—a second Petition from Williamsburgh, praying for equal distribution of Clergy Reserves—and the Petition from Garret VanHorn and others, praying against the Petition of Owen Wessels and others, were read

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, it was ordered that the Petition of Francis Baby, Esq respecting the Election and Return for the County of Essex, in the Western District, should be taken into consideration on Monday the twenty first day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, it was ordered that the Petition of Francis Baby, Esq should be entered on the Journals.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL from the Committee to confer with the Committee appointed by the Honourable the Legislative Council on the subject of the Kingston Bank Commissioners Interest, reported as follows:

Your Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and the Conference on the part of that Honourable House, and requested at their a free Conference, which request, the Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, agreed to Report to their Honourable House,

(Signed) J B ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council several Messages, and received

The ATTY GENERAL introduced to the House Benjamin Ewing, Esq. as one of the Members representing the County of Northumberland

Mr EWING took his seat

Mr Speaker then read the Messages brought down by the Master in Chancery, as follows:

Mr Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the subject of the Internal Navigation of the Province, and have appointed a Committee of two Members, who will be ready to meet a Committee of the Commons House of Assembly, in the Joint Committee Room, on Friday next at the hour of eleven o'clock P M

(Signed) WM DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 23d February, 1825.

Mr Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council have adopted the report of their Committee of conference on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners of the late Pretended Bank of Upper Canada.

(Signed) W. D POWELL,
CHAIRMAN.

Legislative Council Chamber, 23d February, 1825.

Mr. WILSON moved, that the Petition of Owen Wessels and others, of Sandwich, be referred to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Bradshaw and others

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Burnham, Crysler, Clark Coleman, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, McCall, M. Donald Morris McLean, McBride, Perry, Playter, Peterson Ewing, Rindal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson VanKoughnett, Walsh, White, and Wilson.—26

NAYS.—Atty General, Beasly, Gordon, Hamilton, Jonas Jones, David Jones, Charles Jones, Wilkinson and Walker.—9

Question gained—majority seventeen, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr CRYSLER, the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh, was referred to Messrs McLean, VanKoughnett, Walker and D. Jones, to report thereon by bill or otherwise

On motion of Mr J JONES, it was resolved, that the House do accede to the request of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for a conference upon the Internal Navigation of this Province, that a Committee should be sent to inform that Honourable House of the same, and that Messrs. Atty General, C. Jones, Gordon and Morris, should be the conferrees on the part of House of Assembly.

On motion of Mr. ATTY GENERAL, the 43 Rule was dispensed with, and the Petition of Jane Lyons, Esq. was read

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL it was Resolved, that the House should proceed to take into consideration the Petition of James Lyons, Esq. complaining of the undue Return of Benjamin Ewing, Esq. as a Member to serve for the County of Northumberland, on Friday the eleventh day of March following, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that it might be resolved, that James Lyons, Esq. the Petitioner complaining of the undue Election of Benjamin Ewing, Esq his Counsel or Agent do deliver unto the said Benjamin Ewing, Esq. his Counsel or Agent, on Monday the 28th day of February last the List of the votes intended to be objected to, specifying in such list the several heads of objections, and distinguishing the same against the names of the votes excepted to, and that the sitting Member do by himself, his Counsel or Agent, within the same time deliver to the other respectively, the Petitioner, his Counsel or Agent.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Atty General, Atkinson, Burnham, Beasly, Cryster, Cameron, Hamilton, C Jones, D. Jones, McLean, Mc Donell, M. Donald, McBride, Morris, Perry, Playter, Scollick, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walsh, White and Walker.—22:

NAYS.—Messrs Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, J. Jones, Lefferty, McCall, Peterson, Randal, Ralph, Thomson, Wilkinson and Wilson—14

Question gained—majority 8, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr COLEMAN, it was ordered that the Petition of Garret VanHorn and others, should be referred to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of James Bradshaw and others.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 25th Feb, 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Timothy Street, of the Home District.

Agreeably to the order of the day the petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Williamsburgh, praying that the Head Line between Concessions four and five, in the said Township, may not be removed, was read.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN the above petition was referred to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of other Inhabitants of the same Township, on the subject of certain boundary lines.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, leave of absence was granted to John Cryster, Esq. after monday, for the remainder of the Session

Agreeable to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the District Court Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day

The ATTY GENERAL from the Committee of Conference on the subject of the Internal Navigation of the Province reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed to meet a Committee of Conference from the Hon the Legislative Council on the subject of the internal Communication of this Province met the said Committee in the joint Committee Room at three o'clock this day according to appointment and were informed by them that the object of their conference was to request a free conference on the subject of the Internal Communication of this Province

Signed, JOHN B ROBINSON,
CHAIRMAN.

Joint Committee Room, Feb 25 1825.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, Messrs D Jones and Walker were ordered as a Committee to acquaint the Hon the Legislative Council that the House of Assembly had adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the Internal Communication of the Province

Leave was granted to Mr VANKOUGHNETT to bring in a Bill to amend an Act passed in the fortieth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "an Act for the more summary conviction of persons Selling Spirituous Liquors without License"

The Bill was read the first time on ordered for a second reading on the Tuesday following

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee on the Welland Canal petition

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to the following Resolutions:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal described in the petition of the President and Director of the Welland Canal Company by their Agent, Hamilton Merrit, Esq. is an object of much importance both to the security and welfare of this Province and that it is expedient to afford encouragement to its accomplishment by meeting, so far as it can be properly done, the wish of the petitioners.

Resolved—That is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to amend the Act for incorporating the Welland Canal Company by inserting provisions to the effect following, viz

Admitting of an increase of Capital, and of the number of Shares

Prescribing particularly the place of commencement and termination for the said Canal, and the dimensions and depth thereof.

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to authorise the Government of this Province to take Stock in the Welland Canal Company to the amount of twenty five thousand pounds, and to provide for raising such sum forthwith by loan upon debentures, and to secure the payment of the said loan, and of the interest accruing thereon.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Burnham, Beasly, Cryster, Clark, Cameron, Coleman, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, J. Jones, McBride, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walsh, White and Wilson.—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardsley, McCall, VanKoughnett, and Walsh 4

Question gained—majority 28, and the Report was received accordingly.

The first Resolution was then put, on which the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Cryster, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D Jones, J Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson VanKoughnett, Wilkinson, White, and Wilson.—35

NAY.—Mr. Walsh.—1

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 34, and it was

Resolved—that it is the opinion of this House that the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal, described in the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, by their Agent H. Merritt, Esq is an object of much importance both to the security and welfare of this Province, and that it is expedient to afford encouragement to its accomplishment by meeting, so far as can be properly done, the wish of the Petitioners

The second Resolution was then put and carried as follows:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to amend the Act for incorporating the Welland Canal Company by inserting provisions to the effect following, viz

Admitting of an increase of Capital and of the number of Shares.

Prescribing particularly the place of commencement and termination for the said Canal, and the dimensions and depth thereof.

On the third Resolution being put the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson Atty General, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cryster, Gordon, Hornor, Hamilton, Ingersol, C. Jones, J. Jones, McBride, McLean, Morris, Playter, Randal, Thompson, Wilkinson and Wilson,—20.

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly, Burnham, Cameron, Ewing, C. Jones, Lefferty McCall, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Ralph, Scollick Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walsh and White — 16.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of four, and it was

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient to authorise the Government of this Province, to take Stock in the Welland Canal Company, to the amount of twenty five thousand Pounds, and to provide for raising such sum forthwith by Loan upon Debentures, and to secure payment of the said Loan and of the Interest accruing thereon.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, Messrs. McLean and Walker, were appointed a Committee, to draft a Bill in pursuance of the second resolution of the House upon the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company — Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 26th Feb 1825.

Leave was granted to Mr COLEMAN, to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Laws now in force, for the distillation of Spirituous Liquors within this Province.

The distillation Bill was read, and ordered for a second reading on the Wednesday following.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Militia Law amendment Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Atty General, Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Cryster, Cumming, Ewing, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C Jones, J Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Randal, Ralph, Wilkinson, White and Wilson—31.

NAY—Mr. Hamilton.—1.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of thirty, and ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. PETERSON, the Militia Law amendment Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Wednesday

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Assessment Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr McLEAN, the House went into Committee on the Assessment Law amendment bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Coleman, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, J. Jones, McDonald, Morris, Ralph, Scollick, Wilkinson, Wilson, and White. —17.

NAYS—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Cameron, Clark, Cumming, D Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McLean, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Thompson, Thomson, Van Koughnett, & Walsh. —17.

The question was carried in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker, and leave granted accordingly.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, it was ordered that an Humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House, the Public Accounts for the last year in detail, and that Messrs Thomson, and Walsh, should be a Committee to draft the same, and report it to the House

Adjourned.

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VOL. IV. YORK U C. THURSDAY APRIL 28th, 1825. No. XVII.

By Authority.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery's Office, 26th April, 1825.

MEMORANDUM OF RETURN of the WRIT OF ELECTION for the COUNTY OF GLENGARY, in the Eastern District.

County	*Member Returned*
GLENGARY	DUNCAN CAMERON, Esq.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C. 18th April, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following Promotions:—viz.

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORFOLK.

Commission Dated

Captain D'Arcy Boulton, from the 1st Regt of East, York, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Robinson, Promoted — 18th April, 1825

Major Fitz Gerald, of the North York Regiment, will be pleased to deliver forthwith to Lieutenant Colonel Boulton, all Regimental Books and Papers which are in his possession, as also all Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties, or other Public Monies which have been paid into his hands under or by virtue of the Militia Laws of this Province together with accurate and detailed accounts of the same

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN
Adjt. Genl. Militia Forces.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged," was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

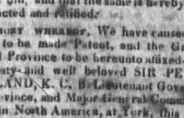
NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council, we have taken the same into consideration, and We do hereby, in pursuance of the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General and Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

By His Excellency's Command

D C[illegible], *Secretary.*
J[illegible]son, *Attorney Gen*

P. M.



An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands, and other Ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province imposing Rates and Assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the Levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged

[The Royal assent to this Bill was promulgated by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 4th day of April 1825]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make perpetual a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this Province," except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, and to render more certain the due collection of such Rates and Assessments as are imposed upon Lands in this Province, by providing for levying under certain restrictions the Assessments which may remain in arrear, by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same may be charged. Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to Repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His

Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That the Twenty-third Section of the said first recited Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Grantee, Owner or Occupier of any Township, Block or Parcel of Land, or any Parcel thereof, which shall not have been Surveyed by or under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall on or before the first day of July next, cause to be returned to the Treasurer of the District in which such Land lies, a Schedule of such Land or so much thereof as has been actually Surveyed, and of which he is the Owner or Occupier, designating the same by Numbers and Concessions or otherwise, according to such actual survey, or according to any plan or map thereof.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of any such Lands as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make, or cause to be made, such return as aforesaid, on or before the said first day of July next, he she or they shall forfeit and pay for such refusal or neglect a sum equal to double the amount of the Assessments and Rates imposed by the seven Laws of this Province, upon the number of Acres owned or occupied as aforesaid, and for every year thereafter until such return shall be made as is herein required, the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of such Land, shall in like manner forfeit for such neglect or refusal double the amount of such Assessments and Rates as aforesaid, in proportion to the Land so owned or occupied, by him her or them.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in the last preceding Section of this Act, may be recovered upon information, and complaint laid on any Three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District in which the Lands lie, and shall be levied by warrant signed by any two of the Justices, who shall have heard such complaint, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels, of any Person or Persons refusing or neglecting as aforesaid, and that the said Penalties shall be distributed as follows, that is to say, one half thereof to the Informer, and the remainder shall be paid to the Treasurer of the District, to be appropriated to the same uses as the Assessments levied for the general use of such District.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any Schedule of any Township, reputed Township, Block or Tract of Land, not Surveyed under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall be returned by the Owner or Occupier thereof under the provisions of this Act, the Treasurer of the District receiving such return, shall forthwith make an entry of the same in his books, and the same shall be charged as with Assessments from the time of such return, in like manner said returns thereof had been made by the Surveyor General of this Province, and all and every the provisions of the several Acts of this Province, relative to the collection of Rates and Assessments, and Penalties for non payment of the same, and all the provisions of this Act relative to the levying Rates and Assessments in arrear, shall apply in like manner to such Lands so returned.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province, for the time being, shall at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for such District respectively, which shall ensue next, after the first day of July, which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, present to the Justices in Quarter Sessions Assembled, an accurate account of all Lands in his District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the several Acts of this Province, or any part thereof shall have been in arrear for the space of eight years, specifying in such account, the Lot or Parcel of Land, by the Number, Concession and Township, or otherwise, as the same appears in the Schedule furnished to the said Treasurer, and specifying also, the amount due for Assessments thereon, under the provisions of the said Acts, and that the Treasurer of each District shall in like manner at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall ensue next after the first day of July in each and every year, after the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, furnish an account as aforesaid of Lots or Parcels of Land in the several Townships, reputed Townships, or places of his respective District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the said Acts or any part thereof shall be in arrear, for the space of eight years

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That upon such Accounts so to be made and rendered by the several Treasurers, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace in each District, and he is hereby required to make out a writ for the levying of the Assessments appearing to be due in each Township, reputed Township or places, specifying in such Writ the particular Lot or Parcel of Land and the amount due thereon, which may be in the form given in the Schedule to the Act annexed marked A, and may be signed and sealed by the said Clerk of the Peace as by order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, either during or after the sitting of the said Court, and shall be directed to the Sheriff of each District respectively, directing him to levy the amount therein stated to be due, together with the fee here inafter mentioned, by Sale of such portion of the Land and Tenement on which the Assessments are respectively chargeable, as may be sufficient for that purpose, provided there be no distress upon the said Lands from whence the same may be made, and if there be such distress, then to levy the same by Sale of such distress.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Writs shall be returnable at the third Quarter Sessions which shall ensue after issuing the same, and that the Sheriff shall be directed by the said Writs to have the Monies which he shall levy upon the same, at the said Court, and that the payment of the same to the Treasurer of the District respectively shall be sufficient to discharge such Sheriff.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall cause to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in some public Newspaper of such District respectively, a list of all the Lots or Parcels of Land, which shall be returned by him in his Accounts under this Act as liable to Sale for arrears of Assessments, within one Month after the rendering of his said Accounts and shall charge the expense attending the same in his Accounts with the District, and if there be no Newspaper published within any District of this Province in which the said Lands shall be situate, then the said Treasurer shall cause a list of the several Lots or Parcels of Land, liable to Sale as aforesaid, in each Township, reputed Township or Place, to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the said Township, within one Month from giving in his said account, and shall charge for such list so affixed, the Sum of Five Shillings and no more.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Sheriff, shall within one month after the receipt of any Writ to him directed under this Act, insert a notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in all the printed Newspapers in his District, or if there be no Newspaper published within his District, shall affix a notice in writing upon the door of the Court House, or place where the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are usually holden, of the time and place in which he will attend to sell such portion of the Lands on which Assessments are to be levied in the several Township, reputed Townships or Places, as shall be sufficient to discharge therefrom, and that he shall also cause to be affixed in two or more places in each and every inhabited Township, reputed Township or Place, a Notice of the time and place of Sale of the Land, under this Act, within such Township, reputed Township or Place.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Sale of Lands under this act shall take place in less than six months from the time of delivering the Writ to the Sheriff, nor shall be made out of the Township, reputed Township or Place, in which the Lands lie, unless the same shall be so thinly inhabited as to have no meetings held within it, for the election of Parish Officers, in which case, the sale shall be in the Township to which the same may be annexed, for the purpose of holding its annual Town Meeting

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the mode of selling the said Lands shall be by Public Auction, as follows, that is to say; The amount of Assessments in arrears, upon the said Lands respectively shall be declared, and also the expenses attending the said Writ, as the same are hereinafter established, and the Person who shall offer to pay the said Assessments and expenses, for the least quantity or portion of the said Lands, on which they are charged, shall be considered the Purchaser thereof

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff shall expose to Sale upon such Writ as aforesaid, the several Lots or parcels of Land therein mentioned, in the following manner, that is to say, he shall begin at the front angle on that side from whence the Lots are numbered, and measure backward taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of such particular Lot, in regard to its length and breadth according to the quantity required to make the sum demanded and at every subsequent Sale of a portion of the same Lot or Parcel of Land under this Act, proceed shall take a tract of equal width as the former measuring backward from the limit of the tract last sold

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in every case in which from the position or the description of the Tract, the mode last mentioned cannot be pursued—Then it shall be in the discretion of the Sheriff to expose to Sale such portion of the Lot or parcel of Land as shall appear to him most for the interest of the respective thereof

XV. *Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to subject to the Sale of any greater or other interest in the several Lands, of the Crown or Clergy, held in the Lease for payment of arrears of Assessments, than is possessed by such Lessee or his Assignee

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to adjourn such Sale from day to day at his discretion giving public notice thereof, and that if any purchaser shall not pay the amount declared on the day of Sale, it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to re-sell the same on any other day to which the Sale of such Lands shall be adjourned

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on payment by any purchaser under this Act of the sum declared to be demanded in respect of any Lot or parcel of Land, the Sheriff shall give him a certificate under his hand, specifying the particulars of such Sale, and the purchaser may forthwith go into possession of the parcel of Land bid off to him as aforesaid, but if within twelve calendar months from the time of such Sale the proprietor of the Lot, or any one on his behalf, shall pay to the Treasurer of the District, the amount levied by Sale of a portion of the same, and the expense of such levy together with twenty per cent. in addition to the same, then he shall be entitled to resume possession of the parcel of Land so sold, and the Treasurer shall on demand, pay to the purchaser thereof, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the whole amount so paid to him, and the right required by such purchase shall thenceforth wholly cease and determine

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if at the expiration of Twelve Calendar Months from the time of such Sale, the Land so sold shall not be redeemed as aforesaid, then the Sheriff for the time being shall on demand by the purchaser or purchasers, his Heirs or Assigns execute a conveyance to him or them in fee simple of the parcel of Land so sold by Public Auction under the Provisions of this Act, which conveyance may be according to the form given in Schedule to this Act annexed marked B. or as near thereto as may be, and shall be executed by the said Sheriff free of any charge to the party.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before the Sheriff shall deliver to a purchaser any conveyance of Lands sold under the Provisions of this Act, he shall deliver to the Register of the County in which such Lands are situated, a certificate of such Sale under his Hand and Seal of Office, stating the name of the purchaser, the sum paid, the number of Acres sold, the Lot or Tract of which the same form part, and the date of such conveyance, and may comprise in any one certificate a Schedule of all or any number of such conveyances, which certificate shall be to such Register a sufficient authority in place of a Memorial to record such conveyance or conveyances respectively.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Register of any County, having received from the Sheriff such certificate as above mentioned, shall on production of any conveyance made under the authority of this Act, enter on Record a transcript of such conveyance, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient Registry thereof and for such Registry and the certificate thereof in the usual form, the Register shall be entitled to receive of the party, the sum of Two Shillings and Six pence and no more

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Treasurer shall delay to make the Returns or Accounts required of him by this Act, for Two Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, after that in which the same ought by this Act to be presented, he shall by such neglect on conviction thereof at the Assizes, forfeit his Office, and the Justices of such District, shall forthwith appoint another Treasurer in his room according to Law, and if the Justices shall neglect to make such appointment, then it shall be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint another in his room during pleasure, taking such security to His Majesty for the due performance of the said Office, as to the said Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government shall seem just

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no omission of any direction contained in this Act relative to notices or forms of proceeding previous to any Sale made under this Act, shall extend to render such Sale invalid but the person guilty of any such omission or neglect shall be liable to punishment therefor, and shall answer to the party for any damages occasioned thereby, in any legal proceeding that may be properly instituted for that purpose

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies received by the Sheriffs of the several Districts under this Act, shall be by them paid to the Treasurer of their respective Districts, and shall be appropriated and applied in the same manner as the monies collected under the said Act passed in the Fifty Ninth Year of His Late Majesty's Reign.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Treasurer of each District shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Pounds in account with the District, for every account furnished under this Act, and may deduct the same sum to his own use out of monies paid into his hand under this Act, as out of other Assessments by the Laws now in force.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in every District shall receive for each Writ which he shall make out, for the several Townships in his District, under this Act, the sum of twenty shillings.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff of each District shall and may charge the sum of twenty shillings and six pence upon every sale, for his fees of sale, and shall levy the same in addition to the sum mentioned in his Writ, and that he may retain out of all Monies to be paid over by him under this Act, the sum of three pounds for every hundred pounds.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer in each and every District of this Province, shall and he his hereby required to give to any person paying Assessments upon Lands, who shall require the same, a Receipt specifying the amount of payment, and the particular Lot, portion of a Lot or other Parcel of Land in respect of which the same is paid

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act the Twenty Fourth Section of the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Assessments and Rates by the said Act imposed, may be according to the form hereunto subjoined.

Form of Assessment for the Township of for the year

D.	C.	E.	A.	NAMES.	Uncultivated,	Cultivated,	No or Lot or other designation (if a part describe which it is),	No or Concession or other description),	Amount of Assessment. £. s. d.

Lands.

Over Sixteen years of age,

Under Sixteen years of age,

Residents on the Lands.

Over Sixteen years of age,

Under Sixteen years of age,

Total, £.

HOUSES.

Log Houses, or Premises resident in each family

Town Lots in Kingston, York, Niagara and Queenston, at Fifty Pounds each

Town Lots in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown & Belleville, at twenty five pounds each

Town Lots in Brockville as thirty pounds each,

Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides one story,

Additional Fire places,

Framed under two stories,

Additional Fire places,

Squared Timber two stories

Additional Fire places,

Framed, Brick, or Stone, of one story, with not more than two fire places,

Additional Fire places,

Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories, with not more than two fire places,

Additional Fire places,

MILLS.

Wrought by water with one pair of stones,

Additional pair of stones,

Saw Mills,

Merchant's Shops,

Store Houses,

Stone Horses for Covering Mares for hire or gain,

Horses of Three Years Old and upwards,

Oxen Four Years Old and upwards,

Milch Cows,

Horned Cattle from Two to Four Years old,

Close Carriages with Four Wheels, kept for pleasure,

Phaetons or other Open Carriages, kept for pleasure only, with Four Wheels,

Curricles, Gigs or other Carriages with Two Wheels, kept for pleasure,

Waggons kept for pleasure,

Rate per pound.

A.

District } To the Sheriff of the District of

of }

WHEREAS by the account rendered by the Treasurer of the said District of to the Justices of the Peace, for the said District in General Quarter Sessions Assembled, according to the Act of imment of this Province, passed in the Fourth Year of the [illegible] of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, (see the title to this Act) it appears that the Assessments on some part thereof which are imposed upon Lands by the several Statutes of this Province, have been suffered to remain in arrear beyond the space of eight years, upon the Lots or Parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Lots or Parcels of Land and respectively charged with the sums herein set forth, that is to say, (here state the Lots or Parcels of Land with the sum charged against the same, in the Treasurer's Accounts so remaining in arrear, up to the expiration of the last year before such account was rendered) These are therefore in His Majesty's name, to command you to levy the several sums of money herein mentioned, by sale of such portion of the Lands on which said Assessments are respectively charged, as may be sufficient for that purpose, together with the fees allowed by the said Act, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, to be levied on this Writ, duly observing the directions of the said last mentioned Act in respect of such sale, Provided there be no distress upon the said Lands respectively, from which the said several sums or either of them may be made. And if there be such distress, then that you levy the same by such distress, together with such fees as aforesaid And whatever Monies you shall levy by virtue of this Writ have before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said District, which shall begin and be holden on the day of next, together with this Writ.

B

These are to witness that in consideration of the sum of paid to me by A B. of being the purchaser, at public auction, of the parcel or tract of Land hereinafter mentioned, sold by my Assessments under a Writ to me directed according to law in that behalf I, C. D Sheriff of the District of do by these presents grant bargain and sell unto to the said A B his heirs and assigns (describe the parcel of Land sold) to have and to hold the premises hereby bargained and sold and all benefit and advantage thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the said A B his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal of office this day of in the year of our Lord.

Signed in the House of Assembly } LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD. Speaker
first January 1824.

Legislative Council } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL. Speaker.
14 January 1824.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 24th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is required that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN B. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lemoine, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good frame dwelling house thereon erected,

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL.
Sheriff, Eastern District.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th April, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. District.

No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of the Lord the King, Court of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O'Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 1, in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith,—and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House in Perth, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

No. 16—6w. J. H. POWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day of TO WIT. } June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an

Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT: } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty-three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Chamblin, at the suits of John Jamieson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham	2½
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham,	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St[illegible] Catharines,	[illegible]
Lot No. 3 and 4 in do. do. do.	[illegible]
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	[illegible]
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. of Grimsby,	200
Part of Lot Nos. 9 and 10 in the do, do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eight day of May next, at the same place, and hour above mentioned

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28 March, 1825. 15-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres:—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. FAWLING, D'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, March 2d. 1824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by morigage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 14th, 1825 No. 15 —t. f.

CIRCULAR.
York 30th March 1825.

SIR,

I am directed by the Corporation for Superintending the management of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, to request you to inform me whether you would desire to purchase in fee simple, the Reserve of which you hold a lease, should his Majesty's Government be disposed to sell, and what price, per acre, you would be willing to give for it, payable by equal instalments in ten years with interest.

The first instalment to be paid immediately on making the purchase.

An answer is requested by return of Post.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Ob't humble Serv't.
S HEWARD.

Sec'y and Receiver to the Corporation for managing the Clergy Reserves, U. C.

To,
Mr.
Lessee or occupant of Lot No. in the Concession of the Township of in the District.
No 14—3w.

Home District To Wit } NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District Court in and for the said District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Third day of May, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and preform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, April 28th 1825.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th May next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

350 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

150 Barrels to be delivered immediately, into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous, to the closing of the Navigation, warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office, York, 19th April 1825. No. 16—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRCAT
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th day of May next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

200 CORDS,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of November, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height—Further conditions and particulars, may be known on application at this Office;—sufficient security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract so be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract so be entered into, and the parties tenking Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office, York, April 19th 1825. No. 16—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. No. 17—6w.

TEA-TRADE.
Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825 } No. 16—t. f.

TO LET,

FROM the 20th May next, the House at present occupied by Mr Nation

Apply to R. W. PRENTICE.

York 21st April, 1825 No 16—4w.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.
No 16—t. f.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.
YORK, U. C.

D. O. DAVIS,



RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has lately entered upon that well known, and old established TAVERN, and Premises, in KING-STREET,—called the MANSION HOUSE HOTEL; that he has been careful to procure supplies, and liquors of the best quality; and, that he is determined, by the most unremitted care and attention, to merit a liberal share of Public Patronage.

York, April 19th, 1825. No. 14 —t.f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,
SAINT PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

FRASCO most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, that this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT will be opened for the reception of the *Public* on Monday the 2nd of May.

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accomodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warranted in asserting, that in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel. It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness. Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates. Suits of apartments for private families; a spacious Ball-room for public Assemblies; a Coffe-room; Billiard rooms; Baths, and a RESTAURATEUR, on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the larger cities of Europe: with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor,

F. Rasco trusts, that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No. 13,—6 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared, it has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No 11.—6 w.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825

No. 11 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, it is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber It has upon it a large double Log-house and an excellent framed Barn 66 feet by 36 feet and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bircher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f

FOR SALE,

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

LOST,

ON the 1st day of January 1825, a Red Morocco pocket book containing between forty five and fifty Dollars in Montreal and York Bank Notes, with sundry obligations and other papers viz:—

One note of hand given by William Purdy of Yonge Street for fifty five pounds and some shillings.

One receipt given by George Ridout for forty pounds H. C. for obligations deposited in his hands for collection.

One note given by Samuel Bentley for eighty bushels of wheat.

One note given by Sentford Martin for twenty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by David Gardner for eighteen pounds.

One note given by Lawrence Smith for forty two pounds.

One note given by William Cornwall for twenty pounds ten shillings.

One note given by John Carr for twelve pounds ten shillings.

Two notes given by John Pickle for thirty seven pounds ten shillings.

One note given by Jared Kimball for fifteen pounds.

One note given by Erasmus Fowke, *Smith's Creek.*

Peletiah Sooper's note for three pounds.

Paul Hayward's note for fifteen pounds—*Smith's Creek.*

One note given by Russell Hoag for ten pounds.

One note given by Abraham Brown for three pounds three shillings and nine pence.

One note given by John Sterlit (of *Esquesing*) for five pounds

One note given by Soloman Churchell for five pounds.

Two notes given by John Still one for two pounds ten shillings, and the other for one pound eleven shillings and three pence.

Whoever has found said pocket book, and will return it, with its contents, or give information so that it can be obtained, shall receive twenty dollars, and all necessary expenses, on application to,

(Signed)
JABEZ LYNDE.

January 27th 1825. No. 4—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Per-

sonal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when waited out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f,

FOR SALE.

A Set of Super, *London-made*, Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoon bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very fully; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

WALTER NICHOL,
(Signed)
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the King ston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front n Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February, 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

In pursuance of a Resolution of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, the following

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, is required to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 1st of May next.

By Order,

B. TURQUAND,
Agent

York, 29th March, 1825. No 14—3w.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province: and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this County, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

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Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 17.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

According to our promise of last week we shall now give an account of the Meetings held at *Cobourg*, in the Newcastle District, preparatory to the establishment of a Steam Boat to navigate the waters of the Rice Lake, together with the Resolutions entered into there at, and some comments of our own on the practicability, and utility of this undertaking.

RICE LAKE STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

At a Meeting held at Cobourg on Monday the 11th day of April, 1825, for the purpose of considering the expediency of building a Steam Boat, to Navigate the waters of the Rice Lake.

Walter Boswell, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved—That a Steam Boat on the waters of the Rice Lake, would conduce greatly to the general improvement of this District, particularly of the back Townships, in facilitating the means of getting the surplus produce of the Inhabitants to Market.

Resolved—That Walter Boswell, Esq Mr. Throop, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Perry, Mr. J Boswell, Mr Bethune and Mr Stuart, be appointed a Committee to carry the above Resolution into effect, and to draw the necessary rules and Regulations, and to report the same at a public Meeting, to be held at Bucks' Tavern on Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Signed, WALTER BOSWELL,
Chairman.

At a Meeting held at Bucks' Tavern, in Cobourg on Friday the 15th day of April 1825.

Walter Boswell, Esq in the Chair.

The above named Committee presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to draw the Rules and Regulations for carrying into effect the resolution of the former Meeting, beg leave to offer the following

The Committee have suggested the raising of One Thousand Pounds, which will probably exceed the cost of the Steam Boat and Engine, because there are some obstructions in the River Otonibee to be removed, and it will be expedient to make some improvements in the roads, from Rice Lake to the front, which may be accomplished by applying such portion of the Company's funds, as can be spared in addition to the statute duty

That as soon as one hundred Shares are Subscribed for, a Meeting of the Subscribers be called, for the purpose of choosing Directors, and a Treasurer That the number of such Directors should be Five, who may appoint a President and Secretary, and that three shall be a Quorum.

That the Directors be chosen from amongst those of the Subscribers, who are holders of four shares at the least, and that each of the Subscribers be entitled to as many votes, as he holds Shares in the said Company.

That the Directors first chosen, shall remain in Office until the first Monday in January next, at or the Boat shall commence running, and afterwards that they shall be chosen annually.

That as soon as a Treasurer is appointed, he may call on the Subscribers for £25 per cent, on the amount of their subscriptions, and the Directors may afterwards call for the balance in such proportions and at such times as they may think proper, giving one months notice.

That the Treasurer, Directors and Secretary shall act gratuitously, and that once in every year a meeting of the Subscribers shall be called, when the Directors shall report the state of the accounts of the said company and declare a dividend of the profits thereof.

That the Engine for the intended Boat should be of eight horse power, and that the Boat should be of as large a size as may be consistent with that power so as to afford the greatest possible facility for the carriage of produce from the shores of the Rice Lake and the Otonibee Rivers.

Resolved—That the above report be adopted.

Resolved—That books be immediately opened to receive Subscriptions at Cobourg, Kingston, York, Port Hope, and other places where Subscribers may be expected to be found.

Resolved—That the proceedings be published in the York and Kingston papers.

Resolved—That J. G Bethune Esq. Mr J. Boswell, G. S. Boulton, Esq. and Z Burnham, Esq. be appointed a corresponding Committee.

Signed, WALTER BOSWELL,
Chairman.

That this Establishment, if carried into effect, will be of great service to *all* the back Townships situated upon any, even of the minor, and tributary streams of the Rice Lake waters, there can be no doubt, and all those who are in anywise interested in the prosperity of that rich and extensive section of country, would do well to take a few shares in the concern which is now advertised. But it is not the back Townships only that would be benefited. A road has been recently formed which leads directly from the *Marmora Ironworks* to the lower end of the Rice Lake; and, as the head of that Lake is no more than ten miles distant from Port Hope, on Lake Ontario,—a ready communication to all the western parts of the Province for the conveyance of heavy articles of iron-manufacture might be thus facilitated, that could not fail to prove of essential advantage to the public generally.

As a gradually inclined plane can be had throughout the whole of the above mentioned distance of *ten miles*, from Rice Lake to Port Hope; and, as iron is in abundance, and at hand, it is probable that a *carriage-railway* would be the cheapest and best mode of transit from the back waters to the front.

By incurring an expense of no very serious amount an *eight horse power steam-boat* could run down the *Trent* as far as the Upper Falls, which, in a direct line, are within *six and an half miles* of the *Marmora works*; the boat might then, without further expense, have a run of about 70 miles; namely, from the south eastern extremity of the great communication-road in the Township of *Smith*; down the *river Otonibee*; through the waters of *Rice Lake*; and down the *Trent*, as far as the *Upper Falls*.

It is true no great profit can be *immediately* expected, but we are satisfied before the Boat has been two years on the water it will yield a fair remuneration, and, in a newly settled country like this, if we were always to confine our views to instant advantage, we should make but poor architects for the fortunes of our children, or even for our own old age. The plan has our warmest approbation, and shall have as much of our support, in a pecuniary way, as poor printers like ourselves can afford to give.

A Subscription-List for the names of Stock-holders, with the number and amount of Shares, is open at the U. C Gazette Office in York

The new Steam Boat, *Toronto*, destined to ply between this capital and Niagara, was launched last Saturday and went off in high style —She is constructed on Mr. Annesly's plan; and her building, throughout, has been superintended by that ingenious and artistic artist.—Her model is exceedingly beautiful;—she has two side rudders; most capacious deck; and, if we may judge from appearances, she will not only be a safe and commodious, but a very fast vessel. It is expected she will be ready for her first trip in about a fortnight

The Commissioners of the Canadian Land Company, now here, are about to return to England; having, as it is supposed, completed their inquiries, so far as they have deemed it necessary to make them.

We observe by the last papers that Canada shares, in London, are quoted at 40½ to 41 per cent premium.

In our last we omitted to mention that Mr. Buchanan, our Consul at New York, has been chosen as the *fifth* Director, for the present year, of the Welland Canal Company. This appointment, we presume, will prove highly satisfactory to the New York Stockholders.

The Catholic Association Bill has passed the House of Lords.

Government have made arrangements for the immediate embarkation of 2000 Irish emigrants to Canada.

Another extensive and destructive Fire has occurred in the old Town of Edinburgh.

There is a long account in the late London papers of the Coroner's Inquest held on the body of the Hon. F. Ashly Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was killed in a pugilistic contest at Eton school, by a son of Col. Wood, but it is too lengthy for our columns.—The verdict was *Man slaughter.*

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

London, March 5

On Sunday last, about the hour of two o'clock, two young gentlemen, Collegians of Eton, the Hon F. A. Cooper, and Mr. Wood, were in the play-ground when some words arose between them, and they pushed each other. Who gave the first assault is differently stated; but from words they proceeded to blows, and fought for several minutes when the captain came up and separated them. It was subsequently determined that they should meet on the following afternoon, and terminate their differences by a pugilistic contest, a custom prevalent among the scholars of Eton, and, indeed, of all other public schools; and the conqueror always tenders the hand of friendship to his defeated adversary. In this instance the majority of the scholars were present to witness the battle and the combatants stripped, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and commenced fighting. Mr. Cooper was smaller in stature than his opponent, his age was 15 years, and his opponent, who was half a head taller, was nearly 17 Mr. Wood had the advantage in point of strength, but the quickness and precision of Mr. Cooper were remarkable for one so young, and he declared that he would never give in. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds he became weak and exhausted, and it was then evident, that he was not a match for Mr. Wood, and he ought to have been taken away. Some of the "backers" had brought a quantity of brandy in bottles into the field, and the second of Mr. Cooper, in the eleventh round, poured a considerable quantity down Mr. Cooper's throat and he recovered his wind and strength.—The young men continued fighting from four till nearly six o'clock and when they were in a state of exhaustion, they were constantly plied between the rounds with neat brandy. It is stated that Mr. Cooper drank during the fight considerably above half a pint of the spirit. They fought about sixty rounds, and at the end of the last round, Mr. Cooper fell very heavily upon his head and never spoke afterwards. He was carried off the ground to his lodgings by his brothers, who were present at the fight. He was put to bed; but no medical assistance was called for till four hours afterwards, a short time before he expired. As soon as his death was known, expresses were sent off to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other relations of the deceased, to inform them of the lamentable catastrophe. On Tuesday morning the secretary of the noble Earl arrived at Eton, and took away to the deceased's two brothers. About one o'clock on Tuesday, Colonel Wood arrived at Eton, and evinced much sorrow at the event which had taken place. The Coroner who received intelligence of the death of the deceased by an express messenger, arrived at the Christopher Inn, at Eton, at two o'clock on Tuesday, and a jury which had been previously summoned) assembled to hold an inquest.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The project of a most attrocious law has been introduced into the French Chamber by the Minister of Justice—a project which, under the pretence of punishing sacrilege, denounces the punishment of death against every person who shall profane the sacred utensils (vessels used in the celebration of the mass); and in case the profanation should extend to the consecrated wafer, the punishment is to be the same as that inflicted for parricide, in which the culprit has his right hand struck off before he is put to death. These bloody and intolerant enactments are worthy of the darkest ages, and will reflect infinite disgrace on the reign of Charles X. This law is probably intended to furnish a pretext for harassing the protestants, for which indeed it is admirably fitted, as the protestants may not always be able to pay sufficient respect to observances which they despise as superstitious, and abhor idolatrous.

INDIA.

On a perusal of the Calcutta papers, we find that on the first seven days of December last, there was a most bloody battle fought at Rangoon.

It appears from the official account of this battle, that the whole military force of the Burman Empire was engaged, amounting to about 60,000 men, well armed, with a numerous artillery, &c. Their Chiefs seemed confident of success, and boasted of soon having it in their power to lead the British army captives in chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch The result proved the reverse, for the British gained a signal victory, after an action of seven successive days, by land and water. The natives were dispersed, leaving most of their artillery, stores, &c, behind them in their flight. From the nature of the marshy ground and thick brush, it was not possible to ascertain the loss of the natives, but at least 5000 are supposed to have been killed. Of 300 pieces ordnance of their army, 240 were left in possession of the British The loss of the British was inconsiderable, compared to the importance of the service performed. Among the killed were, Major Walker, of the infantry, Capt and Lieut. O'Shea, of do. and 11 officers wounded.

At the last accounts, the whole Burmese Coast from Rangoon to the eastward, was subject to the British arms.

A treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between the British Government in India, and Sultan Mahomed Shah of Johore and Datto Tomongong, and Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, which event was announced by 19 guns from Fort William on the 23d of December last.

LATE FROM INDIA.

Capt. Whitney, of the Beverly, brought Calcutta papers to the 1st of January, which we have seen for a moment. Several spirited engagements had taken place between the British forces and the Burmese, which terminated with great loss to the latter, and not without some considerable loss to the former. Kiaoor surrendered on the 6th December, and the whole coast from Rangoon to the eastward was subjected to the British—but the natives were again assembled in large bodies for the purpose of forcing them from their territory. Gen. Sir Alexander Campbell, Commander in Chief of the Presidency of Madras, died on the 11th of December.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Private accounts received in this City, represent the mutiny in the East India Company's native forces to have been of the most serious description, and to have been for some time organizing before it actually broke out, yet not without attracting the attention of the officers; six regiments of native infantry were stationed at Barrackpore, and there being no European troops on the spot, apprehensions were entertained that the remaining corps should join their refractory brethren. Lord Amherst despatched an express to Sir Edward Paget, who hastened down with the 1st Royals and 47th

British regiments, and a detachment of Artillery, which were joined by the Governor General's body guard The mutineers were then summoned to surrender and return to their duty, but obstinately refused to comply extreme measures were resorted to, and besides the number which fell by the artillary and the bayonet, nearly 150, as many more were drowned in endeavouring to swim the Ganges. The discontent originated from the allowance of double *batta*, on taking the field, being refused.

The Company has asked for a further addition to the King's Troops, and particularly of Artillery, a branch of the Regular Army which has not for many years been employed in that portion of the British Dominions. The war between the Company and the Burmese was waging with great spirit when the last accounts left India.—*Mercury.*

SIMON BOLIVAR,

The celebrated defender of South American Independence, was born at Carracas, in 1785, and is of a noble, and extremely rich family. He was sent at an early period to Spain to be educated, and when he had completed his studies he went to Paris, where he was much noticed for his talent and learning, in all the best societies of the capital. In Paris he was a constant attendant on all public lectures He contracted an intimacy with Humboldt and Boupland, travelled with them for some time, and successively visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a large part of Germany, to make himself acquainted with their customs and the character of men. Returning to Venezuela he was appointed a Col. in the service of the newly established republic, and was sent to London on an important mission, the expense of which he defrayed himself.—When Bolivar came back, Miranda gave him the command of Puerto Cabello, but the Spanish prisoners having risen and seized the Fort, Bolivar was obliged to evacuate the town, and proceed by sea to Carracas.

After Miranda had capitulated with Monteverde, and resistance seemed to be at an end in Venezuela, Bolivar retired to Curacoa, where he formed a connexion with Brion by which he procured maratime co operation. He then offered his services to the Congress of New Grenada, and they were accepted. Finding that the Venezuelans were disposed once more to throw off the Spanish yoke, he obtained from Congress a body of six hundred men, with which, in 1813, he penetrated across the Andes into Venezuela, and after several sanguinary actions succeeded in wresting from the enemy the whole of that province, except the ports of Leguyra and Porto Cabello, in the latter of which Monteverde defended himself in the most obstinate determination. It was during this campaign that the guerro annerte, or extraordinary war began, in consequence of the Spaniards having put to death some of their prisoners The Spanish dominions would now have been annihilated had not Monteverde contrived to arm the slaves, and thus to spread insurrection over the whole extent of the country.—Boves, Puy, Palmo, and others were at the head of these auxiliaries to the Spaniards. The whole country was ravaged with fire and sword. Bolivar, who had been declared dictator of Venezuela, now marched against these enemies, overthrew them in some encounters, and would probably have destroyed them had he not divided his army and suffered himself to be surprized by Boves, who defeated him in a decisive engagement. The consequence was, disrust and disunion among the republicans, and the complete triumph of the royalists, who showed no mercy to their antagonists. Bolivar again retired to New Grenada, and served two years under the banners of the Congress.

To be Continued

FROM ANDERSON'S AGRICULTURAL RECREATIONS.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE SAVAGES OF NORTH AMERICA.

The following observations were communicated by a nobleman who is not less distinguished as a patron of literature than for his knowledge of the relative interests of nations, and the circumstances that promote the comforts of domestic life. This paper will afford an excellent specimen of his judgment in selecting persons who are capable of giving a discriminative view of the object they contemplate. Had we notices of all different nations, done with the same perceptive discrimination as those of this writer, or Garani, we might be almost contented with travelling in our elbow chair. The Editor considers himself much obliged by this communication, and would be happy if he could find many such

SAVAGES we call them, because their manners differ from ours, which we think the perfection of civility. They think the same of theirs. Perhaps, if we could examine the different manners of different nations with impartiality, we should find no people so rude as to be without any rules of politeness, nor any so polite as not to have some remains of rudeness.

The Indian men, when young, are hunters and warriors; when old, counsellors; for all their government is by counsel of the sages. There is no force, there are no prisons, no officers to compel obedience, or inflict punishment. Hence they generally study oratory, the best speaker having the most influence. The Indian women till the ground, dress the food, nurse and bring up the children, and preserve and hand down to posterity the memory of public transactions These employments of men and women are accounted natural and honourable Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leasure for improvement by conversation Our laborious manner of life, compared with theirs, they deem slavish and base; and the learning on which we value ourselves, they regard as frivolous and useless. An instance of this occurred at the treaty of Lancaster in Pennsylvania, anno, 1744, between the government of Virginia and the six nations. After the principal business was settled, the commissioners from Virginia acquainted the Indians by a speech, that there was at Williamsburg a college, with a fund for educating Indian youth, and that if the six nations would send down half a dozen of their young lads to that college, the government would take care that they should be well provided for, and instructed in all the learning of the white people. It is one of the Indian rules of politeness not to answer a public proposition the same day that it is made; they think it would be treating it as a slight matter, and that they shew it respect by taking time to consider it, as of a matter that is important. They, therefore, deferred their answer till the day following, when their speaker began by expressing their deep sense of the kindness of the Virginia government in making them that offer "for we know," says he, "that you highly esteem the kind of learning taught in those colleges, and that the maintenance of our young men while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced, therefore, that you mean to do us good by your proposal, and we thank you heartily. But you, who are wise, must know that different nations have different conceptions of things; and you will not therefore, not take it a miss if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same with yours. We have had some experience of it; several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces; they were instructed in all your sciences; but when they came back to us they were bad runners; ignorant of every means of living in the woods; unable to bear either cold or hunger; knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, or kill an enemy; spoke our language imperfectly, and were, therefore, neither fit for hunters, warriors, nor counsellors; they were in short, good for nothing We are, however, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we cannot accept it; and, to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we will take great care of their education, instruct them in all we know, and make men of them."

Having frequent occasions to hold public councils, they have acquired great order and decency in conducting them The old men sit in the foremost ranks, the warriors in the next, and the women and children in the hindmost The business of the women is to take exact notice of what passes, imprint it in their memories, for they have no writing) and communicate it to their children. They are the records of the council, and they preserve the traditions of the stipulations in treaties one hundred years back, which when occasion arises they can recite, and verify by their writings, we always find them exact. He that would speak rises. The rest observe a profound silence. When he has finished and sits down, they leave him five or six minutes to recollect; that if he has omitted any thing he intended to say, or has any thing to add, he may rise again and deliver it. To interrupt another, even in common conversation, is reckoned highly indecent. How different this is from the conduct of a polite British House of Commons, where scarcely a day passes without some confusion, that makes the Speaker hoarse in calling to order; and how different from the mode of conversation in many polite companies of Europe, where, if you do not deliver your sentence with great rapidity, you are cut off in the middle of it by the impatient loquacity of those you converse with, and never suffer to finish it!

The politeness of these savages in conversation is indeed carried to excess, since it does not consist in flattering, but rather in saying truth very plainly. I did not understand what he said; but, perceiving that he looked much at me and at Hanson, I imagined he was angry at seeing me there; so I went out, sat down near the door, and listened to what was said, but all my pipe; waiting till the man should speak to me. I thought too, that the men had promised somethin of beaver; and I suspected it might be the subject of their meeting So, when they came out, I accosted my merchant Well, Hans," says I, "I hope you have agreed to give more than four shillings a pound. "No," says he, "I could not, give so much: I cannot give more than three shillings and six pence" I then spoke to several other dealers; but they all sung the same song, three and six pense, three and six pence. This made it clear to me, that my suspicion was right; and that, whenever they presented of meeting to learn good things, the real purpose was, to consult how to cheat Indians in the price of Beaver. Consider but a little, Conrad, and you must be of my opinion If they meet no where to learn good things, they would certainly have learnt some before this time But they are still ignorant. You know our practice It a white man travelling through our Country enters one of our cabins, we will treat him as I treat you; we dry him if he be wet, we warm him if he be cold, we give him meat and drink, that he may allay his thirst and hunger, and spread soft furs for him to rest and sleep on; we demand nothing in return.* But if you go into a white man's house at Albany, and ask for victuals and drink, they say, "where is your money?" and if I have none they say, get out you Indian dog! You see they have not learnt those little good things that we need no meetings to be instructed in, because our mothers taught them to us when we were children.—And, therefore, it is impossible that their meetings should be for any such purpose as they say, or have any such effect. They are only *to contrive the cheating of Indians in the price of Beaver.*

* It is remarkable, in all ages and countries, hospitality has been allowed as the virtue of those whom the civilized were pleased to call barbarians. The Greeks celebrated the Scythians for it The Bannens professed it eminently; and it is to this day the reigning virtue of the wild Arabs St Paul, too, in the recital of his voyage and shipwreck on the island of Melita, says, *the barbarous people shewed us no little kindness; for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold*

Poetry.

THE BENDED BOW.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

It is supposed that War was anciently proclaimed in Britain, by sending messengers in different directions through the land, each bearing a bent bow, and that Peace was in like manner announced by a bow unstrung, and therefore straight.—*See Cambrian Antiquities.*

There was heard the sound of a coming foe,
There was sent through Britain a bended bow,
And a voice was poured on the free winds far
As the land rose up at the sign of war.

"Heard ye not the battle horn?
—Reaper! leave thy golden corn!
Leave it for the birds of Heaven,
Swords must flash, and shields be riven!
Leave it for the winds to shed—
Arm! ere Britain's turf grow red!"
And the Reaper arm'd, like a freeman's son,
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Hunter! leave the mountain chase,
Take the falchion from its place!
Let the Wolf go free to-day,
Leave him for a nobler prey!
Let the deer ungall'd sweep by—
Arm thee! Britain's foes are nigh!"
And the Hunter arm'd ere his chase was done
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Chieftain! quit the joyous feast!
Stay not until the song hath ceased,
Though the mead be foaming bright,
Though the fires give ruddy light,
Leave the hearth, and leave the hall—
Arm thee! Britain's foes mast fall"
And the chieftain arm'd, and the horn was blown,
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Prince! thy father's deeds are told,
In the bower and in the hold!
Where the goatherd's lay is sung,
Where the minstrel's harp is strung!
—Foes are on thy native sea—
Give our bards a tale of thee!"
And the prince came arm'd, like a leader's son,
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on.

"Mother! stay thou not thy boy?
He must learn the battle's joy,
Sister! bring the sword and spear,
Give thy brother words of cheer!
Maiden! bid thy lover part,
Britain calls the strong in heart!"
And the bended bow and the voice pass'd on
And the bards made song for a battle won.

Parliamentary Register, OF Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XIII.

(From Monday Feb 28th to March 2nd 1825 inclusive)

MONDAY 28th Feb. 1825.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, it was ordered that a message should be sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council requesting a free Conference, on the subject of the late pretended Bank of Kingston.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, it was Resolved, that in all cases of Petitions, upon controverted Elections now before the House, or hereafter to be presented during the present Session, the Speaker should be authorized to require the production of papers, as well as the attendance of persons.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Timothy Street, praying for a Loan of One Thousand Pounds, to enable him to import Hemp seed, Machinery, &c. was read.

Mr. Boulton, master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council several messages, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the messages as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council, have acceded to the request of the Commons House of Assembly, for a free Conference on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and have appointed a Committee of two Members, who will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly, in the Joint Committee Room at 3 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

Signed, WM. DUMMER POWELL,
Legislative Council Chamber, 28th February, 1825. } SPEAKER.

Mr Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council, request a free Conference with the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject of the Internal Navigation of the Province, and have appointed a Committee of two Members, who will be ready to meet the Committee of the Commons House of Assembly, in the Joint Committee Room, at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Signed, WM. DUMMER POWELL,
Legislative Council Chamber, 28th February, 1825 } SPEAKER.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, Messrs. Atty. General, Morris, Bidwell and D. Jones, were appointed a Committee, to manage a free Conference with the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Kingston Bank.

On motion of Mr. D JONES, the request of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for a free Conference relative to the Internal Navigation of the Province, was acceded to, and Messrs. Atty. General, C Jones, Gordon and Morris, were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

A message was sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council informing them of the appointment of the above Committees, and that they would proceed to the Joint Committee Room at the time appointed

Mr. THOMSON reported a draft of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of detailed Accounts, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the Address was read the second time, and the House went into Committee on the same.

The Chairman reported the Address amended.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Address to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Mr. C. JONES moved, that the 21st rule of the House should be rescinded.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty General, Cameron, Gordon, C. Jones, J. Jones, McCall, McLean, McDonell, Wilkinson, Walsh and Walker.—11

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Bealy, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, VanKoughnett and Wilson —23.

Question lost—Majority 12.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for certain detailed accounts was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K C B. Lieutenant Governor, of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this house the public accounts in detail, for the half year ending the thirty first day of December 1824.

(Signed,) JOHN WILSON,
SPEAKER,
Commons House of Assembly, 28 Feb. 1825.

Messrs. Morris and Walsh were ordered to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.

On motion of Mr. WILSON it was ordered, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying His Excellency would be pleased to direct the Surveyor General to furnish this House with a correct Map of the River St. Lawrence from that part of the Johnstown District where the Rapids commence to the Province Line, and that Messrs. Van Koughnett and Lefferty should draft and report the same.

Mr. McLEAN, from the Committee appointed to draft a bill in conformity with certain Resolutions adopted by the House on the subject of the Welland Canal, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

Supplement to the WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 17.

VOL. IV. THURSDAY APRIL 28th, 1825.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MAY 5th, 1825. No. XVIII.

By Authority.

Adjutant General's Office York, U. C. 18th *April*, 1825.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following Promotions; viz.

FIRST REGIMENT OF NORTH YORK.

	Commission Dated
Captain D'Arcy Boulton, from the 1st Regt of East York, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Robinson, Promoted.	18th April, 1825.

Major FitzGerald, of the North York Regiment, will be pleased to deliver forthwith to Lieutenant Colonel Boulton, all Regimental Books and Papers which are in his possession, as also all Fines, Forfeitures, or Penalties, or other Public Monies which have been paid into his hands under or by virtue of the Militia Laws of this Province, together with accurate and detailed accounts of the same.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

N. COFFIN,
Adjt. Genl. Militia Forces.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," [illegible] is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify, either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do therefore by pursuance to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third entitled "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to Levying and Collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands, and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province imposing Rates and Assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the Levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged

[The Royal assent to this Bill was promulgated by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, bearing date the 4th day of April 1825.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make perpetual a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable property throughout this Province," except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, and to render more certain the due collection of such Rates and Assessments as are imposed upon Lands in this Province, by providing for levying under certain restrictions the Assessments which may remain in arrear, by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same may be charged: Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That the

Twenty-third Section of the said first recited Act shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Grantee, Owner or Occupier of any Township, Block or Parcel of Land, or any Parcel thereof, which shall not have been Surveyed by or under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall on or before the first day of July next, cause to be returned to the Treasurer of the District in which such Land lies, a Schedule of such Land or so much thereof as has been actually Surveyed, and of which he is the Owner or Occupier, designating the same by Numbers and Concessions or otherwise, according to such actual survey, or according to any plan or map thereof.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of any such Lands as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to make, or cause to be made, such return as aforesaid, on or before the said first day of July next, he she or they shall forfeit and pay for such refusal or neglect, a sum equal to double the amount of the Assessments and Rates imposed by the several Laws of this Province, upon the number of Acres owned or occupied as aforesaid, and for every year thereafter until such return shall be made as is herein required, the Owner or Owners, Occupier or Occupiers, of such Land, shall in like manner forfeit for such neglect or refusal double the amount of such Assessments and Rates as aforesaid, in proportion to the Land so owned or occupied, by him her or them.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in the last preceding Section of this Act, may be recovered upon information, and complaint before any Three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District in which the Lands lie, and shall be levied by warrant signed by any two of the Justices, who shall have heard such complaint, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels, of any Person or Persons refusing or neglecting as aforesaid, and that the said Penalties shall be distributed as follows, that is to say, one half thereof to the Informer, and the remainder shall be paid to the Treasurer of the District, to be appropriated in like manner as the Assessments levied for the general use of such District.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any Schedule of any Township, reputed Township, Block or Tract of Land, not Surveyed under the authority of the Surveyor General of this Province, shall be returned by the Owner or Occupier thereof under the provisions of this Act, the Treasurer of the District receiving such return, shall forthwith make an entry of the same in his books, and the same shall be chargeable with Assessments from the time of such return, in like manner as if returns thereof had been made by the Surveyor General of this Province, and all and every the provisions of the several Acts of this Province, relative to the collection of Rates and Assessments, and Penalties for non payment of the same, and all the provisions of this Act relative to the levying Rates and Assessments in arrear, shall apply in like manner to such Lands so returned.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District of this Province, for the time being, shall at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each District respectively, which shall ensue next, after the first day of July, which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, present to the Justices in Quarter Sessions Assembled, an accurate amount of all Lands in his District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the several Acts of this Province, or any part thereof shall have been in arrear for the space of eight years, specifying in such account, the Lot or Parcel of Land, by the Number, Concession and Township, or otherwise, as the same appears in the Schedule furnished to the said Treasurer, and specifying also, the amount due for Assessments thereon, under the provisions of the said Acts, and that the Treasurer of each District, shall in like manner at the Court of General Quarter Sessi as of the Peace, which shall ensue next after the first day of July in each and every year, after the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, furnish an account of all the Lots or Parcels of Land in the several Townships, reputed Townships, or places of his respective District, upon which the Assessments imposed by the said Acts or any part thereof shall be in arrear, for the space of eight years

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That upon such Accounts so to be made and rendered by the several Treasurers, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace in each District, and he is hereby required to make out a Writ for the levying of the Assessments appearing to be due in each Township, reputed Townships or places, specifying in such Writ the particular Lot or Parcel of Land and the amount due thereon, which may be in the form given in the Schedule to this Act annexed marked A, and may be signed and sealed by the said Clerk of the Peace, as by order of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, either during or after the sitting of the said Court, and shall be directed to the Sheriff of each District respectively, directing him to levy the amount therein stated to be due, together with the fees here inafter mentioned, by Sale of such portion of the Lands and Tenements on which the Assessments are respectively chargeable, as may be sufficient for that purpose, provided there be no distress upon the said Lands from whence the same may be made, and if there be such distress, then to levy the same by Sale of such distress.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Writs shall be returnable at the third Quarter Sessions which shall ensue after issuing the same, and that the Sheriff shall be directed by the said Writ to have the Monies which he shall levy upon the same, at the said Court, and that the payment of the same to the Treasurer of the District respectively shall be sufficient to discharge such Sheriff.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of each and every District in this Province, shall cause to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in some public Newspaper of such District respectively, a list of all the Lots or Parcels of Land, which shall be returned by him in his Accounts under this Act as liable to Sale for arrears of Assessments, within one Month after the rendering of his said Accounts, and shall charge the expense attending the same in his Accounts with the District, and if there be no Newspaper published within any District of this Province in which the said Lands shall be situate, then the said Treasurer shall cause a list of the several Lots or Parcels of Land, liable to Sale as aforesaid, in each Township, reputed Township or Place, to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the said Township, within one Month from giving in his said account, and shall charge for such list so affixed, the Sum of Five Shillings and no more.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Sheriff, shall within one month after the receipt of any Writ to him directed under this Act, insert a notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and also in all the printed Newspapers in his District, or if there be no Newspaper published within his District, shall affix a notice in writing upon the door of the Court House, or place where the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are usually holden, of the time and place in which he will attend to sell such portion of the Lands on which Assessments are to be levied in the several Townships, reputed Townships or Places a shall be sufficient to discharge the same, and that he shall also cause to be affixed in two or more places in each and every Township, reputed Township or Place, a notice of the time and place of Sale of the Land, under this Act, within such Township, reputed Township or Place.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Sale of Lands under this act shall take place in less than six months from the time of delivering the Writ to the Sheriff, nor shall be made out of the Township, reputed Township or Place in which the Lands lie, unless the same shall be so thinly inhabited as to have no meetings held within it, for the election of Parish Officers, in which case, the sale shall be in the Township to which the same may be annexed, for the purpose of holding its annual Town Meeting.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the mode of selling the said Lands shall be by Public Auction, as follows, that is to say: The amount of Assessments in arrears, upon the said Lands respectively shall be declared, and also the expenses attending the said Writ, as the same are hereinafter established, and the Person who shall offer to pay the said Assessments and expenses, for the least quantity or portion of the said Lands, on which they are charged, shall be considered the Purchaser thereof.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff shall expose to Sale upon such Writ as aforesaid, the several Lots or parcels of Land therein mentioned, in the following manner, that is to say, he shall begin at the front angle on that side from whence the Lots are numbered, and measure backward taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of such particular Lot, in regard to its length and breadth according to the quantity required to make the sum demanded, and every subsequent Sale of a portion of the same Lot or parcel of Land under this Act, proceed shall take a tract of equal width as the former measuring backward from the limit of the tract last sold.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in every case in which from the position or the description of the Tract, the mode last mentioned cannot be pursued —Then it shall be in the discretion of the Sheriff to expose to Sale such portion of the Lot or parcel of Land as shall appear to him most for the interest of the proprietor thereof

XV. *Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorise the Sale of any greater or other interest in the reserved Lands of the Crown or Clergy, held in the Lease for payment of arrears of Assessments, than is possessed by such Lessee or his Assigns.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to adjourn such Sale from day to day at his discretion giving public notice thereof, and that if any purchaser shall not pay the amount declared on the day of Sale, it shall be in the power of the Sheriff to re-sell the same on any other day to which the Sale of such Lands shall be adjourned.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on payment by any purchaser under this Act of the sum declared to be demanded in respect of any Lot or parcel of Land, the Sheriff shall give him a certificate under his hand, specifying the particulars of such Sale, and the purchaser may forthwith go into possession of the parcel of Land bid off to him as aforesaid, but if within twelve calendar months from the time of such Sale, the proprietor of the Lot, or any one on his behalf, shall pay to the Treasurer of the District, the amount levied by Sale of a portion of the same, and the expense of such levy together with twenty per cent. in addition to the same, then he shall be entitled to resume possession of the parcel of Land so sold, and the Treasurer shall on demand, pay to the purchaser thereof, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the whole amount so paid to him, and the right required by such purchase shall thenceforth wholly cease and determine.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if at the expiration of Twelve calendar Months from the time of such Sale, the Land so sold shall not be redeemed as aforesaid, then the Sheriff for the time being shall on demand by the purchaser or purchasers, his Heirs or Assigns execute a conveyance to him or them in fee simple of the parcel of Land so sold by Public Auction under the Provisions of this Act which conveyance may be according to the form given in Schedule to this Act annexed marked B or as near thereto as may be, and shall be executed by the said Sheriff free of any charge to the party

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before the Sheriff shall deliver to a purchaser any conveyance of Lands sold under the Provisions of this Act, he shall deliver to the Register of the County in which such Lands are situated a certificate of such Sale under his Hand and Seal of Office, stating the name of the purchaser, the sum paid, the number of Acres sold, the Lot or Tract of which the same form part, and the date of such conveyance, and may comprise in any one certificate a Schedule of all or any number of such conveyances, which certificate shall be to such Register a sufficient authority in place of a Memorial to record such conveyance or conveyances respectively.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Register of any County, having received from the Sheriff such certificate as above mentioned, shall on production of any conveyance made under the authority of this Act, enter on Record a transcript of such conveyance, which shall be deemed to be a sufficient Registry thereof, and for such Registry and the certificate thereof in the usual form, the Register shall be entitled to receive of the party, the sum of Two Shillings and Six pence and no more.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Treasurer shall delay to make the Returns or Accounts required of him by this Act, for Two Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, after that in which the same ought by this Act to be presented, he shall by such neglect on conviction thereof at the Assizes, fo feit his Office, and the Justices of such District, shall forthwith appoint another Treasurer in his room according to Law, and if the Justices shall neglect to make such appointment, then it shall be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint another in his room during pleasure, taking such security to His Majesty for the due performance of the said Office, as to the said Governor Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government shall seem just

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no omission of any direction contained in this Act relative to notices or forms of proceeding previous to any Sale made under this Act, shall extend to render such Sale invalid, but the person guilty of any such omission or neglect shall be liable to punishment therefor, and shall answer to the party for any damages occasioned thereby, in any legal proceeding that may be properly instituted for that purpose.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies received by the Sheriff's of the several Districts under this Act, shall be by them paid to the Treasurer of their respective Districts, and shall be appropriated and applied in the same manner as the monies collected under the said Act passed in the Fifty Ninth Year of His Late Majesty's Reign.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That the Treasurer of each District shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Pounds in account with the District, for every account furnished under this Act, and may deduct the same sum to his own use out of monies paid into his hand under this Act, as out of other Assessments by the Laws now in force.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Clerk of the Peace in every District shall receive for each Writ which he shall make out, for the several Townships in his District, under this Act, the sum of twoshillings.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff of each District shall and may charge the sum of two shillings and six pence upon every sale, for his fees of sale, and shall levy the same in addition to the sum mentioned in his Writ, and that he may retain out of all Monies to be paid over by him under this Act, the sum of three pounds, for every hundred pounds.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer in each and every District of this Province, shall and he his hereby required to give to any person paying Assessments upon Lands, who shall require the same, a Receipt specifying the amount of payment, and the particular Lot, portion of a Lot or other Parcel of Land in respect of which the same is paid.

XXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this [illegible] the Twenty Fourth Section of the said Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fifty ninth year of His Late Majesty's Reign, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the Assessments and Rates by the said Act imposed, may be according to the form hereunto subjoined.

Form of assessment for the Township of for the year

Names	Number of Lots or Parcels of Land	No. of Acres in each Lot or Parcel	Number of persons not resident on the Lots in the Township	Number of persons resident on the Lots in the Township	Amount of Assessment	Amount
Uncultivated,						
Cultivated,						
No of Lot or other designation (if a part describe which it is),						
No of Concession or other description,						
Over Sixteen years of age,						
Under Sixteen years of age,						
Over Sixteen years of age,						
Under Sixteen years of age,						
Total number Persons resident in each family						
Town Lots in Kingston, York, Niagara and Queenston at Fifty Pounds each,						
Town Lots in Cornwall, Sandwich, Johnstown & Belleville, at Twenty five pounds each						
Town Lots in Brockville at thirty pounds each,						
Squared or Hewed Timber on two sides one story,						
Additional Fire places,						
Framed under two stories,						
Additional Fire places,						
Square Timber two stories						
Additional Fire places,						
Framed, Brick, or Stone, of one story, with not more than two fire places,						
Additional Fire places,						
Framed, Brick, or Stone, of two stories, with not more than two fire places,						
Additional Fire places,						
Wrought by water with one pair of stones,						
Additional pair of stones,						
Saw Mills,						
Merchant's Shops,						
Store Houses,						
Stone Horses for Covering Mares for hire or gain,						
Horses of Three Years Old and upwards,						
Oxen Four Years Old and upwards,						
Milch Cows,						
Horned Cattle from Two to Four Years old,						
Close Carriages with Four Wheels, kept for pleasure,						
Phaetons or other Open Carriages, kept for pleasure only, with Four Wheels,						
Curricles, Gigs or other Carriages with Two Wheels, kept for pleasure,						
Waggons kept for pleasure,						
Rate per pound.						
Total,						

A.

District of } To the Sheriff of the District of

WHEREAS by the account rendered by the Treasurer of the said District of to the Justices of the Peace, for the said District in General Quarter Sessions Assembled, according to the Act of Parliament of this Province, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, (see the title to this Act) it appears that the Assessments or some part thereof which are imposed upon Lands by the several Statutes of this Province, have been suffered to remain in arrear beyond the space of eight years, upon the Lots or Parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned, and that the said Lots or Parcels of Land and respectively charged with the sums herein set forth, that is to say, (here state the Lots or Parcels of Land with the sum charged against the same, in the Treasurer's Accounts as remaining in arrear, up to the expirati on of the last year before such account was rendered.) These are there fore in His Majesty's name, to command you to levy the several sums of money herein mentioned, by sale of such portion of the Lands on which the said Assessments are respectively charged, as may be sufficient for that purpose, together with the fees allowed by the said Act, passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, to be levied on this Writ, duly observing the directions of the said last mentioned Act in respect of such sale. Provided there be no distress upon the said Lands respectively, from which the said several sums or either of them may be made. And if there be such distress, then that you levy the same by such distress, together with such fees as aforesaid rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the owner thereof — And whatever Monies you shall levy by virtue of this Writ have before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said District, which shall begin and be holden on the day of next, together with this Writ.

B

These are to witness that in consideration of the sum of paid to me by A. B. of being the purchaser, at public auction, of the parcel or tract of Land hereinafter mentioned, sold to pay Assessments under a Writ to me directed according to the Law in that behalf I, C. D Sheriff of the District of do by these presents grant bargain and sell unto to the said A. B his heirs and assigns (describe the parcel of Land sold) to have and to hold the premis s hereby bargained and sold and all benefit and advantage thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the said A. B. his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal of office this day of in the year of our Lord.

Commons House of Assembly } LEWIS P. SHERWOOD Speaker.
first January 1824

Legislative Council } WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL Speaker.
14 January 1824.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplementals, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN,
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—1 f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart,

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL.
Sheriff, Eastern District

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *14th April*, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. District.

No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O'Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 1, in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith,—and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond.

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House in Perth, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL.

No. 16.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an

Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 8th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	2½
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in do. do. do.	¾
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	¼
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 3rd Con. of Grimsby	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the do, do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eight day of May next, at the same place, and hour above mentioned

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28 March, 1825 15-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias* Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, March 2d. 1824

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 14th. 1825. No. 15 —t. f

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR

FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th May next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

350 BARRELS

OF

FINE FLOUR,

150 Barrels to be delivered immediately, into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous, to the closing of the Navigation, warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

No Proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office, York, 19th April 1825. No. 16—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRCAT

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th day of May next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

200 CORDS,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of November, 1825 The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.—Further conditions and particulars, may be known on application at this Office;—sufficient security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office, York, April 19th 1825. No 16—4w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. No. 17—6w.

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th April, 1825. No. 16—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises, containing two acres, lately occupied as the Government Office,

Lot No. 34 in the 2nd Concession of Vaughan,
Lot No. 35 in the 9th do. do,
Lot No 14 in the 3rd do. Beverly,

Also, 3000 Acres in the Township of Huntingdon, in the Midland District, the Land is of the first quality.

Application to be made to the Subscriber, at the Attorney General's Office.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.
York, 5th May, 1825. No 18—4w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, ROBERT GRANT, ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.* } *Executors.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. No. 15 —t f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranean,

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16.—t f.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

YORK, U. C.

D. O. DAVIS,



RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has lately entered upon that well known, and old established TAVERN, and Premises, in *King-Street*,—called the MANSION HOUSE HOTEL; that he has been careful to procure supplies, and liquors of the best quality; and, that he is determined, by the most unremitted care and attention, to merit a liberal share of Public Patronage.

York, April 19th, 1825. No. 14 —t.f.

MASONIC HALL HOTEL,

SAINT PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

F. RASCO most respectfully informs the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, that this

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT

will be opened for the reception of the Public on Monday the 2nd of May.

The limits of an advertisement precludes the possibility of detailing with minuteness the various accommodations which this Hotel offers to the public. The proprietor, however, feels warranted in asserting, that in point of architectural beauty, and internal arrangement, the MASONIC HALL is superior to any Establishment of the kind in North America The Building (which is new, and one of the principal ornaments of the city) has been built expressly for an Hotel It contains eighty separate apartments, furnished in a style of superior neatness. Nothing has been omitted that could, in any manner, contribute either to the comfort and convenience of its inmates. Suits of apartments for private families; a spacious Ball room for public Assemblies; a Coffee-room; Billiard rooms; Baths, and a RESTAURATEUR, on the plan of the *Palais Royal*, Paris, presents to the guests a variety of enjoyment that is only to be met with in the larger cities of Europe: with such recommendations, joined to moderate charges, and unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietor, F RASCO trusts, that in this his new undertaking, he will meet with the same liberal support he has already so amply experienced from the public.

Montreal, March 16th 1825 No 13,—6 w.

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours; respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

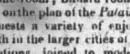
Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825

No. 11 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends RUNNING a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hope, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 per annum. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 13, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49 —t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f,

FOR SALE,

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with FRINGES, BINDINGS, FRINGE, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $60 —The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M & R. MEIGHAN.

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the King stone road, being Lot No. 17 in O. broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground flour, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other conveniences, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825,

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE,

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 18.

THURSDAY, MAY 5th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We regret that our narrow limits prevent the admission, in this paper, of the detailed accounts of the late glorious victory obtained by a handful of British Soldiers, over a host of Burmese in India—said to have been 60,000 strong. It is probable that this important event will lead to the speedy restoration of tranquillity in that quarter.

The Revenue of England is in the most flourishing state, and her commerce on the encrease in a prodigious ratio.

The exports of British manufactures in 1822 amounted to 45,787,389—in 1823, to 46,261,511, and in 1824, to 50,758,808!

It will be seen, by another part of our paper, that measures of the most beneficial nature, regarding our Colonies generally,—and of these Provinces in particular, have been brought forward by Mr. Huskisson. The admission of Canadian Wheat at all times into British Ports, on payment of a small duty, must prove of the greatest advantage to this country, as the best of all stimulants to our farmers.

At our latest dates the King, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis Wellesley, and Mr. Canning were all confined by sickness.

The Catholic Association has been formally and peaceably dissolved, in Dublin, after a public meeting (numerously attended, and convened for the purpose,) was held; and, at which, an admirably well-written and sensible letter from the famous Counsellor O'Connell, in recommendation of strict obedience to the laws of the land, was read.

It seems certain that the Earl of Dalhousie will return to the Government of Lower Canada in the course of the present summer.

Sir Ralph Noel, father-in-law of the late Lord Byron, is dead—and, having no male issue, is succeeded in his titles by his nephew, now Sir John Milbank Bart.

In a debate in the British House of Commons, on the subject of the Canadian Land Company, Mr. Wilmot Horton said, that one of the conditions of the compact was, that the Company were to pay the sum of £20,000 annually for 15 years, to be applied by his Majesty's Government to the Civil expenses of this Colony. Mr Hume asserted, that out of 39,000 Emigrants to U. C. only 100 families had been able to establish themselves!—and that for the last fourteen years, the colonial department had been the most inefficient department of Government. This gentleman was very severe on Lord Bathurst, and said:

"If he had a Reformed House of Commons he would not hesitate a moment to impeach Lord Bathurst for neglect of duty, and to move an Address to His Majesty for his removal. The misconduct of that Noble Lord was not confined to Canada. It extended itself to the Ionian Islands, to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. He had often declared the necessity of an inquiry into the system pursued in the whole of our colonial possessions. When he looked back at what had been long going on in many of our colonies; when he considered the conduct of some of their Governors; when he saw what was at present going on in the Cape of Good Hope; when he recollected how many of his Majesty's subjects had been transferred by the direction of Lord Bathurst from the Cape to Botany Bay; when he contemplated the mass of tyranny which had so long been exercised, he really felt ashamed of himself for having so long sat quietly without raising his voice against the continuance of such things. The imperious necessity of creating some new and important check on the Government of our distant Colonies was constantly becoming more and more apparent; and he repeated his persuasion, that he should confer a gr at benefit on his Majesty's Ministers and on the country, if he could induce the House to address his Majesty to remove Lord Bathurst from the situation which he had so long and so disadvantageously filled.

The following remarks by Mr. Baring, as they are known to accord with the sentiments of His Majesty's present Ministers, will be read with deep interest:—

Mr. Baring pressed upon His Majesty's Government the expediency of considering in good time what must, of necessity, be the future condition of Canada. It was impossible that it could very long continue to be a Colony of Great Britain, for all experience proved that no colony could, for any great extent of time, continue in that relation to the parent country, the productions of which were similar to the productions of the parent country. It would, therefore, be wise to consider the propriety of doing that freely and in time, which would otherwise be accomplished after great bloodshed and expense; and if His Majesty's Government lost sight of this important consideration, they would in his opinion, very much misunderstand the best interests of the Empire. If it was not too bold to meddle with such a question without having any authority from official situation to do so, his own inclination in dealing with that colony would be to call the people together, and ask them whether they were now arrived at that state of maturity which would entitle them to separate from the mother country! Whether having nurtured and brought them up from childhood, we should not now treat them as parents treat their own children, in giving them independence? If, however, it was still the policy adopted by this country to retain them as a dependant colony, it could only be done by acting towards them with the greatest liberality, by not only attaching the hearts of the people but attaching them enthusiastically to us. In that view we should afford them every commercial advantage, and adopt those liberal principles of colonization which were calculated to increase the population to the greatest extent. It was impossible not to feel that ten years would scarcely pass over our heads without bringing things to such a state as might endanger the existence of the colony, if the contrary course was to be pursued.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Mr. Charles Alexander Wood, and Mr. Alexander Wellesley Leith were, on Wednesday, put on their trial at Aylesbury, for *manslaughter*, the former for having killed the Hon. F. A. Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in a pugilistic contest, and the latter for aiding and abetting in the felony. The Earl of Shaftesbury, however, did not prosecute, no counsel appeared for the prosecution, and no witnesses answered to the summonses. A verdict of *Not guilty* was, of course, returned, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Canada Club met on Saturday the 19th March, (a highly respectable Meeting at the Freemason's Tavern,) was much enlivened by the presence of the four Indian Chiefs, lately arrived by the way of Liverpool. They were dressed in the full costumes of their nations; they sung French songs and seemed to enjoy the festivity of the evening. Government, we understand, defray all their expenses in this country, and every attention appears to have been paid them.—*London Paper.*

British Navy.—The British Government is constantly adding to its Navy. The *Formidable* of 84 guns, was about to be launched at Chatham, and another 84, to be called the *Monarch*, will be set up in the same place as soon as the former is launched.

Prosperity of the Country.—The prosperity of the country is a general topic of conversation. His Majesty alluded to the gratifying fact with great propriety and truth when he observed, that "there never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people." As one confirmation of this, take the following fact: The managers of the Savings Bank in this town have actually invested, in Government securities, upwards of £194,064; and including the Huyton bank, the total amount of deposits is now more than £200,000, this sum has been funded by 67 Liverpool friendly societies and 4,082 depositors. The following were the deposits and payments from the 6th January to the 5th of February, 1825 a period of one month only:—Received from 1,018 depositors, £10,634, which averages about ten guineas each. Paid out to 658 depositors, £5,720, which averages a fraction more than eight guineas each. In the above payments there were 396 persons who received interest only, in small sums, amounting to £880.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Free Trade to Turkey and Egypt.—It is with considerable pleasure we have to state another important opening for the commerce of this country. His Majesty's Ministers have made an arrangement with the Levant Company to abolish their charter; and, at a general court of the said company, held in London, they have made the following order, namely "The Levant Company's duties are to cease on all goods imported into all ports or places in ships or vessels which have reported or which may report on and after the 1st day of January last. The Levant Company's duties which have been paid on goods now in warehouse under the King's lock, but imported previously to the 1st day of January last, and in the hands of the original importer, shall be repaid to the said importer, application for the same being made within one month after the 18th day of Feb. 1825." This act of liberality on the part of the Levant Company will, we hope, be a lesson to the East India Company to lay open the trade of China to the public, when Liverpool, no doubt, would enjoy a share of that lucrative commerce. The revenue of Customs and Excise at this port for the last year amounted to near four millions of money, and which revenue will, after the 5th of April next, be collected by the Customs on all goods imported.—This change of system will be a great saving of expense to the Crown, and will give despatch and accommodation to trade, as the merchants will only have one set of revenue officers to attend to their business.—*ib.*

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin.—We feel sincere regret in announcing the death of this lady; the wife of Captain John Franklin, R. N. one of those gallant officers who have distinguished themselves on the Northern Expeditions so honourable to the enterprising spirit of this country. Mrs. Franklin has not less distinguished herself in the province of literature, by works of high poetical and scientific merit. She was one of the daughters of the late eminent and respectable Mr. Porden, the architect. Her poem entitled *The Feats*, has been justly admired for genius, learning, and the beautiful union of poetry with chemical and geologic knowledge, by which it is characterised, as well as by other works of a similar description, and many effusions of wit and humour. But ease, politeness, and good humour adorned her personal character, and a total exemption from every appearance of literary reputation. She was in the prime of life, and it was impossible for her to have met with a partner more suitable to her habits and disposition than the manly virtues, scientific attainments, and gentlemanly qualities of Capt. Franklin. The separation, which took place on the 14th inst. when the Captain left town on the Northern Expedition, was of so affecting a nature as to threaten the melancholy event which has so unfortunately occurred.—Mrs. Franklin died at her house in Devonshire street, Portland place, deeply lamented by her numerous friends.

The above melancholy intelligence will be a severe blow to the gallant Captain Franklin, and will be lamented by all who knew him, and we are aware of the heart rending circumstances under which his sense of duty so recently compelled him to leave his dying wife.—*N. Y. American.*

CORNPLANTER AND THE SEASH.

From the Conewango [Warren] *Emigrant.*

Cornplanter is one of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians. He lives on the Allegany river, 16 miles above this place. He is noted for courage, and the active part he took against the Americans in the bloody scenes at Wyoming; he is averse to saying any thing on that subject or even to hearing it spoken of.

He was instigated to the part he took (as he said) by the noted Butler. He is about 90 years of age; retains his power of mind remarkably well. His speeches, though quite untutored, are generally forcible and prevailing. He is decidedly opposed to selling out their lands. The nation is about equally divided on that question: have held several councils on the subject, and he was the means of carrying the vote against it. He is also opposed to have the "black coats" (missionaries) come amongst them—and to schools. The reason of his opposition to the latter, is this. He gave his son Henry a tolerable good English education, which he perverted to the worst of purposes. It made him impudent, arrogant, and roguish. Among a great many acts of villany, of which he has been guilty, there is one which has incensed the mind of his father against him, perhaps more than any other—The old man left a quantity of lumber, at Pittsburgh to be sold at commission. So soon as his son Henry ascertained it was disposed of, he forged an order, went and drew the money, to the amount of several hundred dollars, and spent the whole in gambling and dissipation.

About the first of January last, this chief prophesied and declared it in a council of his nation, that there is to be a *Famine*. He stated it had been revealed to him by the "*Great Spirit*;" he told them the winter would be mild; but little snow, and that there would be no freshet in the spring to run lumber. He enjoined it on them to save all their corn, and bring all they wished to sell him. He has actually bought in a quantity of corn and other provisions, in the full belief that a famine will take place. However it may turn out, we hope it may have this effect: To be so far relieved by those who are in the habit of selling their grain at a low price, or exchanging it for whiskey in the fall and winter, and before harvest having it to buy at double so much as they sold it for, as to cause them to save enough at least to last them till next fall.

At any rate, his prophecies turn out thus far to be literally true. Our winter, or rather our winter months, are gone. We have at no time had more than three inches of snow—and that but twice, and lasted but three or four days.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

PROTEST

To the second reading of the Unlawful Societies Bill, on the Journals of the House of Lords, March 3, 1825.

1. Because the Bill contains new restrictions on the exercise of a right coeval with our earliest institutions; viz.—The right of petitioning, and new prohibitions and restraints on practices connected therewith, usually and legally resorted to by all classes of His Majesty's subjects who seek redress from laws by which they deem themselves aggrieved.

2. Because all proof of the existence and extent of such danger as can alone justify a measure of this nature, was withheld from the House, and petitioners who deemed themselves particulary aimed at, and aggrieved by the provisions of the Bill, were denied the permission of being heard at the bar, or adducing evidence in vindication of their conduct, or in proof of the injury which their interests would sustain in the event of the Bill passing into a law.

3. Because the danger to be guarded against by this Bill, is not distinctly stated in any part thereof; and the danger apprehended does in fact arise from grievances which naturally and necessarily produce discontent in many millions of our Irish fellow subjects.

We are indeed well aware that the privilege of the people, the rights of free discussion, and the spirit and letter of our popular institutions must render (and they are intended to render) the continuance of any extensive grievance, and of the dissatisfaction consequent thereupon, dangerous to the tranquility of the country, and ultimately subversive of the authority of the State. Experience and theory alike forbid us to deny that effect of a free constitution. A sense of justice, and a love of liberty, equally deter us from lamenting it. But we have always been taught to look for the remedy of such disorders, and the preventions of such mischiefs, in the redress of the grievances which justify them, and in the removal of the dissatisfaction from which they flow, not in restraints on ancient privileges, not in inroads on public discussion, nor in violations of the principles of a free Government.

If, therefore, the legal method of seeking redress which has been resorted to by persons laboring under grievous disabilities be fraught with immediate or remote danger to the State, we draw from the circumstance a conclusion long since foretold by great authority—viz. "that the British Constitution and large exclusions cannot subsist together; that the Constitution must destroy them, or they will destroy the Constitution;" and we are thereby confirmed in our determination not to sacrifice any part of the ancient privileges of the people, for the purpose of preserving certain statutes which are comparatively modern, which are themselves restraints on the rights of the people, and on the prerogatives of the Crown; and which, in our conscience, we believe cannot long be maintained without civil bloodshed, or the surrender of all constitutional liberty in a part of the empire united to Great Britain, and thereby entitled to a full participation in the benefits of our free Constitution.

(Signed) Vassal Holland, Augustus Frederick, Carnarvon, Charlemont, Leinster, Grey, Auckland, Landsdown, Clifton, (Darnley), Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, King, Grosvernor, Donoughmore, Meadip, (Clifden), Hillsborough, (Downshire), Dundas, Essex.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 22, 1825.

COLONIAL TRADE.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Huskisson brought forward his motion on the subject of Colonial Trade in a very clear and comprehensive speech, and we regret our confined limits prevent us doing it that justice in our abstract, which its importance to this commercial community deserves. The Right Hon. Gent. at the outset of his speech, stated that the changes which had taken place in the last few years required a revision of our Colonial system. It had hitherto been altogether restrictive. He then entered into a review of the restrictive system, and noticed the progress of enlightened principles in reference to Ireland, which previous ly to 1780 had been on the footing of a Colony, the proposition of allowing Ireland a free intercourse with the West Indies was violently opposed. Glasgow & Liverpool had petioned against it as a measure which would almost annihilate those towns. He appealed to the result. The United States he thought a still stronger case: no one could say, at least in a time of peace, that the commerce of this country had been injured by that separation. The advantages the Colonies could receive by having a free trade, would attach them more firmly than ever to the British Crown. The result of all he had stated was this—that a system of excussion and monopoly did certainly tend to impede the prosperity, and cramp the energies of the Colonies, and he maintained that the legitimate inference from this position was, that the system which could impede and cramp the prosperity of the Colonies, could not be otherwise than injurious to the parent state. He should propose to place the trade of the Colonies with Europe and the United States on the same footing as our own trade with the Isle of Jersey and Ireland; subject, however, to certain restrictions as to the introduction of fire arms and implements of war, and as to the trade in some of the staple commodities. These privileges would be granted to the United States, and to all the powers of Europe, who were willing to act upon the principal of reciprocity of advantage. With the exception of these restrictions, however, we ought to permit the free intercourse of any friendly state with our Colonies, subject only to the same regulations as their intercourse with the various ports in the empire; such as that the cargo should be the entire property of the subjects of that nation from whence it was brought, and that the ship should be a national vessel. The result would be, that retaining exclusively our coasting trade, we should give every facility for trade consistent with the safety of the Colonies, to the Colonies themselves and to the rest of the world. Of course it would be necessary, in order to effect this purpose, greatly to enlarge the list of articles the Colonies were now permitted to receive from other countries, and it would be necessary to impose moderate protecting duties on the articles of trade. At first these duties might be rated at seven per cent, but some there must be of a higher kind, and these would probably amount to fifteen, twenty, and by possibility in some instances as high as thirty per cent. These duties would be appropriated for the benefit of the Colonies and consequently for the advantage of the mother country. The Colonies must, of course, act in every thing under the direction of England, but the revenue arising from the duties paid on goods imported into the Colonies would not be transferred to the English Treasury, but would form the Colonial Revenue, and be carried to their account, so that they would have no reason to complain that any of their privileges were in the slightest degree invaded. He should also propose, with a view to the benefit of our commerce, that where it was capable of being applied, the Colonies should receive the whole benefit of the warehousing system of England, by receiving in their warehouses goods that were not intended to be sold and consumed in the Colonies, but to be exported thence into other parts of the world. He thought such a system would be extremely beneficial, especially with reference to our commerce with Spanish America. The wants of the people in that part of the world were numerous; and when a demand for a certain article existed, a single cargo from this country was totally insufficient to meet it. This was the general nature of his propositions, its effects, it appeared to him would be different in the sugar colonies of this country, and in the British possessions of North America; in the one it would, he thought, introduce a new description of inhabitants, a new sort of commerce, and even beyond that, a different kind of agriculture. He did not see why Indigo and other valuable articles of commerce as well as sugar, which at present was almost the only productions, might not be grown. The numbers of the whites would be most materially increased, and he had not the smallest doubt that the West Indies would be more materially benefitted by the proposed alteration than Ireland had before been. If this was true of the West Indies, which he considered at present mere sugar plantations, the produce of which was obtained by slaves, to be remitted to this country for the benefit of their masters, who resided here, how much more forcibly did the observations apply to the British Provinces of North America? There the whole population was free—there industry prospered, for the man worked for his own advantage, the people considered the country as their own, and their commerce with other countries was not to support in affluence a few landed proprietors, their masters, but to supply their own wants. It was his intention to propose in the course of the Session, an alteration in the duty on the importation of sugar from the Mauritius, reducing it to the level of the duty on West Indian. It was also his intention, to propose the admission of corn from Canada, on paying a duty of 5s. per quarter, and that in other respects the trade should be perfectly open and free, and su-

ject to no restrictions. The greatest quantity of corn that had hitherto been imported from Canada in any country in the circumstance of many large conch shells, one year, did not exceed 50,000 quarters; this, together with the distance the grain must be carried to market, the port of shipment and the expense of freight which the whole of the calculated at less than 12s. or 14s. per quarter, would not afford much ground for the jealousy of the agricultural interest. The large fees levied and arms, either as armour or for the purpose, of orna- in the West Indies, especially upon Colonial produce ment, as they were perforated with holes, which were from Canada, would be totally abolished. The Re- probably intended to put fastenings into to secure them venue officers, should be paid out of the gross receipts upon the person. I was assured that these shells were of the duties created by the trade of the Colonies, but a species which is only found on the western coast of others from the change of system would be no longer America, and on the shores of the neighbouring islands wanted. There had also been Naval Officers employ- within the Tropics. On seeing the shells, I immed- ed, but now that commerce was rendered free from iately recollected that in the museum at New York, the duty could be discharged by members of the civil there is a dress which belonged to the son of the King establishment. Due compensation would be made of Owhi-hee, which was brought to Europe originally where vested rights were then held upon, and in other by one of Captain Cook's vessels, and that upon the cases allowances should be made to those thrown out same dress there is a conch shell of the same species of employ out of the general Revenues of the Colony. of the Niagara ones, which forms a very conspicuous ornament. Does not an investigation of this subject promise to throw some light on the history of the original population of the American continent and the islands of the Pacific.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

the following is from the *Nuremberg Gazette*:

"A letter from Pera, contains the following detail's of the plan of campaign of 1825, which the Turks have formed against the Greeks: "The Porte is to have four armies to bring the Morea and Terra Firma into subjection. The first will be composed of troops which have been long assembling upon the coasts of Asia; they will be embarked on board European transports, which will convey them to the Morea under the escort of the Turk-ish fleet. The capt Pacha will not take the command of this fleet in order to avoid all contention with Ibrahim Pacha, who, by a firman of the Grand Seignior, has been charged with the supreme direction of the expedition against the Greeks. The second army, under the direct conduct of Ibrahim will consist of the troops of Egypt. The third, which will be the most numerous, will be organised at Larissa by Reschid Pacha, and be composed of all the disposable troops in Romelia, Bulgaria, Macedonia and upon the borders of the Danube. A part of the garrison of Constantinople will join this army, the nucleus of which will be formed by the troops of Thessaly, which made the last campaign under the command of Derwish Pacha. The fourth army, which is to act in concert with the third, will consist solely of Albanese troops. To this effect negotiations have been opened with the military chiefs of those troops. The latter army, which will be under the command of the Pacha of Scutari, will march upon Etolia, whilst Reschid Pacha will penetrate into Livadia. After the submission of these provinces and Acarnania, has been brought about, the whole of these troops will be transported to the Morea."

An Account of some Tumuli near the Falls of Niagara.

BY MAJOR A. F. MCLEVEAN, OF THE BRITISH ARMY

About three miles from the Falls of Niagara, near the house of Sir P. Maitland, there is a range of rising ground, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario and the surrounding country, which is for the most part to this vicinity covered with wood.

On the most elevated part of this ridge, which is now called Mount Dorchester, two years ago, a large oak tree, measuring at the base five feet in circumference, was blown down, and an opening made in the soil by the roots of the tree being torn from the earth, which exposed to view a quantity of human bones. The person who discovered that the accident had happened, caused an excavation of about ten feet in diameter to to be made, and found a deep stratum of human bones, regularly disposed, and forming a vast number of perfect skeletons. The wrist bones of many of the skeletons had a species of armlets upon them; the head of a tomahawk, several Indian pipes, beads, and other ornaments, were also found interred amongst the skeletons; and the conjecture suggested by the discovery is, that the remains in question are those of some of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, who had fallen in some sanguinary conflict on the spot, and found their graves upon the field of battle.

The most interesting part of the discovery, however, remains to be mentioned. In the circumstance of many large conch shells, some of them bored so as to be used as a rude kind of musical instrument, having been found disposed under the heads of several skeletons. Several fragments of shells were also found near the upper parts of the bodies, and seem to have been worn upon the shoulders of the principal dead. The large fees levied and arms, either as armour or for the purpose, of ornament, as they were perforated with holes, which were probably intended to put fastenings into to secure them upon the person. I was assured that these shells were of a species which is only found on the western coast of America, and on the shores of the neighbouring islands within the Tropics. On seeing the shells, I immediately recollected that in the museum at New York, there is a dress which belonged to the son of the King of Owhi-hee, which was brought to Europe originally by one of Captain Cook's vessels, and that upon the same dress there is a conch shell of the same species of the Niagara ones, which forms a very conspicuous ornament. Does not an investigation of this subject promise to throw some light on the history of the original population of the American continent and the islands of the Pacific.

The spot where these remains were found, bears every appearance of having been an Indian encampment. The ground on the side of the lake, which is distant about seven miles, seems to have been rendered steep by artificial means; and Mr. Rorbach, who first discovered the bones, says that when the ground is freed from the leaves of trees, which are every where strewed over it in great thickness that holes, resembling the marks of pickets, may be seen surrounding the space of several acres. We should, hence infer, that those warriors who fought with the tomahawk, and who used shells as musical instruments, and as defensive armour, were not ignorant of the art of war so far as the construction of an extensive encampment, defended by works possessing some pretensions to regular fortification, goes.

Where the first excavation was made, there can be little doubt that a tumulous had originally been constructed over the bones; four heaps resembling tumuli have been opened, and found to contain bones and ornaments of the kind which I have described.

The people in the neighbourhood have carried away many of the skulls, particularly the entire ones—I, however, succeeded, with the assistance of Mr. Rorbach, in collecting some of the most perfect of the remains, and took measures to insure their reaching Europe in safety, intending them for a scientific friend, from whose knowledge on such subjects it may be hoped, that interesting results are to be looked for, should he be afforded an opportunity of examining these relics of an ancient and obscure period.

From the side of the hill rises a fountain of the most transparent water, in quantities sufficient to turn the wheel of a mill which is situated at a short distance; this is the invariable attendant of such tumuli, wherever they occur in Britain, Scandinavia, or in Asia; and I could not help regretting that the tumuli of Niagara had not been inspected by some of those literary characters who have exhibited so much learning and brought to light so much interesting and curious knowledge in their treatises upon the barrow and tumuli of Europe, Asia and Africa, as undoubtedly those at Niagara, when taken together with the remains of a similar character which Baron Humboldt describes as existing in Mexico might be the means of throwing light upon a period of the history of the world where records entirely fail us, and which seems buried in the darkness of the most remote antiquity.

List of the articles sent to England by Major Mack intosh.—A skull and three thigh bones; a brass kettle; a sheet of metal; several strings of coloured glass beads; some strings of beads, apparently made of shell-bead bones; the head of a pipe; a conch shell entire; several pieces of the same kind of shell shaped into ornaments.*

[* We examined those articles while in the possession of Mr. Rorbach, and was informed by that gentleman, that many similar articles had been dug up on his farm, and given to gentlemen who had visited the Falls; and that from appearances, he had no doubt large quantities could be found in the same neighbourhood.—*New York Com. Adv.*]

SIMON BOLIVER.

(Concluded.)

When the Spanish troops under Morillo, reached the South American coast, in 1815, Bolivar threw himself into Carthagena, which he defended a long time, till resistance became hopeless. He then made his way with part of his army, through the besiegers, and retired to St Domingo. Carthagena surrendered to the Spaniards in December 1815, and by June, 1816, Morillo had reduced not only Carraccas, but als New Grenada, the Capital of the latter province having fallen into his hands.

The spirit of resistance, however, was not destroyed. Arismendi drove the Spaniards from the Island of Margarita, and Bolivar arrived there with his forces which he had recruited at Auxcayes, and was soon joined by Brion. After some attempts on the coasts of Carraccas and New Grenada, Bolivar and Brion ascended the Orinoco, and made themselves masters of Angostura, the capital of Spanish Guyana. There Bolivar increased his strength by means of volunteers from Europe, and prepared to commence another struggle with Morillo. In 1817 he ascended the river Apure, and penetrated into Carraccas as far as Calabuza, but after several hard fought battles, he was worsted in a contest near Ortin, and compelled to return to Angostura.

Undismayed by these reverses, Bolivar changed his plan, and resolved to begin by the conquest of New Grenada; an operation which was likely to succeed as the enemy did not expect to be attacked in that quarter. Accordingly, embarking the whole of his forces, he ascended the Orinoco and the Meta by a difficult and dangerous navigation. He thus penetrated into New Grenada, and made himself master of Santa Fe, the capital, in Aug. 1819. This blow was decisive. He was joined by numbers, and had the resources of an extensive country at his command. Morillo in vain endeavoured to stop his progress. The country under his authority was gradually wrested from him by successive defeats and defections, and towards the close of 1820, he concluded an armistic with Bolivar, in order to afford time to negotiate a treaty between the South Americans and the Government of Spain. That armistic still subsists; and it is probable the independence of Venezuela will eventually be acknowledged. Thus after a struggle of eleven years, the valour and perseverance of Bolivar will be crowned with success, and he will indisputably have a claim to the title which was long ago given to him, of "THE LIBERATOR OF HIS COUNTRY."—*English Work.*

Domestic

From the Canadian Spectator.

Died, in the gaol, of this city, on the 10th inst. SAMUEL B. SHELDON, aged 30 years.—The case of this unfortunate man, and the manner in which he lost his life are highly deserving of comment, as showing to what extent the unrelenting creditor has power over the liberty and life of his poor and unfortunate debtor, and how far it has been experienced in this instance.

Mr Sheldon suffered under close and rigorous confinement for debt, at the suit of Messrs. Bridge and Penn, for three years and three months. After being confined about two years and a half finding his health greatly impaired, he applied to his creditors, showing them by certificate of three attending physicians, that his health was so far impaired as to admit of no remedy in his then present situation, and therefore prayed to be released; but his creditors were inexorable.—Through the humane exertions of Dr. Selby the attending Physician, that Mr. S. might not die in gaol, application was made to the creditors for his removal to the Hospital but a few hours before his death; but on this occasion also, they refused to grant any relief.—Although such treatment is justified by the laws of the country, it is hoped that few such cases as the present are to be found in this enlightened age.—HUMANITAS.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. WM MACAULAY, on Saturday the 23d instant, CORNELIUS WEBSTER, Esq to MISS MARY WADE, all of the District of Newcastle.

Supplement to the WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. THURSDAY MAY 5th, 1825. No. 18.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XIV.

(From Thursday March 3rd, to March 7th, 1825 inclusive)

THURSDAY, 3d March, 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the petition of Jessy Wills and others.

Mr GORDON moved that the petition of John Holme and others, should not be then read.

On which the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Gordon, Hamilton, D. Jones, Matthews, McLean, Morris, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and Wilson.—15

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly, Clark, Cumming, Ewing, C. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, Perry, Peterson, Playter Randal, Thompson, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Scollick, and White.—19.

The Question was lost by a majority of 4, and the petition from sundry of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal, praying that the Route of the said Canal may be governed by a majority of the Stockholders, was then read

On motion of Mr. McBRIDE it was ordered, that the petition of John Holme and others should be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the Welland Canal Bill.

On motion of Mr. McBRIDE, it was ordered that the Counsel for the Petitioners, John Holme and others, should be heard at the Bar previous to the House going into Committee on the Welland Canal Bill.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bathurst School Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill amended.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL moved, that it might be resolved that no petition, against the Election or Return of any Member now returned to serve in this present Parliament, shall be received, unless the same be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

In amendment Mr. VAN KOUGHNETT moved that after the words "Resolved that" in the original motion, the words "after the present Session of Parliament" be inserted, and that the words "the next" be expunged, and the word "each" inserted in lieu thereof

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Burnham, Cameron, C. Jones, D. Jones, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Van Koughnett, and Walker.—11

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson and White.—23.

Question lost—majority 12.

In amendment Mr. ROLPH moved, that after the word "Resolved" in the original resolution, the whole be expunged and the following inserted "that no Petition complaining of the undue Election and return or ineligibility of any member already returned to serve in this Parliament be received unless the same be presented within fourteen days from this day.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Coleman, Cumming, Ingersol, Lefferty, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Wilson and White, 10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, C. Jones, D Jones, J. Jones, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Playter, Scollick, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walsh, Walker and Wilkinson, 25.

The Question was lost by a majority of 15.

On the original Question the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Cumming, Hamilton, Ingersol, Playter, Rolph Scollick, Thomson and Wilkinson. 12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burnham, Clark, Ewing, C. Jones, D. Jones McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Randal, VanKoughnett, Walker and Walsh, 14.

The Question was lost by a majority of 2.

Mr. PETERSON from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address of the House for a Map of the St. Lawrence, reported delivering the same and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

All the information which I can procure on the subject of your address shall be communicated to your House with the least possible delay.

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor several messages with the Report of the Commissioners of Internal Navigation, and having withdrawn the Speaker read the messages as follows.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of the 2 Geo. 4, Chap 2 for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to acquaint the House of Assembly that the sum of one thousand pounds appropriated by the Provincial Statute 4 Geo. 4 Chap 4 for defraying the expenses of the Board of Claims has been found inadequate to that service.

The Salaries of the Commissioners and the Secretary, and the Contingencies of the Office have been paid up to the 30th June last, amounting to one thousand one hundred pounds nine shillings and six pence.

The Supplies, viz: One hundred pounds nine shillings and six pence, has been in the mean time drawn from the fund provided by the Act of the 56. Geo. 3 Chap. 26. The Salaries and Contingencies to the 31st December last, amounting to two hundred and fifty nine pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence are still unpaid, and the Lieutenant Governor recommends to the House of Assembly, to make such further provison for this service as may be necessary.

Signed, P. M.

3rd March, 1825.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, the Copy of a Supplementary Report from the Commissioners for opening a Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Signed, P. M.

3rd March, 1825.

(COPY)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency, in conformity to the provisions of two several Acts of the Legislature of this Province, for making a Navigable Canal for Vessels, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

Most Respectfully Report,

That since their last Report, the works at Burlington Bay have proceeded as expeditiously as could be expected from the lateness of the Season, and consequent unsettled state of the weather, notwithstanding which, the Contractors after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in placing the centre crib, of the Breakwater in Lake Ontario, and filling the same with stone, but such has been the mildness of the season up to this time, that the accumulation of ice has been too trifling fully to test its solidity; from the very substantial manner in which it was put down, and resting as it does, upon a bed of clay, the Commissioners however, feel little anxiety as to its permeancy, which will be further secured when increased to its proper dimensions.

The mildness of the season has prevented the contractors from availing themselves of the ice from which they expected great facilities in driving the piles necessary to complete the work in Burlington Bay, in its absence they attempted piling between the two Lakes, but such is the resistance from the sand composing the Beach, that little progress has yet been made, and it is feared that this part of the work will be obliged to be postponed until the operation of the dredging machine considerably reduces its depth; in the mean time, every exertion has been made to accumulate large quantities of materials and to prepare them for use so soon as the Season permits.

The Contractors having procured the necessary security; the advance, in our last Report of One Thousand Pounds, has been made, which with the current payments under agreement to them and the Engineer and other expenses, amount to about Two Thousand Two Hundred Pounds, and as the winter is most favourable for laying in provisions and materials a considerable disbursement is anticipated of the funds appropriated to this object.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

JAMES CROOKS,
WM CHISHOLM,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
ROBERT NELLES,
} Commissioners.

3d February, 1825.

A True Copy, (Signed)

G. HILLIER.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of the Province was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the same time with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's former message on the the subject of Internal Navigation.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the funds for defraying the expense of the Commission to investigate and Report upon Claims for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. GORDON it was ordered, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his several messages of this day.

On motion of Mr GORDON it was ordered, that two hundred Copies of the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation, should be printed

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL it was ordered, that an humble Address should be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to assure His Excellency that this House will take into consideration His Excellency's message, respecting the funds necessary for defraying the charge of the Commission, for investigating and reporting upon the Claims for Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province, during the late War with the United States of America, and that Messrs Walker and Wilkinson, should prepare the said Address.

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that it might be resolved, that no Petition against the Election, Return or Eligibility of any Member now returned to serve in this present Parliament shall be received, unless the same shall be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Cumming Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, J. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Thomson, Scollick and Wilson —18

NAYS.—Messrs Burnham, Clark, Ewing, C. Jones, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Randal, VanKoughnett, Walker and Walsh.—13

Question gained—majority 5, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Church land Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman left the Chair.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

Members present, Messrs McCall, Walsh, Hamilton, Randal, Lefferty, Ewing, Ingersol, Perry, Thomson, Atkinson, Cumming, Wilson, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, VanKoughnett, Morris, McBride, Peterson, Beasly and Playter.—21.

At 6 o'clock P M the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

FRIDAY, 4th March, 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petitions of the Inhabitants of the Township of Willoughby and Bertie —of Truman Raymond—of sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara—and of Capt Thomas Marrigold.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bread Assize Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. McBRIDE, the Bread Assize Bill was passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of William Shaw and others, praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to complete a road from the Big Bay in Whitby, to Lake Simcoe—the Petition of Lieut James McGregor, late of the Kent Y Jnuteers, praying for a renewal of Pension—and the Petition of D Southerland and others, praying for an Act of incorporation of the St. Lawrence Association, were read.

On motion made, the Petition of William Shaw and others—and the Petition of Lieutenant McGregor, were referred to Select Committees to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Religious Societies' Land Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Ingersol, D. Jones, J. Jones, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White,—22.

NAYS.—Messrs Atty. General, Beasly, Hamilton, Matthews, Lefferty, Perry and Wilson,—7.

Question gained—majority 15.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, it was ordered, that the Petition of D Southerland and others, should be referred to the Committee of this House, appointed to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, upon the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province, and that it should be an instruction to the Committee of Conference appointed on the part of this House, to sumbit the said Petition to the consideration of the said Joint Committee.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Church Land Bill, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the following Monday.

Mr. MORRIS, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his several messages of Thursday, reported a draft which was received and read the first time, and was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to compensation to Commissioners of Losses, reported a draft which was received and read the first time, and was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Welland Canal Bill was read the second time

Alexander Stuart, Esq. was heard at the Bar, as Counsel for John Holme and others, Stockholders of the Welland Canal.

William Hamilton Merrit, Esq Agent for the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company was heard in answer.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a message, and being desired by the Speaker to lay the same on the Clerks Table, agreeably to the rule of this House, declined doing so, and withdrew with the message with which he was charged, to take the Instructions of the Honourable the Legislative Council.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the House went into Committee, on the Welland Canal Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Leave was granted to Mr. WILSON, to bring in a Bill for erecting the County of Prince Edward into a separate District, and the Bill was read, and ordered for a second reading on the following Tuesday.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, 7th March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Sedition Law Repeal Bill was read the third time passed and Signed, and Messrs. Peterson and Beasly were ordered by the Speaker to carry the same up to the Honourable the Legislative Council and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Militia Law amendment Bill was read the third time

Mr. PETERSON moved, that the Bill should pass and that it should be entitled, "An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the Second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for raising and training the Militia of this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned'"

In amendment Mr PERRY moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged and the following inserted, "nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to authoris- Commanding Officers of the several Regiments or Battalions in this Province to call out the Militia oftener than once in each and every year, any Law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Coleman, Hamilton, Matthews, Perry, and Wilson —7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Ewing, Gordon, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Scollick, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White. —25

Question lost—majority 18.

The original Question was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Beasly, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, McBride, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Scollick, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh, & Wilkinson.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Burnham, Coleman, Ewing, Hamilton, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McCall, McDonald, Perry, Playter, Randal, Thomson, Wilson, and White.—17,

Question lost—majority 2.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the Select Committee for the trial of the Contested Election for the County of Glengary, was ordered to meet at one o'clock in the Committee Room.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Bathurst School Bill was read a third time, was passed and signed, and Messrs Morris, and D Jones, were ordered by the Speaker to carry the Bill up to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious Society Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, that the Church Land Bill should be re-committed.

The House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Coleman, Hamilton, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Scollick, Walsh, and Wilson.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General, Beasly, Cameron, Cumming, Ewing Gordon, D Jones, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Randal, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walker, and Wilkinson,—16.

Question lost—majority 2

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled "An Act to enable certain Religious Bodies within the Province to hold Land."

In amendment Mr. McBRIDE moved that after the word "moved" in the original motion, the remainder should be expunged, and that the following should be inserted, "that the Bill be re-committed."

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Beardsly, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Scollick, Walsh, Wilson, and White.—17.

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Question lost—majority 1.

Mr Wm Jarvis from the Provincial Secretary's Office, in the indisposition of Mr. Secretary Cameron, by His Excellency's Command, delivered at the Bar of the House certain Accounts from the Militia Pension Agent.

In amendment to Mr. Morris's motion Mr HAMILTON moved, that after the word "do" the remainder should be expunged, and the following inserted "not now pass, but that it be re-considered in a Committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

Which was carried.

Dr. LEFFERTY moved, that a message should be sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council, to acquaint that Honourable Body, that this House has found it expedient to alter the form of receiving messages from their Honourable House, and that a Copy of the 21st Rule of this House should be communicated therewith.

Which was ordered.

Adjourned.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
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Upper Canada Gazette.
New Series.
VOL. IV. YORK U C. THURSDAY MAY 12th, 1825. No. XIX.

By Authority.

Government House,
27th April, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint ROBERT GRANT, Esq Collector of the Port of Queenston, in the room of the late THOMAS DICKSON, Esquire.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the day of April inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty third day of May inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at Stamford, this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

M. P.

By His Excellency's Command.
H BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents, shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such Instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby our assent to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Forty First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

On motion of Mr. GORDON, the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of the Province was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the same time with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's former message on the the subject of Internal Navigation.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the funds for defraying the expense of the Commission to investigate and Report upon Claims for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. GORDON it was ordered, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his several messages of this day.

On motion of Mr GORDON it was ordered, that two hundred Copies of the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation, should be printed

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL it was ordered, that an humble Address should be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to assure His Excellency that this House will take into consideration His Excellency's message, respecting the funds necessary for defraying the charge of the Commission, for investigating and reporting upon the Claims for Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province, during the late War with the United States of America, and that Messrs Walker and Wilkinson, should prepare the said Address.

Mr. JONES of Grenville moved, that it might be resolved, that no Petition against the Election, Return or Eligibility of any Member now returned to serve in this present Parliament shall be received, unless the same shall be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Cumming Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, J. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Thomson, Scollick and Wilson —18

NAYS.—Messrs Burnham, Clark, Ewing, C. Jones, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Randal, VanKoughnett, Walker and Walsh.—13

Question gained—majority 5, and ordered accordingly.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Church land Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman left the Chair.

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

Members present, Messrs McCall, Walsh, Hamilton, Randal, Lefferty, Ewing, Ingersol, Perry, Thomson, Atkinson, Cumming, Wilson, Rolph, Beardsly, McDonald, VanKoughnett, Morris, McBride, Peterson, Beasly and Playter.—21.

At 6 o'clock P M the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

FRIDAY, 4th March, 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petitions of the Inhabitants of the Township of Willoughby and Bertie —of Truman Raymond—of sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara—and of Capt Thomas Marrigold.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bread Assize Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. McBRIDE, the Bread Assize Bill was passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of William Shaw and others, praying for pecuniary aid to enable them to complete a road from the Big Bay in Whitby, to Lake Simcoe—the Petition of Lieut James McGregor, late of the Kent Y Jnuteers, praying for a renewal of Pension—and the Petition of D Southerland and others, praying for an Act of incorporation of the St. Lawrence Association, were read.

On motion made, the Petition of William Shaw and others—and the Petition of Lieutenant McGregor, were referred to Select Committees to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Religious Societies' Land Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

On the Question for receiving the report, the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Ingersol, D. Jones, J. Jones, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White,—22.

NAYS.—Messrs Atty. General, Beasly, Hamilton, Matthews, Lefferty, Perry and Wilson,—7.

Question gained—majority 15.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, it was ordered, that the Petition of D Southerland and others, should be referred to the Committee of this House, appointed to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, upon the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province, and that it should be an instruction to the Committee of Conference appointed on the part of this House, to sumbit the said Petition to the consideration of the said Joint Committee.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Church Land Bill, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on the following Monday.

Mr. MORRIS, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his several messages of Thursday, reported a draft which was received and read the first time, and was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to compensation to Commissioners of Losses, reported a draft which was received and read the first time, and was ordered for a second reading on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Welland Canal Bill was read the second time

Alexander Stuart, Esq. was heard at the Bar, as Counsel for John Holme and others, Stockholders of the Welland Canal.

William Hamilton Merrit, Esq Agent for the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company was heard in answer.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a message, and being desired by the Speaker to lay the same on the Clerks Table, agreeably to the rule of this House, declined doing so, and withdrew with the message with which he was charged, to take the Instructions of the Honourable the Legislative Council.

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The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Leave was granted to Mr. WILSON, to bring in a Bill for erecting the County of Prince Edward into a separate District, and the Bill was read, and ordered for a second reading on the following Tuesday.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, 7th March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Sedition Law Repeal Bill was read the third time passed and Signed, and Messrs. Peterson and Beasly were ordered by the Speaker to carry the same up to the Honourable the Legislative Council and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Militia Law amendment Bill was read the third time

Mr. PETERSON moved, that the Bill should pass and that it should be entitled, "An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the Second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for raising and training the Militia of this Province and for other purposes therein mentioned'"

In amendment Mr PERRY moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged and the following inserted, "nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to authoris- Commanding Officers of the several Regiments or Battalions in this Province to call out the Militia oftener than once in each and every year, any Law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

On which the House divided.

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NAYS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Ewing, Gordon, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Scollick, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White. —25

Question lost—majority 18.

The original Question was then put, on which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Beasly, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, McBride, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Scollick, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh, & Wilkinson.—15.

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On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the Select Committee for the trial of the Contested Election for the County of Glengary, was ordered to meet at one o'clock in the Committee Room.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Bathurst School Bill was read a third time, was passed and signed, and Messrs Morris, and D Jones, were ordered by the Speaker to carry the Bill up to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious Society Bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, that the Church Land Bill should be re-committed.

The House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Coleman, Hamilton, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Scollick, Walsh, and Wilson.—14.

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In amendment Mr. McBRIDE moved that after the word "moved" in the original motion, the remainder should be expunged, and that the following should be inserted, "that the Bill be re-committed."

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In amendment to Mr. Morris's motion Mr HAMILTON moved, that after the word "do" the remainder should be expunged, and the following inserted "not now pass, but that it be re-considered in a Committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

Which was carried.

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UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on the day of April inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

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NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

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M. P.

By His Excellency's Command.
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D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

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To all to whom these Presents, shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such Instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby our assent to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Forty First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, has appointed Allan McPherson, Esq. of the Napanee Mills, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Sheffield, in the Midland District.

By order of the Board,

JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r.
Secretary.

York, 4th March, 1825. No. 19—3w.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart,

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL.
Sheriff, Eastern District.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *April*, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. District.

No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 1. in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith,—and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond.

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House in Perth, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

No. 16.—6w. J. H. POWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X. Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty-four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Laisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H. Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H. Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of Lot No. 17, in the third Concession of the Township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circuitts in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 } No 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	2½
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos. 3 and 4 in do. do. do.	¾
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	¼
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the do, do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eight day of May next, at the same place, and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
28 *March*, 1825. } 15—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
March 2d. 1224

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 14th, 1825. } No. 15 —t. f.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th May next, at Noon, from such persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery of

350 BARRELS
OF
FINE FLOUR,

150 Barrels to be delivered immediately, into the King's Magazines at York. The remainder previous, to the closing of the Navigation, warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months.

The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and other particulars, may be known on application at this Office

No Proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form required, and subscribed by the Principal, nor unless the former, or his agent, attends at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed—*Tenders for the Supply of Flour.*

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 19th April 1825. } No. 16—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRCAT
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 19th day of May next, at Noon, from such Persons as are desirous of Contracting for the Supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

200 CORDS,

To be delivered into the Government Fuel Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of November, 1825. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height—Further conditions and particulars, may be known on application at this Office;—sufficient security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire Wood."

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, April 19th 1825. } No. 16—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the period of their Partnership expired on the First instant.

W. BALDWIN,
S WASHBURN.
Attornies at Law.

York 6th May 1825. No 19—3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No.* 19—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company will receive proposals at their Office, in Saint Catharines, on the first day of July next, for excavating the deep cut on summit ridge, between River Welland and Lock No. One, and whatever other part of the line may be then in readiness for Contract.

By Order of the Board,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.
Agent.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines April 28th 1825.

☞ Editors of the different papers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above four insertions *No.* 19—4w.

For Sale,
A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Agent.

Flamboro Cottage,
4th April 1825 } No. 19—t. d.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. } No. 17—6w.

TEA-TRADE.
Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the time and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can be put into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th April, 1825. } No. 16.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises, containing two acres, lately occupied as the Government Office,

Lot No. 34 in the 2nd Concession of Vaughan,
Lot No. 35 in the 9th do. do,
Lot No 14 in the 3rd do. Beverly,

Also, 3000 Acres in the Township of Huntingdon, in the Midland District, the Land is of the first quality

Application to be made to the Subscriber, at the Attorney General's Office

JOHN S CARTWRIGHT.

York, 5th May, 1825. *No* 18—4w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15 —t. f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds.—*Warranted.*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16—*t f.*

GARDEN SEEDS.

WILLIAM ADAM, Gardner and Seedsman, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general; that he has now for sale a choice selection of Garden Seeds, saved by his own hand of the growth of 1824, warranted as usual of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

Wm Adam will wait on his customers at his Seed Shop, (opposite Mr. George Monroes' Store,) where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly executed

WILLIAM ADAM.

York, U. C. March 17th 1825. No. 11 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE, so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE Alternately—Adapting from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11 —t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hope, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,
On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent frame'd Barn 76 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Belcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49 —t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN OF YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when waited out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 46 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are request ed to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bandings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN

Market Square, York, 9th Dec. 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground flour, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—*tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province and to contain more practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York. 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY. STORE-ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, &c. &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C Gazette Office.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

is line and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence ha'fpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th epence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount

demand at greatly increased prices.

THE celebrated DR PARR, the best classical scholar of the age, and more nearly resembling the illustrious *Johnson*, both in person and manner, (as well as in acquirements and a knowledge of general literature,) than any other man of the last century—has at length paid the debt of mortality, at *Hatton near Warwick*, in England.

We have received several communications on the subject of the "*Supply-Bill*," to which the Legislative Council refused their sanction at the close of the late Session of Parliament, which we cannot, for reasons that must be sufficiently apparent, admit in the columns of this paper. We have duly noted, not without feelings of surprise and pity, and of astonishment and indignation, the strange opinions and remarks made by some of our scribblers on this subject, who would do well to study DR LOLME on the Constitution of England, a little more closely than it appears they have done, before they venture to speak so large y and boldly on what is evidently beyond their grasp of mind. The editor of the *Chronicle*, having asserted a downright falsehood, has received a very masterly and well-written castigation at the hands of "VERITAS," published in the Brockville Recorder. The solely libellous: although we cannot but agree with the learned editor of the *Herald* that there is "*something radically wrong*" and "*palpably ridiculous*" somewhere; and, we fear there are some in this Province, who read his lucubrations,—that will be ready to say the *defect* is *partly* in his own cranium—; for it is seldom that so many crude notions in political economy, and so many assertions at variance with fact, are to be seen strung together in so short a space as in his editorial heli-coloms of the 4th Instant

ALTHOUGH the Province of *New Brunswick* has not half the number of inhabitants that we have—it is before us in one great and essential improvement, a COLLEGE, *amply endowed*, is actually founded, and the building will be ere long compleat-d!!

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The Hon. Ward Chipman, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick, is appointed by Earl Bathurst third Arbitrator under the Act for regulating the trade of the Canadas. The object of the arbitration is to settle the amount of duties to be paid by way of drawback to the Upper Province for articles landed at Quebec and consumed in Upper Canada, (Upper Canada, having no seaport on the Atlantic, must necessarily transact its commercial business through the Lower Province) each Province chose one arbiter, and they not having agreed upon the third, the choice has been made by the Crown, under the provisions of the statute. This appointment we conceive to be most judicious, for the individual referred to, enjoys, and most deservedly so, the highest reputation for talents and integrigrity. Judge C. will pass this way on his rout to Canada, and may be shortly expected to arrive in the city.—*Albion.*

PROGRESS OF CAPTAIN FRANKLIN.

Capt Franklin left York, U C. on his way to Lake Simcoe on the 7th ult. Dr. Richardson, Lieut. Kendall, and Mr. Drummond, had set off a few days previously. Lieut. Back remained at York to bring up the twenty Canadian voyagers, who were hourly expected from Montreal. They arrived on the 9th, and were to follow without delay, as information had been received that the lakes were open This latter circumstance will prevent the short stay Capt. Franklin intended to make to adjust the instruments, &c. at Penetanguishene

It affords us great pleasure to learn that the most marked attentions were paid to the party, on the route to York At Albany, His Excellency the Governor, De Witt Clinton, the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and many other gentlemen vied with each other in their civilities to the adventurous travellers. With the two former distinguished individuals the whole party had the honour of dining the two days they remained in the city. They visited the Senate and the House of Representatives, which were in Session, where seats were provided for them within the bar. On the Sunday, which occurred during their stay Capt Franklin, always attentive to his religious duties, attended divine service with all his officers, and were conveyed to the place of worship in the Governor's carriage, where an impressive discourse was delivered, and the Rev. Dr. Chester offered up a most fervent prayer for the success of the expedition, and the safety of the individuals composing it. Time did not admit of much delay on the journey from Albany to Niagara, but in all places the most kind attention were displayed by various persons, many of whom pressed forward and presented books, and other articles which they supposed might be useful to the party. Capt F. passed one day at Niagara, viewing the Falls and the magnificent scenery appertaining thereto. On seeing the monument erected to the memory of General Brock, it reminded him that he had, on that day, (3d of Apr) twenty-four years ago, been a companion in arms with the late General at Copenhagen, under the immortal Nelson. Colonel Cockburn, and the officers of the Canadian Land Company, and other gentlemen, received Capt. F. with great kindness at York, by whom he was assisted on his way to Lake Simcoe. Capt. F had not received the account of the death of his amiable and accomplished lady when he set out for the upper lakes.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A Metropolitan University.—Mr. Campbell, the poet, has addressed a letter to Mr. Brougham, in which he recommends the establishment of a Metropolitan University—an University in London "for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, and rewarding with honours in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people, between the age of 15 or 16 and 20." By the middling rich he means "all between mechanics and the enormously rich." His plan is as follows:—

"To build and endow a London University would cost, I imagin, £100,000. It might contain thirty professors or more, the most of whom would maintain themselves by small fees from the students, though a few professorships would require salaries. Two thousand families subscribing £50 a piece would raise that sum. A youth could surely travel 2 miles daily to his studies. Place the University centrically, and you would thus give it a surrounding circle of London pop ulation four miles in breadth, and twelve in circumference. How many families in that space would patronise the scheme, remains to be tried; but deducting largely for those who have no sons for University sittes, and still a vast number would be found willing to postpone sending their boys to business or professions for the sake of some years of good education.

"In the mass of families whose incomes vary from some hundreds to two or three thousand a year, what a serious cost is education. Cambridge and Oxford are, of course, out of the question with one half of them. But say a man has £1000 a year, he can hardly send one son to an English University. To send three sons would cost him at least £750. If there were a London University, the board of each son in his own house might be £15, his clothing and pocket money £25, and his education at a London University, on a plan perfectly practicable, would not need to exceed by any computation £25 or 30 At Oxford University education given to three sons would thus leave a man of £1000 a year £250 for himself and his wife and daughters to subsist upon The London scheme would leave him £700.

"Instead, therefore, of discussing what Oxford and Cambridge are or ought to be, the people of London should settle what sort of University they wish for, and it will be their own fault if it does not exist It may be said that £50 is a serious sum for a middling circumstanced family to give away as the price of a mere privilege. It is for men of influence to inspire the people with different sentiments. What incomparably larger sacrifices are made every day to objects less important than intellectual character. I beg pardon if I make an error in so grave a matter of history as the price of periwigs of our forefathers; but I think I have heard that a full bottomed British periwig once cost £50 Revive the fashion, and £100,000 would instantly leap from the pockets of middling gentility in order to save cost, by investing "the human head divine" in these absurdities. But fashion has now happily altered to decorating the inside more than the outside of the skull.

"People have talked to me of the difficulty of establishing discipline in an University. I declare I think I can speak of Glasgow College impartially, though I was its *alumnus*; for I know that it had many imperfections. But I was there seven years, and an insubordinate student, or a tyrannical professor, I never saw. In some few classes, slight fines prevented lateness, absence, and bad behaviour; in others, decorum and silence seemed to come of their own accord; and the Irish were among the most orderly students. I care not what the powers of the professors of that University may be according to old statues, I argue upon the power which they really needed to exercise, and that was nothing more than to summon an offending student before the *Senitus Academicus*, to mulate him in a very trifling fine, or to rebuke him; if that failed, he might be expelled—but expulsion was punishment unknown in my recollection. Who would fear giving the professors of any University a power, a little liable to abuse? At the venerable Professors Jardine's class in Glasgow, I remember the students were made to revise the themes of each other; this is but one of the many methods which could be adopted to facilitate education on a great scale. I am convinced that, by a skilful method, 500 students could be taught in one class as easily as 50. If London will listen to this project, the subscribers could elect an organizing committee and that committee might have all the experience and wisdom of the country to suggest what it would be best to avoid, and what to initiate, in existing Universities.—If my opinion were thought worth hearing, I should support the system of teachers lecturing an hour every day, for nine months in the year, and examining the students for two hours daily. I should advise, also, an annual distribution of prizes; and such an august spectacle in a London University would light up a generous emulation in every youthful breast and stamp an improved character on the rising generation.

"I trust you will gain over men of every variety of opinion to this design. It is no matter of party politics, or of church and state disputation. It is a point of union for all the friends of liberal views, and as the Propiet Isaiah says, 'the liberal devise liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand.'"

From the Edinburgh Observer.

GEORGE IV. THE LEGITIMATE HEIR OF THE CHEVALIER CHARLES STUART!

It is rather singular that no sovereign of Great Britain has ever been in Scotland who was not in the line of the ancient Scottish monarchs, according to the undoubted assent of all parties; and that no such sovereign could have been here but George the IV. Charles the second was here, who was unquestionably in that line; from his time, to the death of the Cardinal of York (late in the reign of George III.) the royal family was divided. The claims of the exiled branch of it were maintained to the very last, by a party who were called Jacobites, which latterly was not a very large party, but which yet survived in Scotland, and persevered in supporting the right of that family to the throne of Britain. By the death of the Cardinal of York, the Jacobite party have become completely triumphant; for we are all now Jacobites, thoroughbred Jacobites, in acknowledging George IV. If George III. had been here, or any of his predecessors, back to James II. (VII) it might have been said by the Jacobites, that he was not the legitimate monarch, inasmuch as the elder branch of his family was preserved in the persons of the ejected Stuarts but nothing of that kind can be said of George IV; and Scotland is in the singular situation of making preparation to hail the arrival of a sovereign, who unites in his person all the claims to the throne whether de jure or de facto, which any party has ever set up, and which no sovereign has ever been able to boast since the last royal visit which Scotland received, if we except the short and feverish reign of James II. (VII) though, in fact, he was here when Duke of York. This seems to be one of the feelings that stimulates the people here, at the present time, to make such great exertions —Our King is the heir of the Chevalier, in whose service the Scotch suffered so much, shone so much; and

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 19.

THURSDAY, MAY 12th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We have no foreign news of material importance this week by the late London papers we observe that Lieut Col. Sir James Carmichael Smyth Bart. Major Sir George Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt Harris, have been appointed commissioners for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and will shortly embark at Liverpool to execute their mission.

Friend CARAY, we observe, has prorogued *his* parliamentary reports sooner than usual after the termination of the Session:—whether this cessation is owing to the liberal vote in his favour, by the Assembly; or to the non-payment of the contingent accounts of the House,—we shall not inquire—but we think it ill-judged.

FOLLOWING the example of the Catholic Association, and in obedience to the late enactments, the GRAND LODGE OF ORANGE to other parts of Europe; and *Flour*, in particular, is in brisk

MEN, assembled in Dublin on the 18th of March, came to the unanimous resolution of immediately dissolving their body:—which was done accordingly.

No less than *Six New Vessels* of various tonnage have been already launched this season at Quebec.

A scarcity of Provisions in Spain has occasioned a sudden and remarkable excitement at Gibraltar; which, it seems, has spread

he will find many a Flora Macdonald amongst the "Sisters of the Silver Cross," and many a faithful highlander attending on his throne, with the forester's bugle and bow.

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

New-York, April 20.

The papers received by a former arrival mentioned that a mutiny had taken place among some of the native regiments in India particularly the 47th. The regular troops were ordered out, and on the 47th refusing to stack their arms, they were fired on and several mutineers were killed. By the papers of the 22d f March, we find that a Court Martial has been held for the trial of the mutineers. The 47th Regt. has been disgraced, and the Gov. General has directed "that No. 47 be struck out of the Army List." Thirty-five privates of the 62d native infantry, were sentenced to death for seizing the colours of their regiment and joining the 47th when in a state of open mutiny; four were executed, the others sentenced to 14 years labour. Several soldiers for the like offence, belonging to the 24th and 26th regiments were tried and found guilty, some were hanged, and others order ed to severe punishments.

The East India Company are making the most extensive preparations to send out reinforcements to India About seventy vessels, many of the largest dimensions, have been tendered to them to carry out men and stores; and the report is, that 30,000 tons of shipping will be taken up by this Company. The average tenders are £15 per ton out and home, and for the voyage out about the half.

A TALE OF WOE.

No where else on earth, perhaps, has human misery, by human means, been rendered so lasting so complete, or so remediless, as within the dire wall, of that Mansion of cruelty, the Bastile of France, which was at once the means and the cloak of the accursed tyranny of the Capet race. A person who had been guilty of the enormous crime of uttering some unguarded expressions of disrespect against Louis XV or against his ministress, was immured in this prison by order of that weak Monarch. Upon the accession of his late unfortunate successor, the ministers there in office, moved by humanity, began their administration with an act of clemency and justice; they inspected the registers of the Bastile, and set many of the prisoners at liberty. Among the number was an old man, who had groaned in confinement for a period of forty-seven years, between four thick and cold stone walls. Hardened by adversity, which strengthens both the mind and constitution, when men are not overpowered by it, he had resisted the horrors of his long imprisonment with an invincible and manly spirit. His locks, white, thin, and scattered, had almost acquired the rigidity of iron; whilst his body, enfranchised for so long a time by a coffin of stone, had borrowed from it a firm and compact habit. The narrow door of his tomb turned upon its grating hinges, opened not as usual, by halves; and an unknown voice announced his liberty, and bade him depart. Believing this to be a dream, he hesitated; but at length rose up and walked forth with trembling steps, amazed at the immense expanse, almost without bounds. He stopped from time to time and gazed around like a bewildered traveller; his vision was with difficulty reconciled to the clear light of day; he contemplated the heavens as a new object; his eyes remained fixed, and he could not even weep.

Stupified with the newly acquired power of changing his position, his limbs, like his tongue, in spite of his efforts, refused to perform the office; at length he got through the formidable gate which had so long before closed upon him. When he felt the motion of the carriage designed to convey him to his former habitation, he screamed out, and uttered some inarticulate sounds; and as he could not bear this new movement, he was obliged to descend. Supported by a benevolent arm, he sought out the street where he had formerly resided; he found it, but no trace of his House remained; one of the public edifices occupied the spot where it stood.

He now saw nothing that brought to his recollection, either that particular quarter, the city itself, or the objects with which he had formerly been acquainted. The houses of his nearest neighbours, which were fresh in his memory, had assumed a new appearance. In vain were his looks directed to all the objects around him; he could discover nothing of which he had the slightest remembrance. Terrified, he stopped and fetched a deep sigh

To him, what did it import that the city was peopled with living creatures? none of them were alive to him; he was unknown to the world, and he knew nobody; and whilst he wept, he regretted his dungeon.

At the name of the Bastile, which he often pronounced, and even claimed as an asylum, and the sight of his clothes that marked a former age, the crowd gathered round him; curiosity blended with pity, excited their attention. The mob asked him many questions, but had no remembrance of the circumstances he recapitulated.

At length accident brought to his way an ancient domestic, now a superannuated porter, who, confined to his lodge for fifteen years, had hardly sufficient strength to open the gate; he did not even know the master he had served; but informed him that grief and misfortune had brought his wife to the grave thirty years before, that his children were gone abroad to distant climes, and that all his relations and friends were now reexamined. This recital was made with the indifference which people discover for events long passed, and almost forgotten. The miserable man groaned, and groaned alone. The crowd around offering only unknown faces to his view, made him feel the excess of his calamities even more than he would have done in the dreadful solitude that he lately quitted.

Overcome with sorrow, he presented himself before the minister to whose humanity he owed the liberty that was now a burden to him. Bowing down, he said "Restore me again to that prison from which you have taken me: I cannot survive the loss of my nearest relations; of my friends; and, in one word, of a whole generation. Is it possible in the same moment to be informed of this universal destruction, and not to wish for death? This general mortality, which to the rest of mankind comes slowly and by degrees, has to me been its antaneous, the operation of a moment. Whilst secluded from society, I lived with myself only; but here I can neither live with myself nor with the new race, to whom my anguish and despair appear only as a dream. There is nothing terrible in dying, but it is terrible indeed to be the last."

The minister was melted; he caused the old domestic to attend this unfortunate person, as he only could talk to him of his family. This discourse was the single consolation that he received; for he shunned all intercourse with a new race, born since he had been exiled from the world; and he passed his time in the midst of [illegible] as though he had done whilst confined in a dungeon for almost half a century. But the mortification of seeing no person who could say to him, "We were for merly known to one another," soon put an end to his existence.

TOM MOOR OF FLEET STREET.

You must all have heard of Tom Moor, the linen draper, in Fleet street. His father when he died left him an affluent fortune, and a shop of excellent trade.

As he was standing at the door one day a countryman came up to him with a nest of jackdaws, and accosting him, says, 'Measter,' wool he buy a nest of daws?—' No; I don't want any'—' Measter,' replied the man, 'I'll sell them all cheap; you shall have the whole nest for nothpence—' I don't want, em,' answered Tom Moor, 'so go about your business.

As the man was walking away, one of the daws pops up his head, and cries, 'Mawk, mawk.'—Damn it,' says Tom Moor,' the birds know my name, Hallou, countryman, what will you take for that bird?'—' Why you shall have him for three pence,' Tom Moor bought him, had a cage made, and hung him up in the shop.

The jackdaw had too much notice of the bird, and would frequently tap at the bottom of the cage, and say, ' Who are you? who are you? and immediately reply, ' Tom Moor of Fleet street.'

In a short time the jackdaw learnt these words; and if he wanted victuals or water, would strike his bill a gainst the cage, turn up the white of his eye, cock his head, and cry, ' Who are you? who are you? Tom Moor of Fleet street, Tom Moor of Fleet street.

Tom Moor was fond of gaming, and often lost large sums of money; finding his business neglected in his absence, he had a small hazard table set up in one corner of his dining room, and invited a party of his friends to play at it.

The jackdaw had by this time become familiar; his cage was let open, and he hopped into every part of the house, sometimes he got into the dining room, where the gentlemen were at play; one of them being a constant winner, the other would say, ' Damn it now he nicks 'em;' the bird learnt these words also and adding them to the former, would call, ' Who are you? who are you? Tom Moor of Fleet street, Tom Moor of Fleet street; Damn it how he nicks 'em.'

Tom Moor, from repeated losses and neglect of business, failed in trade, and became a prisoner in the Fleet; he took his bird with him, and lived on the master's side, supported by his friends in a decent manner. They would sometimes ask, What brought you here? when he used to lift up his hands, and answer, ' Bad company, by G—d.' The bird learnt this likewise and at the end of the former words would say, ' What brought you here?' and to imitate his master, lift up his pinion and cry, ' Bad company, by G—d.'

Some of Tom Moor's friends died, others went a broad, and by degrees he was totally deserted, and removed to the common side of the prison; where the gaol distemper had broken out; he caught it, and in the last stage of life lying on a straw bed, the poor bird, who had been two days without food or water came to his feet, and striking his bill on the floor, called out, ' Who are you? who are you? Tom Moor of Fleet street, Tom Moor of Fleet street. Damn it how he nicks 'em, damn it how he nicks 'em What brought you here? what brought you here? Bad company, by G—d, bad company, by G—d.'

Tom Moor, who had attended to the bird, was struck with his words, and reflecting on himself, cried out, 'Good God! to what a situation am I reduced? My father, when he died, left me a good fortune and an established trade; I have spent my fortune, ruined my business, and am now dying in a loathsome gaol, and to complete all, keeping that poor thing confined without support: I'll endeavour to do one piece of justice before I die, by setting him at liberty.

He made a shift to crawl from his straw bed, opened the casement, and out flew the bird. A flight of Jackdaw's from the Temple, was going over the gaol, and Tom Moor's bird mixed among them. The gardeners were then laying the pots of the Temple gardens, and as often as they placed them in the day, the Jackdaws pulled them up by night. These got a gun, and attempted to shoot some of them; but being cunning birds th y always placed one as a watch in the stump of a willow tree; who, as soon as the gun was levelled, cried 'Mawk, mawk,' and away they all flew, so that the men could never shoot one of them.

The gardeners were advised to get a net, and the first night it was spread, they caught fifteen? Tom Moor's bird was amongst them. One of the men took the net into the garret of an uninhabited house, fastens the door and windows, and turns the birds loose.—' Now,' says he, ' you black rascals, I'll be revenged on you. Taking hold of the first at hand, he twisted his neck, and throwing him down cries, ' There goes one. Tom Moor's bird, who had hopped upon a beam in one corner of the room unobserved, as the man laid hold of the second calls out, ' Damn it how he nicks 'em.' The man alarmed cries, ' Sure, I heard a voice! but the house is uninhabited, and the door fast: it could not be imagination. On laying hold of the third, and twisting his neck, Tom Moor's bird again says, ' Damn it how he nicks 'em.' The man dropped the bird in his hand, and turning to where the voice came from, seeing the other with his mouth open, calls out, ' Who are you?' to which the bird answered, ' Tom Moor of Fleet street, Tom Moor of Fleet street' ' The devil you are; and what brought you here?—Bad company by G—, Bad company, by G—.' The fellow frightened almost out of his wits, opened the door, and ran down stairs out of the house followed by all the birds, who, by this means saved their lives, and gained their liberty.

Poetry.

THE SULIOTE MOTHER.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, just published.)

Various writers on modern Greece have related the fate of those Suliote Women who threw themselves, with their infants, from the precipices of their mountainous territory, on the conquest and approach of Ali Pacha. One of those narrators adds, that a wild song was chanted by the mothers before committing the act of desperation.

She stood upon the loftiest peak,
Amidst the dark blue sky,
A bitter smile was on her cheek,
And a dark flash in her eye.

" Dost thou see them, boy?—through the dusky pines,
Dost thou see where the foeman's armour shines?
Hast thou caught the gleam of the conqueror's crest?
My babe! that I cradled on my breast!
Wouldst thou spring from thy mother's arms with joy?
That sight hath cost the a father, boy!"

For in the rocky strait beneath
Lay Suliote sire and son;
They had heap'd high the piles of death,
Before the pass was won.

" They have crost the torrent and on they come!
Woe for the mountain-hearth and home!
There, where the hunter laid by his spear,
There, where the lyre hath been sweet to hear,
There, where I sang thee, fair babe! to sleep,
Nought but the blood stain our trace shall keep!"

And now the horn's loud blast was heard,
And now the cymbal's clang,
Till e'en the upper air was stirr'd
As cliffs and hollows rang.

" Hark! they bring music my joyous child!
What saith the trumpet to Suli's wild?
Doth it light thine eyes with so quick a fire,
As if a glimpse of thine armed sire?
—Still!—be thou still!—there are brave men low—
Thou wouldst not smile couldst thou see him now!"

But nearer came the clash of steel,
And louder swell'd the horn,
And farther yet the tambour's peal
Through the dark pass was borne.

" Hear'st thou the sounds of their savage mirth,
Boy, thou wert free when I gave thee birth!
Free, and how cherish'd! my warrior's son!
He, too, hath bless'd thee, as I have done,
Ay, and unchain'd must his loved ones be—
Freedom young Suliote, for me and thee!"

And from the arrowy peak she sprung,
And fast the fair child bore;
A veil upon the wind was flung,
A cry—and all was o'er!

Domestic.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

April, 24th—Ship Perseverance, Egg, 29th March from Plymouth, to J. S. Campbell, baliast —Passenger Mrs. Rob

—" Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Smith, 21st March from Portsmouth, to W. Budden, ballast.

—" A Schooner from Gaspé.

—25th Brig Procris, Arnold 24th March from Poole, to Wm Budden, goods and ballast.—Passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Godwin, and child.

26th—Brig Dawn, Bland, 26th March from Bristol, to A. George, ballast.

—Brig Albion, Hall, 31st. do. from Portsmouth, to R. Wood, do.

—Bark Mary-Ann, Laidley, 30th do. from Bristol, to J. Leather, & Co. do.

—" Samuel Whitbread, Marmick, 26th do. from London, to Froste, and Co. do.

—" Shallet, Mason, 27th do. from Liverpool, to Saunders, do.

—" Europe, Willis, 28th do. from Plymouth, to Wm. Price, do.

—Ship Canada, Redpath, 28th do. from London, to Wm. Pemberton, do.

—" Lloyds, Winterbottom, 29th do. from Plymouth, to J. S. Campbell, do.

—Bark Hopewell, Dobson, 30th do. from London, to A. George, do.

—Snip Nautilus, Tully, 27th do. from Bristol, to do. do.

—Brig Columbia, Taylor, 1st April from London, to Wm. Price, do. Passengers in the Lloyds, Messrs. Baird, Cundy, and Jeffery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable number of vessels, are stated to be at hand. It is we believe, without precedent that so great a number were in port at the same time of the year.

The vessels which arriv... esterday fell in with a considerable extent of heavy fl... ice, and a number of ice berge on the banks of N. foundland. There was no ice in the gulf except at Cape North; but it is probable that vessels arriving there later than they did would meet with ice. The *Wm. Bensley*, only saw a brig in the ice, and met nothing worth notice on her passage. Both vessels might have been up two days sooner had it been known that the ice opposite this port had gone off.

We understand that intelligence is received from which it is conjectured that the *Saguenay*, of this port, has been lost on the United States coast.

The *Emma*, Reed, dismasted last fall at Hare-island, which had wintered at Kamouraska, is nearly ready for sea and will sail about the 1st inst.

The following vessels are to sail from Liverpool for Quebec early in April viz: *Urania, Hibernia, Carricks, Rapid, Indian, New John, Benson, Charlotte*, and *Henry Cerf*.

The *Symmetry*, Crum, was to leave Bristol, for Quebec 24th March, and the *General Wolfe*, Stanworth, *Ontario*, Wells, *Chilton*, Galley, and *Centurian*, Bankier, on the 28th do.

The *London*, Chapman, from London, was spoken by the Procris off the Seven Islands last Tuesday.

Spoken 31 March lat. 50, lon. 15, by the *Nautilus*, Tully, at this port, new ship *Margaret* from St. John to Liverpool.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. XV.

(From Tuesday March 8th, to March 12th, 1825 inclusive.)

TUESDAY, 8th March 1825

Mr. ATTY GENERAL moved, that the reading of the minutes and Petitions should be dispensed with until after he had submitted a message to the House, respecting a certain part of the order of the day.

Which was carried.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that so much of the order of the day as related to the second reading of the Welland Canal Bill, should be discharged, and that the said Bill should be referred to a Select Committee with power to send for persons and papers, and that the Committee should consist of Messrs. Morris, McLean, Thompson and D. Jones.

In amendment Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the name of McLean be struck out, and Messrs. Matthews and Beardsly be inserted.

Which was carried.

The Original Question as amended was then put and carried.

On motion of Mr NORRIS it was resolved, that the number of Members who had not served on a Select Committee for the trial of a Contested Election, during the present Session, was insufficient to fulfil the purposes of the Law.

The Minutes were read.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petitions of William Sowden—John Covert and others—and of the Inhabitants of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh, in the Eastern District.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of the Inhabitants of Willoughby and Bertie, praying for aid to build bridges &c—the Petition of Trueman Raymond, praying for allowance of per centage as Deputy Collector—the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Niagara District, praying for the equal distribution of the profits arising from Clergy Reserves—and the Petition of Capt Thomas Marrigold, praying to be put on the pension list, were read

The Petitions of the inhabitants of the District of Niagara, of Trueman Raymond, and of Capt. Marrigold were severally referred to Select Committees to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Magistrates of the Home District, reported a bill, which was received and read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the following Friday.

Agreeably to notice, Mr VANKOUGHNETT moved, that it might be resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting His Excellency would be pleased to acquaint this House if he has received any communication from His Majesty's Government upon the subject of the Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force granting Poundage to the Receiver General, and to provide a Salary for that Officer in lieu of such Poundage," also, that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House a statement of the Poundage that the Receiver General has received upon all monies passing through his hands for the four last years, and that Messrs. Morris, and Lefferty should be a Committee to draft the same

In amendment Mr. HAMILTON moved, that after the word "statement" in the original motion, the remainder should be expunged, and the words "of the emoluments of the different Officers of Government for the last four years," be inserted.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Beardsly, Clark, Coleman, Ewing, Hamilton, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Thompson, Wilson, and White—16

NAYS—Messrs Atty General, Beardy, Bernham, Cumming, Gordon, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Taunjaun, Van Koughnett, and Wilkinson—15

Question gained—majority 1.

The original motion as amended was then put and carried

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle

Mr. MATTHEWS from the Committee to which was referred the Petition of Wm Lyon McKenzie, complaining of certain abuses existing in the Post-Office Department within this Province,—submitted a Report which was received and read as follows

Your Committee to which was referred certain abuses said to exist in the Post Office Department of this Province, begs leave to report.

That it is in evidence before it that great abuses do exist in the Post-Office Department which ought to be remedied.

That it is the opinion of your Committee that the Post Office Department of this Province ought to be under the supervison and control of the Parliament thereof.

That Deputy Postmasters not being at present under the control of the Parliament of this Province have, in some instances, appeared to be very regardless of their duties, and inattentive to complaints made to any of them, from a knowledge of the difficulties that necessarily must exist in bringin them to justice.

That great abuses exist in contracting for and forwarding the Mails, the Bags being often filled with goods of various denominations, totally unconnected with the Post-Office Departments, to the great injury of the contractor, as well as to the Post-Office Revenue, and that the representations made to that subject to the Deputy Post-Master General do not appear to have been attended with any good effects

That complaints have been made to the Deputy Post Master General, of letters and papers mis-sent, and opened, and inspected, and of other irregularities, which have not received apparently the necessary attention.

That Post Offices are much wanted in some very populous parts of this Province, and that the application made to the Dep'y. Post Master General on that head do not appear to have had proper attention paid to them.

That it is in evidence before your Committee that one penny New York Currency is charged for the conveyance of eve y newspaper across the Niagara River at Queenston, as well going to, as coming from the United States, which is considered by your Committee as a very heavy and improper charge on the public.

That it is the opinion of your Committee that to compel editors of newspapers to pay in advance the postage of their papers to their sub-scribers is a great injury to them, as they are paying for a service not always performed, and are in many cases never repaid. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the postage should be charged and collected on the postage or letters now is, from those persons who receive them.

That it is the opinion of your Committee that all communications by Post to and from the Members of Parliament of this Province, (while in session) and not exceeding in weight, ounces, should also be free from postage whatever

That if any surplus Revenue is derived from the Post Office in this Province, it is desirable that the proceeds should be expended on the public Roads, Bridges, and many of which are now in a deplorable state, and on a review of the whole, and on the abuses alledged to exist, and of the difficulties, under the present system of correcting them, it is the opinion of your Committee, that it would be attended with manifest advantage to the community to take the entire management of the Post Office Department in this Province under the immediate control of its Legislature, even though some trifling temporary expense should thereby be incurred, but which is not anticipated, and which your Committee confidently anticipates, could not, under good regulations be either heavy or of long continuance.

Your Committee therefore recommends to your Honourable House that the steps necessary for the accomplishment of those objects should be adopted

All which is humbly submitted.

(Signed)

J. MATTHEWS,
Chairman

Committee Room of As. }
sembly, 9th March, 1825 }

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWS, the Report just read was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the following Monday.

Mr. ROLPH moved, that it might be Resolved, That the Honourable the Legislative Council should be informed that the Master in Chancery being charged with a message to this Honourable House was admitted within the Bar (as the custom is) and having read the same, he did, upon being requested to deliver the said message on the Clerk's Table, (according to the 21st Rule of this House) withdrew from this House with the message with which he was so charged

In amendment Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that after the word "charged" in the original motion, the following words be inserted, "that this House is willing to take it for granted that the Master in Chancery when he brought down the last message from that House did not comply with the said Rule from the circumstance that the same had not been communicated to the Legislative Council, and that this House have no that account since communicated the said Rule in order that the Honourable the Legislative Council might be informed thereof.

Which was carried.

On the original question as amended being put the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Atty. General, Beardsley, Beardy, Bernham, Coleman, Ewing, Hamilton, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Smilick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson and White—20

NAYS—Messrs Clark, Gordon, C. Jones D. Jones, Lefferty, McDonald, McLean, Morris, VanKoughnett, Walker and Wil

tleton—11.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of nine, and it was resolved, that the Honourable the Legislative Council be informed that the Master in Chancery being charged with a message to this Honourable House was admitted within the Bar (as the custom is) and having read the same, he did, upon being requested to deliver the said message on the Clerks table, according to the 21st Rule of this House, withdraw from this House with the message with which he was so charged, that this House is willing to take it for granted that the Master in Chancery when he brought down the last message from that House did not comply with the said rule from the circumstance that the same has not been communicated to the Legislative Council, and that this House have on that account since commanded the said rule to be observed that the Honourable the Legislative Council might be informed thereof.

Messrs. Att'y. General and Rolph were ordered by the Speaker to wait upon the Legislative Council with a message founded on the foregoing resolutions.

Mr D JONES from the Committee to wait upon the Honourable the Legislative Council with the message from this House communicating the 21st Rule, reported delivering the same.

Leave was granted to Capt. MATTHEWS, to bring in a Bill for the relief of certain religious sects, called Unite Testrun or United Brethren, Quakers, Menonists, &c. and the Bill was read for first time and ordered for a second reading on the Monday following.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Kingston Boundary Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Agreeable to the order of the day the High way Bill was read a second time.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the House went into Committee on the Bill.

The Chairman left the Chair

Members present—Messrs. McCall Hamilton, Walsh, Playter, Gordon, VanKoughnett, Clark, Wilkinson, Walker, Thomson, Lefferty, Beardsly, Thompson, White, McLean, Att'y General, Cameron, Brady and Peterson—19

At half past 6 o'clock P. M. the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

THURSDAY, 10th March 1825

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Road Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Att'y General, Brady, Cameron, Clark Coleman, Cumming, Ewart, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, McBride, McDonell, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Rolph, Thompson, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Wilkinson and White—26.

NAYS.—Messrs Hamilton, Matthews, Randal, Walsh, and Wilson—5

The question was gained by a majority of twenty one, the Report was received and leave granted accordingly.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of the Sergeant at Arms.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of William Sowden late Returning Officer for the County of Durham praying for remuneration for attending the committee during the trial of the Durham contested election—The Petition of John Covert and others praying for pecuniary aid and other Legislative assistance to enable them to build a pier or breakwater at or near the village of Cobourg on the Lake Shore—and the Petition of certain freeholder of the Townships of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh praying that certain roads may be laid out and established in conformity with the courses mentioned in their deeds—were read.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants in the Township of Lancaster and Charlottenburgh was referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise

Mr BURNHAM moved, that the Petition of William Sowden late Returning Officer for the County of Durham should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon.

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. BURNHAM, the Petition of John Coverts and others was referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Att'y General, one of the messengers deputed by this House to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council the message of this House upon the subject of the Master in Chancery having withdrawn from this House with the message with which he had been charged by the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, accompanied by Mr. Rolph who with the Att'y General was charged with the delivery of the said message—and that they were informed by the door keeper in attendance that the Honorable the Legislative Council were in session with closed doors—and that he had orders not to admit any messages, whereupon the messengers of this House requested this House keeper to ascertain whether his directions were such as to forbid his announcing the message; that the door Keeper went into the Legislative Council Chamber and on his return persisted in refusing to announce the message, whereupon the Messengers of this House withdrew.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, it was resolved, that a Committee should be appointed to search into precedents how far it is usual and consistent with Parliamentary usage, for the Honourable the Legislative Council when in Session, to refuse admittance to Messengers from this House, by directing their door keeper to forbear announcing such Messengers, and that Messrs. C. Jones, VanKoughnett and Morris should compose such Committee.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 11th March, 1825.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, it was ordered that the Committee on the Northumberland Election should meet in the Library at the hour of eleven, A. M. on the morrow.

Mr. ROLPH moved, that the House should enter upon no business nor receive any message from the Honourable the Legislative Council, till the Committee of privilege had made their Report.

Adjourned

SATURDAY, 12th March, 1825

Mr C. JONES, from the Committee appointed to search for precedents on certain matters of privilege, reported as follows:

The Select Committee appointed to search into precedents how far it is usual or consistent with Parliamentary usage for the Honourable the Legislative Council, when in Session to refuse admission to Messengers from this House by directing their door keeper to forbear announcing any such message, beg leave to report, that they have examined into all the authorities to which they could have access, the result of which has been that they have not been able to find any Parliamentary precedent or authority upon which such a proceeding could be founded. Your Committee further beg leave to report, that they conceive this unusual proceeding to be in direct violation of the thirty sixth Rule of that Honourable House, and contrary to long established usage.

Signed, CHARLES JONES,
CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly, }
12th March, 1825 }

Leave was granted to bring up the following Petitions, of Russell Stephens and others—of Joshua Rouse and others—of John Low and others—of James Bailey and others—and of David Crawford.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Petition of Charles Biggar and others, praying that an equal distribution of the avails arising from Clergy Reserves in this Province, may be made among all Protestan denominations residing within the same—and the Petition from Allan McNabb, Esq Sergeant at Arms, praying for an increase of Salary, were read.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council several messages, and withdrew.

The Speaker communicated the same to the House, and read the Messages as follow:

MR SPEAKER,

The Honourable the Legislative Council have passed certain Resolutions, which they deem it expedient to transmit to the House of Assembly

Signed, W DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
12th March, 1825 }

RESOLVED.—That the House having been informed, since the adjournment on Thursday last, that a deputation from the House of Assembly had been refused admittance, it be no time in expressing their deep regret that so unpleasant an event should have occurred through the misapprehension of their respective rights and so contrary to the instructions of this House, which are to preserve the utmost courtesy in its intercourse with the House of Assembly.

RESOLVED.—That the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the House of Assembly

[Truly extracted from the Minutes of 12th March, 1825.]
Signed, JOHN POWELL, C. L. C.

MR SPEAKER,

The House unable the Legislative Council have passed certain Resolutions, a copy of which, they deem it expedient to transmit to the House of Assembly.

Signed. W. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
12th March, 1825 }

RESOLVED.—That on Friday the 4th inst a Message was sent from this House by its Messenger, the Master in Chancery, to the House of Assembly, in the usual manner.

RESOLVED.—That the said Messenger informed the House, that owing to some alteration in the mode of receiving Messages from the Legislative Council adopted by the House of Assembly, our Messenger had declined conforming thereto, and had, with great propriety, returned without delivering the communication with which he was intrusted, to receive the commands of this House

RESOLVED.—That no intimation had been made to this House that any alteration had been adopted in the usual form of receiving Messages from the Legislative Council, by the House of Assembly

RESOLVED.—That to adopt and act upon an alteration on the established mode of communication before such alteration was communicated to this House, is a departure on the part of the House of Assembly from that courteous intercourse so happily established between the two branches of the Legislature, and which it has never ceased to be the earnest wish of this House to maintain.

RESOLVED.—That the reception of the Messenger of this House by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, on Friday the 4th inst. affects the long establ hed privileges of this House

RESOLVED.—That this House deeply regrets the occurrence of an event so entirely unexpected, and which renders it expedient to adopt such measures as shall in its wisdom, best comport with its dignity in preserving its long established privileges unimpaired.

RESOLVED.—That the mode of communication ever since the commencement of the constitution, now more than forty years ago, having been refused by the House of Assembly, without any previous intimation of its intention to this House, the Legislative Council may not so far forget what is due to the place which it occupies in the constitution as to expose itself again, after transmitting the above Resolutions to the House of Assembly to the discourteousness it has experienced.

[Truly extracted from the Minutes of the 12th March, 1825.]
Signed, JOHN POWELL, C. L. C.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, it was ordered that the House should on the following Monday, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Messages of the Honourable the Legislative Council, and that the same should be first on the order of the day.

Mr GORDON, from the Select Committee appointed to try the merits of the Petition of Alexander McMartin, Esq. complaining of the Election and Return of Duncan Cameron, Esq. as a Member to represent the County of Glengary in the present Parliament, inform the House, that the Committee had agreed to a final Report on that subject, which he was ready to lay before the House

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was read as follows:

To the Honourable the House of Assembly.

The Select Committee appointed to try the matters contained in the Petition of Alexander McMartin, Esq complaining of the undue Election and return of Duncan Cameron Esq Sitting Member for the County of Glengary, have come to the following final determination to wit.

RESOLVED.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the conduct of the Returning Officer, at the late Election for the County of Glengary, in receiving votes upon the Poll, and subsequently ordering them to be struck off was illegal and improper

RESOLVED.—That the Returning Officer went into a Scrutiny without a formal demand from either of the Candidates at the close of the Poll

RESOLVED.—That in the opinion of this Committee, the Returning Officer, at the Scrutiny, improperly and illegally directed votes to be struck off upon oath illegally tendered by witnesses swearing, "that the voters had no votes in the County of Glengary

RESOLVED.—That the Scrutiny not having been completed, it is the opinion of this Committee that the Sitting Member, Duncan Cameron, Esq was improperly Returned

RESOLVED.—That from all these irregularities the Committee think it doubtful, whether the Petitioner or Sitting Member, Duncan Cameron, Esq. ought to have been Returned, and that therefore the Return, in so far as it regards the Return of Duncan Cameron, Esq be declared void, and that a new Writ do issue for the Return of one Member for the County of Glengary

RESOLVED.—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the irregularities which took place in the conduct of the Poll, and on the Scrutiny, arose only from misconception on the part of the Returning Officer, as to the proper line of his duty, and that there is no ground to impute to him any partial or corrupt motive

RESOLVED.—That the Petition of Alexander McMartin, Esq. complaining of the undue Election and Return of Duncan Cameron, Esq Member for the County of Glengary, is not frivolous or vexatious

RESOLVED.—That the defence of the said Duncan Cameron, Esq. Sitting Member was not frivolous or vexatious.

(Signed)
JAMES GORDON,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, House of }
Assembly, 12th March, 1825 }

On motion of Mr. GORDON it was Resolved, that the Speaker should direct the proper Officer to issue a Writ of Election for the Return of a Member for the County of Glengary, in place of Duncan Cameron, Esquire, whose Election was declared void

Mr. MORRIS from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Stockholders in the Welland Canal, reported a Bill which was received and read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the Monday following

DOCTOR LEFFERTY from the Committee to whom was referred the several Petitions on the subject of Mill Dams, reported as follows

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Home District, on the subject of erecting Mill Dams on any Rivers or Water Courses, navigable, or capable of being rendered so, or accessible to fish from the Lake, beg leave to state, that no information has been laid before them relative to any of the Rivers or Water Courses aforesaid, except the Rivers Credit and Humber, that from that information, they are of opinion those Streams are not navigable for Boats of any description unless at particular Seasons of the Year, that Mill Dams may be erected with an inclined plane on the plan of one foot rise to four feet space, over which fish may pass up, and rafts down without any obstruction.

(Signed)
JOHN J. LEFFERTY
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, }
March, 1825 }

On motion of DOCTOR LEFFERTY, the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of Mill Dams on certain Navigable Streams, was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the following Tuesday.

Adjourned.

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By authority.

LETTER in last Gazette, SIR GRANT'S Commission as Collector of Customs at Queenston bears date the 31st March 1825.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on Monday the Twenty third day of May inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty third day of May inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby continuing and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at Stamford, this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby our assent to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, has appointed Allan McPherson, Esq. of the Napanee Mills, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Sheffield, in the Midland District.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r.
Secretary

York, 4th March, 1825. No. 19—3w.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excel'ency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Laroque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL.
Sheriff, Eastern District.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *April*, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. District.
No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O'Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No 1. in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith — and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond.

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House in Perth, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11*th*, 1825.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

No. 16.—6w. J. H. POWELL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale No. 11—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty-four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT To WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Laisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H. Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of Lot No. 17, in the third Concession of the Township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circuits in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 No. 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John M'Kenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	2½
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Con. of Grantham.	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Village of St. Catharines.	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do. do. do.	½
Lot No. 9 in the Town of Niagara.	½
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 in the 5th Con. of Grimsby.	200
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the do, do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for Sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, 2*d March*, 1824.

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage o otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the twenty eight day of May next, at the same place, and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Deputy Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28 *March*, 1825. 15-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*. issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza *alias* Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the Fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres;—all of which property I shall offer for Sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Niagara, *March* 2*d*. 1224.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, D'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, *March* 14*th*, 1825. No. 15 —t. f.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the period of their Partnership expired on the First instant.

W. BALDWIN,
S WASHBURN
Attornies at Law.

York 6th May 1825. No. 19—3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Spragg,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.
Montreal, 21 May, 1825. No. 20—2w.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, will receive proposals at their Office, in Saint Catharines, on the first day of July next, for excavating the deep cut on summit ridge, between River Welland and Lock No. One, and whatever other part of the line may be then in readiness for Contract.

By Order of the Board,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.
Agent.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines April 28*th* 1825.

☞ Editors of the different papers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above four insertions
No. 19—4w.

For Sale.

A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G SIMONS.
Agent.

Flamboro Cottage 4*th April* 1825 No. 19—t. d.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. No 17—6w.

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded therewith to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON.

They entertain a confident hope that the article can be got into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th April, 1825 No. 16.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises, containing two acres, lately occupied as the Government Office,
Lot No. 34 in the 2nd Concession of Vaughan,
Lot No. 35 in the 9th do. do,
Lot No 14 in the 3rd do. Beverly,
Also, 3000 Acres in the Township of Huntington, in the Midland District, the Land is of the first quality
Application to be made to the Subscriber, at the Attorney General's Office.

JOHN S CARTWRIGHT.
York, 5th May, 1825. *No* 18—4w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing EXECUTORS. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

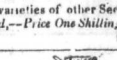
Queenston 7. *April* 1825. No. 15 —t f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.
No 16 —*t f.*



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire—Stables intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.
Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11 —t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3d Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Belcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased
43—tf

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.
No. 48.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U C. Gazette Office in York.
No 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurence Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.
No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2s per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SCREENS, *London-made*, CRIMSON MORREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is £65 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground-floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—tf.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 3d day of June next, on the ORDNANCE WHARF, POINT HENRY, the following

TARRED ROPES,

BREECHINGS, TACKLE FALLS, &c. &c.

Not required for the Service.

2 500	lbs	7	Inch	ROPE,
1,200	do	6½	do	do
1,300	do	5½	do	do
2,700	do	4½	do	do
320	do	4	do	do
175	do	3½	do	do
2,200	do	3	do	do
1,600	do	2½	do	do
120	do	2	do	do
550	do	1½	do	do
2,600	do	1	do	do
2,600	do	¾	do	do
2 000	do	½	do	do
30,000	do	Breechings from		4½ to 8½ In.
12,000	do	Tackle Falls,		1½ to 3½ do.

—ALSO—

30,000 lbs GUNPOWDER.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN STRANGE, Auctioneer.

Kingston, 13th May, 1825 No 20—3wks.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 29.

THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

AMIDST the showers of abuse lavished upon our House of Assembly by certain prints of both Provinces, MR NEILSON, of the-elder *Quebec Gazette*, consoles us by saying that the—"good people of Upper Canada should not ascribe any abuse of them or their Representatives, which may appear in *certain papers* in Lower Canada, as coming from the inhabitants of that Colony, but consider that abuse as *a thing of course*"!

THERE can be no wonder that such erroneous judgements of places and distances, regarding this country are formed in England when our own writers fall into such blunders as one that may be noticed in the last *Mercury*, where it is stated that the shores of Rice Lake are "*thickly settled*" and that the Lake is situated "*thirty miles* north of *Lake Ontario*"—whereas it is barely ten miles from one Lake to the other, at their nearest points of contiguity—and there are no more than *two families* at present resident along the whole southern coast of Rice Lake in a distance of nearly twenty four miles!

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Important Decision.—The opinion of the Bench delivered at Lancaster Assizes on the 14th March last, on the following trial, is so highly important that it cannot be too generally known:

Richard Reed was charged with killing and slaying Ellen Wilkinson, at Chorley, under the following circumstances.—The was a farmer, and amongst his cows he kept one which was notoriously mischievous. He had frequent occasion to know that it was dangerous for any person to go near it; several persons had been hurt by it; and the woman in question at last fell a victim to its fury. She was passing through the field where it happened to be; it followed her out on the road, and mangled her in so dreadful a manner, that she died in a few days after.

Mr Justice BAYLEY told the jury, that if a man kept an animal which he knew to be maliciously inclined and did not take measures to prevent it, either by confinement, or by other means from injuring other persons, he was responsible for the consequences.—*Guilty.*

Mr. Gourlay and the Chancellor.—Mr. Bennett presented a Petition in the House of Commons from Mr. Gourlay, complaining of the inability of the Lord Chancellor from age and infirmity duly to discharge his duty; and setting forth, in his own, Mr Gourlay's case, that his Lordship had recently given an erroneous judgement, on defective documents.

A Brother of the Thurtells.—Henry Thurtell, a younger brother of these men, was apprehended for stealing a Silver Watch from Mr. Bradbee, landlord of the White-Swan Public house, Chancery lane. The prisoner who was fully six feet in height, had the rough appearance of a sea faring man, and stated that he had been four years and a half absent at sea, he produced written commendations of his conduct from various Officers, and stated that on his return home, he wrote to his father and friends, who replied, that they did not wish to see him or to have any thing to say to him. The prisoner was much affected in making this detail;—he said he found himself pointed at wherever he went, and he did not care where they sent him.—His hearers were so much affected by his manner that many wept with him, the prosecutor declined prosecuting, and Thurtell was dismissed on engaging on going to sea.

APPLES.—It appears from the N. E. Farmer, that there are some apple trees in this State, New York, and New Jersey, which bear apples, of which about one half of each is sweet, and the other half sour. L. Peters, of Westborough, states, that there is one tree in Medfield, and another in Shrewsbury which produce apples without any core. The trees never blossom.

Central Africa.—The Sun, of the evening of the 25th March, announces the return of Major Denham and the mission from the interior of Africa, after a residence of 18 months in central Africa.

The memoirs of a female adventurer calling herself Harriette Wilson, have lately made some noise in London; they contain letters of gallantry pretended to be written from the highest characters in England, to the heroine herself; but as some gentlemen may not desire this notoriety, she abstains from throwing them up for an adequate bribe.—Mr. Edward Ellice has shewn a manly example in resisting a demand from this harpy and has permitted her letter to him to be published in the daily prints.

MEMOIRS OF HARRIETTE WILSON.

(From the *Globe* and *Traveller*)

We think Mr. Ellice does but justice to the public in permitting us to publish the following letter, which he received by the post this morning. It displays at once the objects and motives of the authoress and editor of the detestable publication now circulating under the above title. He has desired us to leave blank the names of other parties alluded to, but has left the letter with us for the satisfaction of others who may be better acquainted with the lady's writing than himself:—

"March 8, No. 111, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, à Paris.

"Sir,—People are buying themselves so fast out of my book "*Memoirs of H. Wilson,*" that I have no time to attend to them should be sorry not to give each *a chance* if they *chuse to be out*. You are quizzed most *unmercifully*. Two noble dukes have lately taken my words and I have never named them. I am sure——would say you might trust me never to publish, or *cause* to be published, aught about you, if you like to forward £200 directly to me, else it will be too late, as the last volume, in which you *shine*, will be the property of the Editor, and in his hands. Lord——says he will answer for aught I agree to, so will my husband. Do *just as you like*—consult only yourself. I get as much by a small *book* as you will give me for taking you out, or more. I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves.

"Adieu—Mind I have no time to write again, as what with writing books, and then altering them for those who *frappe* * *en mort*.

"What do you think of my French?

Yours

HARRIETTE ROCHFORT, *late WILSON.*

"Don't trust to bag with your answer.

"Addressed, Edward Ellice, M. P. New-street London."

* We adhere to the lady's grammer, which, like her morality is not closely bound to vulgar rules. The words in italics are underlined in the original

Mining Companies.—The streets and inns of Falmouth at the last dates, were thronged with strangers, engaged for the different mining speculations abroad, and who were about to sail for their various destinations.

Incredible!—Among the numerous companies now forming in England, there is one of a very extraordinary nature. It is to have a capital of four millions, and to be employed in the recovery of *cannon balls* from the bottom of the sea, in order to reduce the present price of iron.

Mr. Abernethy the north country Pedestrian, completed his match on Friday morning, 18th March through part of England, and Scotland, to Glasgow 412 miles in 6 days, and 5 hours, being one hour within the time.

Preserving Posts.—A Pennsylvanian states that 21 years ago, in planting some gate posts, he bored through them near the ground with a two inch auger, filled the hole with salt and plugged it at both ends. The posts are now as sound as when put down. He has since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring an inch auger hole about four inches above the ground diagonally across the post so as to reach about two inches under ground; filling the whole with salt and closing it with plugs. He has not found any decay among them.

India Rubber.—This elastic substance, which is used for little else in this country, but to take out the marks of black lead pencils, is used for various purposes in South America, being formed into bottles, boots, shoes, torches, &c. Torches made of this substance, burn with great splendor. Any person may satisfy himself of this, by applying a candle to a small piece of rubber. It is said to be superior to leather for shoes, by reason of its elasticity and impenetrability. Some of these shoes have been imported into Philadelphia and a paper of that city advises females to substitute them for the fashionable ladies' shoes now in use.

Indian rubber, called also caouchouc, is obtained by the Indians from a tree that grows in Brazil and other parts of South America. This tree on being wounded, yields a milky juice, which becomes thick on exposure to the air. The juice is spread on clay, moulded into the form of bottles, shoes, birds, &c. in successive layers, until it is sufficiently thick. The exterior is ornamented by various means and then it is suspended over smoke, which hardens and colours it. The clay is afterwards broken up and taken out. Caoutchouc is used for varnish, and it is said that cloth varnished with the fresh juice is rendered perfectly impervious to water. When this substance is exposed to heat it readily melts, and loses its properties. By boiling it for some time, and then pressing two pieces together, they may be united as closely as if they formed one piece. Several trees which grow in the East Indies yield Caoutchouc.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Nova Scotia.—Doctor INGLIS was to be consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia, on the 20th March.

Soap.—A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three fourths boiled as a substitute for soap. We can assure our readers, from long personal experience, that boiled potatoes cleans the hand as thoroughly and easily as common soap; they prevent the *chaps* in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy. *Med. Intel.*

Foreign Intelligence.

BUENOS AYRES.

We learn by the arrival of the Liverpool Trader, at Boston, that the British Consul General at Buenos Ayres, (Woodbine Parish, Esq) on the 20th of Jan. officially announced to the General Congress, then in Session, that he was authorised to conclude a commercial treaty, with the United Provinces. His communication was received in the most flattering manner, and Mr. Secretary Garcia, was nominated to treat with Mr. Parish on the subject.

All was quiet at Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of Feby. The rejoicing for Bolivar's great victory had continued up to that time, and the public funds had risen in consequence of that event.

MEXICO.

The news of the British recognition of Mexican Independence was received every where in the Republic with extraordinary exultation. The Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and the Treasury had been appointed to negotiate with the British Commissioners a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Mexico.

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The widow of Iturbide has petitioned the Congress for liberty to reside in this country without forfeiting her pension.

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We have known little of what may be denominated the interior character of the Indians—that is, their peculiar customs, habits, superstitions, and traditionary legends. Mr. Schoolcraft has, in his travels, gone far to illuminate this dark part of the red man's history. If this kind of intelligence the following may serve as a sample

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Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—In the Legislature of the state of New York, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. VANDENHEUVEL, Representative from St. Lawrence County.

"Whereas, by an act of the British Parliament of the year 1825, duties were laid on American produce imported into Montreal and Quebec, which are extremely burdensome to the inhabitants of the northern section of this state, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, who from their situation, have been necessarily led to resort to those markets and operate as a prohibition of some of the most valuable articles, the growth and produce of their soil; And whereas, the British Government notwithstanding the efforts made by negociation on the part of United States, has steadfastly adhered to this system, and to the policy it is intended to promote of giving the decided preference or the monopoly of those markets to the inhabitants of the Canadas. Pro-

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land.

Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, SPARE-ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 16 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 3d day of June next, on the ORDNANCE WHARF, POINT HENRY, the following

TARRED ROPES,

BREECHINGS, TACKLE FALLS, &c. &c.

Not required for the Service.

2 500	lbs	7	Inch ROPE,
1,200	do	6½	do do
1,300	do	5½	do do
2,700	do	4½	do do
320	do	4	do do
175	do	3½	do do
2,200	do	3	do do
1,600	do	2½	do do
120	do	2	do do
550	do	1½	do do
2,600	do	1	do do
2,600	do	¾	do do
2 000	do	½	do do
30,000	do	Breechings from	4½ to 8½ In.
12,000	do	Tackle Falls,	1½ to 3½ do.

—*ALSO*—

30,000 lbs GUNPOWDER.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN STRANGE, Auctioneer.

Kingston, 13th May, 1825 No 20—3wks.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 29.

THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1825.

Colonial Commentary.

AMIDST the showers of abuse lavished upon our House of Assembly by certain prints of both Provinces, Mr NEILSON, of the elder *Quebec Gazette*, consoles us by saying that the—"good people of Upper Canada should not ascribe any abuse of them or their Representatives, which may appear in *certain papers* in Lower Canada, as coming from the inhabitants of that Colony, but consider that abuse as *a thing of course*"!

THERE can be no wonder that such erroneous judgements of places and distances, as regarding this country are formed in England while our own writers fall into such blunders as one that may be noticed in the last *Mercury*, where it is stated that the shores of Rice Lake are "*thickly settled*" and that the Lake is situated "*thirty miles* north of *Lake Ontario*"—whereas it is barely ten miles from one Lake to the other, at their nearest points of contiguity—and there are no more than *two families* at present resident along the whole southern coast of Rice Lake in a distance of nearly twenty four miles!

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Important Decision.—The opinion of the Bench delivered at Lancaster Assizes on the 14th March last, on the following trial, is so highly important that it cannot be too generally known:

Richard Reed was charged with killing and slaying Ellen Dickinson, at Ghorley, under the following circumstances—the was a farmer, and amongst his cows he kept one which was notoriously mischievous. He had frequent occasion to know that it was dangerous for any person to go near it; several persons had been hurt by it; and the woman in question at last fell a victim to its fury. She was passing through the field where it happened to be; it followed her out on the road, and mangled her in so dreadful a manner, that she died in a few days after.

Mr Justice BAYLEY told the jury, that if a man kept an animal which he knew to be maliciously inclined and did not take measures to prevent it, either by confinement, or by other means from injuring other persons, he was responsible for the consequences.—*Guilty.*

Mr. Gourlay and the Chancellor.—Mr. Bennett presented a Petition in the House of Commons from Mr. Gourlay, complaining of the inability of the Lord Chancellor from age and infirmity duly to discharge his duty; and setting forth, in his own, Mr Gourlay's case, that his Lordship had recently given an erroneous judgement, on defective documents.

A Brother of the Thurtells.—Henry Thurtell, a younger brother of these men, was apprehended for stealing a Silver Watch from Mr. Bradbee, landlord of the White-Swan Public house, Chancery lane. The prisoner who was fully six feet in height, had the rough appearance of a sea faring man, and stated that he had been four years and a half absent at sea, he produced written commendations of his conduct from various Officers, and stated that on his return home, he wrote to his father and friends, who replied, that they did not wish to see him or to have any thing to say to him. The prisoner was much affected in making this detail;—he said he found himself pointed at wherever he went, and he did not care where they sent him.—His hearers were so much affected by his manner that many wept with him, the prosecutor declined prosecuting, and Thurtell was dismissed on engaging on going to sea.

APPLES.—It appears from the N. E. Farmer, that there are some apple trees in this State, New York, and New Jersey, which bear apples, of which about one half of each is sweet, and the other half sour. L. Peters, of Westborough, states, that there is one tree in Medfield, and another in Shrewsbury which produce apples without any core. The trees never blossom.

Central Africa.—The Sun, of the evening of the 25th March, announces the return of Major Denham and the mission from the interior of Africa, after a residence of 18 months in central Africa.

The memoirs of a female adventurer calling herself Harriette Wilson, have lately made some noise in London; they contain letters of gallantry pretended to be written from the highest characters in England, to the heroine herself; but as some gentlemen may not desire this notoriety, she abstains from shewing them up for an adequate bribe.—Mr. Edward Ellice has shewn a manly example in resisting a demand from this harpy and has permitted her letter to him to be published in the daily prints.

MEMOIRS OF HARRIETTE WILSON.

(From the *Globe* and *Traveller*)

We think Mr. Ellice does but justice to the public in permitting us to publish the following letter, which he received by the post this morning. It displays at once the objects and motives of the authoress and editor of the detestable publication now circulating under the above title. He has deserved us to leave blank the names of other parties alluded to, but has left the letter with us for the satisfaction of others who may be better acquainted with the lady's writing than himself:—

"March 8, No. 111, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, à Paris.

"Sir,—People are buying themselves so fast out of my book "*Memoirs of H. Wilson,*" that I have no time to attend to them should be sorry not to give each a *chance* if they *chuse to be out.* You are quizzed most *unmercifully.* Two noble dukes have lately taken my word, and I have never named them. I am sure——would say you might trust me never to publish, or cause to be published, aught about you, if you like to forward £200 directly to me, else it will be too late, as the last volume, in which you *shine,* will be the property of the Editor, and in his hands. Lord——says he will answer for aught I agree to, so will my husband. Do *just as you like*—consult only yourself. I get as much by a small *book* as you will give me for taking you out, or more. I attack no poor men, because they cannot help themselves.

"Adieu—Mind I have no time to write again, as what with writing books, and then altering them for those who *frappe* * *en mort.*

"What do you think of my French?

Yours

HARRIETTE ROCHFORT, *late WILSON.*

"Don't trust to beg with your answer,

" Addressed, Edward Ellice, M. P. New-street London."

* We adhere to the lady's grammer, which, like her morality is not closely bound to vulgar rules. The words in italics are underlined in the original

Mining Companies.—The streets and inns of Falmouth at the last dates, were thronged with strangers, engaged for the different mining speculations abroad, and who were about to sail for their various destinations.

Incredible!—Among the numerous companies now forming in England, there is one of a very extraordinary nature. It is to have a capital of four millions, and to be employed in the recovery of *cannon balls* from the bottom of the sea, in order to reduce the present price of iron.

Mr. Abernethy the north country Pedestrian, completed his match on Friday morning, 18th March through part of England, and Scotland, to Glasgow 412 miles in 6 days, and 5 hours, being one hour within the time.

Preserving Posts.—A Pennsylvanian states that 21 years ago, in planting some gate posts, he bored through them near the ground with a two inch auger, filled the hole with salt and plugged it at both ends. The posts are now as sound as when put down. He has since applied salt to the posts of rail fences, by boring an inch auger hole about four inches above the ground diagonally across the post so as to reach about two inches under ground; filling the whole with salt and closing it with plugs. He has not found any decay among them.

India Rubber.—This elastic substance, which is used for little else in this country, but to take out the marks of black lead pencils, is used for various purposes in South America, being formed into bottles, boots, shoes, torches, &c. Torches made of this substance, burn with great splendor. Any person may satisfy himself of this, by applying a candle to a small piece of rubber. It is said to be superior to leather for shoes, by reason of its elasticity and impenetrability. Some of these shoes have been imported into Philadelphia and a paper of that city advises females to substitute them for the fashionable ladies' shoes now in use.

Indian rubber, called also caoutchouc, is obtained by the Indians from a tree that grows in Brazil and other parts of South America. This tree on being wounded, yields a milky juice, which becomes thick on exposure to the air. The juice is spread on clay, moulded into the form of bottles, shoes, birds, &c. in successive layers, until it is sufficiently thick. The exterior is ornamented by various means and then it is suspended ever smoke, which hardens and colours it. The clay is afterwards broken up and taken out. Caoutchouc is used for varnish, and it is said that cloth varnished with the fresh juice is rendered perfectly impervious to water. When this substance is exposed to heat it readily melts, and loses its properties. By boiling it for some time, and then pressing two pieces together, they may be united as closely as if they formed one piece. Several trees which grow in the East Indies yield Caoutchouc.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Nova Scotia—Doctor INGLIS was to be consecrated Bishop of Nova Scotia, on the 20th March.

Soap.—A French writer recommends the use of potatoes three fourths boiled as a substitute for soap. We can assure our readers, from long personal experience, that boiled potatoes cleans the hand as thoroughly and easily as common soap; they prevent the *chaps* in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.—*Med. Intel.*

Foreign Intelligence.

BUENOS AYRES.

We learn by the arrival of the Liverpool Trader, at Boston, that the British Consul General at Buenos Ayres, (Woodbine Parish, Esq) on the 28th of Jan. officially announced to the General Congress, then in Session, that he was authorised to conclude a commercial treaty, with the United Provinces. His communication was received in the most flattering manner, and Mr. Secretary Garcia, was nominated to treat with Mr. Parish on the subject

All was quiet at Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of Feby. The rejoicing for Bolivar's great victory had continued up to that time, and the public funds had risen in consequence of that event.

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"Whereas, by an act of the British Parliament of the year 1825, duties were laid on American produce imported into Montreal and Quebec, which are extremely burdensome to the inhabitants of the northern section of this state, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, who from their situation, have been necessarily led to resort to those markets and operate as a production of some of the most valuable articles, the growth and produce of their soil; And whereas, the British Government notwithstanding the efforts made by negotiation on the part of United States, has steadfastly adhered to this system, and to the policy it is intended to promote of giving the decided preference or the monopoly of those markets to the inhabitants of the Canadian Provinces—therefore

Resolved., By the Senate and assembly of the State of New York, That the Senators of this State in Congress be instructed, and its Representatives be requested by this Legislature to use their endeavours to procure the repeal of so much of the act of the 2nd March, 1799, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, as was intended to secure to British subjects, the reciprocal rights secured by the treaty of the 19th November, 1794, and the explanatory article of the 4th of May, 1795, and the enactment of a law establishing a port of entry on, or near Barnhart's Island, in the river St Lawrence, and imposing countervailing duties on the property of the subjects of Upper and Lower Canada, conveyed on that river, through the territory of the United States the proceeds of which to be applied for the term of ——years, after the passing of the act to the completion of the Military Turnpike from Sackett's Harbor to Platsburg, or in constructing a canal from the river St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, in order to facilitate the communication of the inhabitants on the St. Lawrence with the markets of their own State "

Our limits will not permit our transcribing the whole of Mr. V's. remarks on this subject; there are some of them, however, which deserve our attention being intimately connected with this country. He commenced by stating his regret that hitherto as attention had been paid to the northern frontier of the State of New York than it deserved—He represented it as comprising an area of 3000 square miles of land well adapted for cultivation, that its population within 30 miles of the river St. Lawrence, amounts to 50,000 inhabitants and is rapidly increasing. With respect to the trade of this place, Mr V. mentions its having drawn his information from the different collectors, and other sources equally authentic—hence reliance may be placed on the following representation as correct:

The exports of this Northern frontier he observed, consisted chiefly of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Lumber, Flour and Salt Provisions, of which the two first were the principal Its trade from the first settlement of the country, was exclusively to Montreal and Quebec, by the medium of the River St. Lawrence, and was in no instance interrupted until the act of the British Parliament of the 5th of Aug 1822 imposed duties which were virtually prohibitory of two of these articles, Lumber and Flour. In the year 1821, the whole exports from the Northern frontier and Lake Champlain to Lower Canada, was as follows:—

From Jefferson County,	$350,000
St Lawrance,	450,000
Franklin,	150,000
Clinton County by Lake	
Champlain, by estimation,	250,000
	1,200,000

Since that period the increase of the exportation of Ashes from St Lawrence county has been $300 000 —thus making the amount of exports which would have been annually transmitted to Lower Canada from the Northern frontier of the State, and Lake Champlain had the duty on Lumber not have been laid, $1,500, 000; about one eight of the whole foreign exports from this State.

In 1821, there was $300,000.; and 1822, there was $7.250; in 1823, $5.100 exported No return had been furnished for 1824; but, as there was probably no material difference in that fr the two succeeding y rs, it appears there has been a loss to the county of St. Lawrence, since the operation of the British Act of about $900,000 in the article of Lumber "

After stating the various reason for bringing forward this resolution, Mr. V. proceeds to notice some inquiries that might arise from the subject. " 1. Does the Government of the United States possess the power to impose countervailing duties on Canadian produce, conveyed on the river St Lawrence? 2 Will the measure proposed be an effectual remedy? In respect to the 1st point, the resolution proceeds upon the fact, that by the determination of the northern boundary of this state, by the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, the line along the river St Lawrence, has been established around a certain island, called Barnhart's Island between which and the Canadian territory is an imperfect channel of navigation, leaving the main channel, between that island and the American shore, entirely within the territory of the United States The right which British subjects ever possessed freely to enter our waters could only have been a conventional right; and it appears that by treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1794, called Jay's treaty, the reciprocal right was guaranteed to each power, freely to pass and repass into the waters of each other, which right was on the part of the United States, confirmed to British subjects by the 104 sect. of the act of Congress, of 1799, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," and a similar confirmatory law was enacted by the British Government The treaty of 1794, was annulled by the state of hostilities, which subsequently accrued between the two powers, and Great Britain by enacting the law of 1821, imposing discriminating duties on American produce admitted into Canada, has virtually repealed her confirmatory act. It merely remains therefore, for the United States to repeal so much of the act of Congress of 1799, as guarantees those reciprocal rights to British subjects, which is provided in the resolution submitted, and they will thenceforth, possess no greater right to enter freely into the waters of the U. States, than those of any o ther power—no other claim to the free passage of Barnhart's Channel, han to a free entry into and exercise from any of our Northern bays, mouths of rivers, Sackett's Harbour, Oswego or Genessee. 2 But will the remedy be effectual? On this subject he believed it would not be difficult to satisfy the Committee. The exports from Upper to Lower Canada, as near as can be estimated were not less than $3 000.000 annually. This information he derived from one of the Collectors of the Northern District The imports of the Upper Provinces are, probably, not inferior. On this passing trade of six millions, a countervailing duty would be a tax which the Canadian Provinces would be very willing to throw off to obtain from the British Government a concession to our citizens of a more liberal trade in their ports. " A duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on this trade would amount annually to $330,000, which if applied to the manner proposed in the resolution, would afford a relief continually increasing to our Northern citizens, and furnish them at length with another outlet for their produce—a domestic in stead of a foreign market—should the measure fail of having the intended effect to induce the British Government to repeal or modify her restrictions on our trade And is it pretended the Canadian Provinces can urge this countervailing duty as a ground of complaint against the United States—as a vigorous and illiberal enactment. Mr V. begged to call the attention of the House to the duty imposed by the British act on American Lumber imported into the Canadas, which was twenty one shillings sterling, per thousand feet or more than four dollars and a half The whole amount of Lumber which was exported in 1821, from the counties of Jefferson. St. Lawrence and Franklin to those provinces, was $650,000; estimated according to the price of that article before exportation, which was between five and six dollars The duty being thus but one fifth less than the original cost, it is evident had the whole amount of Lumber exported in 1821, been continued, the Canadian Provinces would have derived annually, from this state, on this article of our exportation alone, the sum of $600,000. And why has it not been derived? Because the extravagant duties have prohibited the exportation of it from our northern frontier, except in those cases which have sometimes occurred, when the British act has been evaded by intermediate sales to Canadians, who contrary to fact, and in violation of the law export it to Montreal as Lumber of the Provinces."

This is all very fine in support of the side of the question, Mr V wished to advocate but there is obviously a strange singularity in the procedure, and nature has placed obstacles in the way of its accomplishment which neither the Legislature of New York, nor the whole Congress can overcome. It is not necessary here to enter on a refutation of the arguments Mr V. uses; but it will appear strange to the most superficial observer that at a moment when the soundest politicians are wisely throwing open a free trade as far as possible, and removing restrictions from commerce, that being the best means of improving it in all other nations the United States alone, are entwining their trade with shackles and talking of subjecting it to restrictions, under the shape of countervailing duties in all directions. With regard to the point in question the imposition of countervailing duties at Barnhart's Island; there is an absurdity in it, admitting that the navigable channel by which the craft *descend* the river, lies within the territory of the United States; it is no less true that there is a channel by which they *ascend* on the Canadian side of the line, even in its present state. This channel could be cleared out, or a canal might be cut on the Canada side of the river to admit the passing of vessels and rafts: and what then would be the avail of the duties demanded by the United States?

From the New-York Albion.

REPEAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

In our last we announced to our readers, that Mr. Huskisson had brought before the House of Commons, his great plans for the repeal of restrictions, and for freeing commerce from the trammels under which it has so long groaned We then stated, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had divided his subject into three parts. 1. The Colonial Trade. 2 Foreign Manufactures. 3 The Shipping. We at the same time gave the Speech of the enlightened Member upon the first division of his subject, together with a summary of its principal features. We have now the satisfaction to present to our readers, Mr Huskisson's second Speech, delivered on the 25th of March, in which the other two branches are taken up, the perusal of which, will, we are sure, afford unmingled satisfaction We certainly live in a most singular and eventful epoch; for, while one nation is imposing prohibitory duties with a view to drive all foreign manufactures from its shores, England, clearly and essentially a manufacturing country, is repealing all duties, and resorting, it would seem, to every expedient to entice them to hers. The two courses are diametrically opposite, and one or the other must be wrong. Time will show with whom the wrong lies. We have compiled the following, which may be considered as the *project* of the New Tariff from Mr. Huskisson's Speech and other sources.

1. The first duty to be repealed, is that on cotton-worked goods The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are £75, £67 10s and 50 gs. These duties are now to be reduced to £10 per cent. In 1765, the import of cotton wool amounted to £3,350.000 In 1823, it amounted to 150 millions! Cotton goods were exported last year to the amount of 30 millions sterling.

2. The duty on wollen goods to be reduced from 50 to 10 per cent. Of these goods £6,926,000 worth were exported last year.

3. That duties on linen goods, now ranging from 40 to 180 per cent., to be reduced to 25 per cent. *ad val.*

4 Books to be reduced to sixpence, and Paper to three pence per pound.

5 Foreign wine bottles to be reduced from 1s. 6d to 3d. each.

6 French looking-glasses and mirrors, from £30 to £20 per cent.

7. Earthen ware and china, from seventy-five pounds per cent. to one.

8 French gloves at 30 per cent. instead of the prohibition.

9. Copper from £54 to £27 per ton.

10, The duty on tin to be reduced from £5 to £2 per hundred weight That upon Spelter, from £28 to £14 *ad. val*

11 All non-enumerated articles, if manufactured, to be reduced from 50 to 20 per cent. if a raw material. from 20 to 10 per cent.

The Shipping Interest.—Mr. Huskisson stated that he should now propose the following regulations for the relief of the Shipping Interest.

1. The abolition of all the Quarantine duties.

2. The abolition of fees on all commerce to our colonies.

3. The removal of the transfer duty in transferring vessels either in shares or otherwise, and the renewal of the Registers to be effected without expense.

4. The stamp duty on bonds given by exporters for the due delivery of certain articles at the place designated to be reduced from 40s. to 4s.

5. The stamp duty on Debentures to be repealed.

6. All consular fees to be abolished, and the consuls to be placed on specific salary to be paid out of the civil list For services, however, which may be termed extra consular, such as notorial acts, the consul is to be allowed still to make a charge, provided it does not exceed two dollars, in each instance.

7. The consuls in the Levant hitherto appointed by the Levant Compay to be appointed by the Crown.

8. The charter of the Levant Company to be surrendered by agreement to the Crown. The Company's funds to be assigned over to the public revenue, and all the impositions, taxes which have been enforced by this Company for 200 years, and to be abolished.

Arts and Sciences.

STEAM ARTILLERY.

There is an interesting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages:—" One cheering principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz:—that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage and tend to make the wisest still more powerful. England, America and France, might adopt them in the fullest extent; but Russia, Turkey, and even Austria, in their present state, would have little chance against the scientific combinations and the mechanical adroitness that could perfect a hundred effective steam-engines, while they laboriously produced one. The navies of England, France, and America will, ere long, be navigated and fought by steam. On shore, the art of war will be quickly changed to the advantage of humanity. In the field, battles will be quickly terminated. No dense smoke will arise to intercept the dead aim of the steam-weapon; and masses of men cannot be manœuvered under the showers of balls which steam-batteries will pour upon them. Defensive positions will, in many cases, be impregnable; and small fortified ports will take an enormous time to reduce. Let us suppose a fortification casemated and bomb proof, with steam guns, 60 pounders. The walls would literally rain upon the besiegers metal of this enormous weight, every gun projecting 50 or 60 balls a minute. In case of attempting an escalade, or of storming a breach, if one could be made in the face of the besieged under such a defensive fire, not a man would pass the ditch alive, while it was flanked by a single gun, such a hail of death might be poured forth with unceasing energy. England will fortunately have no difficulty in getting the start of other countries in forming a steam navy Its elements are peculiarly her own and if the prejudices of the Navy-board give way to the necessity of the case, she will have nothing to dread The steam gun, in its present incomplete state, has been tried before the Duke of Wellington, and I understand, as far as the experiment went, its sufficiency was not called in question a moment." "Whatever contributes to protract a state of warfare, will, by increasing its expenses, operate in a way friendly to the interests of humanity. Governments, however, inclined to rush heedlessly into war on every feeble excuse, will pause more than ever before they bring about the ruin of their finances. Nations of scanty population will be able to offer a long resistance to the strong and war will become an affair of defence rather than aggrandizement. A change in the art of war, which may render fortified places impregnable to every thing but famine, or capable of a very protracted defence, will be friendly to the stability and entegrity of empires."—*Liverpool Paper.*

Domestic.

KINGSTON, April 29th 1825.

It may be well to caution the public against a new attempt at counterfeiting five dollar bills of the Bank of Canada. The bill we have seen is dated 1st June, 1823, letter C. No 522, Reed and Stiles, sculptors, is payable to S. Armour. The signature of the cashier and president are tolerably well imitated. The vignette represents a female figure sitting with her left arm reposing on a box marked five, and holding in her right a rudder—further to the right, is a stern view of a vessel on the stocks. As respects the general execution of the bill, it is coarse and clumsy, and the forgery may easily be detected.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. XVI.

(From Monday March 14th. to March 18th. 1825 inclusive.)

MONDAY, 14th March, 1825.

On motion of Mr ROLPH it was ordered, that the order of the day should be postponed till the House disposes of an application to postpone the consideration of the Petition of Crooks and others, against the Elegibility of Robert Randal, until a further day.

Mr. ROLPH moved, that the consideration of the Petition of Crooks and others, complaining of the ineligibility of Robert Randal to be a Member of this House, should be postponed till the third Monday of the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the Committee Room of the then Commons House of Assembly.

On which the House divided

YEAS,—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Robb, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson and White —24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Att'y General, Gordon, C Jones, D Jones, McDonell, McLean, Morris, VanKoughnett, Walker and Wilkinson —10

The Question was decided in the affirmative, by a majority of 14, and ordered accordingly.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 15th March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Bazel S. Stephens and others, praying that the District of London may not be divided—the Petition of James Smiley and others, and Joshua Rouse and others, praying for an equal distribution of the avails of the Clergy Reserves, among the different denominations of Ministers in this Province—the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, praying that the Township composing the same may be erected into a separate District —and the Petition from David Crawford praying for a support, were read

On motion of Mr. PLAYTER, the Petition of David Crawford was referred to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Capt Marrigold

On motion made, the Petition of James Smiley and others, and of Joshua Rouse and others, were referred to the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Thomas Sparham and others.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON Messrs Rolph and Matthews, were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to acquaint this House if he has received any communication from His Majesty's Government upon the subject of the Bill entitled, " An Act to repeal the Laws now in force, granting poundage to the Receiver General and to provide a Salary to that Officer in lieu of such poundage; also, that His Excellency would be pleased to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, a statement of the emoluments of the different Officers of Government for the last four years

Mr. ROLPH, from the Committee to draft an Address in conformity to the foregoing order, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the Address was read the second time

The House then went into Committee on the same.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Address to be engrossed, and read a third time the same day.

On the order of day, for the House to go into Committee on certain Messages from the Hon the Legislative Council, being read. Mr GORDON moved, that the House should not then go into Committee on the Resolutions, but that the same should be considered by the House

On which the House divided.

YEAS,—Messrs Att'y General, Beardsly, Cumming, Gordon, D. Jones, M'Call, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Playter, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White —17.

NAYS.—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Clark, Coleman Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews McBride, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Thomson and Wilson —17

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by the casting vote of the Speaker

The Messages were then read.

Mr ROLPH moved the following Resolutions.

Resolved.—That the twenty-first Rule of this House prescribing the mode of receiving messages from the Honourable the Legislative Council is no infringement of the rights and privileges of that Honourable House.

Resolved,—That the said Rule was not adopted by this House, from any disrespectful motives towards the Honourable the Legislative Council.

Resolved,—That the said Rule having since been communicated to the Honourable the Legislative Council, the House of Assembly trusts to an undisturbed continuance, between the two branches of the Legislature, of that harmonious intercourse which has happily subsisted for a long period.

Resolved,—That the personal censure, by the Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Council, of the Honourable the Speaker of this House is unparliamentary and a high breach of the privileges of this Assembly.

Resolved,—That the reception of the Messenger of the Honourable the Legislative Council, by the Honourable the Speaker of this House, on Friday the fourth inst was in strict accordance with his instructions and with his duty, and was no more than a becoming maintenance of the dignity and privileges of this House

Resolved,—That the Master in Chancery on the twelfth day of March inst. after the communication of the said twenty-first Rule to the Honourable the Legislative Council, was charged with messages from that House to this Assembly, and being within the Bar, as the custom is, he the said Messenger, again attempted to obtrude the said Messages upon the Honourable Speaker of this House, instead of delivering them on the Clerk's table according to the said twenty-first Rule

Resolved.—That this attempt of the said Master in Chancery, knowingly to violate the said twenty-first Rule, by so rudely evincing to obtrude the said Messages on the Honourable Speaker, was a gross violation of the privileges of this Assembly and an unprecedented attempt to insult its dignity.

Resolved.—That the House of Assembly, while it accepts as satisfactory, the explanation given by the Honourable the Legislative Council of the refusal of their Officers to admit its Messengers on Thursday the 10th inst trusts the Legislative Council will regard the forbearance with which this House waited for such explanation, as an evidence of its disposition to preserve unimpaired the good understanding so long established between the two branches of the Legislature.

On which debates ensued.

On motion of the ATT'Y GENERAL, the debates upon the Resolutions of the Honourable the Legislative Council, was adjourned till the morrow, and to stand first on the order of the day.

On motion of Mr ROLPH, Messrs Matthews, Hamilton and Thomson, were appointed a Committee to inquire into the form of receiving Messages in England, from the Houses of Lords to the House of Commons, with power to send for persons and papers

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 16 h March, 1825.

Members present, Messrs Walsh, Hornor, Hamilton, Walker, C Jones, Randal, Lefferty, Clark, Perry, D Jones, Beardsly, Att'y General, Wilson, Peterson, VanKoughnett, McBride, and Thompson.—17

At 6 o'clock P M the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

THURSDAY, 17th March, 1825

Leave was granted to bring up the Petitions of George Mallock Barrister-at Methodist Converse—of Jesse Ketchum and others—of Robert Alward—and of Isaac Hull

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of emoluments, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

To His Excellency the Sir Peterrine Maitland K C B Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c

May it please you Excellency

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to acquaint this House, if Your Excellency has received any communication from His Majesty's Government upon the subject of the Bill entitled, " An Act to repeal the Laws now in force, granting Poundage to the Receiver General, and to provide a Salary to that Officer in lieu of such Poundage," also, that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, a statement of the emoluments of the different Officers of Government for the last four years.

Signed, JOHN WILSON,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of As
sembly, 17th March, 1825

Mr HAMILTON moved, that Messrs VanKoughnett and Ingersol, should be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the foregoing Address

In amendment Mr. McLEAN moved, that the name of VanKoughnett, should be expunged and Hamilton inserted.

Which was carried

The original Question as amended, was then put and carried.

Mr ROLPH from the Committee appointed to inquire into

the manner of receiving Messages in the House of Commons, from the House of Lords in England, reported as follows:

Your Committee appointed to inquire into the manner of receiving Messages in the House of Commons, from the House of Lords in England, beg leave to report,

That they have been informed by a gentleman of the highest respectability conversant with the usages of the British Parliament, that Messengers from the Lords to the Commons are first announced by the Sergeant at Arms, who introduces them, and the nature of the Message is stated; the Bill or papers then given to one of the Clerks (which the gentleman alluded to considers as equivalent to being laid on the table, and a matter of convenience adopted in consequence of the construction of the House) and the Messengers having in the mean time made the usual reverences and retired the Speaker reads to the House the inscription of the Bill or paper so brought down, the Messengers are generally Masters in Chancery, but sometimes the Judges Officiate

The foregoing Statement is corroborated by an Honourable Member for Hastings, and the practice of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada

Your Committee beg leave further to remark, that upon reference to Comyn's Digest they find the following passage, "these (the Messengers) being admitted in the House of Commons, after three Congees at the table, inform the House, that the Lords have passed such a Bill and they read the Title," from which passage, Your Committee infer that the Messengers conclude their duty at the Clerk's Table.

Signed, JOHN ROLPH,
CHAIRMAN.

On mot on of Mr MORRIS it was ordered, that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to communicate to the Government of the Lower Province one first and third Resolutions of this House, of the 25th February, on the subject of the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, and that the thirty second Rule should be dispensed with in so far as to enable him to move for the said Address

On motion of Mr MORRIS, Messrs. McLean and D. Jones were ordered to draft the said Add. s. s.

Mr McLEAN from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of communicating certain Resolutions to the Government of Lower Canada, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the Address was read the second time, and it was ordered that the House should go into Committee on the Address the following day,

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of remuneration to Commissioners of Claims, was read the Second time.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL the House went into Committee on the Address

The Chairman reported the Add ess without Amendment

The Report was ordered to be printed

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the Address relative to further remuneration to Commissioners of Claims, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following day.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY. 18 h March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating him for his messages of the third inst. was read the second time

On motion of Mr GORDON, the House went into Committee on the Add ess

The Chairman reported the Address as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr GORDON, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Mr THOMSON from the Committee to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of an equal distribution of the avails arising from the Lands set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a Report which he was directed to submit for its adoption.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was read as follows

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petitions of so many Inhabitants of this Province on the subject of Clergy Reserves, are of opinion that the Lands set apart in this Province for the "maintenance and support of a Parliament Clergy" ought not to be enjoyed by any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian Brethren of other denominations equally conscientious in their respective modes of worship, and equally entitled, as spiritual subjects, to the protection of His Majesty's Government

Entertaining the view of the subject, and learning that a portion of the said reserves are to be sold, your Committee beg leave to suggest to your Hon. House, the propriety of addressing His Majesty humbly praying that His Majesty will be pleased to grant an appropriation of the proceeds of such sale, to be made to assist in the support of the Protestant Clergy of every denomination throughout this Province

(Signed,)
H. C THOMSON,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room of Assembly. } 18 March, 1825 }

On motion of Mr. THOMSON it was ordered, that the Report of the Committee on the Clergy Reserves, should be referred to a Committee of the whole on the Monday following.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to His Excellency's message, on the insufficiency of funds to defray the expences incurred by the Board of Claims for Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province during the Late War, was read the third time

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the Address was re-committed.

The Chairman reported the Address amended

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day.

Mr D JONES from the Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of P. Des Jardine and others informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a report which he was ready to submit.

The Report was ordered to be received, and was read as follows

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Peter Des Jardine and others, having duly considered the same, and received such information upon the subject as Mr. Des Jardine has in prepared to lay before them, beg leave to report, that from the particular situation of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Village of Coots Paradise, in the Township of Ancaster, and lying to the East and thereof and from the boundaries of certain Lots in the First Concession of such Township, as described in the grant of them, it appears to the Committee that doubt may be entertained respecting the true course of the Boundary line between the said Township and that of Flamboro West.

It may be important to the Public as well as satisfactory to the petitioner that such line should be clearly ascertained and permanently established, and the prayer of Mr Des Jardine for an allotment of the Marsh opposite certain Lots in the said Township of Flamboro for the purpose of opening a Canal through the same, having been allowed by the Council, and he having expended a considerable sum in the formation of such Canal it is essential to his interest that it should be done.

At the public Highway, commonly called Dundas Street, seems to be the boundary between the said Township and that of Ancaster as the intermediate Village of Coots Paradise, its protraction on that course has been assumed as a proper boundary between them throughout. The Committee, however, are not prepared to point out, or recommend, any particular line or course as the most eligible to form such boundary between the second Township, considering that the mode of ascertaining and establishing the same can more properly be determined by the House.

(Signed.)
DAVID JONES,
CHAIRMAN.

House of Assembly, Committee } Room, 18th March, 1825 }

On motion of Mr. JONES the Report on the Petition of Des Jardine and others, was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thanking him for his several messages of Tuesday the third inst was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker and is as follows

To His Excellency Sir P Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c &c &c

May it please Your Excellency

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled humbly thank Your Excellency for Your several messages of Tuesday the third instant, transmitting a Copy of the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province and a Copy of a Supplementary Report from the Commissioners for opening a Canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario.

(Signed)
JOHN WILSON,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, } 18 h March, 18.5 }

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resumed the Debate on the Resolutions of privilege moved on the Fifteenth

The first Resolution was read,

To amendment Mr. RANDAL moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the whole should be expunged and the following in stead thereof "it is the undoubted right of this House to declare such rules and regulations for their guidance as they may deem necessary.

Resolved — That the Resolutions entered into by the Hon the Legislative Council, upon the mode of delivering messages to this House are a derogatory to the rank which that body holds in the Constitution, a violation of the privileges of this House, and tend to destroy that harmony which has so long happily existed between both branches

Resolved — That the assumption of the Hon. the Legislative Council in attempting to dictate to this House what line to conduct it ought to pursue is a breach of the privileges of this House and that it merits the strongest reprobation

Resolved — That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council."

Which was lo

In amendment the ATTY. GENERAL moved that after the word "that" in the original Resolution, the remaining words be expunged and these words be inserted "that the twenty first Rule of this House providing the mode of receiving messages from the Honourable the Legislative Council, was adopted by this House under the persuasion that it accorded with the established mode of communication between the corresponding branches of Parliament in the Mother Country, and with the knowledge that a similar rule existed and had long been acted upon in the Assembly of Lower Canada

On which the House divided

YEAS — Messrs. Atty. General, Burnham, Gordon, C Jones, McLean, Morris, Walker, & Wilkinson — 8.

NAYS — Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton Hornor, Ingersol, D Jones, L Ferry, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Wilson, Wahon, and White.—29

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 21 and lost accordingly.

On the original Question being put the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows :—

YEAS — Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol L Ferry, Matthews, McBride, McCall McDonald, McDonell, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson Van Koughnett, Wilson, and White — 28

NAYS — Messrs. Atty General, C Jones, D. Jones, McLean, Morris, Walsh, Walker and Wilkinson — 8

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 20, and it was Resolved, that the twenty first Rule of this House providing the mode of receiving messages from the Honourable the Legislative Council, is no infringement of the rights and privileges of that Honourable House.

The Second Resolution was then read.

In amendment Mr. ATTY GENERAL, Seconded by Mr. McLean, moved that after the word "that" in the original Resolution, the remaining words be expunged and the following words be inserted, "in adopting the said rule this House was actuated by no dis espectful motives towards the Honourable the Legislative Council, and but no apprehension that it would interrupt that harmony which has happily subsisted for a long period, and which the House readily acknowledges to be duly equally by with the Honourable the Legislative Council, by all proper measures to maintain"

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows:

YEAS — Messrs Atty General, Cumming, Ewing, Gordon, Ingersol, C Jones, D Jones, McDonell McLean, Morris, Scollick, Thompson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Wilkinson & White — 16.

NAYS — Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton Hornor, L Ferry Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, Walsh and Wilson—20.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 4, and lost accordingly.

The original Question was then put and carried, Nem Con

Present — Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Beardly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol C Jones, D Jones, L Ferry, Matthews, McBride, McCall McDonald McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh Wilkinson, Wilson, and White—And it was Resolved, that the said Rule was not adopted by this House from any disrespectful motives towards the Honourable the Legislative Council.

The Third Resolution was then read.

In amendment Mr. ATTY GENERAL, seconded by Mr McLean, moved that after the word "that" in the original Resolution the remaining words be expunged and the following words inserted, "this House do find that they not communicating the rule in question before the messenger from the Honourable the Legislative Council was required to comply with it, has appeared to the Honourable the Legislative Council to be disrespectful, but they trust that this House having since communicated the said Rule, although neither the practice of the Legislature in this Province, nor, so far as appears, of the imperial Parliament, seemed to require such communication, has sufficiently proved its desire to remove every obstacle to the usual amicable intercourse between the Houses."

On which the House divided, and the yeas and nays being taken were as follows :—

YEAS — Messrs Atty General, Ewing, Gordon, Ingersol, C Jones, D Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry Scollick, Thompson, Van Koughnett, Walker, & Wilkinson — 16.

NAYS — Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Hamilton, Hornor, L Ferry, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson and White — 20.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 4 and lost accordingly.

The original question was then put and carried Nem Con.

Present — Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General Beardsly Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D Jones, L Ferry, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson, Wilson and White — And it was Resolved that the said Rule having since been communicated to the Honourable the Legislative Council the House of Assembly trusts to an undisturbed continuance between the two branches of the Legislature of that harmonious intercourse which has happily subsisted for a long period

Adjourned.

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GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY MAY 26th, 1825. No. XXI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor,

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on Monday the Twenty third day of May inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty third day of May inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at Stamford, this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject never thereless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the significat on of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary,*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

NOTICE.

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education, has appointed Allan McPherson Esq. of the Napanee Mills, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Sheffield, in the Midland District.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r.
Secretary.

York, 4th May, 1825. No. 19—3w.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL,
Sheriff, Eastern District.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14*th April*, 1825.

N. B.—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. District.
No. 17—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF BATHURST To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph H. O'Brien, in favour of John Ferguson; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph H. O'Brien the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 1, in the Sixth Concession of Beckwith,—and Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Drummond

The above Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House in Perth, on Tuesday the Fourteenth Day of June now next ensuing, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff of Bathurst District.

Perth, March 11th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL.
No. 16—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rochleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Leisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H. Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of Lot No. 17, in the third Concession of the Township of Haldimand, County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circutts in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 No. 19—t. d.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 3d day of June next, on the ORDNANCE WHARF POINT HENRY, the following

TARRED ROPES,
BREECHINGS, TACKLE FALLS, &c. &c.

Not required for the Service.

2,600	lbs	7	Inch	ROPE,
1,200	do	6½	do	do
1,900	do	5½	do	do
2,700	do	4½	do	do
320	do	4	do	do
170	do	3½	do	do
2,200	do	3	do	do
1,600	do	2½	do	do
120	do	2	do	do
550	do	1½	do	do
2,600	do	1	do	do
2,600	do	¾	do	do
2,000	do	½	do	do
30,000	do	Breechings from 4½ to 8½ In.		
12,000	do	Tackle Falls,		1½ to 3½ do.

—ALSO—

30,000 lbs GUNPOWDER.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN STRANGE, Auctioneer.
Kingston, 13th May, 1825. No 20—3wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CONTRACT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada, on Tuesday the 7th June, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for

MAKING A WELL,

on the Bank Lot in this Town.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 24th May 1825. No. 21—2wks.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,
THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.
GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small parkages, with Mr T. Mosley, A & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY OF QUINTE

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public that the period of their Partnership expired on the First instant.

W. BALDWIN,
S. WASHBURN.
Attornies at Law.

York 6th May 1825. No. 19—3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Québec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his STORES in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Spragg,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.

Montreal, 2d May, 1825. No. 20—8w.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, will receive proposals at their Office, in Saint Catharines, on the first day of July next, for excavating the deep cut on summit ridge, between River Welland and Lock No. One, and whatever other part of the line may be then in readiness for Contract.

By Order of the Board,
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Agent.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines April 28th 1825.

☞ Editors of the different papers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above four insertions.

No. 19—4w.

For Sale.
A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Agent.

Flamboro Cottage 4th April 1825 No. 19—t. d

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. No. 17—6w.

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the time, and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSONS, & Co.
Montreal, 11th April, 1825. No. 16.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE House and Premises, containing two acres, lately occupied as the Government Office,
Lot No. 34 in the 2nd Concession of Vaughan,
Lot No. 35 in the 9th do. do,
Lot No. 14 in the 3rd do. Beverly,
Also, 3000 Acres in the Township of Huntingdon, in the Midland District, the Land is of the first quality.

Application to be made to the Subscriber, at the Attorney General's Office.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.
York, 5th May, 1825. *No 18—4w.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. No. 15—t f.

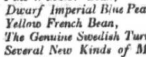
NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a SLOOP during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE, so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.
Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log House, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 30 feet and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

48—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 30—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private

Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are request ed to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Mohair Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $60.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

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FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitche Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TERMS

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

VOL. IV. No. 21.

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Much excitement is said to exist in Paris in consequence of a memorial reported to have been issued by the Russian Government on the future lot of unfortunate Greece, which, according to that document, is to be disposed of for the benefit of the *Holy Alliance*. The Mores to have a constitution, under a Russian Prince, and the remainder of the revolted Provinces to return under the protection of the Porte, on the same conditions as those which have been imposed upon Moldavia and Wallachia. The Greeks have heroically declared their resolution to die rather than submit to the fate announced to them by the Russian Cabinet, and have claimed the protection of England. Mr Canning has expressed his doubts of the authenticity of the document alluded to.

Probert, the accomplice of Thurtell, has been condemned to death for horse-stealing.

The contest between the Lion, *Nero*, and six mastiffs, of the true English breed, announced in another part of this paper—has been decided in favour of the Lion, who is said to have made very short work of it.

It is gratifying to learn that Major Denham's party, lately returned from central Africa, have been successful beyond their most sanguine hopes

Instead of the puerile, vulgar, and senseless retort given to some late remarks of ours, by the Kingston Chronicle just received, its editor would have done much better to acknowledging the error which had led him to assert what was not *true*—an act of all others, when coolly and deliberately done, the most contemptible and wicked As one of the communications, which he affects to be so desirous of seeing, bears strongly and directly on his own publication, and as the castigation it has lately received, we will endeavour to favour him with it next week

The new steam boat *Toronto* started yesterday on her first trip to Niagara—literally with "*drums beating and colours flying*," and a large party of pleasure. We sincerely wish her the success which we doubt not is awaiting the meritorious exertions that have been made

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Remarkable Fact.—"Madam Campan related to me a fact so extraordinary, that I cannot refrain from recording it here. The Marchioness de Forges, whose husband was grand falconer, resided at Versailles, in the year 1775. The Marchioness was pregnant; and, during child birth, some unpleasant intelligence was communicated to her. If I recollect rightly, she was informed that one of her houses had been burnt down. The pains of child birth immediately ceased, and the Marchioness continued pregnant for space of twenty five years. At the expiration of that period she died; and, on her body being opened, the child was found petrified. A few years previous to her death, the Marquess de Crequi said to her, in a drawing room, 'Madam I think you would do well to swallow a tutor for your son; his beard must be beginning to grow by this time"

Rise in Colonial Produce.—Grotjian's *Philadelphia Sale Report* assigns the reasons for the opinion that the rise in most of the articles he quotes (tobacco not one of them) will *not be transient.*" He assigns the following as the principal causes:

"1. The total overthrow of the Spanish power in Mexico and South America and the late recognition of their independence by Great Britain.

2. The Burmese war carried on in India, chiefly by the British East India Company.

3. The great activity which now prevails in England as it regards her manufacturing population.

4. The immense sums of surplus wealth scattered amongst the labouring class of the people of that country, by the stupendous undertaking of internal improvement.

Grotjian contends, that the independence of the South American States opens a large field for manufactures; and hence an additional demand for raw materials particularly *cotton*. The Burmese war has turned many of the British ships from conveying the productions of those climes to Europe, the transportation of troops, provisions, &c. to the seat of war," &c. &c

THE LION AND THE MASTIFF FIGHT.

Worcester race course is the place fixed for the approaching fight for 5,000 sovereigns, between Mr Wombwell's Lion, Nero, and the six mastiffs. A temporary amphitheatre will, it is said, be erected, and a circular den, 36 feet in circumference, made in the centre, while a sufficient space will be left between the bars for the dogs to get in and out The Lion is 5 years old, stands 4½ feet high, and is 13 feet in length

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

From the Paris Constitutional of March 29.

The Editor of the *Etoile*, accuses us of having invoked war, and agreeably to his views the Cabinet of Europe now enjoys that profound peace which nothing can shake or interrupt. What we have said, we still continue to affirm, that Great Britain and Russia are already in a degree in diplomatic hostilities; there can be no doubt on that subject. The correspondence and acts of the two cabinets, already exhibit evident proofs on that head; still more every speech of Mr. Canning bears hard on the Russian government, and cannot fail to mortify the cabinet of St. Petersburg.—The Holy Alliance looks upon the movements of Great Britain, with a very suspicious and jealous eye. Do not the British Ministerial Gazettes, even of yesterday, speak with great arrogance, insinuating that Austria will take great care how she gives umbrage to Great Britain, and that France was too much occupied with her intestine quarrels to have any influence upon any political question whatever. This is mortifying language for a Frenchman to hear—let our ministerial news papers come out and disown such attacks from foreign ministerial papers.

INDIA.

Calcutta, Dec. 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rangoon dated the 9th inst.—"Since I last wrote we have been besieged here by the great Bandola, with 40,000 men the details of the siege you will see by the despatch.—I do not know when or where we shall go next; they [the British forces] appear determined to advance from Rangoon, and now only wait for cattle, carts and followers, and even then I think they will meet with a great many obstacles in their way, and the Bandola's army, tho' defeated, will stockade themselves every half mile of the road. It is the general opinion here, that they will not be able to advance farther than Prome this season"

The following extract of a letter from Pisalbarree, in Cachar, dated the 12th inst:

"The troops here, are at present lying on their oars, quite ignorant of their future destination, but expect to march into Munnipore immediately. We are told, that the enemy have evacuated Munnipore and are concentrating their forces for the protection of their own capital, threatened (as we are told) by a large army of Siamese.

UNITED STATES.

The Court of Inquiry for investigating the conduct of Commodore Porter, convened at the Navy Yard in Washington on Monday—present, Commodore Chauncey, and Captains Crane and Read. Commodore Porter took exceptions to the composition of the Court, on the ground that a majority of the members were his juniors in the service:—but on a reference to the Secretary of the Navy, the objection was overruled, on the ground that the time of making the objection had passed.—On Tuesday the examination of witnesses was commenced. Among the witnesses attending, are Capt. Dallas, Cassin and Finch.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cuba.—There are strong indications of an attempt on the part of Mexico, and Colombia to emancipate Cuba. Much alarm appears to have been excited among the Spanish authorities at Mantanzas, and precautionary measures are adopted. The inhabitants, we presume are pretty generally disposed to accept of independence, be it offered by whom it may. There are certain, powers in Europe, however, which have for some time past, cast a longing eye towards this island; and it is probable that they will not regard with indifference any effort to place it beyond their grasp.—Spain herself, perhaps, will scarcely remain an idle spectator of such effort. True it is, that she has not the force, supposing she has energy enough to prevent the emancipation of Cuba, by any direct exertion of her influence; but she may negociate away either to France or Great Britain, any claims she may possess on the island, and thus induce one of those powers to interfere. We hope this will not be the case; but when we cast our eyes on the map of North America, and see the importance of this little tongue of territory issuing out of the mouth of the Mexican Gulf; and then look to the unwearied assiduity which England displays in the cultivation of her commercial connexion with Mexico we may stand excused if we feel some apprehension on the subject.—*National Journal.*

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL, CATHOLIC PETITION.

To the Right Honourable the Lords, spiritual and temporal, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the Town of Liverpool and neighbourhood.

Humbly Showeth,

That your petitioners are still subjected to many civil disabilities and penalties from which their more favoured, but not more deserving, fellow subjects are exempted

That without troubling your Lordships with a detail of their grievances, your petitioners cannot but allude to the deprivation of their proportionate, or indeed any substantial share in the legislature of their country; for not only are they excluded from both Houses of Parliament, but debarred the right enjoyed by every Freeholder and Freeman in the empire, save by every Freeholder and Freeman in the empire, save by the British Catholic, of voting for those who are eligible to serve in Parliament.

That even in domestic life your petitioners feel themselves grievously affected by the existing matrimonial laws, which, while it recognises the marriages of Jews and of Quakers, declares those solemnized by the ministers of the Roman Catholic religion to be null and void, injures and insults their offspring by subjecting them, in a legal sense, to all the ignominious effects of illegitimacy.

That your petitioners could submit with calmer resignation to the political degradation implied by the preceeding and other civil disabilities under which they labour, if they felt a conscientiousness that there was any thing objectionable, either in their tenets as Christians, or conduct as British Subjects, which warranted their imposition. But whilst they feel and evince as much loyal attachment to their King—love and serve their country with as disinterested and ardent a zeal—and fulfil all the duties of social life in a manner as exemplary as the most privileged class of their fellow subjects; they cannot but consider it as a peculiar hardship to be excluded from the full enjoyment of the blessings of the British constitution, reared in a great measure by Catholic hands, for no other cause than a steadfast adherance to the religion of its founders.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Lordships, taking into consideration their civil disabilities, and the general propriety of their political and social conduct, will be graciously pleased to remove the stigma thus affixed to their religion, and place them, being British-born subjects, who have never forfeited their birthright, upon a level in regard to the unrestrained exercise of their religion, with His Majesty's subjects residing in the conquered Provinces of Canada, or living under the absolute government of Hanover. And your petitioners will, as in duty bound ever pray.

MR. O'CONNEL'S LETTER,

To the Chairman of the Catholic Association of Ireland.

London, 7th March, 1825.

Sir,—I deem it a duty I owe my respected brethren of the Catholic Association, to state to them the following facts, and to mix with my statement some advice, which is certainly *honest* in intention:—

First,—The Bill for the suppression of the Association will be read a third time this day. It cannot get the Royal Assent for some days—and it will not be in force or operation for ten days after it receives the Royal Assent. I hope I shall be in Ireland within that period, to assist in such an arrangement as may be most suited to the dignity and the interest of the Catholic body, without being in any, even the slightest degree, inconsistant with that dutiful and ready obedience which we have always paid, and in every fortune will pay, to the law of the land. Obedience to the law is our first duty—our next is the peaceable and loyal pursuit, by all the constitutional channels left open for us, of that Emancipation which would not be the victory of party, but would be the means of consolidating the empire, by making the people of Ireland part and parcel of the common strength of the great British nation

Secondly.—I am able to state, that the cause of religious liberty, which we advocate, is certainly gaining ground in this country; much of the opposition to us I was in the habit of attributing to bigotry, and to an old dislike to the Irish. Since I came here, I am convinced I was in error, and that there is but little bigotry remaining, and still less of an anti-Irish feeling. No! The opposition to us at present, such as it is, is occasioned solely by an ignorance of the merits of our claims, and by the prejudices created by Orange calumniators I have perceived that it is quite sufficient to give an Englishman accurate information on the subject of the oppressions under which we labour, and the extent of the relief we seek, to convert him from an opponent into a steady and warm friend. The explanations before the Committees of both Houses in this way, have done great good; and our cause is winning its way on the English mind, by its native merits, in that friendly mode which is most desirable for the purpose of consolidating both countries in that cordial manner which would increase the wealth and strength of both.

Thirdly—I have the happiness to state my conviction that the Emancipation Bill will pass this session. I may be too sanguine, but that is my opinion. We can never be too grateful to Sir F. Burdett for the manner in which he introduced the measure, and for the unwearied exertions he has made, and is making, for the unwearied exertions he has made, and is making, for our cause. Mr. Plunkett, also, I am bound to say, and I say it willingly, that Mr. Plunkett has shewn himself most hearty, and sincere, and indefatigable, in this business I cannot be deceived on this point—I can pledge myself to the people of Ireland, that Mr. Plunkett is doing all that man can do—and more than, perhaps, any other man but himself could do, to carry this Bill

Fourthly—I have further the gratification to state, that it has been permitted to me to draw the rough draft of this Bill, in which I am engaged, and hope to have it ready on Wednesday next.

Fifthly—That this Bill, it it shall, as I do firmly expect, pass into a law, will put Catholics and Protestants on a level as to Civil rights—excepting the succession of the Throne, in the present Protestant family, which no person amongst us ever wished to see altered, and in which, as at present stated, we heartily concur—and except the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland.

(To be Continued.)

Anecdotes.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

A letter from a person of rank at Vienna, gives the following particulars relative to the Ex-King of Rome, who will be fourteen years of age on the 14th of next month. It is not true, as has been said, that his education is neglected, or merely such as would fit him for the ecclesiastical state. On the contrary it is on a much more liberal plan, and more likely to render him a military character. Besides reading books of general instruction, great care is taken to perfect him in all manly and robust exercises. His countenance, though handsomer than that of his father, has still that character of expression His constitution is strong, and his health uninterrupted, he possesses, for his age, a rare degree of sagacity. The Emperor sees him frequently, and seems to take much delight in him; he indulges him in all his boyish fantasies. He has already though so young, read the greater number of the memoirs relative to his father, but though the fineness of tact, extraordinary for his age, he never mentions the name of his father. Lately the Emperor made him a present of a little Horse, which happened to resemble a favorite Arabian Horse of Napoleon, called Le Vrais. The Emperor asked him what name he should give to his horse; "I wish to call him," said the child with great animation, "Le Vrais, because," here he hesitated for a moment, and then added, "because SOMEBODY that I love very much had a horse of the same name."

SIGNOR ANGELINI.—In the *Pilote* is the following curious article. "All the English papers have mentioned the circumstances of one Angelini, who offered himself to be hanged instead of the late Mr Fauntleroy. A Frenchman, who was travelling in Switzerland, happened to remain a few days at Friburgh, to enjoy the picturesque scenery of the environs. One day having extended his walk two leagues from Friburgh, he observed some steps cut in the side of a mountain — His curiosity being wakened, he followed the steps, and came to a door, over which was writen, "In the name of the Burgomaster of Friburgh, all passengers are requested to respect this austere asylum" The door being open he entered, and came to a wooden staircase which he ascended, and found himself at the opposite side of the mountain, at the bottom of which was a torrent, he turned on one side, and discovered a grotto, which he entered; and at a little distance saw a hermate seeming lost in deep contemplation, who happened to raise his eyes, met those of the stranger, whom he received with an "*ave mon frere*," in the Italian accent. In the course of the conversation, he informed his visitor, that he had lived there three years: that vegetables, the fish he caught in the river, together with the milk which the young female peasants brought him in exchange for religious reliques, constituted his only means of subsistence. He observed, that he had the pleasures of the world as well as the pains: and piously added, that hippiness was only to be found in God. After this he bade his guest farewell, and bestowed upon him his blessing. The traveller returning from his tour by the way of Friburgh, called upon his friend the hermit, but finding the abode of this holy man deserted, made inquiry of the people in the neighborhood and learned that he had been driven from his cave, and from his country by the authorities, for seducing the peasants who brought him food.—This holy man was tired of the pleasures of the world and meant to die in obscurity, lamenting his sins. This statue of weeping sin, whose only idea of hippiness was in the other world—was *il Signor Angelini*."

Original Poetry.

BALLAD.

Over the land, and over the sea,
Youth of my heart! will I follow thee.
See, I have doff'd my silken train,
My lace 'kerchief, and golden chain;
For cap and p'ume I've chang'd my veil,
And my pearl-wreath'd braid of the lily pale;
And for satin slippers, a buskin tied,
Made of the red deer's stiffen'd hide;
And my heavy length of yellow hair,—
Look on the river—'tis floati-g there.

Last night, I stood in my father's hall,
With broider'd robe, and Indian shawl:
Lovers caught each breath of my sigh,
And vassals watch'd the turn of mine eye;
A sandal-wood lute was in my hand,
And my step was the first in the saraband.
To-night I stand in the hunter's dress,
Belying my weak loneliness.
Instead of music, and dance, and song,
And serviteurs, and a courtly throng,
Is the quiet shade of the greenwood tree;
And for many false hearts, a true one in thee.

And I am happy. Oh! love should live
But for the sw-t life itself can give.
Where are gems like the lily, wet
With tears it has kiss'd from the violet?
Where is the lamp in a lady's bower,
Like the first pale star of the twilight hour?
What hand ever waked from the lute a tone
Like the nightingale's voice when she sings alone?
Not to the dark city, not to the false court,
Will health, and truth, and love, resort:
Their dwelling is made with the leaf and the flower,
Amid summer sun-shine and April shower;
They live by the brook and the forest tree,
In a wild sweet home, such as our's will be.

Domestic.

Emigration.—Late letters from Ireland agree in stating that a greater number of emigrants will sail this year for the Canadas, than in any former one.—Most of the vessels from that country for Quebec were waiting for passengers, and would not sail before the 15th April.

HALIFAX, April 23.

East India Trade.—A small company associated to trade with the East Indies has been undertaken in Halifax. It is to consist of 150 shares, of £100 currency each. It is intended to send one vessel only, as an experiment. The undertaking is highly creditable to the spirit of this mercantile community. We awaken by degrees from the long protracted torpor.

Extract of a letter from St. John's N. B.

St. John's, April 7, 1825.

Our Governor, Sir H. Douglas, is able and zealous, he is cordially supported by the country in his plans for promoting its advancement, and we are I think, on the full tide of prosperity. For the population of the Province, its revenue and commerce are astonishing. Our population is about 75,000 souls. The last year's revenue near £45,000 currency, the imports upwards of £500,000 sterling, and the exports full as much, including upwards of 16,000 tons of new shipping, built principally for sale, or for merchants in England, and to be fairly considered as exported manufactures: the value of the new shipping may be reckoned at £10 sterling per ton.

For the Montreal Gazette.

Devenport, 26th March, 1825.

Strange and mysterious accidents has occasioned the death of several workmen of Devenport Dock-yard, by very slight hurts, (the latter part of August and beginning of September)

Wm. Cowle, shipwright run a nail in his foot, caused an inflamation and mortification, died in four days. J. Scobie shipwright, died in like manner Wm. Taylor shipwright, cut his foot which mortified and caused his death. J. Batest bruised his hand, died of the same J. Horn labourer, bruised his foot, died of the same Gregory Nichols shipwright, bruised his leg against a timber, mortified and caused his death. The Surgeons of the Navy Yard also of the Town, were alarmed by these awful deaths and agreed to open the body of G. Nichols then laying dead, several of them attended.—Doctor Bell performed the operation assisted by the other Doctors, but by accident Dr. Bell cut his finger in the operation, an inflamation took it and mortification, died three days after ——Beer shipwright, died by the same having bruised his hand. J. Quick Blacksmith, died in like manner. J. Rawlings shipwright, bruised his finger in the clane on Monday, worked next day, was obliged to stay home on Wednesday, Friday night died of the same, all these died in about a fortnight.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XVII.

(From Saturday March 19th, to March 22d, 1825 inclusive.)

SATURDAY, 19th March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on remuneration of Commissioners of Claims, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly assure Your Excellency that this House will take into consideration Your Excellency's Message respecting the insufficiency of the fund for defraying the charge of the Commission for investigating and reporting upon the Claims for Losses sustained by the inhabitants of this Province during the late War with the United States of America.

(Signed) JOHN WILLSON, SPEAKER.

Commons House of As-
sembly, 19th March, 1825.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Michael Stout and others.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Geo. Mallock, Esq. praying for remuneration for attendance on the House in compliance with the Speaker's Warrant—the Petition of Nicholas Covey, praying that the matter of his Petition may be taken into consideration, and relief granted—the Petition of Jesse Ketchum and others, praying for equal distribution of avails of Clergy Reserves—the Petition of Roben Alward, praying to be restored to the Pension List—and the Petition of James Rall, praying for a Pension, were read

Mr. Speaker reported having received a letter from Major Leonard, late Returning Officer for the County of Lincoln, which was read as follows:

York, 15th March, 1825.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada

Sir,

On the eleventh instant, I received your Summons, to attend at the Bar of the House on this day, to give evidence on the Petition of Crooks and others against Robert Randal, Esq. In obedience to the order I am now here, and beg you will have the goodness to inform me in what way I am to be remunerated for my time and expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
RICHARD LEONARD,
Returning Officer for the County of Lincoln.

Mr HAMILTON moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Petition of Geo Mallock, Esq together with the letter just read. Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the House went into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Resolutions respecting the Welland Canal.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Resolutions were severally put and carried, as follows:

Resolved,—That the third Resolution of the series adopted by the House, on the twenty fifth of February, relating to the Welland Canal, be expunged, and the following inserted, "that it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to authorise the Government of this Province, to Loan to the Welland Canal Company, a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand pounds, and to provide for raising such sum upon debentures, and to secure payment of the said Loan and of the interest accruing thereon.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That before the Welland Canal Company shall be entitled to receive the amount of the said Loan, or any part thereof, they shall have expended on the said Canal, twenty five thousand pounds.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That the Welland Canal Company, shall pledge the Canal and the property appertaining thereto, as well as the proceeds of the said Canal, when in operation, until the said Loan with the interest accruing thereon, be repaid.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That the said Loan shall not be granted, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, that the Welland Canal Company has entered into Contract with sufficient securities for the completion, at an expense not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, of a Canal fit in all respects for Navigation by such Sloops and Schooners as usually navigate the Lakes, and containing not less than seven feet water from the mouth of the Grand River to the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, with secure and capacious Harbours properly accessable from the respective Lakes.

Which was carried.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, Messrs. Hamilton and Clark, were ordered to draft a bill in conformity to the resolutions of this House respecting the granting a Loan to the Welland Canal Company.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Address respecting communicating the foregoing Resolutions to the Government of Lower Canada.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, Matthews, McLean, Morris, Perry, Rolph, Walker and Wilkinson,—18.

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly, Comming, Ewing, D. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonald, Peterson, Randal, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walsh Wilson and Widgington—14.

May it please your Excellency,

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A Committee was then appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Michael Stout and others.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Geo. Mallock, Esq. praying for remuneration for attendance on the House in compliance with the Speaker's Warrant—the Petition of Nicholas Covey, praying that the matter of his Petition may be taken into consideration, and relief granted—the Petition of Jesse Ketchum and others, praying for equal distribution of avails of Clergy Reserves—the Petition of Roben Alward, praying to be restored to the Pension List—and the Petition of James Rall, praying for a Pension, were read

Mr. Speaker reported having received a letter from Major Leonard, late Returning Officer for the County of Lincoln, which was read as follows:

York, 15th March, 1825.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada

Sir,

On the eleventh instant, I received your Summons, to attend at the Bar of the House on this day, to give evidence on the Petition of Crooks and others against Robert Randal, Esq. In obedience to the order I am now here, and beg you will have the goodness to inform me in what way I am to be remunerated for my time and expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
RICHARD LEONARD,
Returning Officer for the County of Lincoln.

Mr HAMILTON moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the Petition of Geo Mallock, Esq together with the letter just read. Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the House went into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Resolutions respecting the Welland Canal.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Resolutions were severally put and carried, as follows:

Resolved,—That the third Resolution of the series adopted by the House, on the twenty fifth of February, relating to the Welland Canal, be expunged, and the following inserted, "that it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to authorise the Government of this Province, to Loan to the Welland Canal Company, a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand pounds, and to provide for raising such sum upon debentures, and to secure payment of the said Loan and of the interest accruing thereon.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That before the Welland Canal Company shall be entitled to receive the amount of the said Loan, or any part thereof, they shall have expended on the said Canal, twenty five thousand pounds.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That the Welland Canal Company, shall pledge the Canal and the property appertaining thereto, as well as the proceeds of the said Canal, when in operation, until the said Loan with the interest accruing thereon, be repaid.

Which was carried.

Resolved,—That the said Loan shall not be granted, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, that the Welland Canal Company has entered into Contract with sufficient securities for the completion, at an expense not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, of a Canal fit in all respects for Navigation by such Sloops and Schooners as usually navigate the Lakes, and containing not less than seven feet water from the mouth of the Grand River to the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek on Lake Ontario, with secure and capacious Harbours properly accessable from the respective Lakes.

Which was carried.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, Messrs. Hamilton and Clark, were ordered to draft a bill in conformity to the resolutions of this House respecting the granting a Loan to the Welland Canal Company.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Address respecting communicating the foregoing Resolutions to the Government of Lower Canada.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, Matthews, McLean, Morris, Perry, Rolph, Walker and Wilkinson,—18.

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly, Comming, Ewing, D. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonald, Peterson, Randal, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walsh Wilson and Widgington—14.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the Government of Lower Canada, certain Resolutions of this House, on the subject of the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, a copy of which we herewith lay before Your Excellency, in order that the same may, if it plea-e His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of that Province, now in Session.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, SPEAKER.

Commons House of As-
sembly, 19th March, 1825.

Leave of absence during the remainder of the Session, was granted to John Perry, Esq

Messrs. Gordon and Walker were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, 21st March, 1825.

On motion of Mr. PLAYTER, the Petition of Nicholas Co was transferred to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Capt Marrigold

On motion of Mr McLEAN, the Committee balloted to try the matters of the petition of Francis Baby, Esquire, complaining of the insufficient return of the Writ for the Election of two Members for the County of Essex, were ordered to meet in the Committe Room at the hour of ten A. M. on the morrow.

Mr. MORRIS moved, that it might be resolved, that the connecting the Lakes Erie and Ontario by a Canal Navigable for Sloops and Schooners, would tend greatly to the amount of Exports from this Province by placing it on a more favorable footing on terms more nearly equal with those on the St. Lawrence, that the consequent increase of the general trade of the two Provinces of Canada would be alike beneficial to both and that it may not therefore be unreasonable to hope that the Legislature of Lower Canada will manifest a disposition to concur in affording to so important an enterprise, their countenance and aid.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton Hornor, Ingersol, D. Jones, Matthews, McDonell, Morris, Perry, Rolph, Scollick Van Koughnett, Walker, Wilkinson, and White.—22

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsly C. Jones, Lefferty, McBride McCall, McDonald, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Thomson Walsh, and Wilson—12

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 10, and it was resolved accordingly.

Mr. ROLPH moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the Resolutions on the matter of privilege.

Doors closed

Doors opened on the Question the House divided

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Clark, Coleman Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol Lefferty Matthews McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Wilson, and White —19

NAYS—Messrs Atty General, Beasly, Burnham, Cumming, Gordon, C. Jones D Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean Morris, Playter, Van Koughnett, Walsh, Walker, and Wilkinson 16

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 3, and Mr VanKoughnett was called to the Chair.

The House resumed on a Question of Order.

Doors closed

Doors opened

Mr ATTY GENERAL moved, that in use any language in debate personally insulting to the Representative of the Sovereign in this Country, is a high breach of the privilege of this House

In amendment of the original Resolution Mr ROLPH moved, that after the word "Sovereign" the following words should be inserted, "or the Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, in Speaker thereof alleging disqualifications in acquirements for his situation

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Ewing, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty Matthews McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, Wilson, and White —19

NAYS —Messrs, Burnham, Coleman, Gordon, C. Jones, D. Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean Morris, Perry, VanKoughnett, Walker, and Wilkinson —13

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of six.

The original Question as amended was then put and lost Nem. Con.

Present, Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Ewing, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker, Wilkinson, Wilson, and White.

The House then went again into Committee on the Resolution on matters of privilege.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions

The Report was ordered to be received

The first Resolution was then put on which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, and Wilson —19

NAYS—Messrs Atty General, Burnham D Jones, McDonell, McLean, Morris Van Koughnett, and Walker —8

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 11, and it was Resolved, that the personal censure by the Resolution of this House upon the Honorable the Legislative Council of the Honourable Speaker of this House, is unparliamentary and a high breach of the privileges of this Assembly.

The Second Resolution was then put and carried, Nem Con

Present, Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton Hornor, D Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter Randal Rolph, Thomson, Van Koughnett, Walker and Wilson. And it was Resolved, that the Members of the House, for the Honourable the Speaker of this House, on Friday the 4th inst was in strict accordance with his instructions and with his duty, and was no more than a becoming maintainance of the dignity and privileges of this House.

The third Resolution was then read

In amendment Mr ATTY GENERAL moved, that after the word "Legislature" in the original motion, the words following be added, "and in order to place beyond doubt the desire of this House to avoid any infringements upon the privileges of the Honourable the Legislative Council, this House is ready to receive from the Honourable the Legislative Council any proposition for dissolving by a conference in the ordinary manner whatever objection the Honourable the Legislative Council desires to urge against the form of receiving messages established by the said Rule."

On which the House divided, and the YEAS and NAYS being taken were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs Atty General, Burnham, D Jones, McDonell McLean, Morris, Van Koughnett, and Walker—8.

NAYS—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Thomson, and Wilson—19.

Question lost—majority 11.

The original Question was then put and carried, Nem. Con.

Present, Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General Beardly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Cumming, Ewing, Hamilton Hornor, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson Van Koughnett, Walker and Wilson, and it was Resolved that the House of Assembly while it accepts as satisfactory the explanation given by the Honourable the Legislative Council of the refusal of their Officers, to submit its messengers on Thursday the 10th inst., binds the Legislative Council will regard the forbearance with which this House waited for such explanation as an evidence of its disposition to preserve, unimpaired the good understanding so long established between the two branches of the Legislature

Mr. HAMILTON moved that it might be Resolved, that the twenty-first rule of this House was communicated to the Hon. the Legislative Council as a matter of courtesy and not of right.

Members present, Messrs McCall Coleman Hornor Hamilton, Randal, Clark, Lefferty, Rolph, Thomson, Perry, McLean Atty. General, Beardsley, Wilson, Burnham, Beasly, Peterson, McBride, and Playter—19.

At 10 o'clock P M the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of business.

TUESDAY, 22d March, 1825.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the Resolutions of yesterday on the subject of the Welland Canal was ordered to be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be communicated to the Government of Lower Canada, along with the other Resolutions on the same subject.

Mr. HAMILTON moved that it might be Resolved, that this House communicated its twenty-first Rule to the Honourable the Legislative Council as a matter of courtesy and not of right

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Bidwell, Hamilton, Lefferty, Matthews, Peterson, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, Wilson, & White.—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atty General, Beasly, Clark, Coleman Gordon, Ingersol, D. Jones, McCall, McLean, Morris, Playter, Walsh, and Wilkinson —13.

Question lost—majority 1.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL moved, that the Resolutions of this House upon the message from the Hon. the Legislative Council, be transmitted to the Hon the Legislative Council.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Bidwell, Clark, Coleman Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, D. Jones, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McLean, Morris, Playter, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, Wilkinson, Wilson, & White, —24.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsly, Lefferty, and ——3.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 21, and Messrs Rolph, and Thomson, were ordered by the Speaker, to wait upon the Honourable the Legislative Council with the message communicating the said resolutions

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several messages and documents, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the messages as follows:—

P MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor, transmits to the House of Assembly a Copy of the only Survey of the River Saint Lawrence, which is to be found in the Office of the Surveyor General. The Lieutenant Governor has directed that such information as needed with the subject, as the Military Department may contain, shall be collected and forwarded to the Seat of Government.

(Signed) P. M.

Government House, 22d March, 1825

P MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks proper to transmit to the House of Assembly, the Copy of a communication which he has received from the surviving Commissioner, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Sir Isaac Brock.

(Signed,) P. M.

Government House, 22nd March, 1825

COPY.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

The only Surviving Commissioner appointed under the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to provide for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock &c.

Most respectfully begs,

That the Commissioners on making inquiry found that the sum of One Thousand Pounds appropriated by an Act, was inadequate to erect any Monument worthy of the distinguished personage who had sacrificed his life in defence of the Province

resource was therefore had to private subscriptions, but not with the success that the Commissioners had anticipated. In the mean time there was much difficulty in determining what sort of a Monument to construct upon the limited means in their power and several plans were examined and rejected on account of their great expense.

It was not till last year, that the Commissioners (all then alive) came to the Resolution of erecting a Column near the place where the gallant General fell, which they were in hopes might be finished for the sum in their hands, which from subscriptions interest and rate of exchange amounted to nearly Two Thousand Pounds.

According a plan and estimate were approved of, and the work began, but it was discovered as the Column was about to be finished that the shaft was not sufficiently long, and that the whole would be entirely out of proportion. The Commissioner were therefore advised to suspend the work in order to procure a more correct model, and the additional means of its completion

The other two Commissioners, Thomas Dickson and Robert Nichol, Esqrs. being dead, it became my duty to ascertain the additional sum requisite for finishing the Column in the proper manner, which an Engineer of eminence computes to be about Six Hundred Pounds.

All which is most respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) THOMAS CLARK,
Surviving Commissioner

York, 15th March, 1825. (COPY.)

Proportional Estimate of Expense for raising the Monument upon Queenston Heights to one hundred and twenty three feet

For 16 feet extra height of Shaft 13 x 45=810 feet Superficial of cutting at 2s per foot.		£81	0 0
Building do. 13 x 43 x 25=1935 Solid feet—117 Perches at 13s 6d. per perch.		78	19 6
Add 1-3 for extra height.		26	6 6
16 feet additional stair case to plat form		27	0 0
Plastering 30 x 16=540 Superficial feet 60 yds. at 2s per yd		6	0 0
Three extra feet from top of Shaft 3 x 43 x 25= 322 solid feet or 19 perches at 19s. per perch.		17	2 6
Cutting do extra surface 3 x 45=135 Superficial feet at 2s.		13	5 0
Arch 10 feet diameter and 3 feet spring 135 Superficial feet at 5s per foot.		30	10 0
Centering for Arch.		14	7 6
Superior wall upon Arch 3 x 30=90 Superficial feet cutting at 2s. per foot.		9	0 0
Building do 3 x 30 x 15=135 feet or 8 perches at 21s. per perch.		8	8 0
Ogee or Trople curve 7 x 12=84 Superficial feet at 3s.		12	12 0
Building do. moulds, &c.		27	10 0
Scaffolding for Entablature		43	10 0
Quarrying and drawing 274 tons of stone at 10s per ton.		137	0 0
Removing stones and iron work of top perfections and platform.		40	0 0
		£572	10 6

For expense of a stone figure 12 feet in height £250
do. of a wooden figure cased with cement so as to resemble stone, £48

(Signed,) FRANCIS HALL, *Engineer.*

Quenestion. 24th December, 1824.

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a return of the emoluments of the Officers of the Government on an average of the last four years.

Government House, } (Signed,) P. M.
22nd March, 1825. }

Return of Officers of the Provincial Government and their Emoluments on an average of the last Four Years.

NAMES OF OFFICRS.	OFFICE.	Date of Appointment	Salary in Sterling.	Salary in Currency.	Fees on an Average of the last four years	Total Net Amount Rec'd in Currency.
The Hon William D Powell,	Chief Justice Court of King's Bench,	1 Oct 1816	£1,100 0 0	£1 222 4 51-4	No Fees,	
William Campbell Esq.	First Puisné Judge,	18 Nov. 1811	750 0 0	833 6 8	No Fees,	
D'Arcy Boulton Esq.	Second Puisné Judge,	12 Feb. 1818	750 0 0	833 6 8	No Fees,	
John Beverly Robinson Esq.	Attorney General,	11 Feb. 1818	300 0 0	333 6 8	£1,001 2 10	£1,334 9 6
Henry John Boulton Esq.	Solicitor General,	26 July 1820	100 0 0	111 2 21-2	267 14 2	378 16 4
John Small Esq.	Clerk of the Crown and pleas,	12 May 1806	100 0 0	111 2 21-2	250 0 0	361 2 21-2
John Hunter,	Crier & Usher of the Court of King's Bench,	Jan'y. 1811	—— ——	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
James Bridgland,	Keeper of the Court of King's Bench.	July 1819	—— ——	10 0 0	No Fees,	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.					
The Hon Wm D Powell, Chief Justice,	Chairman of the Executive Council,	1816	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	
The Hon James Baby,	Executive Councilor,	9 July 1792	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	
The Hon. Samuel Smith,	Ditto,	1814	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	
The Hon. & Rev. John Strachan,	Ditto,	Oct. 1815	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	
The Hon. William Claus,	Ditto,	30 June 1816	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	
John Small Esq.	Clerk of the Executive Council,	31 Dec. 1791	200 0 0	222 4 5	200 0 0	422 4 5
John Beikie,	Principal Clerk in Council office,	10 June 1803	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	No Fees,	
George Savage,	Second Clerk in Council office,	17 April 1820	150 0 0	166 13 4	No Fees,	
William Lee,	Extra Clerk in Council office,	28 May 1821	112 10 0	125 0 0	No Fees,	
Hugh Carfrae,	Door Keeper,	1 Oct. 1811	—— ——	22 4 5	No Fees,	
José Martins,	Office Messenger,		—— ——	20 8 101-2	No Fees,	
Anne Beikie,	House Keeper,		—— ——	46 5 5	No Fees, (Including allowance for Fuel.)	
	GOVERNMENT OFFICE.					
Edward McMahon,	Chief Clerk,	1812	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	No Fees,	
Thomas FitzGerald,	Clerk,	Jan'y. 1819	150 0 0	166 13 4	No Fees,	
John Lyons,	Clerk,	June 1819	150 0 0	166 13 4	No Fees,	
The Hon. John Henry Dunn,	Receiver General,	April 1820	200 0 0	222 4 51-2	822 12 51-2	1,044 16 10
George Hamilton,	First Clerk in the Receiver General's office.	Nov. 1819	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	No Fees,	
Robert W Prentice,	Second Clerk in the Receiver Gen's office,	Nov. 1819	150 0 0	166 13 4	No Fees,	
The Hon. Duncan Cameron,	Secretary & Register of the Province,	1 Oct. 1817	300 0 0	333 6 8	335 0 0	668 6 8
William S. Jarvis,	Clerk in the Secretary's office,	1 Jan'y. 1818	—— ——	166 13 4	No Fees,	
Thomas Ridout Esq.	Surveyor General.	13 June 1810	300 0 0	333 6 8	335 0 0	718 6 8
William Chewett,	SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.					
Samuel Ridout,	Sen'r. Surveyor & Draftsman	1 Jan'y 1792	164 15 7½	205 6 3	—— ——	
James G Chewett,	and First Clerk,	13 June 1810	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	—— ——	
John Hackenburst,	Second Clerk,	5 Aug 1801	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	—— ——	
Bernard Turquand,	Assistant Draftsman,	21 Feb. 1821	135 0 0	150 0 0	—— ——	
Joseph Spragg,	First Extra Clerk,	14 Sep. 1818	135 0 0	150 0 0	—— ——	
José Martins	Second Extra Clerk,	13 Nov. 1819	112 10 0	125 0 0	—— ——	
Thomas Merritt Esq.	Third Extra Clerk,	1 July 1822	—— ——	50 3 9	—— ——	
Stephen Heward Esq.	Office Servant,		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——	
	Dep'y. Surveyor Gen'l. of Woods for U. C.	17 Dec. 1798	No Salary,	—— ——	10 0 0	
The Hon. James Baby,	Auditor of Lands Patent,	1 July 1819	No Salary,	—— ——	110 0 0	
John Scarlett,	Inspector General of Provincial Accounts,	24 Feb. 1815	365 0 0	405 11 11-4	No Fees,	
Andrew Warffe,	First Clerk in the Inspector General's office	1813	182 10 0	202 15 61-2	No Fees,	
	Second Clerk in Ditto,	1815	150 0 0	166 13 4	No Fees,	
Colonel Nathaniel Coffin,	Adjutant General of Militia,	25 March 1815	—— ——	365 0 0	No Fees,	
Lt. Col. James FitzGibbon,	Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,	19 March 1823	—— ——	200 0 0	No Fees,	
Edward McMahon Esq.	Agent for Paying Militia Pensions,	25 March 1816	—— ——	100 0 0	No Fees,	
John Powell Esq	Naval Officer for Upper Canada,	4 July 1807	100 0 0	111 2 26-9	No Fees,	(Not profit for actual printing done.)
Charles Fothergill Esq.	Government Printer,	1 Jan'y. 1822	No Salary,	—— ——	200 0 0	
Grant Powell Esq.	Official Principal of the Court of Probate,	April 1813	No Salary,	—— ——	12 10 0	
OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.						
The Hon. William D. Powell,	Speaker of the Legislative Council,	March 1816	—— ——	400 0 0	No Fees,	
John Powell Esq	Clerk of the Legislative Council,		—— ——	200 0 0	No Fees,	
William Lee Esq.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	1 Nov. 1816	—— ——	80 0 0	No Fees,	
D'Arcy Boulton Esq.	Master in Chancery,	1820	—— ——	50 0 0	No Fees,	
The Rev. William Macaulay,	Chaplain to the Legislative Council,	1821	—— ——	50 0 0	No Fees,	
Hugh Carfrae,	Door Keeper to the Levislative Council,	Oct. 1811	—— ——	90 0 0	No Fees,	
—— ——	Speaker of the House of Assembly,		—— ——	200 0 0	No Fees,	
Grant Powell Esq.	Clerk of the House of Assembly,	May 1813	—— ——	200 0 0	No Fees,	
Samuel P. Jarvis Esq.	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	1819	—— ——	80 0 0	—— ——	
Allan McNab Esq.	Sergeant at Arms,	1813	—— ——	50 0 0	—— ——	
Rev. Robert Addison,	Chaplain to the House of Assembly,	1792	—— ——	50 0 0	No Fees,	
William Knott,	Door Keeper to the House of Assembly,	Sep. 1816	—— ——	20 0 0	No Fees,	
John Hunter.	Messenger to the House of Assembly.	1 Oct. 1811	—— ——	20 0 0	No Fees,	

Government Office,
York, 22, March, 1825.

Adjourned.